

**DUE DATE SLIP**

**GOVT. COLLEGE, LIBRARY**

KOTA (Raj.)

Students can retain library books only for two weeks at the most.

BORROWER'S No.	DUE DTATE	SIGNATURE



FUNK & WAGNALLS

# New Standard Dictionary

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

OF THE

## English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

RESERVED BOOK

DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST  
RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE,  
THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF  
ALL THE WORDS, AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES,  
IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-  
SPEAKING PEOPLES, TOGETHER WITH PROPER  
NAMES OF ALL KINDS, THE WHOLE  
ARRANGED IN ONE ALPHA-  
BETICAL ORDER

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

ISAAC K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D., Editor-in-Chief

CALVIN THOMAS, LL.D., Consulting Editor

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D., Managing Editor

ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

---

VOLUME I.—A TO DIVE

---

The Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta

Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York

*Copyright 1918, 1919, 1920, 1923, 1925, 1927, and 1929*  
*by*  
*Funk & Wagnalls Company*

---

*ALL RIGHTS RESERVED*

---

Copyright under the Articles of the Copyright Convention of the  
Pan-American Republics and the United States, August 11, 1910

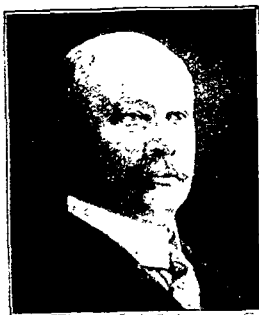
# CONTENTS.

---

EDITORIAL STAFF AND SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL EDITORS.....	PAGE vii-x
INTRODUCTORY.....	xi-xx
I. Vocabulary.....	xi
II. Spelling.....	xii
III. Pronunciation ..	xii
IV. Definitions.....	xiii
V. Etymology.....	xvi
VI. Aids to Consultation.....	xvi
VII. Synonyms and Antonyms ..	xvii
VIII. Quotations.....	xvii
IX. Pictorial Illustrations.....	xviii
X. Characterization of Words.....	xviii
XI. Chronological Data ..	xix
CREDIT GIVEN.....	xxi
SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION .....	xxiii-xxix
1. The Standard of Pronunciation.....	xxiii
2. The Necessity for Respelling.....	xxiii
3. The Problem of a Scientific Alphabet.....	xxiii
4. The Scientific Alphabet of 1877.....	xxiv
5. The Revised Scientific Alphabet.....	xxiv
6. The Symbols for the Unstressed Vowels.....	xxv
7. The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels.....	xxv
8. The Symbols and the Sounds They Denote .....	xxvi-xxviii
A. Vowels and Diphthongs .....	xxvi
B. Consonants and Semivowels.....	xxvii
9. Foreign Words and Proper Names.....	xxviii
10. Script for the Revised Scientific Alphabet.....	xxviii
11. Pronouncing by Use of the Old Alphabet .....	xxix
12. The Division of Words into Syllables.....	xxix
13. Spelling Reform.....	xxix
METHOD OF COMPOUNDING WORDS.....	xxx, xxxi
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART OF EQUIVALENTS AND NOTES .....	xxxii-xxxv
KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.....	xxxvi, xxxvii
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION AND SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES.....	xxxviii
STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.....	1-2757
APPENDIX.....	2759
DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS.....	2762
RULES FOR THE SIMPLIFICATION OF SPELLING.....	2780
GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC.....	2781
STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF THE WORLD .....	2792-2808
STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD TOLD DAY BY DAY.....	2809-2916

# LIST OF PLATES AND OTHER FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

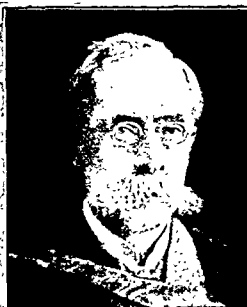
	PAGE
Aeronautics.....	(facing) 45
Agricultural Implements.....	57
Architecture and Chart, Examples of.....	(facing) 148
Arterial System of Man.....	161
Astronomical and Meteorological Phenomena.....	(facing) 174
Aviation.....	198
Bacteria, Forms of.....	(facing) 210
Birds.....	(facing) 278
Birds, Types of Game, Marine, and Fresh-water.....	279
Butterflies and Moths.....	(facing) 362
Cattle, Representative Types of.....	423
Coats of Arms, National.....	(facing) 510
Coins, Remarkable Ancient.....	(facing) 520
Construction, Modern Steel.....	(facing) 564
Declaration of Independence.....	(facing) 664
Decorations of Honor.....	(between) 666-667
Diamonds and Pearls, with Scales of Sizes.....	(facing) 700
Dogs, Representative Types of.....	743
Fire-fighting Appliances.....	927
Fire Department Equipment.....	(facing) 928
Flags of the Nations.....	(between) 934-935
Flowers, Wild and Cultivated.....	(facing) 946
Fowls, Representative Types of.....	973
Gems and Precious Stones.....	(facing) 1016
Horses, Representative Types of.....	1185
Lace, Types of Hand-made.....	(facing) 1372
Leaves, Common American.....	(facing) 1404
Mankind, Typical Heads Illustrating Race-stocks of.....	(facing) 1502
Motor-vehicles.....	(facing) 1618
Movements of the Horse, Progressive.....	1623
Musical Instruments.....	1637
Mutation and Hybridization of Plants.....	1638
National Airs and Patriotic Songs.....	(between) 1652-1653
Plants, Familiar Flowering.....	(facing) 1892
Police Service.....	(facing) 1918
Postal Service.....	(facing) 1940
Railroad Equipment.....	(facing) 2044
Roentgen Rays.....	(facing) 2126
Safety Devices.....	(facing) 2156
Seals of the United States, National, State and Territorial.....	(between) 2208-2209
Sheep, Representative Types of.....	2250
Ship, Parts of a Full-rigged.....	2259
Signal-Flags, Pilot-Flags, and Weather- and Storm-Flags.....	(facing) 2272
Spectrum, Solar and Typical Colors.....	(facing) 2334
Steamship, Modern Ocean Passenger.....	(facing) 2372
Steam-vessels, Typical.....	(facing) 2373
Telegraph Equipment.....	(facing) 2476
Telephone Equipment.....	(facing) 2477
War-ships of the United States Navy.....	(facing) 2674
War-ships of the British Navy.....	(facing) 2675
Wireless Telegraphy.....	(facing) 2722
Wireless Telephony.....	(facing) 2723
Woods, Radial Sections of Typical.....	(facing) 2726



Elbert H. Gary



George Otis Smith



William J. Alexander



Henry van-Dyke



Leland O. Howard



Cyrus Adler



Andrew S. Draper



Philander P. Claxton



William H. Maxwell



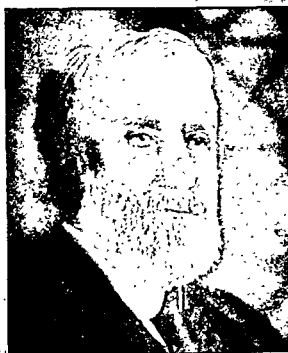
Raymond Weeks



Harvey W. Wiley



Calvin Thomas



Isaac K. Funk



John Elliott Pillsbury



F. Horace Teall



George Trumbull Ladd



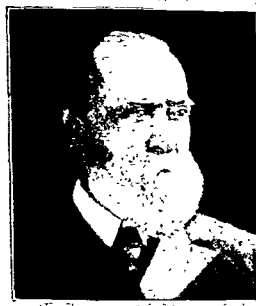
Ella Flagg Young



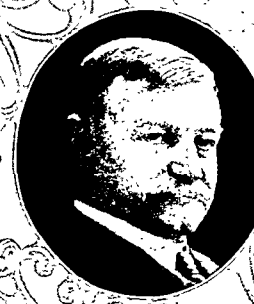
Frank H. Vizetelly



John R. Hegeman



Theodore N. Gill



David Felmley



David A. Lyle



Willis L. Moore



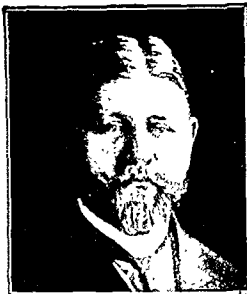
Frank Baker



Brander Matthews



Samuel Compers



George Frederick Kunz



Orville Wright



Charles F. Talman



Frank Greene



Frank Wigglesworth Clarke



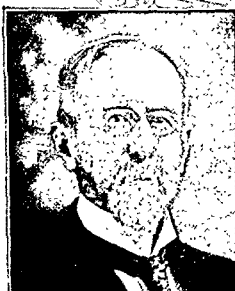
Conde B. Pallen



Francis A. March



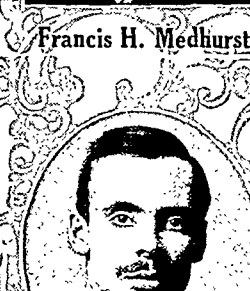
James M. Lynch



James C. Grey



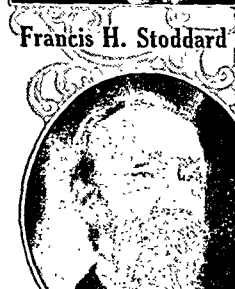
Robert Edwin Peary



Francis H. Medhurst



Henry Gannett



Francis H. Stoddard



Albert Porter



Amelia D. Alden



Carl H. A. Bjerregaard



David White



James C. Bayles



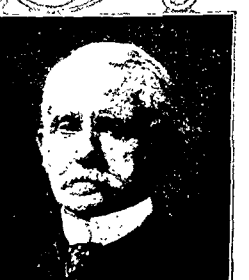
William Churchill



Charles L. Bristol



Jacob Ruppert, Jr.



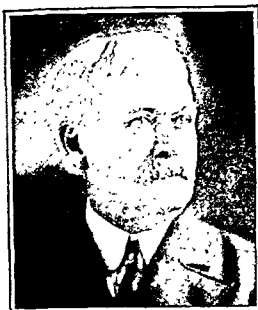
Theodore W. Hunt



Edward R. Emerson



Arthur E. Bostwick



Charles Edward Munroe



Morris Hillquit



John Pentland Mahaffy



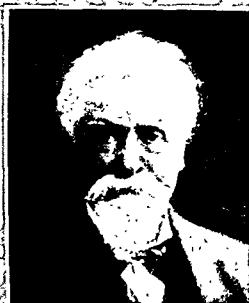
Charles Allen Munn



William Macdonald Sinclair



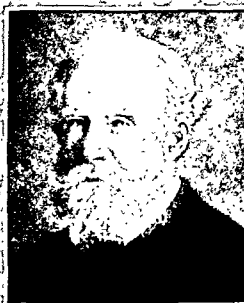
Edward Dowden



Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim



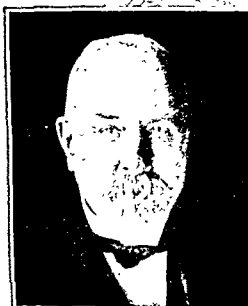
Thomas A. Cawthra



(C) ELLIOTT & FRY  
Lord Avebury



William D. P. Bliss



Sir William P. Treloar



(C) MAULL & FOX  
Sir George Birdwood



Mabel Wagnalls



Frank Roy Fraprie



T. L. Comparette



Samuel Macauley Jackson



William Muldoon



Dean C. Worcester



Walter Hough



C. R. Clifford



Earl Roberts



(C) ELLIOTT & FRY  
Slatin Pasha



Sir David Bruce



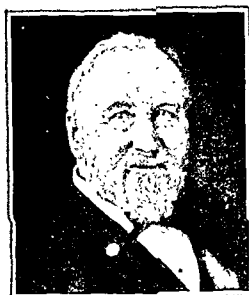
(C) ELLIOTT & FRY  
Sir Richard Solomon



(C) ELLIOTT & FRY  
Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge



(C) HARRIS & EWING  
Wu Ting Fang



Angus Sinclair



Alfred Dwight Foster Hamlin



William Pierre Robert



William H. Ukers



Emanuel A. Posselt



Francis W. Halsey



Felix E. Schelling



Arthur S. Riggs



Joseph W. Richards



Herbert L. Stone



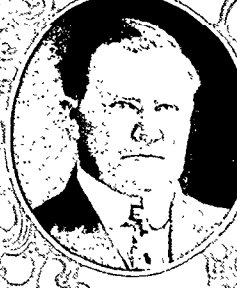
Walter T. Swingle



Emanuel Lasker



Frank H. Knowlton



Herbert John Webber



Julian Chase



Prince T. Woods



A. Russell Bond



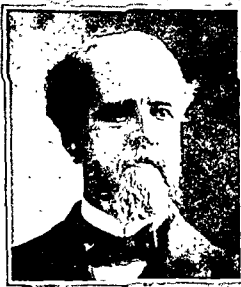
Jessie A. Fowler



William O. Emery



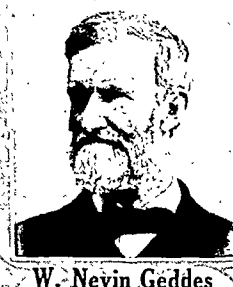
R. M. Lockwood



James C. Fernald



Samuel Sheldon



W. Nevin Geddes



George T. Stevens

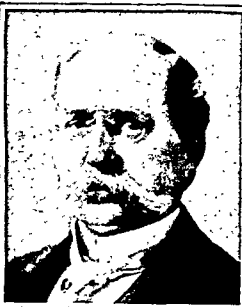


Henry C. Penn



Rudolph E. Leppert





William Hallock



Charles H. Fitch



Arthur P. Ross



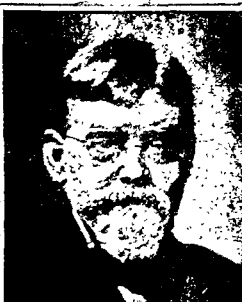
Weller Van Hook



Ralph Manning



William H. Griswell



Mungo W. MacCallum



Laurence LaForge



Alice Mary Williams



Sir James Crichton-Browne



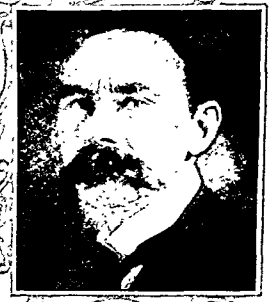
George P. Northrop



Walter J. Travis



Arthur Willis Goodspeed



Douglas Hyde



John Vaughn



J. E. Talmage



Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston



Edward F. Donovan



Joyce Kilmer



Romeyn B. Hough



Carl Werner



Dora Knowlton Ranous



Arthur L. J. Smith



Arthur W. Gilbert

Arthur P. Ross



(C) ELLIOTT & FRY

# EDITORIAL STAFF.

ISAAC K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D., *Editor-in-Chief.*

CALVIN THOMAS, LL.D., *Consulting Editor.*

FRANK H. VIZETELLY, LL.D., LL.D., *Managing Editor*

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS.

**William J. Alexander, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of English, University College, Toronto, Canada.

**\*Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D.,**  
**Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
President and Professor of Philosophy and Education, Columbia University, New York.

**Philander P. Claxton, Litt.D.,**  
United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

**\*Albert S. Cook, Ph.D., LL.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of English Language and Literature, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

**Edward Dowden, D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of English Literature, University of Dublin, Ireland.

**Andrew S. Draper, LL.D.,**  
First Commissioner of Education, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

**David Felmley, LL.D., LL.D.,**  
President Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

**Nelson Fraser, M.A.,**  
Principal Secondary Teachers' College, Bombay, and Fellow of Bombay University, India.

**Charles Mills Gayley, Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of English, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

**\*John W. Hales, M.A.,**  
Emeritus Professor of English Literature, King's College, London, England.

**E. R. Holme, M.A.,**  
Assistant Professor of English and Secretary of University Extension, University of Sydney, Australia.

**Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D., Litt.D.,**  
Professor of English Language and Literature, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

**Daniel Jones, M.A.,**  
Senior Lecturer in Phonetics, University of London, England.

**Brander Matthews, D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of Dramatic Literature, Columbia University, New York.

**William H. Maxwell, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New York.

**Thomas Muir, LL.D., F.R.S.,**  
Superintendent-General of Education, Cape of Good Hope Province, South Africa.

**\*Alfred H. Reynar, M.A., LL.D.,**  
Dean of Faculty of Arts, Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature, Victoria University, Canada.

**\*Sir John E. Sandys, Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, and Public Orator University of Cambridge, England.

**\*A. H. Sayce, D.D., D.Litt., LL.D.,**  
Professor of Assyriology and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford University, England.

**Felix E. Schelling, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of English Literature, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

**Francis H. Stoddard, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of English Language and Literature, New York University.

**Calvin Thomas, LL.D.,**  
Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, Columbia University, New York.

**Alice Vinton Walte, M.A.,**  
Professor of English Language and Composition, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

**Raymond Weeks, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Romance Languages, Columbia University, New York.

**Ella Flagg Young, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Superintendent of Public Schools, Chicago, Ill.; Late President National Education Association.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL EDITORS.

**ABORIGINAL TERMS.**  
**\*Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of American Archeology and Linguistics, University of Pennsylvania.

**AGRICULTURE.**  
**Herbert John Webber, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Plant-Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

**ANATOMY AND MEDICINE.**  
**Frank Baker, M.D., Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Anatomy, Georgetown University, etc.

**Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D.,**  
Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, London, England.

**ANGLO-AFRICAN TERMS (GENERAL).**  
**Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc.,**  
Formerly Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa Protectorate.

**Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
(*Afrkanterisms, Congolese and Soudanese Terms*).  
Author of "The Boer as a Prisoner of War," "The Crime of the Congo," etc.

**\*Sir Henry Morton Stanley, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.,**  
Author of "In Darkest Africa," etc.

**ANGLO-INDIAN TERMS.**  
**S. M. Mitra, M.R.A.S.,**  
Author of "Indian Problems," "Imperial Preference and India," etc., London, England.

**\*John W. Palmer, M.D.,**  
Author of "Up and Down the Irrawaddi," etc.

**ANIMAL LOCOMOTION.**  
**\*Eadweard Muybridge,**  
Formerly of the University of Pennsylvania.

**ANTHROPOLOGY.**  
**Walter Hough, Ph.D.,**  
Curator of Ethnology, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**\*Otis Tufton Mason, M.A., Ph.D.,**  
Formerly Curator of the Department of Ethnology, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**James C. Grey, B.C.L., Ph.D.,**  
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR.  
Associate Editor on "The Catholic Encyclopedia," New York.

**APIARY TERMS.**  
**\*C. C. Miller, M.D.,**  
Formerly President of the National Bee Keepers' Union, Marengo, Ill.; Author of "Fifty Years Among the Bees."

**ARCHEOLOGY, HERALDRY, ETC.**  
**\*John Denison Champlin, M.A.,**  
Editor of the "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings," etc.; ASSOCIATE EDITOR of the First Edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

**ARCHITECTURE AND ART.**  
**Alfred Dwight Foster Hamlin, A.M.,**  
Professor of History of Architecture, Columbia University.

**\*Thomas W. Ludlow, M.A.,**  
[From A to S.]  
Formerly Secretary of the Managing Committee of American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece.

**\*William R. Ware, LL.D.,**  
[From S to Z.]  
Emeritus Professor of Architecture, Columbia University.

**ARCTIC TERMS.**  
**Rear-Admiral Robert Edwin Peary, C.E., D.Sc., LL.D.,**  
Arctic Explorer, Washington, D. C.; Author of "The North Pole."

**ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, AND PHYSICS.**  
**Edward Emerson Barnard, D.Sc., LL.D.,**  
(ASTRONOMY)  
Professor of Practical Astronomy, University of Chicago; Astronomer of the Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin.

**ASSOCIATE EDITOR IN PHYSICS:**  
**\*Arthur L. Kimball, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Physics, Amherst College.

**\*Simon Newcomb, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,**  
Formerly Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Johns Hopkins University.

**\*Frank H. Bigelow, M.A.,**  
Professor of Meteorology, Oficina Meteorológica, Cordoba, Argentine Republic.

**AUSTRALIAN TERMS.**  
**Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A., LL.D.,**  
Professor of Modern Literature, University of Sydney, New South Wales.

**M. L. MacCallum, B.A.,**  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

**AVIATION AND AERONAUTICS.**  
**Orville Wright, B.S., LL.D.,**  
Aeronaut, Inventor, and Patentee, Dayton, O.

**BACTERIOLOGY.**  
**\*T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D., LL.D.,**  
Emeritus Professor of Pathology, Columbia University.

**BIBLICAL TERMS.**  
**\*William R. Harper, Ph.D., D.D.,**  
Formerly President and Professor of Semitic Languages, University of Chicago.

**\*Robert Francis Harper, Ph.D.,**  
[From A to G.]  
Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures, University of Chicago.

**\*Ira Maurice Price, B.D., Ph.D.,**  
[From H to Z.]  
Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures, University of Chicago.

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES, ETC.**  
**Albert Porter,**  
Associate Editor on "The Jewish Encyclopedia," etc.

**\*Titus Munson Coan, A.M., M.D.,**  
Author of "Hawaiian Ethnography."

**\*\*Frederick T. Haneman, D.D.S., M.D.,**  
Managing Editor of "The New York Medical Journal."

**\*William C. Stiles, B.D.,**  
Formerly Associate Editor of "The Homiletic Review."

**BIOLOGICAL TERMS.**  
**Charles L. Bristol, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Biology, New York University; Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

[SPECIAL.]  
**\*Frederick Starr, Ph.D.,**  
Associate Professor of Anthropology and Curator of the Museum, University of Chicago.

\* This asterisk denotes that the Editor whose name it precedes was engaged on the first edition of this work. Where two asterisks (\*\*) are given, these denote that the Editor was engaged on the second edition of the work. Names given without asterisks are those of the Editors of the present edition or of Editors who have contributed to all three editions.

**\*Charles S. Dolley, M.D.,**  
Professor of Biology, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

**\*\*William Lounsbury Sherwood,**  
Member of the Linnean Society of the Museum of Natural History, New York.

#### BOTANY.

**Frank H. Knowlton, M.S., Ph.D.,**  
Paleontologist and Geologist, United States Geological Survey; Formerly Professor of Botany, Columbian University, and Assistant Curator of Botany, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**W. Nevil Geddes, M.A., Ph.D.,**  
[From A to C.]  
Formerly Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, etc., Hanover College, Madison, Ind.

**John Vaughn, LL.B., Ph.D.,**  
[From D to Z.]  
Associate Editor on "The University Encyclopedia," New York.

**Arthur W. Gilbert**  
(Plant-breeding),  
Professor of Plant-breeding, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

**Joyce Kilmer, A.B.**  
(Tables of Various Fruits, Dyes, etc.),  
Assistant Editor of "The Churchman."

**\*Erwin F. Smith, D.S.**  
(Mycology),  
Head of Laboratory of Plant Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Walter T. Swingle, M.Sc.**  
(Mycology and Plant Physiology),  
Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**BREWING TERMS.**  
**Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,**  
President of the American Brewers' Association, New York.

**BUDDHISTIC TERMS (SPECIAL).**  
**\*F. Max Müller, LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford University, England.

**BUILDING-STONES.**  
**\*George P. Merrill, M.S., Ph.D.,**  
Curator of Geology, United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution; Author of "Stones for Building and Decoration."

**CANADIAN TERMS.**  
**William J. Alexander, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of English, University College, Toronto, Canada.

**CHEMISTRY.**  
**Harvey W. Wiley, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Chief Chemist, United States Department of Agriculture; Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, George Washington University.

**William O. Emery, Ph.D.**  
(Associate Editor),  
Chief, Synthetic Products Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Charles H. Fitch,**  
Associate Editor in Chemistry and Mineralogy on "The University Encyclopedia"; Member of the American Chemical Society, New York.

**\*Robert Ogden Doremus, M.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology, and Medical Jurisprudence, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

**\*Marcus Benjamin, Ph.D., LL.D., F.C.S.,**  
Formerly Chemist, United States Laboratory, Port of New York, and Special Agent of United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**\*\*Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D.**  
(Also Special Definitions in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Toxicology, etc.),  
Clinic Professor of Mental Diseases, Fordham University, New York; Managing Editor of the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," New York.

#### CHESS.

**Emanuel Lasker, Ph.D.,**  
Editor of "Lasker's Chess Magazine"; Chess Champion of the World.

**George P. Northrop**  
(Associate Editor in Chess),  
Vice-President, Chess Publishing Co., New York.

#### CHINESE TERMS.

**Wu Ting Fang, LL.D.,**  
Formerly Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Shanghai, China.

#### CHURCH TERMS (GENERAL AND HISTORICAL).

**Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Editor-in-Chief of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge"; Formerly Professor of Church History, New York University, etc.

#### CHURCH TERMS (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

**Condé B. Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Managing Editor of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," New York.

#### COLORS (SCIENTIFIC FORMULAS).

**William Hallock, Ph.D., Ph.D.,**  
(Also Editor of the Department of Measures and Weights),  
Professor of Physics and Formerly Dean of the Faculty of Pure Science, Columbia University.

**\*Reginald Gordon, B.A.,**  
Of the Department of Physics, Columbia University.

#### COMMERCE AND LABOR.

**The United States Department of Commerce and Labor,**  
Washington, D. C.

#### COMPOUND WORDS.

**F. Horace Teall,**  
Author of "English Compound Words and Phrases," "Punctuation," etc.

#### CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING, HANDICRAFT, AND MECHANICAL TERMS.

**Charles Allen Munn, A.B.,**  
Editor of "The Scientific American," New York.

**A. Russell Bond**  
(Associate Editor),  
Editor of "The Handyman's Workshop and Laboratory"; "Scientific American Reference Book," Part II., New York.

**Ralph Manning,**  
Associate Editor on "The University Encyclopedia," New York.

**Herbert T. Walker,**  
Of the Patent Department of Munn & Company, New York.

**\*Robert Grimshaw, M.E., Ph.D.,**  
Author of "Steam Engine Catechism," "Locomotive Catechism," "Hints to Power Users," etc.

#### DEAF-MUTE TERMS.

**\*Alexander Graham Bell, Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D.,**  
Formerly President of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

#### DECORATIVE ARTS.

**C. R. Clifford,**  
Editor of "The Upholsterer"; Author of "Rugs of the Orient," "The Decorative Periods," "A Dictionary of Lace," etc., New York.

**Sir William P. Treloar, J.P.,**  
Formerly Lord Mayor of London.

#### DENTAL SCIENCE.

**Milton A. Strauss, D.D.S., D.M.D.,**  
Member National Dental Association; First District Dental Society of N. Y. State; Allied Dental Council, N. Y. City  
**ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS (DENOMINATIONAL).**

**BAPTIST: \*H. L. Wayland, D.D.,** Formerly Editor of "The National Baptist," Philadelphia, Pa.

**BRETHREN (DUNKER): \*H. B. Brumbaugh,** Formerly President, Brethren's Normal College.

**CHRISTIANS: \*J. J. Summerbell,** Editor of the "Herald of Gospel Liberty," Dayton, Ohio.

**CONGREGATIONAL: \*A. E. Dunning, D.D.,** Formerly Editor-in-Chief of "The Congregationalist," Boston, Mass.

**DISCIPLES OF CHRIST: \*J. H. Garrison, LL.D.,** Editor of "The Christian Evangelist," St. Louis, Mo.

**EPISCOPAL: \*Thomas Richey, S.T.D.,** Formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History, General Theological Seminary, New York.

**EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION: \*S. P. Spreng,** Editor of "The Evangelical Messenger," Cleveland, Ohio.

**FRIENDS: \*Edward H. Magill, LL.D.,** Formerly Professor of French Language and Literature, and President of Swarthmore College.

**LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS): J. E. Talmage, D.Sc.D., Ph.D.,** Formerly President, University of Utah.

**LUTHERAN: \*E. J. Wolf, D.D.,** Formerly of Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.

**MENNONITE: \*John F. Funk,** Elkhart, Ind.

**METHODIST: \*Arthur Edwards, D.D.,** Chicago, Ill.

**MORAVIAN: \*J. Taylor Hamilton, D.D.,** Missionary Bishop of the Moravian Church.

**PRESBYTERIAN: \*Francis L. Patton, D.D., LL.D.,** President of Princeton Theological Seminary.

**REFORMED: \*T. W. Chambers, D.D., LL.D.,** Formerly President of the Board of Foreign Missions, Collegiate Reformed Church.

**REFORMED (GERMAN): \*John S. Stahr, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D.,** Formerly President, Franklin and Marshall College.

**REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH: \*Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, D.D., S.T.D.,** Chicago, Ill.

**SPIRITUALISM: \*H. B. Storer, M.D.,** Boston, Mass.

**SWEDENBORGIAN: \*J. C. Ager,** Brooklyn, N. Y.

**UNITARIAN: \*Minot J. Savage,** New York.

**UNITED BRETHREN: \*G. A. Funkhouser, D.D.,** Formerly Senior Professor, Theological Seminary, Dayton, O.

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN: \*James Harper, D.D., LL.D.,** Formerly President, Theological Seminary, Xenia, O.

**UNIVERSALIST: \*I. M. Atwood, D.D., LL.D.,** Secretary, Universalist General Convention.

#### ECONOMICS.

**\*Charles A. Tuttle, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Political Economy and Political Science, Wabash University.

#### EGYPTIAN TERMS.

**\*Amella B. Edwards, L.H.D.,**  
Formerly Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund; Author of "Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers," etc.

#### ELECTRICITY.

**Samuel Sheldon, D.Sc., Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Francis H. Medhurst, D.Litt.,**  
Formerly Superintendent of Traffic, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C.

**\*Ralph Wainwright Pope,**  
Secretary, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York.

#### ENTOMOLOGY.

**Leland O. Howard, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture; Honorary Curator, Department of Insects, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

#### ETYMOLOGY.

**Francis A. March, Jr., Ph.D.,**  
Professor of English Language, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

**\*Gerhard H. Balg, Ph.D.,**  
Assistant on Germanic Words from A to G.

**\*George S. Horn, M.A.,**  
OFFICE EDITOR.

#### EXPLOSIVES.

**Charles Edward Munroe, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, George Washington University; Formerly Chemist of Torpedo Corps, United States Navy.

**Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, C.E., M.E.**  
(Also Special Definitions in Mechanics),  
Inventor of the Automatic System of Firearms, London, England.

#### FAULTY DICTION.

**\*James C. Fernald, L.H.D.,**  
Editor of "A Student's Edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY," and other Abridgments.

**\*M. Schele De Vere, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Modern Languages, University of Virginia.

#### FIELD SPORTS.

**Albert Britt, B.A.,**  
Editor of "The Outing Magazine," New York.

**Arthur P. Ross, B.L.,**  
Assistant Editor on the "University Encyclopedia," New York.

#### FINANCIAL AND STOCK EXCHANGE TERMS.

**Frank Greene,**  
Managing Editor of "Bradstreet's."  
**Lord Avebury, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,**  
Chairman of the London Bankers, and President of the Central Association of Bankers.

#### FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

**Henry C. Fenn, A.M.,**  
Formerly Professor of English, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

#### FOREIGN PHRASES.

**\*William Cleaver Wilkinson, D.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of Poetry and Criticism, University of Chicago.

#### FRONTIER TERMS (U. S.).

**\*Emma Ghent Curtis,**  
Author of "The Fate of a Fool," etc.

#### GAELIC TERMS.

**Douglas Hyde, Litt.D., LL.D.,**  
Member of the Senate and Professor of Modern Irish, National University of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.

#### GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

**George Frederick Kunz, D.Sc., Ph.D.,**  
Gem-Expert, New York; Special Agent in Charge of Precious Stones, Twelfth United States Census.

#### GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

**Henry Gannett, LL.D.,**  
Chairman, United States Geographic Board, Washington, D. C.

**William H. Criswell,**  
Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

#### GEOLOGY.

**George Otis Smith, Ph.D.,**  
Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

#### Laurence LaForge, Ph.D.,

United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**\*William B. Dwight, M.A.,**  
Formerly Professor of Natural History and Curator of the Museum, Vassar College.

**\*Nathaniel S. Shaler, D.S.,**  
Formerly Professor of Geology, Harvard University, and Dean of Lawrence Scientific School.

## GOLF.

**Walter J. Travis,**  
Editor of "The American Golfer"; Formerly Amateur Golf Champion of the United States and Great Britain.

## GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

**John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Ancient History, Dublin University; Author of "Greek Antiquities," etc.

**Alice Mary Williams, B.A.,**  
Associate Editor of Aristotle's "De Anima," Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

## GREEK (TERMS DIRECTLY FROM).

**\*Charles Forster Smith, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of Greek and Classical Philology, University of Wisconsin.

## HEBREW AND JEWISH TERMS.

**Cyrus Adler, Ph.D.,**  
President, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia; President of the American Jewish Historical Society.

## HISTORY (AMERICAN).

**Arthur A. Brooks, A.M., S.T.B.,**  
Assistant Editor on "The Encyclopedia Britannica," Eleventh Edition, New York.

**\*Benson J. Lossing, LL.D.,**  
Author of "Pictorial History of the Civil War."

## HISTORY (GENERAL), RHETORIC, ETC.

**\*James A. Harrison, L.H.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Modern Languages and English, Washington and Lee University.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

**Rudolph Leppert,**  
Manager of the Art Department of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

**Joyce Kilmer, A.B.,**  
Assistant Editor of "The Churchman," New York.

**Harold W. Pickering,**  
New York.

## INSURANCE (FIRE).

**Arthur L. J. Smith,**  
President of the Spectator Company, New York.

## INSURANCE (LIFE).

**John R. Hegeman,**  
President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

## IRRIGATION.

**\*Louis G. Carpenter, M.S.,**  
Professor of Engineering and Physics, Colorado Agricultural College; Formerly President of the American Society of Irrigation Engineers.

## JAPANESE CERAMICS.

**\*Edward S. Morse, M.A., Ph.D.,**  
Keeper of Japanese Pottery, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

## JAPANESE TERMS.

**Hanso Tarao,**  
Formerly Chief Instructor in English, the Commercial School, Nagoya, Japan.

## LAW (GENERAL).

**George W. Scott, Ph.D.,**  
Associate Professor of International Law, Columbia University.

**\*John Bassett Moore, LL.D.,**  
Assistant Secretary of State, United States; Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University.

## Todd Russell,

Associate Editor on Russell and Winslow's "Syllabus Digest of the United States Supreme Court Reports," New York.

**\*Isaac J. Allen, M.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly President of Belmont College and United States Consul at Hongkong, China.

## LAW (CONSTITUTIONAL).

**\*Thomas M. Cooley, LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Law, University of Michigan; Author of "Constitutional Limitations," etc.

**\*Alexis C. Angell, LL.B.,**  
U. S. District Judge, Eastern District of Michigan; Editor of Sixteenth Edition of Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations."

## LAW (INTERNATIONAL).

**\*Edward J. Phelps, LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Law, Yale University, and Minister to Great Britain, etc.

## LIBRARY TERMS (SPECIAL).

**Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D.,**  
Chief Librarian, St. Louis Public Library.

**\*Frederick Saunders, M.A.,**  
Formerly Chief Librarian, Astor Library, New York.

**\*Frank Weltenkamp,**  
Chief of the Art and Print Departments, New York Public Library.

## LITERATURE.

**Francis W. Halsey, B.Sc.**  
(Compiled Table of Authors),  
Author of "The Old New York Frontier," etc.

**\*Rossiter Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Editor-in-Chief of "The World's Great Books," "Little Classics," etc.; ASSOCIATE EDITOR of the First Edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

**\*Francis Hovey Stoddard, M.A., Ph.D.,**  
Professor of English Language and Literature and Dean of the Faculty of the College of Arts and Pure Science, New York University.

**\*\*Joseph Jacobs, Litt.D.,**  
Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric, Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

## MAORI TERMS.

**P. A. Vaile**  
Formerly of Auckland, N. Z. Publicist, Chicago, Ill.

## MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

**Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D.,**  
Chief Librarian, St. Louis Public Library; ASSOCIATE EDITOR of the First Edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY; Formerly Instructor in Physics, Yale University.

## MEDICINE (SPECIAL).

**\*Frank P. Foster, M.D.,**  
Editor of "The New-York Medical Journal" and of "An Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary."

## MEDICINE (ECLECTIC SYSTEM OF).

**\*Alexander Wilder, M.D.,**  
Formerly Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

## MEDICINE (HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF).

**\*Timothy F. Allen, M.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, New York Homeopathic College.

## METALLURGY AND ELECTROCHEMISTRY.

**Joseph W. Richards, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Metallurgy, Lehigh University; Professor of Electrochemistry, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

**\*William H. Pettee, M.A.,**  
Formerly Professor of Mineralogy, Economic Geology, and Mining Engineering, University of Michigan.

## METEOROLOGY.

**Willis L. Moore, D.Sc., LL.D.,**  
Chief, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

**Charles F. Talman,**  
Librarian and Junior Professor of Meteorology, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

**\*Mark W. Harrington, M.A., LL.D.,**  
Formerly President of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., and Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

## MILITARY TERMS

**Col. David A. Lyle**  
(UNITED STATES ARMY: Retired),  
Associate Editor of the "Century Dictionary," etc.

**Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.,**  
Field-Marshal, British Army.

**\*Oliver O. Howard, M.A., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Major-General United States Army; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

## MINERALOGY AND PETROGRAPHY.

**Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, D.Sc., LL.D.,**  
Hon. Curator of Minerals, United States National Museum, and Chief Chemist, United States Geological Survey.

**\*George Huntington Williams, Ph.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Inorganic Geology, Johns Hopkins University.

**\*William G. Brown, Ph.D.,**  
Formerly Bayly Professor of General and Applied Chemistry, Washington and Lee University.

## MINING.

**James C. Bayles, M.E., Ph.D.,**  
Formerly Editor of "The Iron Age," New York.

## MOTOR-BOATING.

**Julian Chase,**  
Editor of "Motor-Boating," New York.

## MOTORING TERMS.

**Elbert H. Gary, LL.B.,**  
[From A to T.]  
President of the Automobile Club of America, New York.

**Dave H. Morris,**

[From U to Z.]  
New York.

## MUSIC.

**Mabel Wagnalls,**  
Author of "Stars of the Opera," etc.

**\*William J. Henderson, M.A.,**  
Music Critic of "The Sun," New York; Author of "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music."

## \*Anton Seidl,

Formerly Conductor of the Metropolitan Orchestra, New York.

## \*Laura C. Holloway-Langford,

Formerly President of the Brooklyn Seidl Society.

## NAVAL AND NAUTICAL TERMS.

**Rear-Admiral John Elliott Pillsbury**  
(UNITED STATES NAVY: Retired),  
Formerly Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

**Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, G.C.B.**  
(BRITISH ROYAL NAVY: Retired),  
Author of "The Art of Naval Warfare," "Sea Power and Other Studies."

**Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce**  
(UNITED STATES NAVY: Retired),  
[From A to D.]  
Founder of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; Author of "Seamanship."

## NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

**William Pierre Robert,**  
Naval Constructor, United States Navy, Portsmouth, N. H.

## NUMISMATICS,

INCLUDING TABLE OF COINS.

**T. L. Compagette, Ph.D.,**  
Curator of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Amelia D. Alden,

Of the Editorial Staff of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.  
(Also Tables of Measures and Weights.)

## OPHTHALMOLOGY.

**George T. Stevens, M.D., Ph.D.,**  
Author of "A Treatise on the Motor Apparatus of the Eyes," New York.

## OPTICS.

**Frederick Boger,**  
Formerly Editor of "The Optical Journal," New York.

**R. M. Lockwood,**  
Technical Editor of "The Optical Journal," New York.

## ORIENTAL TERMS (GENERAL).

**Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.,**  
Formerly of the Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London.

## OSTEOPATHY.

**George M. Laughlin, D.O.,**  
Of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

## PACIFIC SLOPE (TERMS PECULIAR TO).

**\*Hubert H. Bancroft, A.M.,**  
Author of "The History of the Pacific States," etc.

## PALEOBOTANY.

**David White, B.S.,**  
Associate Curator of Paleobotany, Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum; Geologist, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

## PEDAGOGY.

**\*Emerson E. White, LL.D.,**  
Formerly President, Purdue University.  
**\*Thomas Hughes, S.J.,**  
Professor of Literature and Philosophy, St. Louis University.

## PHILIPPINE TERMS.

**Dean Conant Worcester, A.B.,**  
Secretary of the Interior, Philippine Insular Government, Manila, P. I.

**Arthur S. Riggs, F.R.G.S.,**  
Formerly Editor of "The Manila Freedom."

## PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND METAPHYSICS.

**George Trumbull Ladd, D.D., LL.D.,**  
Emeritus Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Yale University.

**Gerhardt Cornell Mars, B.D., Ph.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of English, University of South Dakota; Author of "The Interpretation of Life," etc.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

**Frank Roy Fraprie, M.S., F.R.P.S.,**  
Editor of "American Photography," Boston, Mass.

**\*Frederick C. Beach, Ph.B.,**  
Formerly Editor of "The American Amateur Photographer" and Editor-in-Chief of "The Americana."

## PHRENOLOGY.

**Jessie A. Fowler,**  
Of Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, New York.

**\*Albert Turner,**  
Of the "Phrenological Journal," New York.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

**William Muldoon,**  
Director of the Olympic Hygienic Institute, Purchase, N. Y.

\* This asterisk denotes that the Editor whose name it precedes was engaged on the first edition of this work. Where two asterisks (\*\*) are given, these denote that the Editor was engaged on the second edition of the work. Names given without asterisks are those of the Editors of the present edition or of Editors who have contributed to all three editions.

# EDITORIAL STAFF—CONTINUED.

## PHYSICS.

INCLUDING THE PLATES OF ROENTGEN RAYS.

**\*Arthur Willis Goodspeed, Ph.D.,**  
Professor of Physics, University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**\*Frank Leo Tufts, Ph.D.,**  
Formerly Associate Professor of Physics, Columbia University.

## POETRY.

**Henry van Dyke, D.D., LL.D.,**  
Professor of English Literature, Princeton University.

## POLYNESIAN AND MALAYAN TERMS.

**William Churchill, B.A., F.R.A.I.,**  
Formerly Consul-General of the United States in Samoa and  
Tonga; Author of "The Polynesian Wanderings,"  
etc., New York.

## POMOLOGICAL TERMS.

**Gustavus B. Brackett,**  
Chief, Division of Pomology, United States Department of  
Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**\*Arthur A. Crozier, M.S.,**  
Formerly Secretary of the American Pomological Society.

## POSTAL TERMS.

**\*Wilking B. Cooley,**  
Formerly Chief Clerk, United States Post-Office Department,  
Washington, D. C.

## POTTERY AND GLASS.

**Thomas A. Cawthra,**  
Managing Editor of "Pottery and Glass," New York.

## POULTRY.

**Prince T. Woods, M.D.,**  
Managing Editor of "The American Poultry Journal,"  
Silver Lake, Mass.

**\*George E. Peer,**  
Formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the American Poultry  
Association.

## PRINTING AND TYPOGRAPHY.

**James M. Lynch,**  
President of the International Typographical Union,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

**Edward F. Donovan,**  
Formerly in Charge of the Typographical Union Training  
School, Bartow, New York.

## QUOTATIONS.

**\*Eliza Medhurst Wiley,**  
Formerly Teacher of Music, Vassar College; Translator of  
"Tausig-Ehrlich Techniques."

**\*Mrs. Henry E. Thomson,**  
Assistant Editor of "The Encyclopedia of Missions."

## RAILROAD TERMS.

**Angus Sinclair,**  
Editor of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

## SCANDINAVIAN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY.

**Carl H. A. Bjerregaard,**  
Librarian, New York Public Library.

**\*Rasmus B. Anderson, M.A., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature,  
University of Wisconsin, and U. S.  
Minister to Denmark.

## SCOTTISH TERMS.

**\*Rev. William Wye Smith,**  
Formerly Editor of "The Canadian Independent," Canada.

## SHAKESPEARIAN TERMS.

**\*William James Rolfe, Litt.D.,**  
Author of "Life of Shakespeare," etc.

## SOCIALISM.

**Morris Hillquit, LL.B.,**  
Member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist  
Party, New York; Author of "Socialism in  
Theory and Practice."

## SOCIOLOGY.

**William D. P. Bliss, A.B.,**  
Director of the Social Science Library Bureau, New York;  
Editor of "The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform."

## SOUTH-AFRICAN TERMS.

**Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,**  
High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa,  
London, England.

## SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

**F. Horace Teall,**  
Author of "English Compound Words and Phrases," etc.

**\*Francis A. March, LL.D., L.H.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of English Language and Comparative  
Philology, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; CON-  
SULTING EDITOR of the First Edition of  
the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

## SUDANESE TERMS.

**Baron Rudolf Carl von Slatin Pasha, K.C.M.G.**  
Formerly Inspector-General of the Sudan.

## SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS.

**James C. Fernald, L.H.D.,**  
Author of "The Connectives of English Speech," "A  
Working Grammar of the English Language," etc.

## TEA AND COFFEE TERMS.

**William H. Ukers,**  
Managing Editor of the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal,"  
New York.

## TENNIS, LAWN-TENNIS.

**P. A. Valle,**  
Author of "Modern Tennis," etc., Chicago, Ill.

## TEXTILE TERMS.

**Emanuel A. Possett,**  
Editor of "Possett's Textile Journal," Philadelphia, Pa.

## THEATRICAL TERMS.

**\*Harrison Grey Fiske,**  
Formerly Editor of "The Dramatic Mirror," New York.

## THEOLOGY.

**Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly Professor of Church History, New York University;  
Editor-in-Chief of "The New Schaff-Herzog En-  
cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge."

**\*Daniel S. Gregory, D.D., LL.D.,**  
Formerly President of Lake Forest University;  
MANAGING EDITOR of the First Edition  
of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

## THEOSOPHY.

**Weller Van Hook, M.D.,**  
General Secretary of the Theosophical Society, American  
Section.

**\*William Q. Judge,**  
Formerly General Secretary of the Theosophical Society,  
American Section.

## TOBACCO TERMS.

**Carl Werner,**  
Editor of "The Tobacco Leaf," New York; Author of "A  
Text-Book on Tobacco," etc.

## \*J. B. Killebrew, M.A., Ph.D.,

Special United States Government Expert, Tenth Census.

## TROPICAL DISEASES.

**Surgeon-General Sir David Bruce, C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.,**  
Director of Various Commissions on Sleeping-Sickness, Malta  
Fever, and Other Tropical Diseases.

## UNION LABOR.

**Samuel Gompers,**  
President of the American Federation of Labor.

## UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

**\*Flavel S. Thomas, M.D., LL.D.,**  
Author of "A Dictionary of University Degrees."

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

**Edward K. Emerson,**  
President of the American Wine-Growers' Association; Author  
of "The Story of the Vine," "Beverages  
Past and Present," etc.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

**Frederick Minton Sammis, C.E.,**  
Chief Engineer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

## YACHTING.

**Herbert L. Stone,**  
Editor of "Yachting," New York.

**\*W. P. Stephens,**  
Formerly of "Forest and Stream," New York.

## ZOOLOGY.

**Theodore N. Gill, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.,**  
Associate in Zoology, U. S. National Museum; Head of the  
Department of Zoology, George Washington University.

## Ernest Ingersoll,

Author of Reports to the United States Government on the  
Oyster Industries, and of Many Books on American  
Zoology and Travel.

**\*Charles L. Hallock, M.A.,**  
Founder of "Forest and Stream," and Author of Many Articles  
on Natural History.

**\*John E. Fleming,**  
New York.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

### GENERAL REVISION, DEFINITION, ETC.

**Henry Baldwin, M.A.,** of the "International Encyclo-  
pedia" Staff; **Donn Byrne,** **William Stewart Chapman;**  
**Mrs. L. R. Corbett,** Formerly Assistant Editor of the  
"Pictorial Review"; **John Davidson,** Formerly Assistant  
Editor "The Forer Review," Forfar, Scotland; **Lawrence  
J. Dennehy;** **Joseph Devlin, M.A.;** **Albert H. Highton,**  
Assistant Reviewer, 1918-19, of "Nelson's Encyclopedia"  
Staff; **Roger Edgar Hughes;** **J. A. Husick, M.D.;** **Miss  
Frances Kaiser (Special Assistant),** of the "Jewish Encyclo-  
pedia" Staff; **James B. Kenyon, Litt.D.,** of the "University  
Encyclopedia" Staff; **W. D. MacColl, B.A.,** of the "Encyclo-  
pedia Britannica" Staff; **H. J. C. Mackarness, B.A.;**  
**M. McAllister Clarke;** **Mrs. M. S. Moffett,** of the STAND-  
ARD DICTIONARY Editorial Staff; **William John Murray,**  
Assistant Editor of "Forest and Stream"; **Ernest E. Power;**  
**Dora Knowlton Ranous,** Editor of "Literature of Italy";  
**\*Henry H. Van Dyck,** Critical Reader and Compiler of  
Proof-Readers' Marks (page 1984); **Wm. H. Weir, M.A.;**  
**Herbert G. Wintersgill,** of the "Catholic Encyclopedia"  
Staff; **H. H. Boyd;** **V. W. Brooks,** Instructor in English,  
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; **Mrs. F. L. Bull;**  
**Hereward Carrington;** **E. B. Chilton;** **Miss L. E. Heller;**  
**A. E. Henderson;** **N. W. Hill;** **Miss Helen Ingersoll;**  
**Miss H. R. Morris;** **E. D. Pierson;** **Miss Amy Richards;**  
**R. W. Sneddon;** **E. B. Walkinshaw;** **Dr. Elliot White.**

SCRIPTURAL NAMES, ETC.: **F. H. Dewey, B.A.**

CROSS-REFERENCES: **Miss F. Allaire;** **Miss A. C.  
Lippincott;** **Miss M. Woodward.**

\* This asterisk denotes that the Editor whose name it precedes was engaged on the first edition of this work. Names given without asterisks are those of the Editors of the present edition or of Editors who have contributed to all three editions.

# INTRODUCTORY.

THIS work is a development and extension of that originally issued by the present publishers under the title of "A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE." The endeavor has been to retain all those characteristic features which have stood the test of time, criticism, and popular approval, while adding all new information demanded by the world's advance in twenty years, and all new features that may promote ready and effective consultation. To attain this end, every word has been reexamined, every quotation, definition, or other item studied anew, with a view of bringing all to the highest attainable perfection by reediting and resetting. There has been in addition the strenuous endeavor to gather from every field of scholarship, art, science, exploration, commerce, industry, or invention, all new matter of real value and utility.

The governing principles of this, as of the earlier work, have been those announced by Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK in the introductory statement prefacing the original STANDARD, November 23, 1893, in the following words:

"The chief function of a dictionary is to record usage; not, *except in a limited degree*, to seek to create it. Yet, when custom or usage

#### Function of the Dictionary.

varies, it is important that a dictionary should be most careful, in its preferences, to give its sanction to the best forms and tendencies. It has manifold opportunities to render good service to the language by characterizing certain words and variant forms of words, and certain meanings or usages, as archaic or obsolete, as foreign, dialectic, or provincial, as colloquial, vulgar, slang, or low, as inelegant or erroneously formed. In the STANDARD the aim has been to help, so far as this may legitimately be done in a work of the kind, to simplify and perfect the language.

"The editors of the various departments have been urged to keep always in mind that the essentials of a good dictionary are *comprehensiveness, accuracy, and simplicity.*"

## I. THE VOCABULARY.

The "FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," based upon these principles, will be found to be decidedly in advance of previous editions of the STANDARD DICTIONARY in the number of words it contains. The first edition of this book contained 304,000 terms. Subsequently a supplement aggregating more than 13,000 terms was added, increasing the vocabulary proper to 317,000 terms. In the making of the present work no less than 513,000 terms of all kinds were critically examined, revised, or defined. Of these, 63,000 were rejected: (1) as dead beyond all hope of revival; (2) as obsolescent; (3) as of little or no value; and (4) as

#### Terms Excluded.

of such rare or specific use as to be manifestly without the scope of a dictionary designed for practical and popular purposes. Many of these rejected terms were mere obsolete variant forms of living words as used in the early stages of printing. Certain words current in the earlier periods of the history of the language are now omitted because, by the modern standard of culture, they are no longer approved. The decay of once useful words with lapse of time is one of the sure laws of language. Very many words used in the earlier stages of the sciences and of the mechanic arts have become obsolete, because displaced by the advancement of knowledge or the progress of invention. With obsoletes have been excluded many new words which have won transitory recognition, but give no evidence of value or permanence, such as minutely technical terms in science or industry, considered worthless by specialists in their own departments; experimental words, proposed even by some master in philosophy or science, but not adopted or given currency by other workers in the same field; nonce-words, used once by some gifted author, but never securing general acceptance.

While thus resolutely rejecting much, the purpose has been held steadily in view that the vocabulary should, first of all, embrace *all the live words* of the English language as used in the standard

speech and literature of the day. It has been deemed wise to include, in addition, those terms that are commonly used, dialectically or

#### New Words.

otherwise, by large numbers of people in different parts of the English-speaking world. This body of terms has been augmented considerably by the territorial growth of the United States and of Great Britain, through the introduction of words in daily use among the peoples enjoying the protection of these two nations in their recently acquired dependencies, and also through the impulse given under the new flag to the development of various branches of science, commerce, industry, or manufacture, with special local applications.

The English language has been so greatly enriched by words drawn from dialectal sources and enlisted for general use that

#### Dialectal Terms.

sufficient reason is manifest for recording them in a popular dictionary. Such words are worthy of special consideration, and not infrequently provincial usages will well repay a careful study. The American school of Dialect Story-writing has contributed many new terms, while HALL CAINE, CROCKETT, WATSON (Ian Maclaren), and BARRIE have increased the original vocabulary of Manx and of Scottish terms. The Irish revival also has made it necessary to place on record not only new words but the names of persons and places that have been brought to the front through this revival. In this work the Editors had the valued assistance of Dr. DOUGLAS HYDE. Some space is allotted also to the English dialect spoken in Ireland which the recent labors of Dr. P. W. JORCE have made available.

New terms of Latin or Greek derivation are constantly and freely introduced in the arts and sciences. The absorption of French words is unabated, as is evidenced by such terms as *automobile, charmeuse, chauffeur, garage, hangar, limousine, massage, pannier, sabotage, tonneau*, etc.

In the vast realm of science the growth during the past quarter of a century has proved phenomenal. Geology and Mineralogy have supplied thousands of new words. The terminology of Botany, has been completely recast (see THE BOTANICAL SCIENCES). In Chemistry, the discovery of new elements has enriched our vocabulary, and their practical application has exerted a marked influence

#### Increase in Scientific Terminology.

on our civilization, while a wealth of new words has been evolved as a result of expert research seeking for the improvement or cheapening of commercial processes, as, for instance, in the case of paints and dyes. The field of radioactivity is a fertile source for the coinage of new terms, and in the department of Electricity a large number of the additions are due to developments in Telephony, Telegraphy, Electrical Traction, and allied branches. The departments of Aeronautics (including Aviation), Motoring, and Motor-boating have supplied a varied and wholly new terminology. Astronomers and meteorologists have named for us new phenomena; explorers have given us new words—Rear-Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY and Sir ERNEST H. SHACKLETON have used a number which are not to be found in the earlier editions of dictionaries. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in his *African Game Trails* has employed many Anglo-African terms for the first time. The definitions of these terms were submitted to him, and he reviewed them personally. The terms used in Forestry and Logging are based upon work done for the United States Forestry Service by GIFFORD PINCHOT, as Chief Forester, and published by the United States Government, and the vocabulary of Meteorology has been greatly enlarged under the direction of Dr. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., by Prof. C. F. TALMAN, Librarian of the Bureau, who defined and edited all the terms in this department. The terms in Numismatics, including the table of Coins, were amplified, defined, or edited by Dr. T. L. COMPARETTE, Curator of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, by courtesy of the UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Again, the requirements of Commerce, of the Manufacturing Industries, of the Arts, of Finance, of Insurance—life, fire, and



marine—as well as of Agriculture, Engineering, Eugenics, Political Economy, Sociology, etc., have made the coinage of many new words imperative. Political life, especially in the United States, has fashioned for itself new words, meanings, or phrases, many of which have passed into general use.

The total number of proper names included in the present edition is approximately 65,000, of which the personal and biographical entries aggregate 16,000, and the geographical names more than 30,000. Biblical names, mythological names, and bibliographical entries are all given with equal completeness.

The selection of the biographical names included was made with great care after a complete survey of the names found in the leading encyclopedias of biography—American, English, French, German, Austrian, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Danish, etc.—and in the latest dictionaries of biography and annual handbooks.

Bibliographical names are followed, where necessary, by the name of the author and the title of the book in which they occur. In order that this department may serve as a guide to the characters and contents of the principal works of fiction, brief descriptions of the personages considered are given.

The geographic names selected embrace, in general, places of historic, literary, political, or scientific interest. The purpose is to supply such information as (1) the areas of continents; (2) the areas, capitals, and populations of countries, provinces, and states; (3) the areas and capitals of amts, counties, departments, kens, vilayets, etc.; (4) the geographic position of boroughs, cities, towns, and villages, together with any important fact or event connected with them; (5) the heights of mountains; (6) the lengths of rivers; (7) the sizes of lakes, etc. For greater convenience in keeping abreast with the publications of the censuses of various European countries, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prints statistics of population separately. (See STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF THE WORLD, pp. 2792-2808.)

## II. SPELLING.

In the spelling of words this dictionary generally prefers the simpler form when two ways of spelling the same word are used by acknowledged authorities. In its efforts to help in the simplification of spelling it is conservative, while favoring progress along the lines of reform agreed upon almost unanimously by the leading philologists of America and England. The forms adopted and officially recommended for use by the AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, the AMERICAN SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION, and the SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD are given place, braced together under the usual forms, the first being indicated by \* or PHIL. Soc., and the last by \* or S. S. printed after the word. Where usage in England differs from that in America, as in the spelling of *meter* (metre), *theater* (theatre), *favor* (favour), *labor* (labour), *surprize* (surprise), etc., the form preferred in England is also given. In all words fully Anglicized "e" is preferred in this work to the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," as in *e[æ]sthetics*, *fe[æ]tus*, *home[œ]opathy*. In cases, however, where diphthongal forms are still largely or prevailingly used in current literature, the two forms, in deference to usage, have been braced together in vocabulary place. In general, and in harmony with modern practise, the use of the diæresis is discontinued.

To indicate promptly and clearly the correct way of writing words derived from proper names, these words, as well as all proper names, are printed with initial capital letters. In the treatment of the vocabulary of the sciences the aim has been to follow the system of spelling and capitalization recognized as authoritative in each science.

The decisions of the UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, of the GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA, and of the CENSUS OF INDIA, are followed in the spelling of American, Canadian, and Indian names respectively. The authority followed for the British Isles is the CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In order to supply a standard as well as to assist in the correction of existing confusion in both literary and lexicographic usage, the division of words into syllables in writing and printing and the com-

pounding of words have been reduced to a logical system by the foremost expert on these subjects in the United States. As a means of distinguishing a hyphenated compound from a syllabicated word, the German double hyphen is used for the first and an ordinary single hyphen for the second. Thus, in *an''ti-A-mer'i-can*, the double hyphen indicates that a hyphen is to be retained after the *anti* in ordinary writing or printing where the syllabic single hyphens (with the accents) disappear, so that the word will be regularly written or printed as *anti-American*. See THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES, p. xxix, 12, and COMPOUND WORDS, pp. xxx, xxxi.

## III. PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciations in this dictionary are, in the main, based on the principles laid down in previous editions of this work by the late Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH, LL.D. Words whose pronunciations are disputed were referred to an International Advisory Committee of experts in English speech.

In respelling words for pronunciation in the present work two keys are used, but quite independently of each other. Each word is respelled first (Key 1) in the Revised Scientific (or National Education Association) Alphabet, and second (Key 2) in what is commonly called the "text-book key." The use of two systems of notation is necessary during the period of transition from the second or old key to the new.

Of these the Revised Scientific Alphabet (Key 1) is a simple, logical system, in which the aim is to have one sign for each sound, and one sound for each sign, and in which only one diacritical mark is used—the macron or mark of length. Its basic principle, now adopted by many learned societies throughout the world, is the use of the fundamental vowel-letters in their Continental or so-called Roman values.

The second key (Key 2), long used in text-books and in the older dictionaries, preserves the letters of the regular spelling, but attempts to discriminate their sounds by various diacritical marks. The first key may be characterized as the more scientific, while the second is less exact and more cumbersome. For full explanation of these keys, see SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION, pp. xxiii to xxix.

As a rule, pronunciation is indicated for every word in the dictionary by respelling the word in full phonetically, but it is occasionally shown by merely separating the syllables by hyphens and accent-marks. The endeavor has been to omit nothing that any one can ever need, and respellings are often given which may not be necessary. In this respect, as in others, it has been held preferable to include too much rather than too little. If a word has two or more pronunciations, the first pronunciation given is the one preferred by this dictionary.

Exceptions to the respelling of words in this work are as follows:

1. Many obsolete words and some words almost obsolete are not respelled, as they are now of little importance in the spoken language.

2. Words beginning with combining forms (as *aero-*, *electro-*) are often given in groups and not respelled.

3. Respellings are omitted after some words with prefixes like *dis-*, *mis-*, *out-*, *over-*, *un-*, when the derivative is almost or only a nonce-word, as *disimprison*; but each prefix widely used is followed by the reference, "For respellings not given below, see the primitive words." Full respelling is given, however, in every case in which it is likely to be needed, as with *disband*, *disinherit*, *dismantle*, *misuse*, *output*, *overthrow*, *unknown*.

4. In a few instances, mainly of proper names, the respelling of a first element is given only with the first word in a series containing it, as in Biblical names with *Beth*.

Correctness in pronunciation, like correctness in diction, depends upon the consensus of usage among educated people. There are many words in the language regarding the correct pronunciation of which expert orthoepists and scholars as well as dictionaries do not agree.

The correctness of English pronunciation should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. Systematic endeavor has been made in this work to ascer-

tain the consensus of usage throughout the English-speaking world, by selecting from scholars and professors of English in all the great centers of English civilization an Advisory Committee of twenty-five persons, to serve as witnesses to give testimony regarding the usage in those centers, and as a jury to decide upon rival claims in doubtful cases. Disputed pronunciations have been referred to this Advisory Committee, thus composed of prominent philologists in American, British, Canadian, Australian, South-African, and East-Indian educational institutions. The decisions reached by this committee are recorded, together with the preferences of each of the leading dictionaries, in a separate section. This section is referred to by the arbitrary symbol (XIII), which is printed after the respelling of nearly every vocabulary term concerning the pronunciation of which there is any doubt.

#### IV. THE DEFINITIONS.

The plan of defining by definitive statement rather than by synonym, steadfastly followed in the first edition of the STANDARD, has been even more carefully carried out in the present work. The aim has been to produce definitions that are clear, concise, and exact.

Definitions are expressed briefly when few words are sufficient, but encyclopedic treatment is also employed when this is material to a correct understanding of the meaning or importance of the word.

Wherever practicable, the definitive statement is followed by some illustrative phrase or phrases, showing how the word, in the sense defined, may be used in connection with other words. Thus, after the first definition of the adjective *auxiliary* will be found the following illustrative phrases: "as, *auxiliary* troops; an *auxiliary* means."

If a word has two or more meanings, the most common meaning has been given first; that is, preference is given to the order of usage over the historical order. The average man (speaking in a general way) goes to a dictionary to find one or more of three things about a word: (1) Its correct spelling; (2) its correct pronunciation; (3) its most common *present* meaning. It has been the purpose to enable him to get this information with ease and certainty; and hence nothing has been permitted to stand between the vocabulary word and its most obvious or important *current* meaning. This reverses the usual or historical method followed by lexicographers, which is to give first the etymology of the word; next, the meaning nearest the root meaning, often obsolete; and then the subsequent meanings, the present or current meaning often coming last. *But this last meaning is precisely the one most commonly sought after.* The average man is thus embarrassed and confused. It was thought better not to follow a system simply because it is logically or philosophically correct, if, practically, it hinders rather than helps the inquirer. Precedent should give way to convenience.

Special pains have been taken to make the definitions given in this work authoritative by presenting exact and recent meanings and distinctions, by giving a definite clue to the great departments and divisions of knowledge, to which special meanings are referred, and by making the general definitions comprehensive and exhaustive.

Each set of words was defined or submitted to and passed upon by a specialist in the science, art, or branch of knowledge in which the terms are included. The absolute necessity for submitting each definition, if it is to be accepted as authoritative, to an expert in its proper department is so self-evident as to need none but passing reference. The ablest specialists that could be secured were engaged for this work, the list of whose names runs up into the hundreds; among them may be especially mentioned LORD AVEBURY, FRANK BAKER, EDWARD EMERSON BARNARD, SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, SIR DAVID BRUCE, FRANK W. CLARKE, PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, T. L. COMPARETTE, ANDREW S. DRAPER, HENRY VAN DYKE, HENRY GANNETT, THEODORE N. GILL, THEODORE W. HUNT, DOUGLAS HYDE, FRANK H. KNOWLTON, GEORGE T. LADD, EMANUEL LASKER, JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY, JAMES BRANDER MATTHEWS, SIR HIRAM MAXIM, WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, S. M. MITRA, WILLIS

L. MOORE, ROBERT E. PEARY, EARL ROBERTS, SLATIN PASHA, GEORGE OTIS SMITH, FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD, ALICE VINTON WAITE, HARVEY W. WILEY, DEAN C. WORCESTER, ORVILLE WRIGHT, WU TING FANG, and ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.

*Anthropology* is defined under its two great divisions of *Physical* and *Cultural Anthropology*, with an extensive finding-list of subordinate terms and of the sciences that minister to each branch of the subject. At *man*, with its numerous derivatives and compounds, is given also a full-page plate of typical heads, illustrating the various

*Race-Types of Mankind.* In the branches of *Anthropology, Archeology and Antiquities.* *Archeology* and *Antiquities* may be mentioned many comprehensive definitions, as those of the *Code of Hammurabi, cromlech, dolmen, hieroglyphic, iconomatic*, (with an illustration of a typical iconomatic inscription) *Minoan, Moabite stone, mound* (with a description of the work of the mound-builders under *Indian mound*), *Nestorian tablet, pyramid* (showing the dimensions and exterior and interior plan of the great pyramid at Ghizeh), *Rosetta stone*, etc.

Architecture and Art have received definitions as full as possible within the space-limitations imposed, frequent cross-references and illustrations being added with a

*Architecture and Art.* view to consolidating the whole. Representative definitions will be found at *Arabian, arch, architecture* (with finding-list), *buttress, Byzantine, capital, column, frieze, Henri-Deux, hypostyle, Norman, perpendicular, pointed, rafter, Renaissance, rock-temple*, and *roof*. In the field of art the definitions will be found to be concise, yet illuminating. As typical examples may be cited those at *art* (with encyclopedic note), *Babylonian school, chiaroscuro, Flemish, impressionism, perspective, Pre-raphaellism, relief, Renaissance painting, school of painting, and sculpture*. The illustrations of famous paintings, etc., are referred to under PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the Departments of Construction, Engineering, Handicraft, and Mechanical terms in general, the Editors had the advantage of consulting CHARLES ALLEN MUNN, A.B., editor of *The Scientific American*, whose specialized knowledge, assistance, and suggestions proved of immeasurable value. The aim was to cover civil and mechanical engineering and their allied trades as completely as is possible in a popular dictionary. No effort has been spared to make the definitions at once comprehensive and illuminating, and in all explanatory matter, from that covering the most complex of our modern mechanical triumphs to the description of common household tools, to use language free from unnecessary technicalities. For example, the definitions of *chassis, engine, locomotive, marine engine, motor-boat*, the treatment of *automobile* under *motor-vehicle*, and the extended definitions and descriptions under *printing-press* may be cited, with their illustrations. The illustrations under *locomotive* and *printing-press* are particularly noteworthy and show at a glance the state of perfection each department of manufacture has attained. Under *wire* will be found a very complete treatment of the different varieties and a table of *gages*, with diagrams of the United States and British standard *wire-gages*. At *watch* is shown the interior of an American open-faced watch, with the various portions of the works explained and described individually, and a complete list of parts given.

Modern *steel* and *iron-construction* are fully covered under *construction*, with a full-page plate, and under *concrete* are given a definition and an illustration of a monolithic concrete house, furnished by THOMAS A. EDISON. At *viaduct* are a comprehensive definition and an illustration, and at *bridge* are given definitions and illustrations of the principal types of bridge-construction. Under *Panama Canal* are furnished the principal facts and statistics relative to this great engineering and constructive achievement, with a profile section of the canal showing the location and elevation of the locks.

Handicraft terms have been gathered with great completeness, and in most cases will be found grouped under the different trade-names, the more important

*Handicrafts and Trades.* of them are defined in vocabulary place. There are many thousands of handicraft terms; as, among plumbers, *dummy, eel-pump, putty-joint, riser*; among house-builders, *mouse, deadening*; in the manufacture of



brick, clapper, cuckhold, Dutch clinker, unsoiling. Such terms are used particularly in builders' specifications, in handbooks, in commercial and news reports, in contracts, in court-rooms, and in conversation, and they are finding their way more and more into literature. Such common mechanical aids as the bell, pulley, wedge, and wheel are exhaustively covered, while such tools as adz, ax, chisel, drill, file, hammer, saw, etc., are described with all their special modifications.

Aviation and Aeronautics have been very fully covered under the personal supervision of ORVILLE WRIGHT, with the aid of many illustrative diagrams, among which may be mentioned the full-page plates at *aeronautics* and *aviation*, with the definitions and finding-lists under these words, and the definitions of such technical terms as *aeroplane*, *biplane*, *dirigible*, *helicopter*, *hydroaeroplane*, *monoplane*, *volplane*, etc., which afford in brief a complete exposition of the art of aviation as it exists to-day.

In selecting the terms in Medicine, Surgery, and their allied sciences, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, an attempt was made to determine: (1) whether the term is in actual use or has been in use during a period that would naturally bring it under the notice of a general reader; (2) whether it is likely to remain in use for an appreciable time. It is believed that the vocabulary will be found unusually full in this respect. Representative definitions in these branches are those at *medicine*, *eye* (with illustration of the inner structure of the eye), *muscular system* (with illustration showing location of the principal muscles), *nerve*, *nervous system* (with front view of the human nervous system), *arterial system* (with chart showing the circulatory system of the body as a whole and of the principal organs respectively), *antidote* (giving a list of the proper antidotes to be used in the more common cases of poisoning), *skeleton*, *craniometry* (with tables of craniometrical points, lines, planes, angles, and indexes), *brain* (with a view of the median section of the human brain), *heart* (with encyclopedic note and illustration), *blood*, *circulation of the blood* (with explanatory note and illustration), *fever* (characterizing various types), *lung*, *cell*, *epithelium*, *germ*, *germ-layer*, *metabolism*, *phthisis*, *tuberculosis*, *cancer*, *tumor*, *surgery*, *bone* (with a list and illustration of the bones in the human body). Under *bacteriology* are included a full-page illustration in colors of the forms of *bacteria* and a full description (under *culture*) of the various methods for their propagation, and at *Roentgen Rays* are given two full-page plates showing apparatus and radiographs of different parts of the body, outlining the anatomical structure, as well as a comprehensive definition of this form of radiant energy.

The definition of *law* is very full and complete. Under this are given clear definitions of *civil*, *common*, and *constitutional law*, *martial law*, *natural law*, *positive law*, *statute law*, etc. Then, under *act* will be found an extensive list of the most important acts of English and United States legal history, as the *Act of Elizabeth*, the *Act of Rescission*, the *Carey Act* (or *Desert Act*), the *Morrill Act*, the *Sherman Act*, etc., with dates and general terms of each. Some important *acts*, as the *Act of Settlement*, *Act of Uniformity*, etc., are listed with reference to the second element, as *settlement*, *uniformity*, etc., where the definition is fully given. Turning then to *case*, there will be found a long array of the most celebrated or important *cases* decided under English or American law, as the *American Tobacco Company case*, the *bank-tax case*, the *Northern Securities case*, the *Standard Oil case*, etc., under United States Law; *Bradlaugh's case*, *Bushnell's case*, *McNaghten's case*, etc., under English Law; the *McLeod case*, under International Law, etc.

It should be mentioned here that under *law* is also given a very extensive definitive list of the various uniformities recognized as *laws* in science, mathematics, language, etc.; as, *Ampere's laws*, *Arago's law*, *Coulomb's law*, *Grimm's law*, *Malthus's law*, *Mendel's law*, and numerous others.

In the Department of Language the word *language* itself has a very comprehensive definition, showing how languages are grouped

according to structure, etc., with which is associated a Table of the *Principal Languages of the World*, based on T. G. TUCKER'S *Introduction to the Natural History of Language*, in which the various languages are grouped under divisions, subfamilies, and branches, and details are given of the principal characteristics, development, and regional scope of each. At *alphabet* is an encyclopedic article relative to the origin of the alphabet, and under *Aryan*, *Indo-Chinese*, and *Indo-European* are valuable definitions. In the department of *grammar* proper may be noted the definition of *grammar*, and those at *adjective*, *case*, *conjugation*, *noun*, *plural* (giving rules for the formation of plurals of English words), and *pronoun*.

In defining the terms used in Psychology—including Psychophysics and Experimental and Physiological Psychology—and in Philosophy—including Metaphysics, Ethics, and much of Logic, Esthetics, and Theology—great pains were taken to overcome, so far as possible, the difficulties inhering in the very nature of the conceptions which it is intended to cover by these terms. Of these difficulties, perhaps the chief consists in the largely abstract character of the conceptions themselves.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that these branches of learning so largely make use of common words, but with specialized meaning. Such words as *Consciousness*, *Thought*, *Feeling*, *Pleasure*, *Pain* are among the most difficult of all words to define exactly. Even more conspicuously is this true of such words as *Soul*, *Mind*, *Relation*, *Time*, and *Space* in their metaphysical signification; while such purely negative conceptions as the *Unconscious*, the *Unknowable*, the *Unrelated*, and certain uses of the words *Absolute*, *Infinite*, etc., do not, properly speaking, admit of definition at all. The endeavor has been to give in each case the best definition consistent with the limitations of the subject.

In the consideration of new psychological terms the standing of the originator of the new word, the stress of need for it, the amount of acceptance which it has already gained, and the importance of the distinctions, or the alleged discovery, or the new thought, which it is intended to mark out, must all be taken into account. The main topics in this department have been treated in an encyclopedic manner. Among these may be cited those of *philosophy* and *psychology*, which are especially full, and those under *attention*, *being*, *consciousness*, *desire*, *ego*, *fatigue*, *Hegelianism*, *idea*, *idealism*, *Kantianism*, *method* (under which head many methods in these departments are defined), *mind*, *Platonism*, *reaction*, *reflection*, and *self*.

In the Departments of Mathematics and Physics, the list of terms will be found to include everything of value required by a popular dictionary. In writing the definitions designed for general use the aim was to make them clear to the ordinary reader and to avoid formulas and technical terminology wherever possible. The dominant idea governing the work was that it was designed for a general dictionary—not a technical cyclopedia. Occasional terms so very simple that it seemed useless to define them for the dictionary-user of ordinary intelligence have been omitted.

Among the more important astronomical definitions, all of which have been covered very fully, may be cited those at *astronomy* (which has a finding-list of the more important terms in the science), *comet*, *constellation*, *satellite*, and *star* (all of which have Tables associated with them), *aurora*, *eclipse*, *Leonid*, *Perseid*, *precession*, and the names of the planets, including the *earth*, together with the *sun* and *moon*, all of which have been treated in a statistical manner after reference to the most recent discoveries. Compare also the definition of *telescope*, describing and classifying the different classes, and the full treatment of the *spectroscope*.

Definitions in the Department of Electrical Engineering are based, so far as possible, upon the Standardization Rules of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Terms relating to modern electrical theory and the multifarious manifestations of the existence of electrons were defined only after a considera-

tion of the most recently published results of investigation by the Cambridge school of physicists. The more common terms in both Theoretical and Applied Electricity are defined so as to include those meanings which are commonly ascribed to them in standard text-books and in representative electrical periodicals. A number of words have been excluded because they are not currently accepted, because they are based upon a misunderstanding of the underlying theory of facts, because they are misleading, or because their use has been inhibited by conventional scientific agreement.

The industrial applications of Electricity in the many practical activities it controls have been treated with insistence upon scientific accuracy joined with the utmost attainable simplicity, to make them clear, as far as the subject permits, to the non-technical reader. Here may be specified *telephone* (explaining both the ordinary Manual System and the Automatic, now largely used in the Western United States and elsewhere), *telegraph*, and *wireless telegraphy*. Illustrations of apparatus used are supplied especially in the full-page plates of *Wireless Telegraphy* and *Wireless Telephony*. Electric Traction and Electric Lighting are very fully treated.

Great care has been exercised in the treatment of Music and Musical Instruments, many special points receiving encyclopedic treatment, as in the definitions of *counter-point*, *harmony*, *key*, *mode*, *music*, *neume*,

#### Music and Musical Instruments.

*notation*, *note*, *opera*, *orchestra*, *pitch*, *staff*, and *tone*. Under *opera* is also given a list of the more important operas, with their composers and dates of production. The different instruments are comprehensively treated, as in the cases of *harp*, *organ*, and *pianoforte*, and a full-page plate of musical instruments is given at *musical*, and at *national* a four-page insert appears, showing the opening bars, original words, and English translation of many *National and Patriotic Songs* of the world.

Naval, Military, and Nautical Expressions have been treated very fully, much care being taken to differentiate between the United

#### Naval, Military, and Nautical Expressions.

States and foreign usages and to give the latest information, whenever possible, covering new developments in the various branches. Illustrations have been used profusely, as in the full-page plates at *ship*, *steamship* (showing the "Imperator," a representative modern ocean passenger-steamer, and a number of typical steam-vessels), and at *war-ship*, giving views of many representative vessels of the American and British navies. Among the definitions, which are full, several being illustrated by cuts, may be mentioned those at *army*, *battle-ship*, *cannon*, *cruiser*, *dreadnaught*, *epaulet*, *fortification*, *gun*, *knot*, *navy*, *propeller*, *quartermaster*, *semaphore*, *squadron*, *steamboat*, *submarine*, and *torpedo*.

The Department of Games has been very fully covered, illustrative diagrams being given wherever practicable. Thus, plans of the field

#### Games and Sports.

in each case, together with a finding-list of the principal terms used in the game, are given under *baseball*, *court-tennis*, *cricket*, *football* (diagrams of both American and Association fields), *lacrosse* and *lawn-tennis*. Under *golf* (all terms under which head were passed upon by W. J. TRAVIS, sometime champion of the world) is given a finding-list and an illustration of different styles of clubs; under *boxing*, *fencing*, and *single-stick* are shown the various positions of attack and defense; under *swimming* the different strokes are illustrated, as well as the proper positions to be taken in effecting a rescue; under *wrestling* are shown the various holds and falls, etc. *Chess* (passed upon by EMANUEL LASKER, champion of the world) and *checkers* or *drafts* are exhaustively covered, with all their terms, the moves and the principal openings being given in each case, and under *bridge* is given a table showing the method of scoring and a finding-list of the principal terms.

For the Department of Biology the terms presented were gathered from an extensive reading of recent biological literature, and the additions reflect a profound change in the nature of the activities of biologists at the present time. Whereas, a few years ago, the additions came largely from the systematists, now the new terms represent conceptions in Morphology, Physiology, Bacteriology, and Experimental Medicine. Improved technique and refinement of ob-

servation react mutually with new hypotheses and new theories. The result is that investigators are prone to coin new terms to express a theory believed to be warranted by the partial evidence before them. Such terms as remain unnoticed by their contemporaries are excluded; such as have been widely quoted are included and follow the definition given by the author in his original paper, altho some of these have already become rare. On the other hand, care has been taken to make as complete as possible the list of terms and the definitions concerning technical operations or results.

In the Botanical sciences unprecedented progress has been made in recent years. Ecology, Histology, Taxonomy, Cytology, and Phytogeography have been practically reconstituted. Extensive investigations into all these subjects have impressed new meanings on old

#### Botany.

terms and have necessitated the coinage of hundreds of new terms. The terminology of Botany required complete recasting through the action of the International Conference of Botanists held in Vienna in 1905, thus making it necessary to rewrite most of the definitions in this science. Economic Forestry has a terminology peculiar but indispensable. Thus the scientific vocabulary of the vegetable kingdom will be found to have greatly increased in this new work.

The vegetable kingdom comprises over 200,000 species. To compress botanical terminology within the limits of a general dictionary, some method of exclusion must be adopted. All words were judged on their individual merits. But terms interesting only historically, or ephemeral words and phrases, have been omitted.

While full provision is made for the reasonable needs of the scientist, the stronger claims of the general reader are not overlooked. Vernacular plant-names, with their synonyms and the definitions in horticulture and floriculture, will be found unusually numerous and full. The leaves and fruit of trees are pictured in connection with the appropriate definitions, as at *beech*, *birch*, *chinkapin*, *maple*, *walnut*, etc., and a full-page plate in colors of *Typical Woods* further illustrates this topic. *Flowers* are very fully treated under their common as well as under their botanical names (see *lily*, *rose*, *violet*, etc.), and two full-page plates in which *Flowers*, *Wild* and *Cultivated*, are delineated in half-tone engraving.

For years to come the exports of the island possessions of the United States must be mainly agricultural. Special effort was made to include in this work the native names of all economically valuable plants cultivated in Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Definitions are also given of most of the tropical plants now naturalized in California, Florida, and the southwestern United States.

Under Agriculture prominent terms are extensively listed, supplying the material for cross-references. Lists of various varieties of agricultural products are very extensive (see *apple*, *coffee*, *cotton*, *grape*, *orange* [note the description of the *seedless orange* and the method of its propagation], *peach*, *pear*, *plum*, *tea*, *tobacco*, etc.).

Agricultural implements are very fully treated, as at *harrow*, *hoe*, *mower*, *picker*, *plow*, *reaping-machine*, and *threshing-machine*, and a full-page plate of Agricultural Machinery is given. Diseases of plants, with the insects or other agents producing them, are treated (as at *boll-weevil*, *phyloxera*, etc.). Varieties of domestic animals are listed and described. (See *cattle*, *dog*, *fowl*, *goat*, *horse*, *sheep*, *swine*, etc.), with illustrative plates of typical specimens. In the treatment of the names of domestic and some other animals the *female* is named under the definition of the *male*, thus serving both as antonym and as remembrancer.

In the Department of Zoology the rules of inclusion and exclusion followed in the first edition were followed also in this, with slight

#### Zoology and Its Branches.

modifications to permit of the recording of terms now common in current literature. Changes in scientific nomenclature of zoological terms that have been suggested but not yet universally accepted are not followed. Through discoveries, experiments, and investigations by special experts attached to the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, the range of the Animal Kingdom has been greatly widened, and the information thus gleaned has been made available to the Editors. In addition, the Editor of the department himself contributed a large number of definitions of new

terms now current among the English-speaking peoples of Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. In this department material assistance was rendered by Mr. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, sometime United States Consul-General at Samoa and Tonga, who also contributed many Samoan, Melanesian, and Polynesian terms current in English literature. Here, also, the practical and popular element has been given place beside the scientific. The various animals, wild and tame, have been defined and pictured with great fulness and clearness, and with especial care to discriminate the different varieties by locality and characteristics, as the *Arabian* and the *Bactrian camel*, etc. (See *Bear*, *Camel*, *Cat*, *Lion*, *Tiger*, etc.) Note also the domestic animals referred to in the section AGRICULTURE, above. Birds of all varieties are defined and pictured under their familiar names (with addition of their scientific classification), and a full-page plate of *Birds* is added.

In the branches of Entomology and Ichthyology the definitions will be found in harmony with accepted modern scholarship and the results of scientific and expert investigation. The practical importance of many entomological subjects has been held constantly in mind. (See *Boll-weevil*, *Boll-worm*, *Browntail*, *Gipsy-moth*, *Mosquito*, etc.) Attention may here be called to

#### Entomology and Ichthyology.

the full-page plate of *Butterflies and Moths of Europe and America*, with the popular

and the scientific name of each. In the branch of Ichthyology the definition of *fish* has been treated encyclopedically, and a finding-list of the principal fishes is given in connection with it, together with an illustration showing the skeletal structure of a fish. Among other noteworthy definitions are those at *cod*, *cuttlefish*, *dolphin*, *lobster*, *porpoise*, *ray*, *salmon*, and *shark*.

Of Chemical terms and definitions submitted, a few were eliminated as obsolete or unimportant; the majority, however, were carefully considered as to proper chemical phraseology, questions of fact, and correctness of formulation as regards composition. To

#### Chemistry.

this end resort was constantly had to the latest available literature and original papers. All terms submitted received a second checking, both as regards questions of fact and for the detection of typographical errors, that they might correspond to the latest facts and present day conceptions. The Table of Chemical Elements has been expanded to meet the latest discoveries, so that it now contains 81 elements, giving with each the *derivation* of the name, the chemical *symbol* used in formulas, etc., the *atomic weight*, the *specific gravity*, the *fusing- or melting-point*, the *valence*, the *date when discovered*, the *name of the discoverer*, and a compendious statement of *where and how found*. In connection with this a very full statement relative to what is termed the *periodic law* underlying the elements has been given under *periodic*, together with a table of the Periodic System, indicating the method under which the elements have been grouped according to this system.

In the Department of Geology a systematic revision was made of all the terms appearing in previous editions, in order to make all descriptive matter conform to the latest discoveries and conclusions of eminent geologists

#### Geology.

throughout the world. By this means it is hoped that the geological definitions as a whole will be found to be entirely comprehensible by a layman and yet sufficiently thorough to afford reliable information for the student. In the various branches consultations were held with leading experts about all doubtful and disputed terms, as, for instance, with Prof. CHARLES PALACHE, of Harvard University, regarding crystallography, in the effort to eliminate as far as possible the errors found in various works of reference upon this subject. The definitions of many recently proposed terms were submitted to their authors, who passed upon them personally, and no term was admitted that is not recognized as authoritative by expert usage.

The double-page Table of Geological History was prepared with the utmost pains, after consultation with various geologists of the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, and in accordance with the views expressed by a number of other eminent geologists, who have carefully discussed the various details of its system and scope. It is believed to be considerably in advance of anything of a similar nature heretofore published in the English language as regards the

stratigraphy of America and Europe, being, as it is, the first serious effort to collate in a comprehensive form the geological growth of the two continents in such a shape as to be readily accessible to, and available for use by, the general reader. In its preparation no one authority was followed throughout, but the eclectic plan was adopted of consulting all available good authorities and deciding doubtful cases according to the preponderance of evidence. Where matters are extremely uncertain a tentative adherence is given to the more convincing evidence, and a note directs attention to the fact that the question still remains unsettled. It is hoped that this table, by its fulness, its scientific accuracy, and its inclusion of the latest geological information, may be of material service to all who consult it.

Full as the many specifications above given may appear, they are but pointers to the wealth of information to be found by the reader who will follow any subject with intelligent study from definition to definition throughout the work.

## V. ETYMOLOGY.

The same general plan of concise treatment which characterized the work of this department in the first edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, is followed in the present work. The etymologies, which were prepared under the direction of Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH, Ph.D., trace the meaning of any given word back in a direct line, avoiding mere guesses at derivation and the temptation to make

#### Conservative Methods Followed.

extended incursions into cognate languages. The advantages of giving, along with the English word, the word similar to it in sound, form, or idea, in the Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Swedish, have not appeared sufficient to justify the use of so much valuable space. Bearing in mind that a popular dictionary should aim to provide the information in easily accessible form, words derived from languages whose alphabets differ in the forms of their letters from those of the Roman letters, as the Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, etc., are transliterated so as to be easily read by any one not familiar with the words in their native dress.

## VI. AIDS TO CONSULTATION.

The main purpose kept in view throughout this work has been to present its contents in such a way that the reader shall always

#### One Alphabetical Order Throughout.

have *direct and easy access* to the information he seeks. Therefore the plan of placing all proper names, whether Biblical, classical, or personal, geographical or bibliographical, in their alphabetical places in the main vocabulary was adopted, so that the reader may find the data he requires as readily and expeditiously as possible. This

#### Proper Names in Alphabetical Place.

method is a distinct advance upon that formerly in vogue of giving in several separate alphabetical groups various lists of proper names, classified as Bible, bibliographical, Greek and Roman, biographical, and geographical, often compelling the reader to turn to a number of these alphabetical groups, according to the plan of the work, before finding the information sought. In this edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY the inquirer has to look for the term that he seeks in *but one place*—a detail in which this work differs from all its predecessors. It is believed that the method

#### One Word One Place.

here introduced—*every word in its own place throughout the alphabet*, no matter what the word may be—will so commend itself by its simplicity and convenience that the only question will be why it has not always been employed.

In order that the reader who wishes to trace the relation of terms in the sciences, or in other cognate subjects, to one another may do so with ease, cross-references are made between correlated terms in such a way that a complete survey of the science or subject is afforded. By a system of grouping terms, which originated with the first edition of this work, the facts pertaining to the subjects grouped are not only made easily accessible, but also permit of more comprehensive treatment. An examination of the text under such headings as are given below will illustrate the system. *Abbreviations and degrees* are distributed in alphabetical place throughout the text, but the

#### Grouping and Correlation.

chief of these are also grouped under the parent term. The names of *authors, battles, coins, colors, constellations, dyes, elements, flowers, fruits, grasses, languages, measures, orders of merit, precious stones, stocks and tribes, stars, typical shades and hues* (see *SPECTRUM*), *weights, etc.*, are tabulated and, in addition, all the more important of them are defined in their alphabetical places in the vocabulary. Lists of the more common *Americanisms* and *Britishisms* in use are grouped, for the first time in a popular dictionary, under the one or the other of these terms, but are defined in their respective places in the book. This plan of classifying terms under a general group-name serves a double purpose. It supplies the means of comparison and serves as a word-remembrancer or guide to the finding of some forgotten word of which the parent term is known. Yet in all such groups the method of *one alphabetical order throughout* will be found to have been steadily maintained.

Certain self-explanatory terms, or words whose meaning is too easily understood to require definition, are grouped under such prefixes as *in-, inter-, un-*, prepositions like *under*, etc. When necessary the reader is reminded of these groups where they occur by specific reference given at the foot of the page.

Another exclusive feature of this work, adopted for the benefit of those seeking the pronunciation of words, is the placing of the key-words indicating the systems of pronunciation used in this dictionary at the *top of the page* instead of at the bottom, enabling the student to follow the key-line with increased facility.

The key-words at the top of the pages present to the reader the first defined term on the left-hand page and the last defined term on the right-hand page. This enables any one who consults the book to see at a glance whether the word sought occurs upon either of the two facing pages to which he may turn.

Thus, if one is seeking the word *livid*, and opens to pages 1446-1447, he will find in the upper corner of each of these two pages the key-words  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{literal} \\ \text{little} \end{array} \right\}$ , showing instantly that *livid* can not be there contained. No searching down the columns is necessary. One has simply to turn the page. Then, in either upper corner of pages 1448-1449 will be found the key-words  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{little} \\ \text{Livistonia} \end{array} \right\}$ , showing that somewhere within the limits of those two pages *livid* will surely be found. This system will, it is believed, greatly facilitate the rapid location of any word desired.

## VII. SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

A characteristic feature of this work is its plan of presenting Synonyms and Antonyms. This department, which has been largely amplified, and now embraces 7,500 separate lists and discussions of more than 23,000 synonymous terms, not only gives lists of synonyms, but in brief paragraphs of comparison undertakes to bring out simply and clearly the finer, nicer distinctions between words similar in meaning, especially with reference to established usage at the present day.

The facts, principles, and plan of this portion of the work are thus stated by the Editor of this department:

The English, as a composite language, has a large number of words, especially those of Latin and French origin, that were originally almost or quite identical in meaning with corresponding Saxon words. With the advance of the language these have been steadily differentiated in meaning or use, until it has become exceedingly difficult to find any two words that are not distinct from each other at some point or in some respect. This process, still actively going on, is constantly enriching the language, enabling the writer or speaker to find an exact term to express almost any shade of thought as no other word could quite so perfectly express it.

In this work, therefore, the term *synonyms* has been used in a general sense to denote pairs or groups of words similar in meaning or associated in use, and has even been extended in some instances to include the discussion in a single article of contrasted terms. Thus such words as *induction* and *deduction*, *infection* and *contagion*, *imagination* and *fancy* can be more fully defined by comparison and contrast than would be possible by the treatment of each term separately.

The method of discrimination constantly followed has been to take in each group some one word whose meaning is well known or capable of being

succinctly stated, and to compare similar and dissimilar words with this central term, thus avoiding the vagueness often produced by easy sliding from synonym to synonym, while at the same time preserving the unity of the group.

Where a word has accepted usage in more than one prominent sense, synonyms have been given at one point for a single signification, and references made to other points for treatment of other meanings. In accordance with the general plan of the work, the synonyms have been held closely to present popular usage. Many elegant archaisms and recondite literary uses of interest to scholars have been left to the definitions and dropped from the synonyms.

Synonym discussion gives *definition by comparison*, each word better understood and better remembered because of its differentiation from others. One who understands the art of selection can choose promptly from any group the very word needed in a particular case, thus giving to a single sentence an instant definiteness and conclusiveness such as could not be attained by a paragraph of explanation.

The interchangeableness of words is also an important consideration. Frequent use of a single word in one sentence or paragraph gives the effect of repetitiousness, and hence wearisomeness, of thought. This is often instantly relieved by the substitution of an interchangeable word. To make such interchange discreetly and effectively, one must know the exact content of each of the words compared—knowledge which only the adequate study of synonyms can impart.

Antonyms, or the opposite meanings of words, are given freely in this work. They are not to be found in any other dictionary. Antonyms have the advantage of *definition by contrast*. The meaning of a word is often made clearer by the sharp statement of what it is *not*, as when we note that *pure* signifies "*not* adulterated or mixed," "*not* defiled, polluted, sullied, or tainted," "*not* immodest or indelicate." A statement is often made more effective by vigorous antithesis. Nearly 5,000 antonyms are given.

## VIII. QUOTATIONS.

In the treatment of illustrative quotations this dictionary is believed to be more distinctly representative of the literature of the English-speaking world than any other similar work. More than 100,000 volumes were read to supply the 2,000,000 quotations submitted. About 32,000 selections were made from this vast aggregation, from modern books including the very latest standard works of reference. Avoiding the common practise of spelling the words given to illustrate their usage in the forms preferred by the dictionary quoting them, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has taken pains to follow the author's spelling to the letter in every case. The places of quotations used to verify or illustrate the meanings of words are so indicated that they can be easily found—the name of the author and the title of the work, the volume, chapter, and page, and usually the name of the publisher and date of publication being given: as, *Prescott Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 236. [L. 1860.]; which means that the quotation given is to be found in Prescott's "*Ferdinand and Isabella*" in volume ii, part ii, chapter 1, page 236, in the edition published in 1860 by Lippincott. The abbreviations used to indicate publishers will be found on pp. xxxvi, xxxvii. Stock dictionary quotations—that is, those that have done service for years in dictionaries—were discarded, with few exceptions, and their places supplied by others believed to illustrate better the meaning of the words defined, while giving additional authority for their use in any specified sense. Practically all English literature from Chaucer's time to the present was ransacked for this purpose.

With the standard literature of the past, the current literature of the present was also recognized. Much of the English printed in our periodical press is of the purest type in use to-day; none is more forceful; none more incisive. The modern newspapers and magazines are true molders of thought and accurately reflect the culture of the time, especially in relation to the English-speaking peoples, inasmuch as of the total of 70,000 periodicals published throughout the world no less than 35,000 are in the English language. Therefore the daily papers and the periodical press have been freely drawn upon to illustrate by quotation the virile language of the time

Newspapers and  
Periodicals Quoted.

## IX. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations made especially for this work were produced in accordance with the rule that pictures in a dictionary should be definitive of the objects. A dictionary should not be a picture-book; yet this rule has been deviated from so far as to permit the admission of a few pictures, largely because of their historic or general encyclopedic value. The drawing and engraving of the illustrations were done in harmony with the general plan of the dictionary, that of having the work of each department committed, so far as feasible, to specialists.

Wherever possible, typical specimens of the fine arts are given. Reproductions of famous pictures by FRA ANGELICO, ROSA BONHEUR, DELLA ROBbia, GUSTAVE DORÉ, DRÖLLING, GÉRÔME, MICHELANGELO, JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET, NICCOLO PISANO, RAFFAEL, GUIDO RENI, RUBENS, VELASQUEZ, PAUL VERONESE, LEONARDO DA VINCI, and others are used.

## Reproductions of Masterpieces.

The pictorial illustrations number more than 7,000. If the items included in each picture-group were taken into consideration, the total would amount to more than 10,000. As a rule, every illustration given in this work has been inserted to serve a definite purpose—to supplement verbal definition by pictorial demonstration. Often it is much easier to show by a picture what a thing really is than to define it by mere words.

## Wealth of Illustrative Matter.

Special efforts were made to supply up-to-date illustrations, as will be seen by consulting the maps of the *poles* and any illustrations of the various mechanical devices and appliances. Many of these have been already mentioned under the topics to which they specifically apply. In Electricity, Engineering, Handicrafts, and Mechanical Arts in general, the very latest model available has been secured and presented, as will be seen under *aeroplane*, *caisson*, *chassis*, *marine engine*, *motor-boat*, *printing-press*, *steamship*, *three-high rolls*, *turbine*, *watch*, *wireless telegraphy*, *wireless telephony*, etc.

## Up-to-date Presentation of Technical Subjects.

In some cases, the better to aid comparison, a system of grouping has been adopted. A systematic plan of illustrating all sports, games, popular pastimes, setting-up exercises, etc., with accessories and dimensions, where needed, has been carefully carried out.

Among the full-page illustrations are a reproduction, in facsimile, of the *Declaration of Independence*; new full-page plates in black and white prepared under the direction of the

## Typical Illustrations.

AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, of New York, showing in pictorial form the history and development of *aeronautics* and *aviation*, and giving detailed views of the latest models of *aeroplanes*; two plates of modern *steel construction*, prepared under the personal direction of M. M. LE BRUN, architect and designer of the Metropolitan Tower, New York, and CASS GILBERT, architect and designer of the Woolworth Building, New York; two plates of *motor-vehicles*, including passenger and industrial and commercial vehicles, and showing the detailed mechanism of a typical car, prepared with the aid of the SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS and AUTOMOBILE TOPICS of New York; a plate of *wireless telephony* prepared by the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, New York, and one of *wireless telegraphy*, prepared by the RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA; and a remarkably clear plate of *diamonds* and *pearls*, prepared under the direction of DR. GEORGE F. KUNZ, gem expert of TIFFANY & COMPANY. This plate shows some of the world's noted diamonds, cut and uncut, with the sizes and weights of diamonds and pearls.

The plates of *fire-fighting appliances*; of the *leaves* of various trees; of *flowers*; of *birds*; of *dogs*, *horses*, *cattle*, *sheep*, and *swine*; the *table of geological history*, etc., will be found highly instructive. The many colored plates distributed throughout the book, as those of *bacteria*, *flags of the nations*, *coins*, *national coats of arms*, *pilot- and signal-flags*, the *solar spectrum* and *standard colors*, etc., are not only highly informing in themselves, but are striking examples of the lithographer's art of to-day.

Wherever a useful purpose is served by so doing, the proportion which the illustration of an animal bears to the animal illustrated is recorded in fractional numbers with the legend.

A plate of *solar spectrum* and *standard colors* is given in two sections, the upper part showing the spectrum, the lower part

being devoted to typical colors. Connected with this is the exact definition of the six primary colors of the *spectrum*, of which a table will be found, together with the analysis of several hundred shades and tints now before the public in various forms, many of which bear fancy names. This branch of the work was performed in the Department of Physics of Columbia University under the supervision of Prof. WILLIAM HALLOCK, Ph.D., and is based on the solar spectrum—nature's own standard of colors. It is to be hoped that Professor HALLOCK's labors may lead to the general use of the system he has devised, and prove a great step toward establishing that long-looked-for desideratum—a standard of colors.

## X. CHARACTERIZATION OF WORDS.

To aid those who consult the dictionary, certain words and meanings are characterized in such a way as to enable one to judge of their standing and application at a glance.

## Class and Use of Words Denoted.

If such a characterization indicates a language distinction—that is, if it classifies the word or meaning as foreign, non-reputable, or local—it is enclosed in brackets; as [P. I.] for Philippine Islands; [Colloq., Eng.] for colloquial in England; [Local, U. S.] for local in the United States. If it marks a class distinction—that is, if it designates the use or meaning of the word as principally confined to some class of persons or objects, as in technical or scientific use—it is italicized; as, *Med.* for *Medical* or *Medicine*, *Polit.* for *Politics*, *Bot.* for *Botany*, etc. In characterizing scientific and technical terms, care is taken to distinguish between words that properly belong to the scientific vocabulary and words that are common names of things of which the science treats; thus, *Mollusca* is marked *Zool.*, but *mollusk* has no characterization. In accordance with the plan of distribution of branches of art and science adopted in this work, a distinction is also made between terms and meanings confined to a branch of a science and those used more generally in that science; thus, *Pathol.*, *Anat.*, etc., have been used wherever practicable instead of *Med.*; *Entom.*, *Helminth.*, etc., instead of *Zool.*; and *Mech.*, *Optics*, *Elec.*, etc., instead of *Physics*. Sometimes, however, the characterization is embodied in the definition, preceded by "In" or "Among" (as, "In the Romance languages," "In astronomy," "Among zoologists," etc.); sometimes it is placed at the end; as, "said of birds of prey."

The definitions of foreign words that retain their original form and are always spoken with their original pronunciation are preceded by the abbreviated name of the language from which they were taken; as [F.] French, [It.] Italian. Foreign words partly modified in form or pronunciation, or words or senses used specifically in some foreign country, are usually marked by the name (generally abbreviated) of the country or region in which they are used or whence they come; as [S. Am.] South America, [Egypt.] Egyptian. The word *dialectic* is used to mark such words as have place in a recognized dialect, and *provincial* to mark rural as opposed to metropolitan usage, or that restricted to colonial or outlying regions, as distinguished from general usage. Words adopted from native tongues, or from the languages of previous colonists by English residents in India, etc., are marked [Anglo-Ind.], etc.

Words that are not used in the best literature are marked [Colloq.], [Slang], [Cant], etc. *Colloquial* words, altho not in literary use, are

**Rank and Worth of Words Indicated.** such as might be used in familiar conversation by the most cultivated people, while *slang* is intended to characterize such terms as have no proper place in cultivated language, altho not necessarily vulgar, but such as may perhaps be destined to attain reputable standing in the future.

If the living power of the English language is to be maintained it must continue to embrace the best that it can find in the common speech, as by natural processes it has done in the past. For these reasons slang words in considerable number will be found recorded in this work. Only that part of slang which is merely the expression of passing fancy or varying whim has not been included, because it is quickly displaced by that which is vigorous, expressive, and picturesque, and that alone is given place.

Variant forms are commonly placed directly after the ety-



mology (or, if they correspond only to a single meaning, directly after that meaning) and marked with a double dagger (‡) if they are living, otherwise with the usual mark for obsolescent forms (†). These forms include not only alternative spellings but also synonymous terms from different roots, as in the case of technical terms in which one of several names given to a thing has supplanted the others. Where variant forms are important, they are given also separate entry with a reference to the preferred form, but often, especially in the case of obsolescent and simple variations of spelling, entry as a variant is the only recognition given them. Where the variant form is of nearly the same importance as the preferred form, the two are braced together before the definition.

Words belonging rather to the past than to the present, such as obsolescent words, recently revived obsolescents, or affectedly old-fashioned forms, are designated as [Archaic]. In this work all terms are considered obsolete that have not been used by writers of authority since the year 1800. Obsolete words or senses are marked with a dagger (†). Such important words in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, however, as are no longer in use elsewhere have been marked [Archaic]. Words seldom used are marked [Rare].

A still broader characterization is made by printing many relatively unimportant words, with their definitions, in small type. In this class are included nearly all obsolescent and foreign words, and many rare, archaic, and technical terms, as well as phrases and compounds associated with a principal word.

Further features characteristic of this work are the giving in appropriate places, and only so far as it is permissible for the lexicographer so to do, certain fundamental rules, as of *grammatical* and *rhetorical construction*; rules correcting the common *errors of speech*; and rules governing the formation of the *plurals of nouns* and the correct *forms of address* used in writing.

Much help may be obtained from the plan followed of indicating the correct Prepositions to use in connection with other words.

The misuse of these little words is one of the most common errors, and one difficult to avoid; their correct use gives coherence, firmness, and compactness to style, and is an indispensable aid to lucidity.

After many verbs, adjectives, etc., will be found a note, "followed by *by*," "followed by *in*," or the like. At the end of many synonym groups, also, appears a heading "Prep.," with examples indicating how various prepositions may be used in connection with the key-word of the group in different connections.

Such foreign phrases as the English-speaking person may find it essential or desirable to know are given place in a separate department (pp. 2781-2791). In this department the

specific aim is to give the reader a clue to foreign phrases that occur in English literature, law, and speech. Some foreign words and phrases the use of which is frequent in English, and the commoner Latin law terms used in English law, will be found explained in their proper alphabetical place in the main vocabulary of the dictionary. Wherever possible, foreign quotations have been traced to original sources. It must be borne in mind that many foreign phrases, in actual English quotation, have been wrested more or less from their proper original meaning, and that phrases, such as mottoes of institutions and of persons, have from time to time been constructed with little reference to pure classic usage. Therefore, persons who consult this department will, perhaps, need occasionally to remember that a phrase required may be entered in an alphabetic place not answering to that which the form of the phrase, as encountered by them in reading, would demand. Care was taken to conform to the best text accessible in each case.

## XI. CHRONOLOGICAL DATA.

In the effort to present an accurate statement of the dates of historic and other events, much time has been consumed by careful examination of authorities. Where these differ, as is not infrequently the case, that date has been accepted which seems to have the greater historical basis of truth. While it has been necessary to consult a great many works, especially in the search for the more obscure

data, the broad plan was followed of accepting as correct the leading authorities of each country in each department of chronology—biographical, bibliographical, historical, etc. Thus for men and women of note in American history the editors relied chiefly upon American publications; for those in British history upon works published in Great Britain and its colonies; for those in German history upon the encyclopedias of BROCKHAUS and MEYER; and so on throughout. For Biblical characters and events, the chronology of Archbishop USSHER was followed in part, but in the majority of cases no attempt was made to fix definitely such dates as are conceded by scholars to be beyond the possibility of exact historical computation. The dates in church history were obtained from such standard sources as *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, etc., and for those connected with secular history and its personages recourse was had to the best histories of the various countries concerned, as *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, *The Encyclopædia Britannica* (eleventh edition), and other equally authoritative works of reference.

With regard to the facts of ancient history it should be borne in mind that many dates prior to the commencement of the Christian era must be considered as only approximately correct. This is due

### Lack of Harmony in Ancient Chronological Systems.

on the one hand to the almost complete absence of reliable written records among primitive races and on the other to the complications incident to the peculiar methods of chronological computation obtaining among ancient peoples. These systems were almost invariably based upon some salient event, from the time of which all subsequent dates were reckoned. It is also true that in the case of many comparatively recent events the authorities often differ considerably. This is largely due to the changes made from time to time in the calendar, notably that made by Pope GREGORY XIII. in 1582, which, while adopted at once in Spain, Portugal, and parts of Italy, was not introduced in the Protestant states of Germany until 1700 or in Great Britain until 1750. This led to two different systems of dating, one ten or eleven days ahead of the other, which greatly increase the difficulty of fixing the time of many contemporary events.

Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK, the Editor-in-Chief, brought to the conception and completion of this revision the genius for comprehensive plan joined with marvelous mastery of detail—the wide, accurate, and various scholarship in union with the keen practical sagacity, alert to perceive the needs of busy men in the modern world—by which he was able originally to make the STANDARD DICTIONARY a work of such acknowledged worth and power. Not less important, perhaps, was the remarkable gift for organization that could select, from all parts of the world and from every field of human endeavor, scholars of highest rank and practical experts foremost in their several departments, and so coordinate the labors of these as to secure one great unity of final result. With advance of years his ripe experience and constant studious review of the original work had convinced him that the principles on which the STANDARD DICTIONARY had been made admitted of more extended application on the same broad basis of simplicity combined with accuracy. He recognized not less clearly that the rapid advance of the world in knowledge and achievement required the addition of what is new to what was of proved excellence in the old to make a dictionary that should represent the present, and not alone the past. This great undertaking, thus devised, he had practically completed before his death. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, now completed, stands as the crowning work of his great life.

To the Managing Editor, Dr. FRANK H. VIZETELLY, who was closely associated with Dr. FUNK in his work for more than twenty years, too high tribute cannot be paid for the administrative ability, the critical discernment, the wide lexicographic knowledge, and the loyal and tireless industry with which he has conducted the work from beginning to end.

To Prof. CALVIN THOMAS, Consulting Editor, hearty thanks are due for valued assistance and wise counsel during the initiatory stages and also during the progress of this work.

ESPECIAL APPRECIATION of the practical assistance rendered by the various SECRETARIES and DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED

STATES GOVERNMENT is hereby acknowledged. Thanks are tendered particularly to the SECRETARY OF STATE and his DEPARTMENT; to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, including the DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY and its CHIEF, and the WEATHER BUREAU, its CHIEF, and LIBRARIAN; to the POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT; to the DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR; to the DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, including the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY and its CHIEF; to the DEPARTMENT OF WAR and its SECRETARY; to the DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY and its SECRETARY; to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY and his DEPARTMENT, especially to the DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, to the BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS, and to the BUREAU OF THE MINT; to the UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D. C.; and to the COLLECTOR and the OFFICERS of the UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE at the Port of New York.

THANKS are tendered to the OFFICERS of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, the NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,

and the MERCANTILE LIBRARY; to the AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, the METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, the NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and the BOTANICAL GARDENS, New York; to the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE and the POLICE DEPARTMENT of New York city; to the COMMISSIONER and CHIEF of the FIRE DEPARTMENT, New York city; and to the OFFICERS of the NEW YORK POST-OFFICE, for courteous assistance; also to a large number of other contributors and friends distributed over all the world, who rendered great help by voluntary contributions and suggestions.

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, which with each successive revision is kept abreast of the times, is now offered to the public with the confident hope that the favor so liberally granted to the original work may be extended in even larger measure to this, with its many new elements of value and efficiency.

NEW YORK.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

# CREDIT GIVEN.

SPECIAL acknowledgments of valuable assistance are due to the following: The AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY, proprietors of "Spalding's Athletic Library," for assistance in preparing illustrations under *boating, swimming, wrestling, etc.*; AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO., for illustrations of *telephones*; AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COMPANY, of Chicago, for illustrations of *automatic telephone apparatus*; to the AUTOMOBILE BOARD OF TRADE, BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY, the COUPLE GEAR FREIGHT WHEEL COMPANY, GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, KNOX AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, and the GREEN CAR SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE, for pictorial illustrations used in the plates of *motor vehicles*; BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, for illustrations under *locomotive*; \*S. BARNETT, Worcester, Mass., for aid in preparing the definitions of *wire terms*; \*FRANK N. BARRETT, of the editorial staff of the "American Grocer," for aid in preparing the definition of and table under *coffee*, and other valuable assistance; FREDERICK BEDELL, Physical Laboratory, Cornell University, for aid in the definition of and table under *unit*; BELLOIT IRON WORKS, for illustration of *paper-making machine*; \*O. C. BLACKMER, Member of the American Spelling Reform Association, for assistance throughout the work in applying the Scientific Alphabet; \*HENRY R. BOSS, for critical reading of many proofs; \*G. O. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer, American Poultry Association; BRUNSWICK-BALKE COLLENDER CO., for illustrations of *billiard-tables and bowling-alleys*; Dr. R. K. BUEHRLE, City Superintendent of Schools, Lancaster, Pa., for assistance in collecting new words and supplying quotations of their sources; LUTHER BURBANK, for photographs of types of *hybrid plants* used in full-page plate of *plant mutations*; \*A. W. BURCHARD, of the J. M. IVES CO., Danbury, Conn., for assistance in illustrating *sanitation*; BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., for illustrations of *directoire gown, dress, redingote, and veil*; CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY, for illustration of a *side-wheel steamship*; Dr. ALFRED J. COHN, for assistance in certain *chemical terms*; \*COLWELL LEAD CO., for valuable facts in reference to *plumbing* and kindred subjects; \*CHARLES CROZAT CONVERSE, musical composer, for critical information regarding *musical terms*; Dr. CLARENCE J. COOPER, D.V.M.S., for assistance in *veterinary terminology*; R. A. CORROON, for new terms in *insurance*; \*ERIC CRAIG, Auckland, New Zealand; F. F. CREVECEUR, of Onaga, Kan., for assistance in collecting new words and supplying quotations of their sources; STEPHEN CRIBB, of Southsea, England, for photographs of types of *British war-ships*; R. H. MCCRUDDEN, of Trenton, Ontario, for many terms used by English-speaking peoples in Spanish America and in the Far East; Rev. W. W. DEATRICK, A.M., D.Sc., Department of Psychology and Higher English, Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa., for editorial assistance and corrections; RAYMOND L. DITMARS, Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Park, for illustrations of various *reptiles*; \*ISAAC W. DRUMMOND, E.M., Ph.D.; THOMAS A. EDISON, Ph.D., for photographs and definitions of various *electrical apparatus*; the CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, and SCHOLARS of the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, and their PUBLISHERS for assistance derived from THE *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA*; \*EUREKA SILK CO., for information on *color*; Dr. ARTHUR FUNKE, for definitions of Arabic, Persian, and Armenian words; Dr. WILLIAM PAUL GERHARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for definitions in *plumbing, water-supply, etc.*; Professor A. W. GILBERT, of Cornell University, for material used in full-page plate of *plant mutations* and for a glossary of terms relating to *plant-breeding*; GRAY MOTOR COMPANY, for illustration of *motor-boat engine*; SAMUEL GROB, of Annapolis, Md., for corrections; MARTIN HALL, C.E., Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, for suggestions regarding terms in *civil engineering*; HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, for illustrations of ocean *steamship*; HAMMACHER, SCHARFMEYER & CO., for illustrations of *tools*; HARMSWORTH'S NATURAL HISTORY; \*HARRISON BROTHERS CO., for information on *color*; PETER HENDERSON & CO., for a number of illustrations of *plants*; HENLEY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADES; THE HISTORIC NOTE BOOK; R. HOE & CO., for illustrations of *electrotyping machinery and printing-press*; HOFBRÄU HAUS, for illustrations of *cerevis*; WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Sec.D., Director of New York Zoological Park, for assistance in securing pictorial illustrations of many animals; ROMEYN B. HOUGH, B.A., of Lowville, N. Y., for illustrations of *leaves and woods*; HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE, for illustration of *steam-boat*; HUTCHINGS ORGAN CO., for illustration of *organ*; \*J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary, the PEERLESS BRICK CO.; FREDERICK BARNETT KILMER, Director of the laboratories of Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick, N. J., for valued assistance in the terminology of *colors, dyes, etc.*; KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY'S BIRDS OF THE WORLD; KNY SCHEERER CO., for illustration of *surgical instruments*; KRANICH & BACH, for illustrations of *player-piano and piano-action*; LYON & HEALT, for illustrations of *banjo, bells, drums, etc.*; MASON & HAMLIN, for illustration of *cabinet organ*; STEINWAY & SONS, for illustrations of *grand piano*, all used in plate of *musical instruments*; the LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, for illustrations of *casting-machine, composing-machine, matrix case*; N. LE BRUN & SON, for structural drawings and information on modern steel *construction* and the Metropolitan Life tower, New York; EDWIN LEVICK, as official photographer of the STANDARD DICTIONARY; Professor LILLEY, Grafton, Mass., for information on *Oriental topics*; Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL, Director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., for photographs of *Mars and Saturn*; \*ROBERT J. MCCARTIE, for information regarding *hardware*; \*HENRY C. MCCOOK, for assistance in furnishing definitions and illustrations of *spiders*; \*W. J. MCGEE, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO., for illustrations of *wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus*; W. H. MEADOWCROFT, of the EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for illustrations and definitions of recent inventions of THOMAS A. EDISON; \*THOMAS C. MENDENHALL, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, for assistance in many departments; MERCK & CO., for assistance in the definition of certain *chemical terms*; \*MILTON BRADLEY CO., for information on *color*; DAVID DER H. MINASSIAN, for information on Turkish and Armenian terms and Armenian and Greek national songs; \*MUSICAL COURIER, for illustration of in-

terior of Metropolitan Opera House, New York, at *theater*; NELSON'S PERPETUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA; NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for illustration of a *Sound steamship*; NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA; NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., for material for pages of *railroad equipment* and for table under *car-load*; NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, for illustrations used under *Hall of Fame*; \*THOMAS A. NORTON, Ph.D., Chairman of the Committee on Spelling and Pronunciation of Chemical Terms of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; \*THOMAS O'GORMAN, D.D., Professor of Modern Church History, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., for illustration of *chassis*; OSCAR W. PALMENBERG, for revising the definition of *coal*; the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD; \*J. PHIN, for aid in preparing a number of definitions in *building*; POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO., for illustrations of *telegraphic apparatus*; \*L. PRANG & CO., for information on *color*; PREPAYMENT CAR SALES COMPANY, for illustration of *pay-as-you-enter car* used on plate of *railroad equipment*; P. P. PULLIS, for photographs of the East River *Subway*, of several *subway stations*, and of a *double-deck street-car*; \*JOHN K. REES, Director of the Columbia University Observatory, and Secretary of the American Meteorological Society; \*OGDEN N. ROOD, Professor of Physics, Columbia University, for suggestions in compiling the table of colors given under *spectrum*; \*GEORGE F. ROOT, for critical examination of the proofs in the department of *music*; \*RICHARD RUSH, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.; \*A. H. SABINE, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of Vermont, for reviewing the definitions of *gums, oils, and varnishes*; THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, for various *mechanical illustrations*; \*E. SEHLBACH & CO., for information on *color*; ELMER G. STILL, Livermore, Cal., for corrections; Dr. MILTON A. STRAUSS, for information and illustrations of terms in *dentistry*; CLIFFORD THOMSON, for *fire-insurance terms*; WILLIAM H. TWEDDELL, New York, for information concerning *ship-breaking, marine practice, etc.*; UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, for various illustrations; UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., for material for page illustrating *railroad apparatus*; THE UNITED STATES TREASURY REPORTS; WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, for illustrations used under *watch*; \*EGBERT P. WATSON, Editor of "The Engineer," for assistance in *engineering and mechanical terms*; THEODORE WEISMAN, for editing and revising the pages of *National and Popular Songs*; W. R. WOODWARD, of the SIGNATURE CO., for illustration of *signagraph*; \*JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Professor of Numismatics, Syracuse University, for aid in preparing the table of *coins* and for corrections in *numismatical definitions*; and to numerous other contributors in various parts of the world for help rendered in many ways; THE CHURCHMAN PUBLISHING CO., for various *architectural illustrations*.

Credit for illustrative material is due also to the following: AMERICAN HARROW CO.; AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE; AMERICAN LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE CO.; AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.; AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY; AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER CO.; AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY; THE AUTOMOBILE; BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.; BATH IRON WORKS, LTD.; BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.; JAMES BEGGS & CO.; W. D. BENTLY; \*BENZIGER BROTHERS; C. L. BERGER & SONS; BIT & SPUR; JOHN BLISS & CO.; BONNET & CO.; BROWN COTTON GIN CO.; BUCYRUS CO.; BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Washington, D. C.; W. E. CASTLE; THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA; THE CAT JOURNAL; CHANDLER & PRICE; COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS M'FG CO.; the COMPTOGRAPH COMPANY; COMSTOCK'S MANUAL OF INSECTS; CUTLER-HAMMER M'FG CO.; DAISY RIFLE M'FG CO.; R. E. DIETZ CO.; HENRY DISSON & SONS; DRAPER M'FG CO.; EASTMAN KODAK CO.; EIMER & AMEND; ELECTRIC BOAT CO.; ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.; FAVOR, RUHL & CO.; S. FELDMAN & CO.; FERGUSON BROTHERS M'FG CO.; FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO.; CARL FISCHER; FOWNES BROTHERS & CO.; FREMONT M'FG CO.; JULIAN P. FRIEZ; H. J. FROST & CO.; GALE & POLDEN; GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.; GOULDS M'FG CO.; GRAEF & SCHMIDT; \*GRIMSHAW'S CATECHISM; F. A. HARDY & CO.; \*HAVILAND & ABBOTT; \*JOHN C. HAYNES; HAYWARD CO.; HEERING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.; HIGGINS & SEITER; \*HORNADAY'S TAXIDERM; \*HOWE'S METALLURGY OF STEEL; HYDRAULIC PRESS M'FG CO.; INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA; INTERNATIONAL POWER CO.; IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS; JEFFREY M'FG CO.; THE KENNEL BLUE BOOK; KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.; KITSON MACHINE SHOP; KNIGHT'S MODERN SEAMANSHIP; KNIGHT'S NEW AMERICAN MECHANICAL DICTIONARY; LAMBERT HUSTING ENGINE CO.; LAMSON CONSOLIDATED STORE SERVICE CO.; LICK OBSERVATORY, University of California; J. B. LIPINCOTT CO.; LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP; MANHATTAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.; MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE CO.; MARK CROSS CO.; MAXIM SILENT FIRE ARMS CO.; MESTA MACHINE CO.; E. B. MEYROWITZ; MILLER BROTHERS (Ranch 101); MILTON M'FG CO.; MONMOUTH PLOW CO.; J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS; NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.; NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.; NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT; NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT; NEW YORK POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT; NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY; NICHOLSON FILE CO.; NORDYKE & MARMON CO.; NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.; OELSCHLAGER BROTHERS; OZONE PURE AIRIFIER CO.; PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.; \*PATTERSON'S ILLUSTRATED NAUTICAL DICTIONARY; POPE M'FG CO.; PREPAYMENT CAR SALES CO.; PULSOMETER STEAM PUMP CO.; \*QUEEN & CO.; RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.; RAND, McNALLY & CO.; RENAULT FRÈRES; G. I. ROBERTS & BROS.; ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.; A. I. ROOT CO.; ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.; JOHN ROYLE & SONS; SACO-PETTEE CO.; SANTO-KELLER M'FG CO.; SCHERZER ROLLING LIFT BRIDGE CO.; SEAGER ENGINE CO.; SEAMAN, SLEETH & CO.; J. M. SEIDENBERG; SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.; STANLEY WORKS; STEWART & CLARK M'FG CO.; FREDERICK A. STOKES & CO.; STUDEBAKER BROTHERS CO.; B. F. STURTEVANT CO.; SWIFT & CO.; TABER, PRANG ART COMPANY; THE AMERICANA; THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.; T. KENNARD THOMPSON; TORSION BALANCE CO.; TROW PRESS; \*CHARLES TRUAX & CO.; UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.; VON LINGERKE & DETMOLD; L. E. WATERMAN CO.; WATERHOUS ENGINE CO.; WELIN DAVIT AND LANE & DE GHOUT CO.; WELSBACH CO.; WHITCOMB METALLIC BED CO.; S. S. WHITE DENTAL M'FG CO.; WINCHESTER ARMS CO.; WINFIELD ELECTRIC WELDING MACHINE CO.; ZIEGLER MAGAZINE FOR THE BLIND.



# SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

## 1. The Standard of Pronunciation.

THE primary function of an English dictionary is to record the facts of usage as regards the form, the meaning, and the pronunciation of English words. The book must be first of all a record of fact, not of opinion, dogma, or personal taste. Language in every phase of it is ultimately a matter of conventional usage, and there is no higher court of appeal. But this does not mean that the dictionary has no concern with what ought to be, in contradistinction to what is. On the contrary, it must often pass judgment and give counsel, thus becoming an "authority." This is what the public expects and has a right to expect.

There are two reasons why the dictionary can not, if it would, evade the responsibility of passing judgment. In the first place, usage is infinitely various, so that the whole of it can not possibly be recorded. It varies with the time and place, with the culture and social status of the individual, with the speech-habit of the community. A selection of the usages to be recorded must inevitably be made, and selection involves a critical act. To include or to exclude is to pass judgment.

In the second place, change is the law of life for a spoken language, and usage is therefore never absolutely binding. We call it binding in proportion as it has endured for a long time and has been accepted by everybody. Thus arise the so-called laws of language—brief, summary statements of accepted usage. Whatever runs counter to those laws must be regarded, provisionally at least, as incorrect or bad; and it is the plain duty of the lexicographer to state the fact as it is. But all things are in a flux, and that which is bad to-day may become good to-morrow. A fashion may spring up in defiance of previous usage, of logic, even of common sense; if it prevails it is a part of the language, and must be recognized as such by the lexicographer. But when may a usage be said to have prevailed? After a decade, or a century, or five centuries? How large a following must it have to give it entire respectability? To such questions no precise answer is possible. The dictionary is a record of fashion, and fashion varies with the time and place. Hence the lexicographer can not, if he would, avoid passing judgment on the facts of usage.

The bearing of all this on the subject of pronunciation should be obvious. It is customary to say that the "standard" is the usage of the best speakers. But who are the best speakers? Are they the literary class of London, or of New York, the scholars of New England, the merchants of Liverpool or Chicago, the gentry of the South? Shall we keep in view the language of refined conversation, that of formal public discourse, that of the stage, or that of the pulpit? To such questions, again, there is no scientific answer possible—no answer that is not more or less the voice of habit and prejudice. The educated person who is conscious of a good upbringing is apt to assume that his own way of speaking is normal English, and that those who speak differently speak "brogue" or "dialect." But the truth is that we all speak dialect—the dialect of our social group. This is the condition by which we make ourselves easily understood and avoid seeming odd.

It may be that at some future time the English-speaking peoples will call an international orthoepic congress, with a view to discussing and compromising dialectal differences and agreeing on a convenient eclectic norm, which could then be taught in the schools by means of standard phonographs. The lexicographer would then have a real if more or less artificial "standard"; but until then the idea of a standard pronunciation must remain somewhat chimerical. In the last analysis it must mean some one's preference. But no one has been appointed supreme arbiter or given the right to speak with "authority" for the two hundred millions, more or less, who now use the English language.

Under such circumstances the dictionary will do its duty best by faithfully reflecting the facts of refined usage and describing the more important of the existing differences, without claiming superiority for the speech-habit of any particular locality or social group on either side of the ocean. We say "refined usage"; for in general slang and vulgar speech and provincial dialect must be left to special dictionaries cover-

ing those fields. On the other hand, the larger differences that characterize the speech of great masses of educated folk in different parts of the English-speaking world must be taken into consideration. This means that we must have an alphabet capable of recording the differences in question.

## 2. The Necessity of Respelling.

It is unfortunate that pronunciation can not be exactly shown by means of the English alphabet as ordinarily employed, but such is the fact. This is because we are in the habit of denoting different sounds by the same letter and the same sound by different letters. The conditions are such that, if several educated persons were to hear a word for the first time, they would probably spell it differently; and if they were to see a word for the first time they would pronounce it differently. If, then, we wish to avoid ambiguity it is necessary either to employ diacritical marks or else to respell the word with symbols that are unmistakable.

The earlier lexicographers resorted to diacritical marks—dots, curves, numbers, or other signs—placed over or under the letter; and this method is still largely in use. But it is unsatisfactory because so many marks are required. If our spelling were nearly phonetic; if, for example, the letter *a* had only the two sounds it has in *bat* and *bar*, it would be easy to mark the latter, say, as *ā*, and there would be no need of respelling, so far as that particular letter is concerned. But the letter *a* is used also for the vowels heard in *fate*, *fare*, *fall*, *fast*, and in the first syllable of *about*. This necessitates five more marks for *a*; and since the total number available in the printing-office is not very great, it becomes practically necessary to use the same marks over and over again, in connection with other vowel letters, to denote various groups of sounds. There must be a mark to show when a letter is silent, a mark to show whether a vowel is long or short; and there must be accent-marks. And so it will often happen that the same letter must have two or three diacritics.

All this leads to confusion. The marks offend the eye, they make trouble for writer, printer, and proof-reader, they get worn and broken in the process of printing. Worst of all, they fail to do the work for which they are designed, since they leave us, just as in the ordinary spelling, with many different symbols for the same sound.

It is therefore better to respell, and this is the method adopted in recent years by most of the dictionaries. That we should be thus obliged to respell words in order to show how they are pronounced is a pity and an absurdity, since the original and proper function of spelling is to do that very thing. The maker of a German, an Italian, a Spanish dictionary has rarely any need to respell a word in order to tell his own countrymen how the word is pronounced. But in English that necessity exists and must continue to exist as long as our so-called orthography continues on its present footing. Hence arises the problem of a scientific alphabet—something not at all identical with the question of spelling-reform. The more tenaciously we cling to our present orthographic habits, the greater the need of an accepted notation which can be used, as the ordinary spelling can not be used, to show unmistakably and with a fair degree of precision how English words are pronounced.

## 3. The Problem of a Scientific Alphabet.

By a scientific alphabet is meant, ideally speaking, an alphabet in which each letter denotes one sound only, and each sound is invariably denoted by the same letter. The latter principle is more important than the former. To use two letters for the same sound does no harm except to cumber the alphabet with a useless symbol and to force on the writer the necessity of choosing between them on other than phonetic grounds. On the other hand, to denote two or more sounds by the same symbol may mislead the reader, which is a far more serious matter. For instance, if it is understood that *c* and *s* always have the same sound before *e*, the reader knows that *cent* is phonetically the same

as *sent*; but if *c* may also have the sound of *k*, he can not tell whether *cell*, for instance, means *settle* or *kettle*.

The ideal of a scientific alphabet is easy to formulate but hard to realize; nor is its complete realization practically of great importance. The total number of speech sounds used by mankind is beyond computation: a universal scientific alphabet would contain so many symbols that no one could read or remember them. And even if one regards only the English language and its dialects, the number of sounds that can be distinguished by an expert phonetician is much greater than is popularly supposed. At a moderate estimate he would need a hundred symbols. But such an alphabet, while useful in phonetic science, would be worse than useless in a dictionary for everybody. What is needed there is a golden mean between the expert's too many and the Latin alphabet's too few. Just as the housekeeper would be hindered rather than helped by a clock marking fractions of a second, so the average user of a dictionary is best served by a phonetic notation confined to what may be called the principal sounds of the language—those which can be discriminated by everybody who is willing to give a little attention to the subject—it being duly recognized that each symbol denotes not an invariable physical fact, but a type of sound that varies more or less within narrow limits. Thus the *n* of *tin* is not exactly the same as the *n* of *inch*, and the *t* of *bat* is slightly different from the *t* of *battle*; nevertheless, we can get along very well, even in an alphabet calling itself scientific, with one *t* and one *n*. What the "principal sounds" are, and how many symbols are therefore needed, is a question of some difficulty, about which there is room for a difference of opinion. It is a question to be answered by scientific analysis tempered by considerations of practical utility.

The prime requisites of a good notation are that it be easy to learn, easy to read, and easy to remember. This means that the familiar Roman letters are preferable to analphabetic characters such as those of Bell's "Visible Speech," which are eminently scientific but hard to learn and easy to forget. Minor requisites of a more esthetic nature are that the symbols be typographically congruous, *i. e.*, taken from the same type-font, without intermixture of Latin and non-Latin letters, or upper- and lower-case, or roman and italic forms. Diacritical marks should be as few as possible. Diphthongs should be denoted by their proper component parts; and if, for the reader's convenience, two letters are used for a simple sound, as *sh* for the consonant in *shy*, the two letters should be tied (*sh*), to show that the sound is not composite. Finally, it is better to use the fundamental vowel letters with their original Latin values. This brings the notation into accord with international phonetic science and makes it a help rather than a hindrance in the study of Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. It is really quite impossible to devise a satisfactory scientific notation if the diphthong which we miscall "long *i*" is to be denoted by *i* and a different tho short sound by *ī*. The two sounds do not stand to each other in the relation of "long" and "short" any more than do the *a*'s of *fat* and *fate*, or the *e*'s of *evil* and *devil*.

#### 4. The Scientific Alphabet of 1877.

In the year 1877 the American Philological Association agreed on a notation which, with some slight modifications, was used in the first edition of this Dictionary and has often been referred to as the "scientific alphabet." The salient features of this notation were the use of the vowel forms *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* in their Latin values and the proposal of the three new letters *ā*, *ē*, *ū*. Thus the complete vowel-scheme consisted of the letters *a*, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *e*, *u*, *ū*, which, when used without a mark of quantity, were to denote the sounds heard in *artistic*, *bat*, *pen*, *pin*, *poetic*, *not* (as pronounced with slight rounding), *full*, *but*. The corresponding long vowels, as heard in *art*, *bare*, *day*, *marine*, *note*, *north*, *fool*, *burn*, were to be marked if necessary with a sign of length.

The eminent scholars who devised this scheme hoped that the new vowels would gradually win their way into ordinary print. Just as, a few centuries ago, the public had accustomed itself to the useful differentiation of *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, might not the public of the nineteenth century accustom itself to the no less useful differentiation of *a* and *ā*, *o* and *o*, *u* and *ū*? If this were to happen there would, of course, be a period of transition during which the new letters would be gradually gaining ground in public favor in the face of more or less opposition. To disarm this opposition, and facilitate the popular acceptance of the new way of spelling, it was deemed expedient not to insist on the strict ideal of a scientific alphabet, but to compromise somewhat freely

with the ordinary spelling. So the letter *c* was kept, but always with the sound of *k*. At the same time *k* was not rejected, and *q* and *x* were admitted as alternatives. Thus one might spell *quit*, *cwit*, or *kwit*; *fox*, *focs*, or *foks*. The digraphs *th*, *sh*, and *ng* were retained for the simple sounds heard in *thin*, *ship*, *sing*, and *dh* and *zh* were recommended for the simple sounds heard in *this* and *azure*. For the *ch* of *chin* and the *j* of *jaw* the familiar *ch* and *j* were retained.

#### 5. The Revised Scientific Alphabet.

It has been seen how, in the alphabet of 1877, scientific rigor was in some degree sacrificed to the hope of popular acceptance. But this hope was not fulfilled to a justifiable extent. In the course of time the question of a better notation—one somewhat more in accord with the new science of phonetics—began to be mooted among educationists. In the summer of 1903, on the initiative of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, a conference was called at Boston for the purpose of taking steps toward the adoption of a phonetic alphabet of medium precision, such as could be used in the elementary teaching of phonetics, and also in dictionaries and textbooks where words are respelled for pronunciation. It was thought, naturally enough, that this double benefit could be got by this one effort; and that, if the experts could agree on a particular notation as on the whole the best, and if then the public could be induced to accept it, such a standard phonetic alphabet would have some very important educational uses in quickening the phonetic sense of our people.

The Boston conference, which comprised delegates from the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, the American Philological Association, and the Modern Language Association of America, quickly agreed that the alphabet of 1877 was excellent in its main features, but needed some revision in matters of detail. A joint committee of five was accordingly appointed, with instruction to consider the whole subject carefully and if possible to bring about an agreement of the experts on a phonetic alphabet, based on the alphabet of 1877. In 1904 this joint committee published an elaborate report, in which the entire problem was carefully traversed and an alphabet was submitted as a basis of agreement. The report of the joint committee, which was acceptable to the National Education Association Committee, was then sent to the two philological societies, which appointed committees of revision to investigate and report. The entire matter was then studied afresh by the two committees of revision, and the result of their labors was a second printed report, which in the main indorsed the report of the joint committee, but proposed certain amendments in identical form. This second report, with the amendments, was formally adopted by the two philological societies in 1905. We shall refer to it as the A. P. (American Philologists') alphabet. The A. P. alphabet, as finally adopted, was not altogether satisfactory to the Committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which committee accordingly submitted to the National Education Association at its meeting at Boston, July, 1910, an alphabet that seemed to it better adapted to educational needs. The Association ordered this alphabet printed and distributed among its members, and that it be submitted to the Department of Superintendence at its next meeting. It was so submitted at the meeting of the Department at Mobile, Ala., February 24, 1911, which body approved and adopted it. This is the alphabet employed in Key 1 of this Dictionary. We shall refer to it as the N. E. A. alphabet. The points in which it differs from the A. P. alphabet are as follows:

(1) *The notation of the a sounds.*—For the five sounds heard in *bat*, *bare*, *artistic*, *art*, *ask*, the A. P. alphabet has, respectively, the symbols *æ*, *ā*, *a*, *ā*, *ā*, whereas Key 1 employs *a*, *ā*, *a*, *ā*, *a*. The crux here lies in the selection of the best symbol for the vowel of *bat*, since, with that question settled, the other symbols follow almost as a matter of course. The ligature *æ* is employed for the sound in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, and hence, quite generally, in the literature of phonetic science. It is used in the great Oxford Dictionary. This is obviously a strong point in its favor, and it must be admitted that, for the purposes of an international alphabet, *æ* is the best symbol. The sound hardly occurs in French, German, Italian, or Spanish; it is thus quite natural that Continental phoneticians should prefer to use the ordinary print form *a* for their own ordinary *a* sound, and to denote the peculiar high English vowel by the Anglo-Saxon ligature *æ*.

But in an English dictionary such a notation has its inconveniences: It necessitates the virtual disuse of the familiar *a* (the sound of *a* in *artistic* being extremely rare in English), and the use of the ligature in an immense number of very common words ordinarily spelled with *a*. Such respellings as *kæt* for *cat* and *hænd* for *hand* seem to the ordinary reader to make a simple matter difficult.

This being so, and also because the upright italic *ā* (with a macron as sign of length) has from the first been used in this Dictionary for the so-called Italian *a* and is now familiar to a multitude of readers in that value, and because, finally, it is deemed desirable that the form *a* should come into use in ordinary print for the sound in question (there being no likelihood that the public will take up with the Anglo-Saxon *æ* for the vowel of *bat*), the old notation for the *a* sounds has been retained, with the exception that *α* is used for the shortened *ā* as heard in *artistic*, but not for the final vowel of *sofa*, and with the addition of *â* for the vowel that varies between *a* and *ā*. The use of these, as of all other symbols, will be explained below.

(2) *The y of yet and the j of jet.*—These two hang together. For the former the A. P. alphabet has *j*, for the latter *dʒ*, while Key 1 employs *y* and *j* respectively. Here again, from the point of view of international phonetic science, the former is the better notation; but for an eye accustomed only to the English language the latter is the more natural.

(3) *The sh of ship and the ch of chip.*—For the former the A. P. alphabet has *ʃ*, for the latter *tʃ*; Key 1 employs *sh* and *ch* respectively. This is again simply a concession to English visual habit.

(4) *The th sounds.*—For the *th* of *thin* the A. P. alphabet has *þ*, for the *th* of *this* *ð*; Key 1 employs *th* and *th*—another concession to English visual habit.

(5) *Syllabic l, m, n, r.*—For these the A. P. alphabet has *ˈl*, *ˈm*, *ˈn*, *ˈr*, spelling *battle*, *bottom*, *fasten*, *sinner* as *bætˈl*, *bətˈm*, *fæsˈn*, *sɪnˈr*. Omission of the apostrophe involves ignoring the very audible difference between the *l* of *battle* and the *l* of *battling*, for which a sign is really needed. But the apostrophe, which naturally suggests something omitted, is not a good sign for the purpose and might lead to confusion when used in connection with accent-marks, as in *batˈl*, *tɪˈketˈl*.

From what has been said it will be evident that the N. E. A. Alphabet, intended as it is for the general public, is sufficiently precise for all practical purposes, but occasionally sacrifices the extreme of precision to simplicity and distinctness. Just what this means will appear from the detailed explanation of the symbols in § 8 below. In this Dictionary, the syllable which has the principal stress is marked by an acute accent (ˈ) after it. Syllables that have less stress than the primary are marked with a secondary accent (ˈˈ).

## 6. The Symbols for the Unstressed Vowels.

It is one of the deeply ingrained characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy*, *misery*, *primary*, *murmuring*, *martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the letter *ə*. It is a mistake to regard the "obscuration" of unstressed vowels as due to slovenly pronunciation or colloquial weakening. The phenomenon is a law of the language, and belongs not only to familiar talk, but also to the most formal and deliberate speech. There are, indeed, certain endings, such as *-ment* and *-tor*, which are more apt to have the *ə* in talk than in formal utterance; but these are exceptional cases. Speaking broadly, the "obscuration" of an unstressed vowel is just as much a part of the language as are its laws of grammar. One who should attempt to read a passage, it matters not whether lofty or colloquial, and to sound all the unstressed vowels "distinctly," *i. e.*, as they would be sounded in stressed syllables, would at once be set down as a person unacquainted with the English language.

Nor can we rightly say that the so-called obscuration is a matter of shortening, or of "variation" between two different types of stressed vowel. No amount of shortening of the *e* in *very* will produce the *e* in *misery*; the latter is a different vowel. Nor can we say that the *e* of *misery* is a vowel which "varies" between the *e* of *very* and the *u* of *but*. It does not vary at all, but is as uniform as any vowel in the language. Never does it sound like the *e* in *very* or the *u* in *but*. In short, it is a vowel *sui generis*, and as such should have a symbol in

any scientific alphabet. There are, indeed, cases in which some speakers avoid and disapprove the *ə* sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying *rek'ərd* instead of *rek'ərd*. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye. To have and use a letter capable of showing how one *does* pronounce has nothing to do with the question how one *should* pronounce. Phonetics is a matter of science; orthoepy, a matter of taste, depending on instruction or habit.

It is true that if there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a letter for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a letter for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit*, *candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*. It is a little nearer to the *i* of *sit* than to any other accented vowel, but almost as near to the vowel of *set*. One must remember that in passing from the *e* of *set* to the *i* of *sit* the frontward movement of the tongue is very slight—only the minute fraction of an inch. If then the *i* in *sit* is uttered with a weak action of the tongue, such as regularly goes with an unstressed vowel, the result is slightly to "lower" the *i* toward *e*. Thus, one gets a vowel which is neither *i* nor *e*, but between the two and readily identifiable with either. One can easily imagine that one pronounces *habit* with an *i* and *valley* with an *e*; but it is not really so. It is the nature of this vowel, as also of *ə*, to be unstressed. If it be stressed ever so little, to show its kinship with some "distinct" vowel, its character is destroyed.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew*, *depress*, etc., one could get along with *e*. But one does not like to write *valley* as *vale*, or *city* as *cite*; nor does one wish to respell *palace*, *agate*, *average*, as *pales*, *aget*, *averej*, or *captain* as *kaptēn*, when it is stated expressly that *e* has the sound of *e* in *met*. It is sometimes best to keep a bad notation to which everybody is accustomed; but to change from a bad one that is familiar to another bad one that is new is indefensible.

Since the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed *i*, it may very well be denoted by an *i* without the dot. Preference is given to that symbol instead of to the dotless *i* with a breve, suggested in the A. P. alphabet.

Aside from *ə* and *i*, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§ 7, 8, and 9 under *o*, *e*, and *u*.

## 7. The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels.

By the quantity of a vowel is meant, properly speaking, the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. The tempo of speech varies greatly. Some persons habitually speak more rapidly than others, and the same person uses a different tempo according to the occasion or the state of his feelings. Vowels may be prolonged in singing, in calling, for emphasis, or under the varying influence of the sentence-accent. It is thus impossible to fix a unit of length with mathematical accuracy, but every one can perceive gradations of relative length. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. This is what our conventional spelling undertakes to do, but with very indifferent success.

The usual way of denoting a long vowel, in the conventional spelling, is by means of a biliteral symbol, like the *oa* of *soap*, the *oo* of *door*, the *ou* of *pour*, the *o*+consonant+silent *e* of *note*—all for long *o*. The device for showing that a vowel is short is to double the following consonant, as in *bitter*, *dapper*, *juggle*. Neither of these methods, however, has been applied systematically; many biliteral symbols may denote a short sound, like the *ay* of *says*, the *oe* of *does*, the *eo* of *leopard*, the *ea* of *head*, and very frequently, as in *epic*, *tonic*, *river*, the consonant is not doubled after a short vowel. In a scientific alphabet neither of these methods is acceptable, since every symbol ought to be self-contained, *i. e.*, to show in itself what it stands for without depending on anything else. There is but one *t* in *bitter*: to write two, for the purpose of distinguishing the word from *biter*, is

quite wrong, since the difference between the two words resides in the vowel, not in the consonant.

Another difficulty begotten of our conventional spelling and the confused terminology that has grown up in connection with it is that notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long a" of *paste* and the "short a" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short e" and that of *mete* "long e"; but the real long of the e in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, tho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg*, *says*, *blend*. So, too, the real short of the e in *mete* is very rare in English, tho it may be heard in the first syllable of *Eolian*. What is called "long u" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short u" of *but*. In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation that aims at a high degree of precision it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation and nothing else. To carry out that principle strictly, however, would require several symbols more than appear in the N. E. A. alphabet. Most of the vowels are either open or close, and each variety may be long or short. Thus, taking the historical e sounds for illustration, one would need to distinguish the open short in *met*, the open long in *blend*, the close long in *they*, and the close short in the first syllable of *aerial*. But such refinements would be more bewildering than helpful to the general reader. Therefore, this alphabet ignores the open long e of *blend*, which always takes care of itself in pronunciation, and also the close short in *aerial*, which is of rare occurrence. Thus only two signs are used for the e sounds: e for the open short, and ē for the close long. This means, however, that the macron, which is primarily a sign of simple length, usually connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nēt, tho the e is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed e of *magnetic* (mag-net'ik).

Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity and on the general theory that, in a notation for popular use, a very little imprecision is better than a great deal of bewilderment. For details, see the following section.

## 8. The Symbols and the Sounds They Denote.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of the N. E. A. alphabet are used in Key 1 of this Dictionary, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are now considered. As to the mode of production of the various sounds by the organs of speech, and the technical names they bear in phonetic science, the reader is referred to the Dictionary itself under the letters A, B, C, etc.

### A. Vowels and Diphthongs.

The symbols are: a, ā, a, ā, a, e, ē, i, ī, o, ō, e, ē, u, ū, u, ē, ai, au, ei, iu, iū.

#### (1) a and ā.

These denote the vowel heard short in *bat*, *cap*, *lack*, and long in *bare*, *fair*, *pear*, *heir*. Many speakers, especially in England, pronounce the vowel of *bear*, *fare*, etc. (ā before r), a little higher than that of *bat*, so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the e in *met*, *very*. It is further to be noted that a is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in *stand*, *villain*, *stand!* the vowel of *stand* is long, while in *standing* it is half-long, and in *inkstand* it is short. Note the similar difference in *mankind* (a), *every man* (a), *behold the man* (ā)! and in *has* (a) *he come?* *he has* (ā). Strict accuracy would thus require that the pronunciation of *has* be given as haz or hāz, according as the word is used. It is also often heard as hāz or əz. In such cases a is used as representing the normal vowel, and the variants due to increase or decrease of stress are ignored.

#### (2) a and ā.

This vowel occurs chiefly before r; thus, a in *artistic*, *cartoon*, and ā in *art*, *hard*, *garden*, *calm*, *alms*, *father*. Most often the unstressed

or becomes ər, as in *separate*, *monarchy*, *partake*. There is some variation in the length of ā; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr*, longer in *garden* than in *garler*. These slight variations are ignored in respelling, ā being used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic*. In American English the so-called "short o" of *hot*, *not*, *poppy*, *rotten* has for the most part lost its rounding, so that these words are pronounced hat, nat, papı, ratn. In all such cases e is used and the variant with a is ignored.

#### (3) a.

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between a and a, or between ā and ā. It occurs before f, s, th, sometimes before n + consonant. Examples: *ask*, *glass*, *past*, *basket*, *laugh*, *after*, *quaff*, *bath*, *path*, *aunt*, *lancet*, *dance*, *France*. The prevailing vowel in the south of England is ā, in the United States ā. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately a, which rose to a in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became ā before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before n + consonant. Thus the words which had been ask, path, became āsk, pāth. In the eighteenth century the tendency set in, in the south of England, to convert this ā into ā, but conservatives resisted and clung to the old ā. Gradually ā prevailed in London, and then the idea took root that pās was vulgar and pās affected. So refined speakers made a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than ā but not so high as ā. It is this "refined transition," as it has been called, that is denoted by a. It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass*, *cow-path*, or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket*, *pastime*. The symbol a is used not to express a preference for the intermediate sound as more correct or more elegant, but simply as a short way of indicating that the pronunciation varies. Thus the respelling bāth means that the word is either bāth or bāth or between the two.

#### (4) e and ē.

As above stated in § 7, ē is closer as well as longer than e. Usually e stands for the open short vowel of *met*, ē for the close long of *may*. But e is employed also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg*, *blend*, *says*; and ē for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate*, *aerial*, *always*. So, too, in French and Spanish words, ē is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, *Médoc*, *León*, are respelled mē-dək', lē-ōn'.

Many speakers, both in England and the United States, make ē a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than e, the second a little lower than i. Such familiar spellings as *veil*, *skein*, *rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation. But as the final element is apt to be very faint, and the first element is a little closer than the e of *met*, it was deemed best to denote the sound by ē rather than by ei.

Examples of e: *set*, *ten*, *well*, *wealth*, *said*, *says*, *leopard*, *heifer*, *very*, *merry*, *bury*, *confess*; *oulet*.

Examples of ē: *bay*, *bail*, *they*, *veil*, *gate*, *great*, *taste*, *savior*, *danger*, *aorta*, *magnate*.

#### (5) i and ī.

Usually i denotes the open short vowel of *sit*, ī the close long of *seat*. But i is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid*, *big*, *sinned*; and ī for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian*, *athlete*.

Examples of i: *bit*, *bid*, *fill*, *busy*, *hymn*, *build*, *spirit*, *delirious*, *misfit*.

Examples of ī: *marine*, *lean*, *piece*, *seen*, *scene*, *Cæsar*, *Peter*, *people*, *fear*, *belief*, *receipt*, *athlete*, *regent*, *Socrates*.

#### (6) i.

See above, § 6. This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability*, *city*, *Sunday*, *visible*, *difficult*, *renew*, *debate*, *palace*, which are respelled as ə-bil'ı-tı, sit'ı, sun'dı, viz'ı-bl, dif'ı-kult, rı-nıū'ı, dı-bət'ı, pal'ıs.

An unstressed medial i in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between ı and ə; thus, *visible*, *difficult*, *agitate* are heard now as viz'ı-bl, dif'ı-kult, aj'ı-tēt, and now as viz'ə-bl, dif'ə-kult, aj'ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation, which accordingly is the one given in the Dictionary; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent *i* from becoming *ɪ*; thus the ending *-ism* is always *-izm*, never *-iz̩m*. The ending *-ist*, when immediately following the primary stress, as in *typist*, is frequently *-ɪst*; in the second remove, as in *fabulist*, *Darwinist*, the *i* is more distinctly pronounced.

(7) *o* and *ō*.

The short sound occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *poetic*, *elbow*. Except when final, and especially before *r*, it is apt to become *ə*; thus, *original*, *agony*, *history* are often heard as *ə-rij'ɪ-nəl*, *ag'ə-nɪ*, *his'tə-rɪ*. In such cases, however, careful speakers still pronounce *o-rij'ɪ-nəl*, *ag'o-nɪ*, *his'to-rɪ*. In New England dialect *o*, instead of the usual *ō*, is sometimes heard in *coat*, *road*, *stone*. The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than *o*, being virtually identical with *ə*. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar spellings as *shoulder*, *know*, represent this pronunciation.

Examples of *o*: *rotation*, *Bohemian*, *hero*, *shadow*, *potato*, *balcony*, *dissonant*.

Examples of *ō*: *boat*, *note*, *goes*, *pour*, *door*, *ford*, *motion*, *devote*.

(8) *e* and *ē*.

The vowel *e* differs from *o* in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *autum'nal*, long in *au'tumn*. *Or*, *for*, *nor*, etc., have *ē* when emphatic; when unemphatic, either *e* or, more commonly, *ə*. What is popularly called "short *o*," the vowel of *hot*, *not*, *pop*, etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel *e*, and is still so pronounced in England. In the United States, however, the *e* has for the most part completely lost its rounding, so that *hot*, *not*, *pop* are usually heard as *hat*, *nat*, *pap*. In southern English *ō* and *ē* are not usually distinguished before *r*, but come together in a vowel which is between the two: thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by *ō*, is in southern English half-way between *ō* and *ē*.

Examples of *e*: *august'*, *hot*, *cod*, *bog*, *stolid*, *begot*.

Examples of *ē*: *Au'gust*, *author*, *north*, *Paul*, *awl*, *call*, *bought*, *caught*, *lost*, *off*, *moss*, *cloth*.

(9) *u* and *ū*

Here again, as in the case of *e* and *ē*, *i* and *ī*, there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, *ū* as in *pool* being a little more rounded than *u* as in *pull*. In the interest of simplicity *u* is used both for the stressed vowel of *pull* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (*val'yū*), tho they are not exactly identical. The *u* of the ending *-ture* varies between *ə*, *u*, and *iū*, *nature* being heard as *nē'chər* or *nē'chur*, and *literature* as *lit'ər-ə-čhūr* or *lit'ər-ə-tiūr*, or sometimes *lit'ər-ə-čhur* or *lit'ər-ə-čhə(r)*.

Examples of *u*: *push*, *pull*, *handful*, *could*, *hood*, *manhood*, *issue*.

Examples of *ū*: *rule*, *rude*, *blue*, *lute* (see below, under *iū*), *pool*, *mood*, *balloon*, *ghoul*, *soup*, *détour*.

(10) *ʊ* and *ū*.

The symbol *ʊ* denotes the so-called "short *u*" of *but*, which is much more common than *u*. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz*, *fund*. But this long *ʊ*, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, *ū* being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before *r*. In the ordinary spelling *ū* is denoted in a variety of ways.

Examples of *ʊ*: *but*, *cud*, *buzz*, *fund*, *gunned*, *insult*, *blood*, *rough*.

Examples of *ū*: *burn*, *learn*, *fern*, *urn*, *girl*, *whorl*, *return*, *concern*.

(11) *ə*.

The symbol *ə* may be called the low unstressed vowel, *ɪ* being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for *ʊ*, but the difference between *ə* and *ʊ* is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup*, *hyssop*; *luck*, *hillock*; *sum*, *winsome*. Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become *ə* when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward *ə* is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably *-or*, *-tor*, and *-ment*, *ə* or *e* being heard in formal utterance, *ə* in ordinary talk. Thus, *senat-*

*or*, *monument*, *president* are ordinarily *sen'ə-tər*, *mən'yū-mənt*, *prez'i-dənt*, but in more formal utterance *sen'ə-ter*, *mən'yū-ment*, *prez'i-dent*. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have *ə*, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban*, *gallant*, *balance*, *potence*, *potent*, *quotient*, *farmer*, *famous*, *poison*, *righteous*, *faction*, *crocus*, *kingdom*. The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-*, *af-*, *al-*, *an-*, *as-*), *ob-* (*oc-*, *of-*, *op-*), *con-* (*col-*, *com-*, *cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *sus-*) often have *ə* in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

(12) *ai* and *au*.

The symbol *ai* is used for the diphthong commonly called "long *i*," and *au* for that heard in *now*. In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced *haus*, but *haus*, or even *heus*, but *au* may be regarded as normal.

Examples of *ai*: *aisle*, *kaiser*, *rite*, *right*, *iber*, *sleight*, *cry*, *die*, *dye*.

Examples of *au*: *sauerkraut*, *now*, *thou*, *bough*.

(13) *ei*.

The symbol *ei* is used for the diphthong heard in *avoid*, *choice*, *noise*, *hoist*, *alloy*, *boy*, *toy*.

(14) *iu* and *iū*.

What is popularly called "long *u*," as in *tube*, is denoted by *iū*, and *iu* is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation*. In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded *ū* as in *pool*, preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by *yū*; thus, for *tube*, *Tuesday*, we should have *tyūb*, *tyūz'dɪ*, rather than *tiūb*, *tiūz'dɪ*. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the *ū* of *pool*. This pronunciation is not well represented either by *tyūb*, *tyūz'dɪ*, or by *tūb*, *tūz'dɪ*. It is this *u*-sound, which may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by *iū*. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after *r* and *l*, where no *y* is pronounced. Thus *lute* (*liūt*) is distinguished from *loot* (*lūt*).

Examples of *iu*: *curator*, *duration*, *mulatto*, *superior*.

Examples of *iū*: *cute*, *dew*, *few*, *feud*, *suit*, *lure*, *mutual*.

## B. Consonants and Semivowels.

The symbols are: *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *ŋ*, *h*, *j*, *ch*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *sh*, *t*, *th*, *th*, *v*, *w*, *y*, *z*, *g*. Of these, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, *z* have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be*, *do*, *fee*, *he*, *key*, *pea*, *tea*, *vow*, *zest*; *g* sounds always as in *gel*, never as in *gem*, and *s* always as in *sit*, never as in *rose* or in *sugar*. These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

(1) *ŋ*.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing*, *singer*. It is a simple sound, not a compound of *n* and *g*. The *ng* of *finger* is composed of *ŋ* + *g* (*fiŋ'gər*), the *nk* of *bank* of *ŋ* + *k* (*baŋk*).

(2) *ch* and *j*.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jaw*. Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of *t* + *sh*, the latter as consisting of *d* + *g*. The presence of a *t* and *d* is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch*, *badge*. It is to be observed, however, that *ch* does not consist of a complete *t* as in *tin* followed by a complete *sh* as in *ship*, but rather of a variety of *t* followed by a variety of *sh*. The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be*, no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall never* make an exact rime to *satchel*, as they would do if *ch* were exactly *t* + *sh*. A similar statement would hold of the equation *j* = *d* + *g*. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of *tsh* and *dg*, for these sounds.

(3) *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Both the initial sound of *let*, *met*, *net*, *red*, and the final sound of *able*, *prism*, *fasten*, *flour*, are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds are called syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form



a syllable. Phoneticians usually distinguish syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* by a diacritic mark and are thus enabled to show the difference between the *l* of *battle* and that of *batling*; the *m* of *prism* and that of *prismatic*; the *n* of *lighten* and that of *lightning*; the *r* of *center* and that of *central*. As noted above in § 5, the alphabet employed in Key 1 ignores this difference. In most cases syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* derive from an ordinary *l*, *m*, *n*, *r* preceded by an unstressed vowel which first became *ə* and was then still further reduced to the slight vocalic resonance peculiar to the consonant itself; thus *little* was formerly *litel*, pronounced lit'el, then lit'əl, finally lit'l. In the case of many words in *-al*, *-el*, *-an*, *-en*, etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal*, *pedal*, *idol* as met'əl, ped'əl, ai'dəl, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle*, *peddle*, *idle*. On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether *-əl*, *-əm*, *-ən*, or simply syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*; but the tendency is toward the latter. One hears ped'ənt and ped'nt, ūrbən and ūrbn, etc. In the ordinary spelling syllabic *m* appears as simple *m* in *-ism*, *chasm*, *prism*, and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam*, *Adams*, as *-om* in *bottom*, etc. Syllabic *r* appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour*, but after a consonant always as *-ar*, *-er*, *-or*, etc. Such words are respelled *-ər*, as riv'ər, mūr'tər, not riv'r, mūr'tr, etc. On variant pronunciations of this letter, see under *R* in the Dictionary.

#### (4) sh and z.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship*, *azure*. On the analogy of *sh* a tied *zh* might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh*, *zh* has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it has been thought better to introduce the simple letter *z* to represent it, rather than to introduce an unfamiliar composite symbol for this purpose.

#### (5) th and th.

It was explained above in § 5 that these letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* and *ð*, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

#### (6) w and y.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet*, respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow*, *blowing*, *say*, *saying* appear as blō, blō'ŋ, sē, sē'ŋ.

### 9. Foreign Words and Proper Names.

The alphabet hitherto under consideration was devised solely with reference to the English language, and hence does not provide exactly for certain sounds heard in foreign words and proper names. No difficulty is presented, of course, by borrowed words and names that have become completely Anglicized. More difficult is the problem presented by recent borrowings that have not yet become fully Anglicized, such as *hinterland*, *chauffeur*, *machete*; by relatively obscure names of persons and places, such as the ordinary reader may see now and then, but never hears and never has occasion to pronounce; and by recondite technical terms that are perhaps book words pure and simple. It must be remembered that the awe-inspiring phrase "correct pronunciation" has no other meaning than the pronunciation usual with educated speakers. If a word is not pronounced, or is pronounced very rarely by speakers of English, there is no usage, no convention, hence no standard of correctness. Let it not be supposed that the native or local pronunciation affords an ideal standard; if this were so the only correct pronunciation of *Socrates* would be sō-krā'tēs, and of *Naples*, nā'po-li. The ideal is really the phonetic form which the word is destined to take should it become completely Anglicized. But this is often very uncertain; and we have also to deal with a vast number of words and names which are so little used by speakers of English that they will never become Anglicized. In such cases the lexicographer can only approximate the native or local pronunciation.

We say "approximate," because any attempt at great precision would involve the use of a universal phonetic alphabet capable of recording not only the languages ordinarily studied in school and college, but also many others. But no one could read such an alphabet without special training in phonetics, and the information given by it would be, in the vast majority of cases, utterly useless. For it is impossible to learn exactly how the words of a foreign language are pronounced except by studying the language long and carefully. This being so, there is little use of meticulous exactness in giving the native or local pronunciation of foreign words that have no real currency in English.

In this edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY there are no separate lists of proper names. But as there was to be but one vocabulary and the key to pronunciation was to be repeated on every page, it was obviously impracticable to employ a different alphabet or to introduce many new symbols for the foreign words and proper names. It was therefore decided to use the N. E. A. alphabet as it has been described, with the addition only of those special symbols which were employed in the first edition. These are *ñ* to denote nasality of a preceding vowel; *ɲ* for the Scotch *ch* in *loch* (German *ch*, whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and *ü* for French *u* (German *ü*), whether long or short. It should be distinctly understood that the pronunciations given, except in the case of words fully Anglicized, are but rough approximations.

The pronunciation of Latin presents a case by itself. Within the last few decades the so-called Roman pronunciation has been very generally adopted in the schools both of the United States and of England. The old-fashioned English pronunciation is no longer learned, or is learned only to a limited extent, and will soon become obsolete, so far as the reading of Latin authors is concerned. It persists, however, and will long persist, in proper names and in numerous words and stereotyped phrases pertaining, more especially, to law and medicine. Popular usage is already divided between the old and the new: one hears *ē* prai-ō'rai and *ū* pri-ō'ri; man-dē'mus and man-dū'mus (oftener man-dam'us). The ending *-itis* is regularly pronounced -ai'tis by Englishmen, while in the United States -ai'tis and -i'tis are about equally common. And there are other such cases of conflicting usage. It is probable that with the lapse of time the Roman pronunciation will prevail more and more, since modern scholarship is overwhelmingly in its favor. At the same time, the present facts have to be recognized. When the Dictionary gives the pronunciation of a Latin word or phrase according to the English method, it should by no means be understood that a preference for that method is thereby expressed. If, for example, *nisi prius* is given as noi'sai prai'us, the meaning is simply that the lawyer is apt to call it so in the court-room, albeit the same lawyer would probably say ni'si pri'us if he came upon the phrase in reading aloud from a Latin author.

### 10. Script for the Revised Scientific Alphabet.

Ā ā art	Ŋ ŋ sing
Ā a artistic	Ō ō note
Āi ai aisle find	Ō o poetic
Aw aw out	Ō ō mōr
Ā ā air	Ō o not
Ā a at	Ōi oi oil
B b be	P p pit
Ch ch chew	R r rat
D d day	S s set
Ē ē prey	Sh sh ship
E e men	T t ten
F f fee	Th th thin
G g go	Th th that
H h he	Ū ū rude
I i marine	U u push
I i tin	Ū ū urge
Iw in mute	V v v
J j jaw	V v van
K k kin	W w win
L l let	Y y yes
M m met	Z z zest
N n net	Z z azure

### 11. Pronouncing by Use of the Old Alphabet.

Each respelling in the Dictionary is repeated in the familiar alphabet with diacritics, this notation being called Key 2. In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter o, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "A, VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. Unmarked vowels are explained separately.

For ā as in *art*, see (2). In Key 2 ā is always used for this sound, without distinction of length.

For ȃ as in *fale*, see (4). For ȁ as in *fat*, see (1).

For ȃ as in *bare*, see (1). For ȁ as in *ask*, see (3).

For ȃ as in *what* and ȁ as in *all*, see (8). These are the same as e and ē of Key 1, ȅ and ȅ of Key 2.

For ē as in *me*, see (5).

For ē as in *met* and ȅ as in *fête*, see (4). The sound of ȅ is the same as that of ē.

For ē as in *bear*, the same sound as ā, see (1).

For ē as in *fern*, see (10). For ī as in *tin*, see (5).

For ī as in *bite*, see (12).

For ī as in *girl*, see (10). This is the same as ū and ē.

For ī as in *marine*, the same sound as ē, see (5).

For ō as in *go*, see (7). For ō as in *not* and ō as in *corn*, see (8).

For q as in *woman*, ōō as in *boot*, and ōō as in *book*, see (9). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by u as in *full* and ū as in *rude*.

For ō as in *son*, the same sound as ū, see (10).

For q as in *tomb*, the same sound as ū, see (9).

For ū as in *cule*, see (14). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by iū or iu (internal) and yū or yu (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by ū in Key 2, length being disregarded.

For ū as in *cut* and ū as in *burn*, see (10).

For ū as in *put* and ū as in *rule*, see (9).

For the diphthongs ou, ow, see (12), and for oi, oy, see (13).

In Key 2 the plain vowel letters are used in obscure syllables, corresponding to ȅ and ȅ of Key 1. See (6) and (11). An exception is made in the use of o, in using it for the obscure sound in closed syllables as in *action*, *kingdom*, and for the o in *obey*, *history*, where the sound of ō is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of o as in *obey*, seldom or never occurring in English words, ō is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as -bōlt in Key 1, -bōlt in Key 2.

In Key 2 y is used as a vowel exactly like i.

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs ch, sh, th as in *thin*, and zh are without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See B (2), (4), and (5).

For th, as in *this*, see B (5). For j, see B (2).

For ng as in *sing* and n as in *ink*, see B (1).

In Key 2 the k-sound of c is noted by c and the s-sound by c̄. These are always k and s in Key 1.

### 12. The Division of Words into Syllables.

Division of words into syllables is indicated in the vocabulary titles by insertion of hyphens and accent-marks as intended for practise in writing and printing. This work has been entrusted as a special department to Mr. F. HORACE TEALL. Respellings, the purpose of which is precise phonetic analysis, often necessarily differ in division from that shown in the titles, but agreement is preserved when possible. The approved division is always that shown in the heavy-faced print. Some words showing the conflict noted are *addi-tion*, *divi-sion*, *mea-sure*, *commu-nion*, *a-lien*, *na-tional*, *pecu-liar*, *spe-cial*, which are respelled a-dish'ən, dī-viz'ən, mez'ur, kə-miūn'yən, ēl'yen, nash'ən-əl, pī-kiūl'yər, spesh'əl.

The practise shown in the vocabulary is so simple and so unmistakably uniform that no elaborate system of rules is necessary. Every essential point is comprehended in the following four rules:

**Rule I.**—A consonant or a digraph or trigraph between two vowels goes into the later syllable when the first vowel is long, half-long, or obscure (except -er as in *gen-er-al*); as, *fa-tal*, *sea-son*, *sepa-rate*, *pro-gram*, *se-da-tive*, *omi-nous*, *mecha-nism*, *pecu-liar*, *pro-phetic*, *medi-cal*, *practi-cal*, *fa-ther*, *me-tallic*, *mo-nopo-ly*, *pre-sent* (v.), *de-throne*, *ca-pacity*, *pro-gress* (v.), *ca-pable*, *proce-dure*.

**Rule II.**—A consonant between two vowels goes into the earlier syllable when the first vowel is short and has any stress; as, *prod-uct*, *prog-ress* (n.), *rap-id*, *pres-ent* (n.), *vis-it*, *ton-ic*, *bus-y*, *crit-ic*, *proph-et*, *prophet-ic*, *cyn-ic*, *fath-om*, *flor-id*, *char-ity*, *sep-arate*.

**Rule III.**—Adjoining consonants usually separate into two syllables; as, *at-tract*, *con-demn*, *pam-phlet*, *syl-lable*, *prac-tical*, *moun-tain*, *infan-try*, *connec-tion*, *produc-tive*, *delec-tive*, *suc-ces-sor*, *defen-dant*, *cor-respon-dent*, *as-sis-tant*, *mal-ting*, *com-pel-ling*, *fret-ted*, *En-gland*.

**Note.**—Doubled consonants ending a primitive word are kept together before a purely English suffix; as, *tell-ing*, *hiss-ing*.

**Rule IV.**—Purely English suffixes (-ed, -er, -est, -eth, -ing, -ish, -y) are always kept distinct (except when the terminal letter of the primitive word is repeated, as in *compel-ling*); as, *heat-ed*, *hat-ed*, *bak-er*, *speak-er*, *speak-est*, *wak-eth*, *search-eth*, *hast-ing*, *baptiz-ing*, *brak-ing*, *break-ing*, *freak-ish*, *head-y*.

**Note.**—Terminations like -al, -ant, -ent, -ive, -or are treated as merely Anglicized endings (usually of Latin or Greek words taken into English entire, but with terminal change), not as separable English suffixes. Thus such confusion as *music-al*, *practi-cal*, *conjunc-tive*, *disjunct-ive*, *abun-dant*, *defend-ant*, which is found in some other works, is avoided. The treatment here given makes every one of these terminations begin with the consonant.

### 13. Spelling Reform.

The subject of spelling reform has lately received a large amount of attention, owing to the activities of the Simplified Spelling Board in the United States and the Simplified Spelling Society in Great Britain. Some simplifications, not at all radical in their character and consisting mainly in the dropping of superfluous letters, have already been promulgated. From the nature of the case these modified spellings will come into general literary use but slowly, if at all, but the weight of expert authority behind them clearly requires that they be taken note of in a dictionary for the people. As in all matters involving technical knowledge, the opinion of one expert is worth more than the practise of multitudes who have never studied the subject and merely follow the fashion as they have learned it. The proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board are recorded in this Dictionary. The rules adopted by the Board will be found in the APPENDIX, page 2780.

The scientific test of good spelling is tolerably simple. A language is well spelled if, when one has learned the letters and their sounds and has had practise enough to beget facility in their use, one can write correctly any new word that one hears and pronounce correctly any new word that one sees.

If now we apply the scientific test of good spelling to the English language in a large way, it will appear that much of it is good just as it stands. This is true of an immense number of monosyllabic words containing short vowels, and of a far larger number of polysyllabic derivatives from the Latin. Then there is another large group of words of which the spelling is not ideal, but good enough for practical purposes. It is a great mistake to speak of English spelling as if it were altogether bad and needed to be thrown into the melting-pot and recast. But there is a third portion which is bad in varying degrees of badness, and unfortunately this third portion comprises a pretty large number of the commonest words in the language—words of Germanic origin containing a long stressed vowel or a diphthong. If *go* is a good spelling, then it is obvious to any one that *though* and *road* and *door* and *hoe* and *note* are not good spellings. The lack of a uniform, or at least approximately uniform, notation for the long stressed vowels and diphthongs is the deep-seated fundamental fault of our spelling. Any reform which does not correct that will only touch the fringe of the difficulty.

How our spelling came to be so confused, so far as it is confused, is now well known to experts in English philology. Speaking very generally, the trouble is due to an ancient confusion of the phonetic standards of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French; to the retention of old spellings after they had ceased to be phonetically correct, and to the introduction of new spellings patterned after conflicting analogies or supposed to convey valuable information—which was often misinformation—about the etymology and provenience of words. The resulting chaos is not at all mysterious. We should have lost nothing precious, but should have gained very much, if our spelling had kept pace with our speech and were to-day as good, say, as that of Spanish.

The obstacle is the inertia and the prejudice of habit. The adult who has once learned to spell will always find it easier to go on in the beaten path. No matter how bad the path may be, it will always be for him personally the line of least resistance.

The reform must be solved gradually in the elementary schools. The associations that cluster about words are not transmitted from one generation to another. Each child acquires them for himself, and they can be made to cluster as fully about a good spelling as about a bad. In countless instances we have actually improved on the orthographic practise of our ancestors.

# METHOD OF COMPOUNDING WORDS.

PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY, in his book on *The Life and Growth of Language*, speaks of "a process which the general history of language shows to be more important than any other," and then says: "It is the composition of words, the putting two independent elements together to form a single designation." He shows distinctly that he includes here the union of word-pairs with a hyphen by citing *rest-day*, *learning-knights*, and *head-dress*. This is stated as a general language fact, not merely as English.

In such matters the lexicographer's record must show selection, especially in English, and undoubtedly that selection should accord with the best usage, as decided by some person or body of persons. For this Dictionary, originally, the decision was made by submission of the question, with the fullest possible detail, to hundreds of the men best qualified to answer it. But the department was controlled by one man, Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, who has again controlled it throughout the remaking. Mr. Teall had published the only book that ever treated the subject exhaustively, *The Compounding of English Words*, and was chosen because that book proved his fitness. The prevalent confusion of ideas had been shown in letters received before then, one of which, a fair sample, said, "I always use a hyphen whenever two words are to be written as one," and proved that its writer did not do so by containing *when* and *ever* united without a hyphen. Again, the question was, When should two words become one? And this was not answered at all.

Mr. Teall's first work for the STANDARD DICTIONARY was the making of a list of more than forty thousand words showing his answer to the question as he offered it for embodiment in the work. That list was printed separately and sent to scholars the world over—some even to Australia—with requests for suggestions and criticisms. Practically no criticism came, but much enthusiastic commendation; and the list was finally adopted for the Dictionary. Some persons, especially printers, say that fashions change in such matters so that what was once good is so no longer; but this is only an evidence of the common confusion, which is and has been always present in practise, and the forms selected originally are still held to be the best.

Every important dictionary of the English language published before 1890, and every one since then except one, has included thousands of word-pairs joined with the hyphen. Of course but one reason could be assigned for this practical universality of method, so far as the earlier workers had any definite policy in this respect. The similarity resulted from the fact that so only could they record the best usage, and that what they so recorded was best not only according to practise among leading writers and printers, but also in keeping with the art of grammar. Not only have the best writers used hyphenated compound words, but every grammarian who ever taught anything about them has evidently striven to lay a basis for analogical decision. Many grammar textbooks merely say that some compound words are written with a hyphen and some as continuous words, and then say, "Consult the dictionary."

The exceptional dictionary alluded to above is the one that very many people will consult, and they will find there *countingroom*, *dining room*, *drawing-room*; *taleteller*, *story-writer*, *letter writer*; *ropemaker*, *love-maker*, but *lace maker* and others (the two-word forms not given as titles); *devilfish*, but *angel fish*; these being merely a few specimens that indicate lack of system. Such differences found so frequently make it impossible for any one to know in a given instance without looking in the book whether this authority uses one form or another, except as frequent looking happens to impress a few distinctions upon the memory. Certainly no one can ever learn all the differences just as they appear in the book.

In that dictionary are *backbone*, *breastbone*, *jawbone*, but *cheek bone*, *haunch bone*, *hip bone*, *thigh bone*; in this work each bone-name is given with a hyphen, except that *backbone* is given for the

figurative sense. Provision is necessary (or at least more comfortable) for the use of one form for each literal name.

It is simply impossible to eliminate inconsistencies of form from the English language, even if it could be proved desirable to do so. No phase of the language is less amenable to such stricture than the question when to compound and when not to compound. Mr. Teall's claims are stated below. His platform as to consistency may be formulated in words used by Lindley Murray in writing about verbs: "A principle may be warrantably adopted, and carried to a precise convenient extent, without subjecting its supporters to the charge of inconsistency for not pursuing it beyond the line of use and propriety."

No principle of language can be adduced in support of a choice of form for *counting-room*, *dining-room*, or *drawing-room*, or for *story-writer* or *letter-writer*, or for *angel-fish* or *devil-fish*, that is not equally potent in every exactly similar instance. Various groups of similar words must have similar forms if they are to be on a basis of comfortable agreement; but no single group can ever be so absolutely differentiated that any critic could not find a point of objection, or at least of question.

A close study of English literature has been made and a system constructed in accordance with the rules of grammar, which was modified somewhat by such fully established usage as does not follow those rules. The aim has been to give a full exposition of the forms used by the best writers and printers, with the additional feature of an analogical systematizing of the forms in general literary use, so far as the genius of the language will permit. The editor believes that he thus comes closer than any of his predecessors to an actual record of prevailing good usage, and that he has provided a selection of forms worthy of adoption without change.

Each form is based upon grammatical analogy, according to the following

## General Principles.

1st. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

2d. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

3d. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense.

The first of these principles forbids joining an adjective and a noun in regular use (including in the classification as adjectives all words used with clear adjectival force); as, *spinal column*, *chestnut horse*, *brick house*, *fellow citizen*, *he bear*, *man servant*, *brother officer*, *Armstrong gun*.

Arbitrary application of such terms requires that they should be joined. Thus we have *blue coat* for the coat itself, but *bluecoat* for a man, and *redhead* is the common form of the name of a duck with a red head.

The first principle, moreover, keeps a regular adverb separate from the adjective it modifies, even when the two express one attribution; as, "*highly colored wings*," "*recently published book*."

The second principle makes two nouns used together as one name become one word, if the first is not really attributive. Thus, while *brick* is attributive in *brick house* (a house made of bricks), it is *not* attributive in *brick-yard* (a yard where bricks are made). *Brick* in the first instance has the same qualifying sense that *bricken* would have if that were used, and so is an adjective, properly standing alone; but in the second instance it has no sense other than the naming of what is made in the yard, and no quality or attribute of the yard is noted, except in the name as a whole.

The second principle requires compounding:

1. When two adjectives, a noun and an adjective, or any two or more parts of speech are abnormally associated to express one



attribution; as, a *down-stairs* room; *dark-brown* hair, or hair that is *dark-brown*; a *well-known* man; *knee-deep* snow, or the snow is *knee-deep*; *free-trade* doctrines; a *silk-and-cotton* fabric; *North-American* birds.

2. When one of two words used together as a verb, an adverb, or any part of speech, is in such use not placed in accordance with a rule of grammar; as, to go *down=down*; to *halter-break* a horse; a *cross-action*; a *counter-complaint*; *broad-mindedly*; *after=ages*.

### Rules for Selection of Forms.

The legitimate conclusion from these principles is, that if one term having elements of certain kinds is properly a compound word, so is every other exactly similar term. The following categories or rules are thus obtained:

1. Every name that shows mere ellipses and inversion of a phrase containing two nouns is a compound noun.

A "box for a hat" is commonly called a *hat-box*; "a brush for the hair," a *hair-brush*; "a stove for cooking," a *cooking-stove* or *cook-stove*. It may be safely affirmed that *hat-box* is printed as a hyphenated compound word much more frequently than it is printed as two words, and the same is true of *hair-brush*; so we select the compound form as fixed in the best usage. *Pill-box*, *shoe-box*, *paper-box*, *ribbon-box*, and *collar-box* properly have the same form as *hat-box*, and so on through the entire range of known or possible boxes that may be named by the word *box* preceded by the name of what the box is to contain. As of *boxes*, so of *brushes*, and so also of everything named in this way—every such name, except as noted below, is given as a hyphenated compound word. Some names that are unquestionably compounds in their nature have never been so written, and it would be pedantic to insist that they should be. In usage, almost universally, such words as *company*, *association*, *asylum*, have been kept separate, as in *railroad company*, *racing association*, *insane asylum*. There is no error in writing any one of these as a compound, but there is no urgent reason for doing so.

### Seeming Exceptions.

I. Some uses in which the first of two nouns really stands as an adjective are as follows:

(1) With the sense "made of," as in *silk dress*, *brick house*, *feather bed*, *pumpkin pie*, *stone wall*.

(2) With the sense "having the shape or the character or quality of," as in *barrel vault*, *alligator forceps*, *companion picture*, *he bear*, *man milliner*, *man servant*, *boy bishop*, *bull calf*, *brother officer*, *fellow citizen*, *mesh structure*.

(3) With the sense "pertaining to, suitable for, or representing," as in *parlor clock*, *city officer*, *district attorney*, *government employee*, *railroad supplies*, *insurance office*, *church furniture*.

(4) With the sense "characterized by," as in *diamond ring*, *cylinder press*, *cupola furnace*.

(5) With the sense "situated in, having a character naturally implied from situation or connection," as in *mountain streams*, *country gentleman*, *ocean steamer*, *school etiquette*, *society manners*.

[In specific names of this kind, however, compounding is required by the fact of specification, which is merely naming. For some common compounds other than such purely specifying names no reason is apparent, unless accent be taken as a reason; but here the indefinable border-line that exists in all human affairs seems to be encountered. Thus (a) we have *sea-anemone*, *sea-gull*, *field-mouse*, *house-fly*, *mountain=fringe* (a plant), etc., and, (b) while we

say and write as two words *o'cean steam'er*, we say as one word *wa'ter-an'im'al*, and it should be so written.]

(6) With the sense "acting in support of, advocating," as in *Jackson voters*, *silver advocates*, *silver man*, *prohibition speaker*.

(7) With the sense "residing, existing, or originating in, or coming from (a place)," as in *Brooklyn politics*, *Bath brick*, *New York schools*, *Florida oranges*.

(8) With the sense "originated or made by, or named after," as in *Armstrong gun*, *Williams College*.

II. *Apposition*.—Placing two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same in effect as using the first as an adjective, the difference being that in a case of real apposition either word may be used alone for the thing named, as in *monarch oak*, *knight templar*, *knight companion*.

2. Possessive phrases used as specific names are compound words.

Literature exhibits such names of plants, etc., in different forms. Certain books have some of them compounded and others as two words; as, *hare's-tail* for one plant and *lion's tail* for another. Certain other books have the difference reversed; as, *lion's tail* and *hare's tail*.

It is absolutely impossible to make a record of the use of these names showing differences in form that can be proved to be established. Every such name given in this Dictionary is joined by a hyphen, except a few long established in continuous form, as *colts-foot*, *sheepshead*.

3. Some words representing phrases in literal sense have become established in the solid form; as, *sunbeam*, *daylight*, *hillside*, *loophole*.

4. Some generic nouns are used, in certain classes of names, almost like mere suffixes; as, *man*, *way*, *weed*, *wort*.

Words like *footman*, *coachman*, *airway*, *entranceway*, *milkweed*, *seaweed*, and *motherwort* have the solid form in this Dictionary.

Every specific name of a fish that has a monosyllabic specifying element, with *fish* as the generic element, is given in continuous form; as, *goldfish*, *bluefish*, *hogfish*. Longer names of this kind (except *cuttlefish* and *silverfish*) have the hyphen.

5. Most words used to designate something named from having as a characteristic or adjunct that which is expressed by the elements of the name are given in the solid form.

A man who wears a *blue coat* is called a *bluecoat*; a man who watches or looks out is called a *lookout*, and said to be "on the *look-out*"; a plant that looks like a *golden rod* is called *goldenrod*; a fish with a *gill head* is called the *gillhead*; and many other things are named in this way—by making a word of the two words naming a prominent feature, likeness, characteristic, or the like. Predominance of the solid form in literature for such names is easily provable, tho they are printed in all three forms—two words, hyphenated, and continuous. Exceptional use of the hyphen in this work occurs in words that are made clearer by it, as *mouse=ear*, *abscess=root*.

The forms given in heavy type throughout the Dictionary are very carefully selected and recommended for use, even if an occasional form found in the text is not the one given in the vocabulary for the same word. Care has been exercised to make the vocabulary and the text agree throughout; but, as many compounds may properly be written either with or without a hyphen, it is much more than probable that absolute agreement in this respect has not been attained.

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

The following table shows the usual values of the various letters and combinations of letters in the alphabets of the several foreign languages included in its scope. In column 2 the modern English alphabetic characters, and some of their combinations, are given for comparison with the foreign. For convenience the phonetic symbols of the Revised Scientific Alphabet, listed with English key-words in the first column, are numbered consecutively from 1 to 59, these numbers being repeated at the right-hand margin of each page, and, together with the symbols, at the left-hand margin of the second page. The figure before a letter in a language column

indicates the number of such letter in its alphabet, and the small figure at the right of a letter gives the number of the explanatory note below referring to that letter. Thus, in line 16 (phonetic symbol "g as in go"), there stands in the Danish column "7 g<sup>1</sup>." By this is meant that *g* is the seventh letter in the Danish alphabet, that it is (sometimes) to be pronounced as *g* in the English word *go*, and that the conditions in which the letter has this value are stated in remark 6 in the Notes on Danish. Letters placed in parenthesis-marks are either variants or else call for special attention because they stand for a sound a little different from that represented by

PHONETIC SYMBOLS (KEY 1).	1. English.	2. Anglo-Saxon.	3. Dutch.	4. German.	5. Danish.	6. Swedish.	7. Polish.	8. Russian.	
1 a as in artistic...	1 a	1 a	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a	1 a <sup>1</sup> , 15 o <sup>1</sup> , 33 (я) <sup>2</sup>	1
2 ā as in father...	ā	ā	a <sup>1</sup> , aa	a <sup>1</sup> , aa	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>		all <sup>3</sup>	2
3 ai as in aisle...	9 i, 25 y, ai, ei...	ag, āg	aa <sup>1</sup> (ei, ej, ij, ig) <sup>2</sup>	ei, ni	e <sup>1</sup> , aj <sup>3</sup> , eg <sup>4</sup> , ig <sup>5</sup>				3
4 au as in out...	ou, ow		(au, ou) <sup>2</sup>	au	av <sup>6</sup>				4
5 ā as in fat...	a	2 ā				5 e <sup>2</sup> , 28 ā <sup>6</sup>			5
6 ā as in fare...	a, ai, ea	ā						(a) <sup>1</sup>	6
7 a as in fast...	a, ai							2 ā	7
8 ā as in bed...	2 b	3 b	2 b <sup>1</sup> , bb	2 b	2 b <sup>1</sup> , p <sup>2</sup>	2 b	3 b	2 ā	8
9 ch as in chain...	ch, tch, ti, t...					tj, 11 k <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	6 cz <sup>4</sup>	24 q, 26 (ш) <sup>4</sup>	9
10 ā as in G. ach, ich		10 h	ch <sup>3</sup> , 7 g <sup>2</sup>	ch <sup>3</sup> , g <sup>2</sup>	7 g <sup>2</sup>		5 ch <sup>4</sup>	22 x, 11 k <sup>1</sup> , 4 r <sup>5</sup>	10
11 d as in did...	4 d	5 d	4 d <sup>1</sup>	4 d	4 d <sup>1</sup> , 20 t <sup>1</sup>	4 d	8 d	5 ā	11
12 dz as in adze...									12
13 e as in get...	5 e, ea	7 e	5 e	5 e <sup>1</sup> , ā <sup>2</sup>	5 e <sup>2</sup> , 27 m <sup>1</sup>	5 e <sup>2</sup> , 28 ā <sup>6</sup>	12 e	31 ō, 6 e (ē) <sup>2</sup> , a <sup>1</sup> , (i) <sup>3</sup>	13
14 ā as in fate, prey	a, ai, ay, ea, ei, ey	ē	e, eē <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup> , eē	e <sup>2</sup> , (i) <sup>3</sup>				14
15 f as in fun...	6 f, ph	8 f	6 f <sup>1</sup> , v <sup>2</sup>	6 f, 22 v, ph	6 f <sup>1</sup>	6 f <sup>1</sup>	14 f, w <sup>1</sup>	21 ō, 3 b <sup>1</sup> , 34 ō <sup>2</sup>	15
16 g as in go...	7 g	9 g	7 g <sup>1</sup> , v <sup>2</sup>	7 g <sup>1</sup>	7 g <sup>1</sup> , 11 k <sup>1</sup>	7 g <sup>1</sup>	15 g		16
17 h as in hat...	8 h, wh	10 h	8 h	8 h <sup>1</sup>	8 h <sup>1</sup>	8 h <sup>1</sup>	16 h <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>		17
18 i as in hit...	9 i, y, ei, ie	11 i	9 i <sup>1</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , 10 (j) <sup>5</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , (e) <sup>2</sup>		36 (i) <sup>3</sup>	18
19 i as in police...	5 e, ea, ee, i, ei, ie	i	i <sup>1</sup> , iū <sup>1</sup>	i <sup>1</sup> , ie	i <sup>1</sup>	i <sup>1</sup>	17 i <sup>1</sup> , z <sup>1</sup> , y <sup>2</sup>	9 i <sup>1</sup> , 10 i <sup>2</sup>	19
20 i as in habit...	i, e, a, unstressed							28 i <sup>1</sup>	20
21 iū as in feud...	21 u, eu, ew, ue...							32 iū <sup>1</sup>	21
22 j as in jet...	10 j, 7 g, dg	4 c	11 k, 3 c <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	11 k, ck, ch <sup>3</sup> , 3 c <sup>1</sup>	11 k <sup>1</sup> , 7 g <sup>2</sup> , 3 c <sup>1</sup>	11 k <sup>1</sup> , 3 c <sup>1</sup> , g <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	9 dz <sup>1</sup>		22
23 k as in kink...	11 k, 3 c, ck	25 x	24 x	chs, cks, 24 x	chs, cks, 24 x	24 x	19 k, g <sup>1</sup>	11 k	23
24 ks as in waz...	ks, cs, cks, 24 x								24
25 kw as in queen...	17 qu	17 qu	17 qu	17 qu <sup>1</sup>	12 l	12 l	20 l, 21 i <sup>3</sup>	12 l <sup>3</sup>	25
26 l as in lad...	12 l	13 l	12 l	12 l	12 l	12 l			26
27 ly as in brilliant	li-, li-	14 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	22 m	13 m	27
28 m as in man...	13 m	14 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	23 n	14 n	28
29 n as in nut...	14 n	15 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	24 n	14 n	29
30 ny as in union...	ni-	n	n bef j, dj, tj	ng, n bef k	n <sup>1</sup> , ng <sup>2</sup>	ng <sup>1</sup> , n <sup>1</sup> , 7 g <sup>1</sup>			30
31 ŋ as in sing...	n, ng	n	ng, n bef k	ng, n bef k	n <sup>1</sup> , ng <sup>2</sup>	ng <sup>1</sup> , n <sup>1</sup> , 7 g <sup>1</sup>			31
32 ŋ as in F. bon...							2 ā, 13 e <sup>1</sup>	(e or ē) <sup>2</sup>	32
33 o as in obey...	15 o	16 o	15 o <sup>1</sup> , oo	15 o <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	27 ā <sup>6</sup>			33
34 ō as in go...	o, oa, eau	ō	15 o <sup>1</sup> , oo	o <sup>1</sup>	15 o <sup>1</sup>	15 o <sup>1</sup> , 27 ā <sup>6</sup>			34
35 e as in not...	o, a, au (aw)	ō	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	aa, o <sup>2</sup>	o <sup>2</sup>	25 o <sup>2</sup>	15 o <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>1</sup>	35
36 ē as in or...	au, aw, ou, o	ō			cu, āu <sup>2</sup>	ōj <sup>3</sup> , ōj <sup>3</sup> , ōg <sup>4</sup> , ōg <sup>4</sup>		o <sup>1</sup>	36
37 ei as in oil...	oi, oy		(ui) <sup>2</sup>		16 p, b <sup>1</sup>	16 p	27 p	16 i <sup>1</sup> , 2 ē <sup>2</sup>	37
38 p as in pay...	16 p	17 p	16 p, pp, 2 b <sup>1</sup> , s	16 p, b <sup>1</sup>	16 p	16 p			38
39 ps as in lapse...	ps					bs			39
40 r as in roll...	18 r	18 r	18 r (tr. or uv.)	18 r (tr. or uv.)	18 r (uvular)	18 r (trilled)	28 r (trilled)	17 r (trilled)	40
41 s as in so, hiss...	19 s	19 s	19 s <sup>1</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup> , 25z <sup>4</sup> , 3c <sup>1</sup>	19 s <sup>1</sup>	19 s, 3 c <sup>1</sup>	19 s, 3 c <sup>1</sup> , 26 z	30 s, z <sup>1</sup>	18 c, 8 3 <sup>5</sup>	41
42 sh as in ship...	sh, ti, si, ci, ssi	20 t	sj <sup>2</sup> , ch <sup>3</sup>	sch, (sp, st) <sup>9</sup>	sj <sup>2</sup>	sj, skj, stj, sk <sup>1</sup>	31 sz, z <sup>1</sup> , rz <sup>2</sup>	25 III, (q, III) <sup>4</sup> , 7 k <sup>1</sup>	42
43 t as in tell...	20 t	20 t	20 t, 4 d <sup>1</sup> , s, dt <sup>3</sup>	20 t, 4 d <sup>1</sup>	20 t <sup>1</sup> , 4 d <sup>1</sup>	20 t, dt	33 t, d <sup>1</sup>	19 t, 5 d <sup>1</sup>	43
44 ts as in lasts...	ts			26 z, 3 c <sup>1</sup> , ts (ti)	26 z, 3 c <sup>1</sup> , ts (ti)		4 c, dz <sup>1</sup>	23 ti	44
45 th as in thin...	th	21 p, 6 ō			4 d <sup>1</sup>				45
46 th as in this...	th	21 p, 6 ō			21 u <sup>1</sup> (v) <sup>10</sup> , (g) <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>			46
47 u as in full...	21 u, 15 oo	22 u	21 u <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	21 u <sup>1</sup>	15 o <sup>1</sup>	34 u <sup>1</sup> , 26 ō <sup>1</sup>	20 y <sup>1</sup>	47
48 ū as in rule...	u, oo, ou, ue, ui	ū	u <sup>1</sup> , uu	ū <sup>2</sup> , 25 y <sup>8</sup>	25 y <sup>8</sup>	u <sup>1</sup> , 25 y <sup>4</sup>	36 y, i <sup>2</sup>	32 ū <sup>2</sup>	48
49 ū as in G. dūne...	u, ou	y							49
50 u as in but...	u, ou								50
51 ū as in burn...	ur, er, ir, or	eu <sup>1</sup>			15 ē <sup>2</sup>	y <sup>2</sup> , 28 ō <sup>4</sup> , 29 ō <sup>4</sup>	29 ē <sup>2</sup>		51
52 ē as in final...	a, e, o unstressed				5 ē <sup>2</sup>		5 ē <sup>2</sup>		52
53 v as in ran...	22 v	23 v	22 v, 6 f <sup>1</sup>	23 v	22 v <sup>10</sup>	22 v, 6 f <sup>1</sup>	35 w	3 h, (r) <sup>7</sup>	53
54 w as in win...	23 w	23 w	23 w			23 w		27 l <sup>1</sup>	54
55 wa as in ward...									55
56 wi as in we...	25 y	9 g <sup>1</sup> , 11 i	10 j	10 j	10 j	10 j, dj <sup>14</sup> , g <sup>10</sup>	18 j <sup>10</sup> , i <sup>2</sup> , i <sup>6</sup>	20 (j) <sup>3</sup>	56
57 y as in yet...	26 z, 19 s	19 s <sup>1</sup>	25 z <sup>4</sup> , 19 s <sup>4</sup>	19 s <sup>1</sup>			37 z	8 3	57
58 z as in rose, zone							z <sup>1</sup> , 29 rz <sup>2</sup>	7 k <sup>1</sup>	58
59 ā as in azure...	z, s								59

## GENERAL REMARKS ON SOUNDS FOREIGN TO ENGLISH.

[EXPLANATION.—In the following remarks and notes, all characters used as letters of an alphabet are set in italic form (Greek and Hebrew letters excepted), and all used as phonetic symbols are set in roman. That is to say, whenever a letter is italicized, the reader should call it "the letter so-and-so," and sound it as in the English alphabet (or, if preferred, in the alphabet of the language under discussion); when a letter is printed in the roman character, one should call it "the sound so-and-so," and pronounce it as directed in the column of phonetic symbols. The sign (=) is to be read "is pronounced as" or "pronounced as." For example, "e before a, o, u, = k" means "the letter e, when it stands before the letter a, o, or u, is pronounced as the sound k." Perhaps it should be added that letters and symbols introduced in the course of the remarks and notes are generally arranged not in alphabetical order but on the basis of the phonetic relations of the sounds that they represent.]

Syllables are called "open" when they end in a vowel. A single consonant between vowels, or any combination of consonants that can begin a word, is usually to be thrown with the following vowel. Hence a vowel, followed by a single consonant not final, is generally in an open syllable, but one followed by two or more consonants not final (unless the group is a combination that may stand at the beginning of a word) is in a closed syllable, because it is necessarily followed in its own syllable by a consonant. Thus, in *center* the *t* stands in an open syllable, in *pit-fer* the *t* stands in a closed syllable. A vowel may be phonetically in a closed syllable, but the spelling may show that it was formerly in an open syllable, as in the English word *dale* (dāl), which in early Middle English was pronounced dāle. The matter is of some importance because the length and the quality of vowels often depend upon whether they are (or were formerly) in an open or a closed syllable.

Other terms used in the notes, as "voiced," "voiceless," "palatal," "velar," "spirant," etc., will be found defined in the vocabulary.

An English-speaking person needs to be cautioned against pronouncing foreign long vowels as diphthongs. In English long ē with most speakers ends with a light i resonance (that is, as a diphthong, ēi); long ō is generally turned into ōi; long ū into ūi. But in German, French, and European languages generally, these vowels are to be pronounced without the i or u element at their close. Foreign vowels are generally tenser than English vowels.

### VOWELS.

"Rounding" is the effect on a speech-sound of pursing the lips till the orifice is roundish, as in sounding

English ū (*boot*). In English only back vowels are rounded; in some other languages certain front vowels are thus modified.

1. Rounded i. To make it, say i (as in *see, machine*), at the same time pursing the lips as for ū (in *rule*). The symbol used in this dictionary is i.
2. Rounded ē. Say ē (as in *fate*), at the same time pursing the lips. This is the sound heard in French (*eu*), German (*long ö*), etc.
3. Rounded e or a (really a sound between e and a). Make such a sound, at the same time pursing the lips. The sound is heard in French (*eu*), German (*short ö*), Danish (*ø*), etc.

The English sound nearest to these last two is the ū of *burn* (bŭrn), and hence the symbol here used for these two rounded vowels is ū. But the foreign sounds are not exactly ū. This English vowel is made at the middle of the mouth (by raising the middle portion of the tongue), and the lips are only slightly if at all pursed. The foreign sounds are made in the front of the mouth (by raising the front of the tongue, as for ē and e respectively), and are strongly "rounded."

4. In several languages, e. g., French, are heard "nasal" vowels, that is, vowels to which a nasal quality is imparted from the fact that, while they are being sounded, the passage through the nose is open as well as that through the mouth. Hence part of the voiced breath escapes through the nose and reverberates in the nasal cavities. The nasal vowels are not vowels followed by n or ŋ, but simply vowels that receive their quality or timbre from resonance in both mouth and nose instead of in mouth alone. In this dictionary nasality in a vowel is indicated by adding to the symbol of that vowel the symbol *ñ*: whence *āñ*=nasal a, *āñ*=nasal a, etc. Many Americans, in their normal speech, unconsciously pronounce some or all of their vowels with a nasal quality; hence they are in danger of making the foreign vowels too strongly nasal.

### CONSONANTS.

Consonants in foreign languages (with some exceptions) are more carefully, and often more firmly or energetically, enunciated than in English.

5. In Scotch (*ch*), German (*ch*), and some other languages there is heard a velar spirant, represented in this dictionary by the symbol *h*. The sound is made by raising the tongue at the back of the mouth (*toward* the position for *k*) until the breath makes a rasping noise as it is forced out through the narrowed place. It is

the strong *h* heard in an emphatic *who*. There is also a palatal spirant, the German *ch* heard in *mich*, and elsewhere after "front" vowels (i, e, ū). It is made by raising the front of the tongue (as if to whisper *yet*), and forcing the breath out with the tongue held tensely in that position. The sound is the strong *h* heard in an emphatic *how*. When English *y* (not the whispered *y*) is prolonged, the sound is a corresponding voiced palatal spirant. The velar spirant *h* (in Scotch *loch*, German *dach*, etc.) may also be voiced; and such a sound is heard in German and Danish (intervocalic *g*), and elsewhere. The sound does not occur in English, but would be heard if one pronounced the word *auger* (ōger) without raising the tongue for the *g* high enough to close the mouth passage completely. The velar spirants here described occur in association with a back vowel (g, ō, ū), and the palatal in association with a front vowel (i, e, a, ū).

6. What one may call "palatalized" consonants occur in some European languages; they are a characteristic of Russian and Polish (Slavic languages), and of Hungarian. These consonants are made by combining the sound *y* with the normal consonants. Palatalized *l*, for example, is not *l* followed by *y* (as one hears it in *brilliant*), but *l* and *y* merged into one—an *l* made by raising not the tip of the tongue to the upper gums, but the front of the tongue to the front part of the palate above it. Palatalized *n* is made not by pressing the edge of the tongue against the upper gums, or roots of the upper teeth, as for normal *n*, nor by pressing the back of the tongue up against the back part of the roof of the mouth, as for *ŋ* (heard in *sing*), but by raising the front of the tongue just as for *y*, but further, until it is pressed against the front palate. After such a palatalized consonant there will almost unavoidably be a more or less distinct *y* heard as a glide to a following vowel; and the symbol used in this dictionary for these consonants is a combination of the appropriate consonant symbol with the symbol *y* (ny, ly, etc.). But such a symbol as *ny* is not to be interpreted as *n* followed by *y*, but as *n* made at the same place in the mouth as *y* is made. It should be noted that the so-called *Lemvill* in French (spelled *-il, -ill*) and in Hungarian (spelled *ly*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* at all, but is pronounced simply as *y*.
7. For most of the voiced consonants there are corresponding voiceless consonants: *as*, *b* and *p*; *d* and *t*; etc. But there is in English no "voiceless" *l*. It is heard in Welsh, however, spelled *ll*. To make it, place

# FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

the parallel character in the column of phonetic symbols, the explanatory note giving the needed information in each case.

In the chart the several languages are grouped on the basis of their kinship, as follows: the Teutonic, the Slavonic, the classical (Greek and Latin), the Romance, and the Celtic, of the Aryan family; the Hungarian of the Altaic-Ural group; the Hebrew of the Semitic family. Such a grouping makes possible a comparison of the sound systems and of the spellings in related Aryan languages, suggesting how far the spelling has become archaic by the shift of the language sounds from an earlier

basis approximately represented in classic Latin. The chart shows the general agreement of the continental (European) languages in the values that they assign to the vowel letters.

The chart, and the notes which accompany it, supply only the main or more usual values of the letters, and particularly these as they occur in native words. In loan-words, as noticed here and there in the remarks, letters often preserve the value they have in the foreign language from which the words are taken—a value often quite other than that normal to them in the native words.

	9. Greek.		10. Latin.			11. Italian.	12. French.	13. Spanish.	14. Portuguese.	15. Welsh.	16. Hungarian.	17. Hebrew.	
	Classical.	Modern.	English.	Roman.	Continental.								
1 a	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a, a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	1 a <sup>1</sup>	2 a <sup>1</sup>	— <sup>1</sup>	1
2 ā	a <sup>1</sup>	a, a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	2 ā	— <sup>1</sup>	2
3 ai	a <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> , ei, yi	a <sup>2</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> , ei <sup>1</sup> , ay, ey	a <sup>1</sup> , (ei) <sup>2</sup>	2 ai	— <sup>1</sup>	3
4 au	au <sup>2</sup>	(au) <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	au <sup>2</sup>	2 au	— <sup>1</sup>	4
5 ā													5
6 ā													6
7 ā													7
8 b	2 β	16 π <sup>2</sup>	b	2 b	b	2 b	2 b	2 b <sup>2</sup>	2 b <sup>2</sup>	2 b	3 b, 27 p <sup>2</sup>	2 β, 2 π <sup>2</sup>	8
9 ch								4 ch			5 cs, (ty) <sup>2</sup>		9
10 h	22 χ <sup>1</sup>	22 χ <sup>1</sup> , 3 (γ) <sup>2</sup>	d	4 d	d	9 (i) <sup>1</sup>	4 d <sup>1</sup>	8 g <sup>2</sup>	7 g <sup>2</sup>	4 ch <sup>2</sup>	12 h	8 h <sup>2</sup> , (γ, γ) <sup>2</sup>	10
11 d	4 d	19 τ <sup>2</sup>	d	4 d	d	4 d	4 d <sup>1</sup>	5 d <sup>2</sup>	4 d <sup>2</sup>	5 d	6 d, t <sup>2</sup>	4 d, t <sup>2</sup>	11
12 dz						23 z <sup>1</sup> , zz <sup>1</sup>							12
13 e	7 η <sup>1</sup>	5 e <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup> , a <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>2</sup>	5 e <sup>2</sup>	e <sup>1</sup>	5 e <sup>1</sup>	5 e <sup>2</sup> , ei, ai <sup>2</sup> , ē, ē	6 e <sup>1</sup>	5 ē, e <sup>2</sup>	7 e <sup>1</sup>	7 e	7 e	13
14 ē	5 e <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>2</sup>		e <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>2</sup> , e <sup>3</sup>	e <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>2</sup> , e <sup>3</sup>	e <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>2</sup> , ē, ai <sup>2</sup>	e <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup> , e <sup>2</sup>	9 f <sup>1</sup>	8 ē	8 ē	14
15 f	21 φ <sup>1</sup>	21 φ, v <sup>2</sup>	f, ph	6 f, ph	f, ph	6 f	6 f	7 f	6 f, ph	9 f <sup>1</sup>	9 f	17 f <sup>2</sup>	15
16 g	3 γ <sup>1</sup>	10 κ <sup>2</sup>	g	7 g	g	7 g <sup>1</sup> , gh	7 g <sup>2</sup>	8 g <sup>2</sup> , gu <sup>2</sup>	7 g <sup>2</sup> , gu <sup>2</sup>	10 g	10 g, k <sup>2</sup>	3 g <sup>2</sup> , k <sup>2</sup>	16
17 h			h	8 h	h	8 (h) <sup>2</sup>	8 h <sup>2</sup>	11 h <sup>2</sup> , (h) <sup>2</sup>	11 h <sup>2</sup> , (h) <sup>2</sup>	13 h	12 h	1 (N) <sup>2</sup> , 5 h <sup>2</sup> , 16 h <sup>2</sup>	17
18 i	9 ι <sup>1</sup>	7 η, η, 9 ι, v, ei, oi, ui <sup>2</sup>	i, y <sup>1</sup>	9 i <sup>2</sup>	i	9 i	9 i, y	10 i, 28 y <sup>1</sup>	9 i	14 i <sup>1</sup>	13 i	13 i	18
19 ī			i <sup>1</sup> , u <sup>1</sup> , eu <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup> , u <sup>1</sup> , eu <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup> , u <sup>1</sup> , eu <sup>1</sup>		i, i, ē (y)		i, 24 y <sup>1</sup>	14 i <sup>1</sup>	f (j)		19
20 ī			e <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup>	e <sup>1</sup>				e <sup>1</sup> , i <sup>2</sup>	iw <sup>2</sup>			20
21 ū		(u) <sup>2</sup>	u <sup>1</sup> , eu <sup>1</sup>	eu <sup>1</sup>	eu <sup>1</sup>	7 g <sup>2</sup> , gg <sup>2</sup>					dzs (dy) <sup>2</sup>		21
22 j			j, g <sup>2</sup>	j, g <sup>2</sup>	j, g <sup>2</sup>	7 g <sup>2</sup> , gg <sup>2</sup>							22
23 k	10 κ	10 κ <sup>2</sup>	k, x <sup>2</sup> , ch	11 k, 3 c <sup>2</sup>	k, x <sup>2</sup> , ch	11 k, 3 c <sup>2</sup>	11 k, 3 c <sup>2</sup> , qu <sup>2</sup>	12 k, 3 c <sup>2</sup> , 20 qu	11 k, 3 c <sup>2</sup> , 17 qu <sup>2</sup>	3 c (k, q) <sup>2</sup>	16 k, g <sup>2</sup>	11 k, g <sup>2</sup> , [γ], 19 k <sup>2</sup>	23
24 ks	14 ξ	14 ξ	x <sup>2</sup>	24 x	x <sup>2</sup>	24 x	23 x <sup>2</sup> , 16	27 x <sup>2</sup>		(x) <sup>2</sup>			24
25 kw			qu	17 qu	qu	16 qu							25
26 l	11 λ	11 λ	l	12 l	l	11 l	12 l	13 l	12 l	15 l	17 l	12 l	26
27 ly						12 gl	(il, ill) <sup>1</sup>	14 ll <sup>1</sup>	14 ll <sup>1</sup>	lh <sup>2</sup> , l <sup>2</sup>			27
28 m	12 μ	12 μ	m	13 m	m	12 m	13 m <sup>1</sup>	15 m	13 m	17 m, 18 mh <sup>2</sup>	19 m	13 m	28
29 n	13 ν	13 ν	n	14 n	n	13 n	14 n <sup>1</sup>	16 n	14 n	19 n, 20 nh <sup>2</sup>	20 n	14 n	29
30 ny						gn <sup>2</sup>	gn <sup>2</sup>	17 n	nh <sup>2</sup>		21 ny		30
31 ŋ	3 γ <sup>1</sup>	3 γ <sup>1</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>		n <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>	11 ng <sup>2</sup>	n <sup>2</sup>		31
32 ŋ							am, an, etc. <sup>12</sup>		am, an, etc. <sup>2</sup>				32
33 o	15 ο <sup>1</sup>		o <sup>2</sup>	15 o <sup>2</sup>	o <sup>2</sup>	14 o <sup>2</sup>	15 o <sup>2</sup> , o <sup>2</sup> , au <sup>2</sup> , eau	18 o <sup>1</sup>	ou, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	21 o <sup>1</sup>	22 o		33
34 ō			o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>		23 ō		34
35 e	24 ω <sup>1</sup>	15 o <sup>1</sup> , 24 ω <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>		1 a		35
36 e			au	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>		a bef r		36
37 ei	ω, ω <sup>1</sup>			16 o <sup>2</sup>		15 p		19 p	16 p	22 p	26 p, b <sup>2</sup>	17 β, π, [γ]	37
38 p	16 π	16 π	p	17 p, b <sup>2</sup>	p	15 p	16 p <sup>2</sup>	19 p	16 p	22 p	26 p, b <sup>2</sup>	17 β, π, [γ]	38
39 ps	23 ψ	23 ψ	p			17 r (tr.)	18 r <sup>2</sup> (tr. or uv.)	21 r, 22 rr (tr)	18 r, rr	24 r (25 rh) <sup>2</sup>	27 r (tr.)	20 r	39
40 r	17 ρ (tr), p <sup>2</sup>	17 ρ	r, c <sup>2</sup>	19 r	r	18 r <sup>2</sup> (tr. or uv.)	19 s <sup>2</sup> , 3c <sup>2</sup> , c <sup>2</sup> , (ti) <sup>14</sup>	23 s, 27 x <sup>2</sup>	19 s <sup>2</sup> , ss, 3 c, c <sup>2</sup>	26 s, (z) <sup>2</sup>	29 sz	15 s <sup>2</sup> , 21 s <sup>2</sup> , [γ]	40
41 s	18 σ (s) <sup>2</sup>	18 σ	s <sup>2</sup> , c <sup>2</sup>	20 s	s, c <sup>2</sup>	18 s <sup>2</sup> , ss	ch <sup>2</sup>		23 x <sup>2</sup> , ch, s <sup>2</sup> , z <sup>10</sup>	27 t	30 t, d <sup>2</sup>	23 t, d <sup>2</sup>	41
42 sh	(σs, ττ) <sup>2</sup>		(ti, si, ci) <sup>1</sup>			sc <sup>2</sup>	20 t <sup>2</sup> , 4d <sup>2</sup>	24 t		27 t	4 c, cz	23 t, d <sup>2</sup>	42
43 t	19 τ	19 τ	t	21 t	t	19 t	20 t <sup>2</sup> , 4d <sup>2</sup>	24 t		27 t	4 c, cz	23 t, d <sup>2</sup>	43
44 th						23 z <sup>1</sup> , zz <sup>1</sup>							44
45 th	8 θ	8 θ	u <sup>2</sup>	22 u <sup>2</sup>	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		45
46 th			u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		46
47 u	ov <sup>2</sup>	ov <sup>1</sup>	u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		47
48 ū			u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		48
49 ū	20 v		u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		49
50 v			u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		50
51 ū			u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		51
52 a			u <sup>1</sup>	25 y	u	20 u		25 u <sup>2</sup>	21 u, 15 o <sup>2</sup>	30 w <sup>1</sup>	37 ū, (u) <sup>1</sup>		52
53 v		2 β <sup>2</sup>	v	23 v <sup>10</sup>	v <sup>10</sup>	21 v	22 v	26 v <sup>2</sup>	22 v <sup>2</sup> , b <sup>2</sup>	8 f, (v) <sup>2</sup>	36 v		53
54 w			v	23 v <sup>10</sup>	v <sup>10</sup>	21 v	22 v	26 v <sup>2</sup>	22 v <sup>2</sup> , b <sup>2</sup>	8 f, (v) <sup>2</sup>	36 v		54
55 wa			v	23 v <sup>10</sup>	v <sup>10</sup>	21 v	22 v	26 v <sup>2</sup>	22 v <sup>2</sup> , b <sup>2</sup>	8 f, (v) <sup>2</sup>	36 v		55
56 wī			v	23 v <sup>10</sup>	v <sup>10</sup>	21 v	22 v	26 v <sup>2</sup>	22 v <sup>2</sup> , b <sup>2</sup>	8 f, (v) <sup>2</sup>	36 v		56
57 y		3 γ <sup>1</sup>	(i)	10 j	j	10 j (i) <sup>1</sup>	9 iu, iū, iū <sup>1</sup>	28 y <sup>2</sup>	25 y <sup>2</sup> , 19 s <sup>10</sup>	16 i <sup>1</sup>	15 j, ly <sup>2</sup>	10 y	57
58 z	6 ζ, z <sup>2</sup>	6 ζ	z, s <sup>2</sup> , x <sup>2</sup>			18 s <sup>2</sup>	25 z <sup>2</sup> , s <sup>2</sup> , x <sup>2</sup> , 7 <sup>16</sup>	10 j, 7 g <sup>2</sup>	25 z <sup>2</sup> , 19 s <sup>10</sup>	16 i <sup>1</sup>	15 j, ly <sup>2</sup>	10 y	58
59 z									z <sup>10</sup> , s <sup>10</sup> , g <sup>2</sup>		38 zs		59

the tongue in position for l, and then simply send out breath instead of voice past the sides of the tongue.

8. At least three r's should be distinguished: (1) The usual English r, made by raising the tip of the tongue close to the upper gums. Many sound it only before vowels. (2) A trilled r heard in Scotch, French, German, etc., made by raising the tip of the tongue almost to the upper gums and setting the tip to vibrating or fluttering against the gums. (3) The "uvular" r, made by raising the back of the tongue close to the soft palate and by means of the stream of breath setting the uvula to flapping in the narrow passage. In continental (European) languages the uvular r is frequent. The words *trilled* and *uvular* are in the language chart abbreviated to *tr* and *uv* respectively.

9. Strictly native words in French, Italian, Spanish, and some other European languages, do not use the letter w, which appears, in the main, only in borrowed words. In some native words, however, a sound like w is heard, represented by other letters. In French, for example, there are two w's, one represented by u (as in *nuil*), the other by ou (as in *oui*). They differ in that the first (that represented by u) begins with the tongue and lips approximately in position for "rounded" i (see Rem. 1 above), and the second begins with a position similar to that for ū—is, in fact, about the normal English v. The sound of French ū would, then, be more nearly represented by ū; but to avoid multiplying symbols the one symbol w is used in this dictionary to represent both the normal v sound (which begins with ū) and this other w (which begins with ū).

10. English f and v are made by placing the lower lip against the upper teeth. In some other languages, as Spanish and Latin (Roman method), similar consonants are *bilabial*, that is, made between the two lips. Such a v is like an English w, except that the lips are not pursed into a roundish opening, but are spread, the voice escaping, not all at the center, but between the lips along their total length. When the lips separate, they do so all at once, not with the gradual widening that marks the English w.

## NOTES ON THE SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

### 1, 2. English and Anglo-Saxon.

Both modern English and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) have the Germanic accent—on the root syllable. The Anglo-Saxon letters here given are the Roman letters as used in Britain at the time of the conversion

of the Anglo-Saxons, with the addition of two runic letters, þ (wen) = w, and ƿ (thorn) = th, and the crossed roman d (ð) which was a variant of þ. In linguistic and phonetic work to-day, the last symbol (ð) is often used for th, in distinction from p = th.

- The diphthongs ai, au, ei are very rare in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts; æg = ay, in later Anglo-Saxon ai.
- Anglo-Saxon f, ƿ (ð), s = usually f, th, s; but medially between a vowel and another voiced sound f = v, p (ð) = th, and s = z.
- Anglo-Saxon g was probably a voiced palatal or velar spirant (= voiced h; Gen. Rem. 5); but gg = g, and g before i, e, y, and final after a front vowel = y.

Further description and discussion of the letters and their sounds may be found in the vocabulary under the corresponding English letters.

### 3. Dutch.

Dutch words are accented as German: chief stress on the root-syllable, which is usually the first.

- The Dutch vowel system is extremely simple. In open syllables, a, e, i, o, u, and in closed syllables a, ee, ii, oo, uu, are pronounced as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū; and in closed syllables a, e, i, o, u are pronounced as o, e, i, o, u. oe = ū. eu = ū ("rounded" ē; Gen. Rem. 2).
- The Dutch diphthongs are aai = ai; ei, ej = ai (almost ei); au, ou = eo (almost ai); ooi = ōi; eeu = ēu; iuu = ūi (almost ōi); oei = ōi; uu = ūu. That is, Dutch diphthongs consist of the two vowel sounds indicated by their spellings, except that ū = ei.
- b, d, g, as in English. But when final, b = p, d = t, g = h, unless the next word begins with a vowel or b or d. dt = t.
- f and s, when followed by a vowel or b, d, become v and z respectively.
- c before a, o, u = k; before e, i = s.
- ch (in native words) = h. Initial sch = sh; medial or final sch = s, and in the reformed spelling the ch is discarded. ʔ: borrowed words, ch = k or sh, according to the source of the words.
- sj after a "round" vowel (Gen. Rem. 1-3) is often pronounced sh; otherwise it is simply s followed by j, that is, sy.
- After k, p, t, ch, f, s, the letters v and z are sounded as f and s; bv = pf, gv = hf; bz = ps, vz = fs, gz = hs.

### 4. German.

The German alphabet has three letters, ä, ö, ü, which are treated not as independent letters, but as forms of

a, o, and u respectively. If these were counted, the alphabet would have 29 letters.

The chief accent of words is generally on the root syllables in simple and derivatives, and on the first member of compounds. German vowels are more explosively begun than the English or French: what phoneticians call the "glottal stop" (a faint cough) is usually heard before all accented initial vowels. This glottal stop prevents German words from "running together," as English and French words do.

- The vowels are generally long in open accented syllables, short in closed accented or in open unaccented syllables; but the short vowel has approximately the same quality as the long. In the older spelling, now being discarded, a silent h after a vowel is a sign of length. ei = ai, eu = oi, ē generally = i.
- There are several so-called "modified" (umlaut) vowels in German: ä = e (when long, it is really between e and a); ö = e when long = "rounded" ē; when short = "rounded" e or o (Gen. Rem. 2, 3); ü = "rounded" i (Gen. Rem. 1); äu = ei. ä, ö, ä, äu are sometimes printed as ae, oe, ue, au.
- ch is a velar spirant when following a, o, u, and a palatal spirant when following e, ä, i, z (see Gen. Rem. 5); the symbol used in this dictionary is h. Before s, ch = k. In foreign words ch may = k (generally Greek words), or sh (generally French words).
- g in native German words may in all cases be pronounced as g; but in present-day preferred usage it represents also two other sounds: (1) when final, it becomes equivalent to k (that is, h; see Note 3 just above); and (2) when between vowels, it is pronounced as a voiced h (see Gen. Rem. 5).
- German initial h is strongly aspirated—far more so than English h. It is often a silent sign of length in the preceding vowel, but the reformed orthography discards it in this value.
- c appears only in non-German words. In these, before a, o, u, it is pronounced as k; before e, ä, i, as ts. In preferred reformed spellings it is replaced by its German equivalents.
- b and d are sounded about as in English, except when final, or before a voiceless consonant, in which position b = p, d = t.
- In foreign words not fully nationalized the foreign values are preserved; hence in these u = ū in words from the French, y = ū in words from the Greek.
- s has the sound of s, or of z: s = s when final in a word or a syllable, when preceded by any consonant other

than *l, m, n, r*, and followed by a vowel, and when initial before *k* and *l*. *s* = *z* when initial before a vowel, and when between vowels or between *l, m, n, r*, and a vowel. In initial *sp-* and *st-*, *s* = *sh*.

10. In some words from the French, *qu* = *k*.

### 5. Danish.

1. In Danish, words are accented as in German.
2. *a, i, u*, whether long or short, are pronounced with the quality of *ä, i, ü*; except that *i* when followed by *nd, ng, nk, nm, nt, rk, rr, kk*, or final *k*, is pronounced as a very short *e*; and *u* before *ng, nk, m, rk, ot*, and in some monosyllables (especially before *k*) is sounded as *o*, *aa* when long = *ö*; when short = *e*.
3. *e* and *o* when long (accented in open syllables, or final in monosyllables, and generally in monosyllables ending in a single consonant) are pronounced as close *ë* and *ö*; but when short (in closed syllables, or in monosyllables ending with two or more consonants), they = *e* and *o*. Exceptions: final unstressed *e* = *a*; long *o* followed by final *-re*, frequently before *g* when it is a voiced *h* (Note 6 below and Gen. Rem. 5), and sometimes before final *r*, is sounded as *ö*.
4. *y* generally = *ü* (whether long or short); but (1) when before *nd, ng, nk, nm, nt*, (2) in a number of monosyllables, and (3) frequently before doubled consonants, *y* = *ü* ("rounded" *ë*; Gen. Rem. 2).
5. *x* = *e* lengthened (not *ë*) when long (in open syllables, etc.), and *e* when short (in closed syllables, etc.). *ø* and *ö* = "rounded" *ë* and "rounded" *ö* respectively (see Gen. Rem. 2 and 3).
6. Danish diphthongs end (1) in *-i* (represented in the spelling by *j*, or by *g* before *l, n*); as, *ej, aj, eg, ig* = *ai*, and *öj, ög, öj*, *ög* = *oi* — more nearly *üi*; and (2) in *-u* (represented in the spelling by *v* — see Note 10 below); as, *au* = *au*, *av* or *avv* = *eu*, *av* = *eu*, etc.; after *o*, *g* before *n* becomes *u*, whence *ogn* = *oun*.
7. (1) *b, d, g*, when initial = *b, d, g*; when medial between voiced sounds (vowels and voiced consonants) = *b, th, and voiced h* (Gen. Rem. 5) respectively; when final, = *p, t, k*. Exceptions: *d, g*, when final after a long vowel, are pronounced as when medial.  
(2) *p, t, k*, when initial, are strongly aspirated; medial between voiced sounds, they are pronounced as *b, d, g*, respectively; when final, as ordinary *p, t, k*. After initial *s*, *k* = *g*, and *t* = *d*.  
All these letters, when final before a word that begins with a voiced sound are often treated as medial.  
There are exceptions to these rules; and in foreign words *b, d, g, p, t, k* generally have their ordinary values.
8. *c* (only in foreign words) = *k* before *a, o, u*, and consonants, and *s* before *e, i, y, ø, ö*.
9. *n* (before *k*) and *ng*, are sounded as *ny*.
10. *sj* is pronounced as *sh*; by some as *sy*.
11. *v* = *v*; but when followed by a consonant, and in some cases when final, *v* forms with the preceding vowel a diphthong; as, *av* = *au*; *æv* = *eu*; *öv* = *ou*, etc.

### 6. Swedish.

- The stress in Swedish words is on the root-syllable. Diphthongs occur only in foreign words.
1. *a* when long, in open syllables = *ä*; short *a*, in closed syllables = *a*.
  2. *e* in open syllables = *ë*; *e* short, in closed syllables = *e*; before *r* followed by a consonant, short *e* = *a*. Unstressed final *e* = *a*. In a few words *e* = *i*.
  3. Long *o*, in monosyllables, or when it forms or ends a syllable, = *ü*; in a few words before *rl, rd, l, v*, long *o* = *ö*. Short *o*, in closed syllables, generally = *o*.
  4. Long *u* and long *y* in an open syllable or in monosyllables = *ü*.
  5. *ä* (also spelled *aa*), when it forms or ends a syllable, = *ö*; in closed syllables, *ä* = *o*.
  6. *a* before *r* and another consonant = *a* (long or short); otherwise, *ä* = *e* (more exactly, between *e* and *a*).
  7. *ö* = *ü* (sometimes "rounded" *ë*, sometimes "rounded" *ö*; for the value, see Gen. Rem. 2 and 3).
  8. *c* before *e, i (y)* = *s*; otherwise, *c* = *k* (except in some words from foreign languages). *ch* (in borrowed words) = *k, ch*, or *sh*, depending upon the source.
  9. *f* medial (except before *s, l* or final *v*); otherwise, = *f*.
  10. *g* before *e, i, y, d, ö* (except before *a, i* in short unstressed syllables), or after *r, l* in the same root-syllable, = *y*; otherwise, generally = *g*. But *g* before *s, t* = *k*; *g* when between a short vowel and *n* = *g*; *g* before *e, i* in some foreign words = *sh*.
  11. *h* = *h*; but it is silent before another consonant.
  12. *k* usually = *k*; but before *j, e, i, y* (not in suffix-syllables), *k* = *ch*.
  13. *ng*, and *n* before *k*, = *n*.
  14. *sk* (before *e, i, y, ä, ö*), *sch, sj, skj, stj* = *sh*; *dj* = *y*. *sc* in endings *-scent, -scens, -scion* = *sh*.
  15. *tj* = *ch*; *t* before *-ic* or *-ie* = *ts*; after a consonant, *ti* in *-tion* = *sh*; after a vowel, = *ch*.

### 7. Polish.

- Polish words are accented on the penult (with a few exceptions, especially of words in *-ika, -yka*).
1. The Polish vowels are all short; consequently, when a symbol with macron is used to indicate the value of a Polish vowel (as when one writes *i* = *i*), the symbol is to be understood as indicating a vowel of the quality of *i* in *machine*, but of the length of *i* in *hit*. So *u*, when used to interpret Polish *u* and *ö*, means a short vowel of the quality of *ü* in *rule*, not the short *u* heard in *good*. The vowel letters are generally consistent in value; but *i* varies, being pronounced as *i, y* or *ü* (Note 2), or *y* (Note 9).
  2. The letters *a, e, i, o, u* (and *ö, y*) represent the vowel sounds *a, e, i, o, u*, and *ö, y* respectively, with the following exceptions: (1) *e* (*ie*) between *l* or a palatal consonant and a following "palatalized" consonant (see Note 8 below) is pronounced with a close *ë* quality, rather than *e*; but it is still a short vowel. (2) *i*, if not preceded by a labial consonant, *l*, or a velar *k* or *g*, is pronounced *y*; if preceded by velar *k* or *g*, *i* is written for *y*, and so is to be pronounced *y*. (3) *y*, when preceded by *pr, z, c, s, d, dz*, is written for *i*, and so is pronounced *i*. (4) *i* before another vowel is a consonant, and pronounced as a light *y*.
  3. Most Polish vowels are heard also in a "palatalized" form, that is, with the sound of a light *y* before them. Initially this *y* is represented by *j*; elsewhere, the *y* is represented in the spelling by *i*.

4. The letters *g* and *ę* represent nasalized vowels, *on* and *en* respectively (see Gen. Rem. 4). But at the end of words the vowels lose almost all nasal quality.
5. Polish consonants approximately as English; but *cz* = *ch*; *dz* = *j*; *sz* = *sh*; *c* = *s*; *z* = *z*; *rz* = *g*; *w* = *v*.
6. *ch* initial or medial = *h*; final = *h*. The letter *h* appears in very few Polish words; it is merely equivalent to Polish *ch*.
7. When final, or before a voiceless consonant, all voiced consonants become voiceless; that is, *b* = *p*, *d* = *t*, *g* = *k*, *z* = *s*, *ż* = *sz*, *sz* = *ts*, *ts* = *t*, *z* = *z* (the letter *z* appears only in non-Polish words).
8. Polish *i* has a sound peculiar to Polish (and Russian). It is made farther back in the mouth than English *i*, by raising the back of the tongue toward the hard palate instead of the tip of the tongue to the upper gums. In parts of Poland it is pronounced initially much like English *w*, medially like the second part of the diphthong *au* — that is, a light *u* or *w*.
9. All consonants (except labials) are slightly "palatalized" (see Gen. Rem. 6; and *cp.* a Virginian pronunciation of *car, garden*, as *k'v, g'v'dn*) when they are followed by the vowels described in Note 3 above. Three of the consonants are wholly altered: *d* becomes *dz* (spelled *dz*), *t* becomes *ts* (spelled *c*), *r* becomes *z* (spelled *rz*). Certain of these palatalized consonants are heard also in other positions than before a *y*-vowel; they are then spelled with letters having an acute accent added (as *h, z, t, dz, h*). For their pronunciation, see Gen. Rem. 6.
10. The consonant *y* is heard in Polish only as the first part of the "palatalized" vowels (Note 3), or as a fleeting sound after the palatalized consonants (Note 9).

### 8. Russian.

- The accent in Russian is of great importance in the pronunciation and also in the meaning of words; but it is so variable — shifting in the varying grammatical forms of the same word — that no brief rule can be given for it. Russian, like Polish, has no distinction between long and short vowels; its vowel spellings, however, are far less phonetic and consistent than Polish because Russian spelling, in some details, has remained unchanged for ten centuries.
- Russian, as Polish, has two sets of vowels: (1) The so-called "hard" (or normal) vowels, *a, 3, i, o, y*, and (2) the so-called "soft" (or palatalized) vowels, *ä, e, ö, i, ö, i, ö*. It has further three consonantal vowels, two of which are heard (*li* = light *i*, *l* = light *y*), and one generally silent (*ü*, formerly = *u*).
1. *a* = *a* when stressed; when unstressed it varies from *a* to *ä*, and in very light syllables following the accented syllable it becomes almost *e*; when unstressed after *ж* (*zh*), *ц* (*ch*), *ш* (*sh*), *щ* (*sch*), *a* = *e*; and in the ending *-aro, a* = *o*. *3* is infrequent in Russian words, but frequent in foreign words in the value of *e, o*, when stressed, or final = *o*; when unstressed, however, *o* = *a* (almost the same as unstressed *a*). *y* is always pronounced *ü* (but it is short). *li* approximates in quality the "obscure" vowel *i* (heard in *renew, rinü*), but is not at all a "weak" or "obscure" vowel. It is somewhat like an *ü* pronounced without rounding the lips; tongue placed as for *i*, lips as for *i*. After *л* (*l*), *ф* (*f*), *в* (*v*), *м* (*m*), *li* is pronounced much like the *ui* in *win*.
  2. The so-called "soft" (or palatalized) vowels, *ä, e, ö, i, ö, i, ö*, all have normally a light *y* before them (*cp.* Polish, Note 3), and are pronounced approximately as *ya, ye, yi, yo, yü*; but when these vowels follow a consonant, the *y*-element is merged into the consonant, palatalizing it (see Note 6 below), and there is heard a very light *y*-glide between the consonant and the vowel.  
In detail: *ä* = *yä*, except when unstressed before *л* (consonantal *i*; see Note 3 just below), when it = *ye* (more exactly, between *ye* and *ya*). *e* (*ä*, a variant symbol) = *ye*, except unstressed after a consonant, when it = *e*. *e* also often = *yo* (and *o*), in conditions too varied to state briefly; in this value many now write *ë* instead of *e*. *li* and *l* have the same value (*li* standing before consonants and *l* before vowels); they = *i* (the initial light palatal *y* which marks the other "soft" vowels is not heard as a separate element). *io* (the symbol a tied *i* and *o*) = *iü*, except in foreign words, where it = *ü* (Gen. Rem. 1).
  3. The semivowel *л* forms the second element of a number of diphthongs: *äli, eli, öli, öli, öli, öli*, which are simply the respective vowels followed by a light *i*, as *ai, ei, etc.* The semivowel *л* (= *y*) stands after palatal consonants as a sign of "palatalization"; that is, the consonant is merged with *y*, and so is followed by a light *y*-glide (see Gen. Rem. 6). The symbol *л* (formerly a consonantal *l*) is now silent, and serves only to indicate that the preceding consonant is not "soft" (palatalized) and is to be pronounced with energy.
  4. *c* = *s*, *3* = *z*, *и* = *ts*, *у* = *ch*, *ш* = *sh*, *щ* = *sch*. Before *н* (*n*), *т* and *л* both = *sh*.
  5. *б* (*b*), *в* (*v*), *д* (*d*), *з* (*z*), when followed by a voiceless consonant or by *т*, *з* are to be pronounced as *p, t, s, sh*, respectively.
  6. Consonants before a "palatalized" vowel (see Note 2 above) become palatalized (*cp.* Polish, Note 9, and Gen. Rem. 6).
  7. *г* (*g*), when final, or before *к* (*k*), *т* (*t*), *ч* (*ch*), is pronounced as *ng*; before *д* (*d*), it is a voiced *h* (Gen. Rem. 5). Initial in some foreign words, *г* = *h*, in the genitive endings *aro, ero, ro*, *r* = *v*. *к* (*k*) before every vowel and consonant = *k*.
  8. Russian *л* (*l*), when associated with "hard" vowels (Note 1 above), or with the velar consonants *к* (*k*), *г* (*g*), is made far back in the mouth (like the Polish *l*; Polish, Note 8), the back of the tongue being raised, the tip lowered, and the lips a little rounded; it is almost a quick, light *u*. Otherwise, Russian *л* is palatalized — a lighter, clearer sound than English or German *l*.
  9. The letter *ѣ* (= *i*) appears in foreign words where *th* occurs.

### 9. Greek.

#### CLASSICAL.

In classical Greek, vowels were evenly stressed, the accent occasioning elevation of pitch in the musical

scale instead of increase of force in the expiration. The musical pitch of the old Greek, however, can not be accurately known or reproduced. Greek should be read with attention to the length of the vowels.

1. Greek vowels have each a constant value. *i* is always sounded like *ë* in quality, but short in quantity; *e* like *e*, but long. *o* is approximately *ö*, *u* is *ü*, and *ä, i* are *ä, i* respectively, whether long or short.
2. Diphthongs are pronounced simply by combining the sounds of their component vowels; as, *ai* = *ai*, *oi* = *oi*, *ui* = *ui* (in the Language Chart represented by *wi*; see Gen. Rem. 9); *g, p* and *q* are the same as *ai, ei* (= *ei*), and *oi, ev* are not diphthongs, but = *ö, ü*. *av* = *au*, *ev* = *eu*, *ov* = *ou*.
3. The "rough breathing" = *h*; the "soft breathing" = silent *h*. *ρ* (*r* with rough breathing) = strong voiceless *r*, like the Welsh *rh* (Welsh, Note 4).
4. *γ* before *κ, χ, ξ, η*; hence *γγ* = *ng*.
5. *σ* (*s*) = *s*; but before *β, γ, and μ*, *σ* = *z*.
6. *σσ* (*rr*) = *sh* (approximately); but in reading classical Greek one generally sounds them as *ss* and *tt*).
7. *φ, θ, χ* (originally *π, τ, κ*, strongly aspirated) were in the classical period probably becoming spirants (that is, *f, th, h* respectively), but still aspirated (that is, accompanied by a distinct *h*); they are usually sounded, however, as simply *f, th, h*.

### MODERN.

Literary modern Greek differs appreciably in some details of pronunciation from the modern popular speech.

The modern Greek vowel system is much simplified, but the spellings remain archaic. The rules for syllable stress are similar to those for Latin.

1. *a, ä*, whether long or short, have the quality of *a*; *e, ai* = *e*; *η, ι, υ, ε, ο, ι, υ* — all = *i* (whether long or short); *o*, *ω* = *ö* (long or short); but the sound is a shade toward *ö*, not the full *ö* heard in the English *loud*; *ou* = *ü* (but shortened).
2. *av, ev, uv* = *av, ev, uv* respectively; but the *v* being bilabial (Gen. Rem. 10), the effect is almost that of diphthongs ending in *u* — that is, *au, eu, iu*. However, before voiceless consonants (*θ, κ, ξ, π, τ, φ, χ, ψ*), the *v* is pronounced as *f*; that is, one hears *af, ef, if*, but it is a bilabial consonant (Gen. Rem. 10).
3. *β* = *v*; but it is a bilabial consonant (Gen. Rem. 10).
4. *γ* represents three sounds: (1) before *a, o, ω*, and consonants, it is pronounced as a voiced velar spirant (like German *g* between vowels; see Gen. Rem. 5); (2) before *e, η, ι, υ*, it is pronounced as *y*; (3) before *κ, ξ, χ, i* it is *h*.
5. *κ* = *k*; but before front vowels (those sounded as *i* or *e* — Note 1 above) *κ* becomes a palatal consonant like English *k* in *key*, followed by a slight *y*-glide. After *v* or *γ, κ* becomes *g*, and so *γκ, γκ* both = *ng*.
6. After *μ*, *κ* becomes *b*, and so *μκ, γκ* both = *ng*.
7. *χ* is sounded as *h*, a voiceless spirant, which is velar or palatal (Gen. Rem. 5) according as it is associated with back or front vowels.

### 10. Latin.

In the English pronunciation of Latin, the letters are given values such as they would have in like positions in English words to-day. The Roman pronunciation is an approximate restoration of the sounds as spoken by Romans of the classic period. The Continental pronunciation gives the letters mainly their modern continental values, and hence is but little removed from the restored historical (or Roman) pronunciation. When quoting Latin as Latin (especially when quoting literary passages), educated speakers now generally use the Roman method. But many Latin phrases have been so long fixed in the vocabularies of philosophy, law, medicine, etc., in the English values of the letters, that a public lecturer, a lawyer, or other professional man, quoting these familiar phrases, will usually pronounce them by the English method.

The accent in Latin words of two syllables rests upon the first syllable; in words of three or more syllables, upon the penult if that syllable contains a long vowel or a vowel followed by two consonants; otherwise, upon the antepenult.

#### ENGLISH METHOD.

1. In open accented syllables, *a* = *ä*, *e* (*æ*, *a*) = *i*, *i* = *ai*, *o* = *ö*, *u* = *iü* or *ü* (as in English). In closed accented syllables, *a* = *a* (except before *r* followed by another consonant, where *a* = *ä*), *e* (*æ*, *a*) = *e*, *i* (*y*) = *i*, *o* = *o*, *u* = *u*. *e* before *r*, and *i*, *u* before *r* followed by another consonant, = *ü*.
2. When final in unstressed syllables, *a* = *a*, *e* = *i*, *o* = *ö*, and *u* = *u* or *iü*; but when final in monosyllables, vowels are treated as in open accented syllables (Note 1).
3. *c* and *g* as in English; that is, before *a, o, u*, *c* = *k* and *g* = *g*, and before *e* (*æ*, *i*), *i* (*y*), *c* = *s* and *g* = *j*.
4. *s* = *s* or *z* (as in English); *ci, ti, ti*, in terminations, are sounded as in English, and *xi* = *ksh*.
5. *x* initial = *z*; otherwise, *x* = *ks*.

#### ROMAN METHOD.

6. Diphthongs are sounded as the spelling indicates: *ae* = *a + e* (approximately *ai*); *ui* = *ü + i* (approximately *wi*; Gen. Rem. 9), etc. But in the period following the classical Latin, *ae* had come to be pronounced as long *e*.
7. *b* before *s* or *t* becomes voiceless (= *p*).
8. *o* in open accented syllables is long and = *ö*; in closed syllables, is short and = *o*. In the case of the other vowels, the long and the short forms pair consistently, that is, they differ only in length, not in quality.
9. *n* before *c, g* = *ng*; hence *nc* = *ng*, not *n*.
10. Latin *u* (Roman method) is bilabial (see Gen. Rem. 9), and = (almost) *w*.
11. *u* unstressed before another vowel = *w*.

### 11. Italian.

The accent is generally on the penult, and is less energetic than in English, all syllables being uttered more evenly. The lighter-stressed vowels are rarely reduced, as in English.

The letters *k, v, z, y* are not in the Italian alphabet, but appear in some words adopted from other languages.



1. Italian *e* represents sometimes *ē*, sometimes *e* or *a* (more strictly, a sound between *e* and *a*). The best guide to the value of the *e* is the Latin source of the vowel. No brief rule can be stated. One may say that *e* when unaccented, when in monosyllables, when final and accented (always marked with a grave accent), and generally when in an open stressed syllable, has a sound near *ē*.
2. The several Italian diphthongs are simply combinations of the sounds represented in their spellings.
3. *c*, and the *c* in *sc*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *ch* in all cases, = *k*; *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *gh* in all cases, = *g*.
4. *c*, *cc*, before *e*, *i*, = *ch*; *sc* before *e*, *i* = *sh*; *g*, *gg*, before *e*, *i*, = *j*.
5. *h* is silent. It is infrequent except after *c* and *g*.
6. *gl* (before *i*) and *gn* represent respectively the "palatal" *l* and *n* (see Gen. Rem. 6).
7. *n* before *g* = *ng*; hence *ng* always = *ng*, never *n*.
8. The value of *o* in Italian (as of *e*; Note 1 above) depends largely upon its Latin source, knowledge of which is an approximate guide. *o* when in unaccented syllables, and when in monosyllables ending in a consonant, = *ō* or *o*; but when final and accented, in monosyllables or otherwise, = *ō* or *o*.
9. *s* when initial before a vowel, or when followed by a voiceless consonant, or when doubled (*ss*), = *s*; when between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, = *z* (exceptions are numerous).
10. *u* as a vowel always = *ū*. It may be short, but still has the quality of *ū*, not of *u*. Unaccented *u* before a vowel is a consonant and = *w*.
11. Unaccented *i* before a vowel is a consonant and is sounded as a palatal *u* (see Gen. Rem. 5), but somewhat softer; it is, in fact, almost *y*. The letter *j* is simply a variant of *i* in this value.
12. *z*, *zz* when initial, or medial after a consonant, or before *i* followed by another vowel, = *ts*; when between two vowels, generally = *dz*.

## 12. French.

In French words no one syllable has a decided accent, but nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress of voice. To an English ear a chief stress seems to fall on the final syllable; hence, in this dictionary, the primary accent (') has been placed over the last syllable of most French words, and the secondary accent (") on the other syllables (except over obscure *e*), to indicate a careful enunciation of all the unaccented syllables.

1. *a* represents sometimes *ā*, but generally a sound between *a* and *ā*: (1) *a* = *ā*, in the endings *-as*, *-as* when the *s* or *z* is pronounced, and often when *s* is silent, *-ase*, *-azon*, *-aille*; and when circumflexed *â*; (2) *a* (in most other cases), *ā*, and *ā* are pronounced with a sound near that of *a*, but not so "flat" as this English vowel. French *a* approaches the sound *a* especially before the final sounds *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ny* (that is, the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *gn* when these are pronounced), and before final *-re*, *-ge*. *oi* = *wā* when following *r*, and in the ending *-oie*; in most other cases *oi* = *ra* (with a not so "flat" as the English *a*).
2. (1) *e* before a pronounced consonant, before final silent *t*, *ts*, and final silent *s* in monosyllables; *ei*, *ai* (except the verbal ending *ai*); *ē*, *ē*, *ay*, *ey* — all are pronounced as *e* (really a sound between *e* and *ā*). (2) *ē*; *e* followed by a final silent consonant (other than *t*); *ai* (when it is a verbal ending) — all are pronounced as *ē*.
3. (1) *o* when it is the final sound in a syllable (that is, it may be followed by silent consonants), and *o* in the endings *-ose* (and generally before an *s* which has the value of *z*), *-me* and *-ne*; *ō*, *ad*, *au*, *eau* — all are pronounced as *ō*. (2) *o* not as above, and *au* before *r*, = *o*.
4. *eu*, *au* not followed in the same syllable by a pronounced consonant, or in a closed syllable ending with the sound of *z* or *t* (*-euse*, *-eute*, *-eure*), *ēu* = "rounded" *ē* (Gen. Rem. 2); otherwise, *eu*, *au*, and always *ue*, *œ* before *-ille*, *-ille* (= *y*), = "rounded" *e* (Gen. Rem. 3).
5. For pronunciation of *u*, *ū* = *ū*, see Gen. Rem. 1.
6. *e* when final in unstressed syllables = *ə*; at the end of a word it is usually silent (as in English).
7. Final *d*, *g*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *x*, and *z* are usually silent. But when the following word begins with a vowel, "liaison" may occur. These consonants (not in all cases; no rule can be given) are then pronounced as if beginning the following word, *d* being sounded as *t*, *g* as *k*, and *z* as *s*. *r* is silent in the final syllables *-er* and *-ier*. *h* is in most words silent.
8. *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* = *k*; before *e*, *i*, *y* = *s*; *ç* = *s*. *ch* = *sh*; but when final or before a consonant = *k*. *q* and *qu* generally = *k*.
9. *g* before *a*, *o*, *u* = *g*; before *e*, *i* (*y*) = *ʒ*; *ge* before *a*, *o*, *u* also = *ʒ*.
10. *gn* = "palatal" *n* (see Gen. Rem. 6).
11. *il* after a vowel = *y*; *il* = *ly* (see Gen. Rem. 6); also *i* before a vowel = *y*, unless a group of consonants precedes. By *y* is here meant the initial stage of the sound, not its consummation.
12. *m*, *n*, final or before a consonant, other than *m*, *n*, are silent, but impart to the preceding vowel a nasal quality. In such conditions, *am*, *an*, *em*, *en*, = *ān* (but final *n* preceded by the sound *y* = *ān*, not *ān*); *aim*, *ain*, *eim*, *ein*, *im*, *in*, *ym*, *yn* = *ān*; *om*, *on* = *ōn*; *oim* = *wān*; and *um*, *un* = *ūn* (or *ēn*). (See Gen. Rem. 4.)
13. *s* between vowels = *z*.
14. *-ti* = *-si*, or *-ty*; a rule can not be stated.
15. French has the letter *v* only in some foreign words; but the sound is heard in French words, spelled *ou* (as in *ouï*); and it is, further, the first element in the sound represented by *oi* (= *wa* or *xa*), and by *oin* (= *wañ*). A similar sound is spelled with *u* (as in *nuît*, *nuage*); but the sound of *u* in these words is not exactly *w*; it differs from *w* in that it begins with the organs in position for *ū*, not for *ū* (see Gen. Rem. 10).
16. *x* between vowels generally = *z*. Otherwise, *x* = *ks*.

## 13. Spanish.

In general, Spanish words ending in a vowel or diphthong, or inflectional *-s*, *-n*, have the accent on the penult; with any other ending, on the final syllable. When the stress varies from this position, its place is often indicated by an acute accent-mark over the

stressed vowel. Spanish vowels, whether stressed or unstressed, are enunciated fully and clearly.

1. *a*, *i* (*y*), *u*, whether long or short, have the sound of *ā*, *ē*, *ū*, respectively. *e* and *o*, when final in word or syllable, = *ē* and *ō*; when in a closed syllable, or before *ll*, *rr*, = *e* and *o* (or, more exactly, between *o* and *ō*). An unstressed *u* before another vowel = *w* (as in Italian, Note 10).
2. Spanish diphthongs, both "rising" (having the stronger stress on the second vowel) and "falling" (with stronger stress on the first vowel), are numerous, but are to be pronounced simply as the letters representing them indicate; *as*, *ai* = *ai*, *ao* = *au* (almost), etc.
3. *b* = *b*; but between vowels it becomes a bilabial *v* (see Gen. Rem. 10). *r* has virtually the same sound as *b*, but a little softened, the contact between the lips being not so firm. *d* = *d*; but when final = (almost) *th*.
4. *ch* = *ch*. *c* before *e*, *i* = *th* (in Spanish America, *s*); otherwise, *c*, and *qu* always = *k*; *cc* = *kth*.
5. *g* before *e*, *i* = *g* (Gen. Rem. 5); otherwise, *g*, and always *gu* before *e*, *i* = *g*; between vowels, *g* often approaches a voiced *h* (Gen. Rem. 5).
6. *h* is silent; initial *h* followed by another vowel = *hw*, as in *where*. *j* = a strong *h* (almost *n*).
7. *ll*, *ñ* represent the "palatal" *l* and *n* (Gen. Rem. 6). *n* before a *k* or *g* sound = *ŋ*.
8. *x* = *ks*; but before *p*, *t*, *c* often *x* = *s*.
9. *y* between vowels or initial before a vowel is a strong *y* (almost palatal *u*; Gen. Rem. 5). In other positions *y* is a vowel, being a variant of *i*, and = *i*.
10. *z* = *th* (in Spanish America, *s*).

## 14. Portuguese.

The accent in Portuguese is much as in Spanish.

1. Portuguese has many diphthongs: the so-called "rising" which begin with half-consonantal *i* or *u* (light and fleeting), and the so-called "falling" which end with half-consonantal *i* or *u*. The diphthongs are pronounced just as they are spelled, except that *ei* = *ai*.
2. *b*, *d*, *g*, when between voiced sounds (that is, when preceded by a vowel and followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant), are somewhat altered from the normal *b*, *d*, *g*; *d* becomes almost *th*; *g* becomes the voiced *h* (see Gen. Rem. 5); and *b* becomes a bilabial *v* (that is, a *v* made between the two lips instead of between the lower lip and upper teeth; see Gen. Rem. 9).
3. *ē*, and *e* when it is stressed and long, or before final *r*, = *ē*. *ē*, and *e* when stressed and short, or before *r* not final, or before *ss*, *ç*, or *c* (= *s*), = *e* (more exactly, a sound between *e* and *ā*).
4. *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *gu* before *e*, *i*, = *g*; *g* before *e*, *i*, = *ʒ*; *gu* before *a* = *gw*. *ç*, *ch*, and *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, = *k*; *ç*, and *c* before *e*, *i*, = *s*. *ch*, *x* (generally) = *sh*.
5. *e* in unstressed syllables generally = *ə*; but unstressed *e* before a front consonant (that is, one made in the front of the mouth), and unstressed *i*, = *i*.
6. *lh*, *l* (when final), and *nh*, are sounded as the "palatal" *l* and *n* (see Gen. Rem. 6).
7. *n* before the sounds *k* and *g* is pronounced *ŋ*, with the preceding vowel nasalized (Gen. Rem. 4); but the *ŋ* is very light — a mere glide from the nasal vowel to the following consonant.
8. Nasal vowels are numerous in Portuguese. They arise as in French; but the matter is simpler in Portuguese because the fundamental quality of the vowel is not changed, with the exception that *an* = nasal *au* (*auñ*). Otherwise, regularly: *an* = *ān*, *em*, *en* = *ēn*, *im*, *in* = *īn*, *oan* = *auñ*, etc. Sometimes nasal vowels in Portuguese are indicated by a tilde (as *ā*, *ē*).
9. *ou*, and sometimes *o*, = *ō*; *o* when short and in a closed syllable = *ə*; *o* when final, and generally when in an open syllable, = *ū*. When *o* stands before or after another stressed vowel, it forms with that vowel a diphthong, the *o* being sounded as a light *u*.
10. *s* initial and *ss* = *s*; *s* between vowels = *z*; *s* between a vowel and a following voiced consonant = *ʒ*; *s* final or before a voiceless consonant = *sh*. *z* initial or between vowels = *z*; when final or before voiceless consonants = *sh*; when before a voiced consonant = *ʒ*.
11. *y* in Portuguese is a variant of *i*, and = *i*.

## 15. Welsh.

Welsh words of more than one syllable are generally accented on the penult. Certain verbal endings, however, receive the stress; and a number of dissyllables with the prefixes *go-*, *ym-*, *ys-*, and substantives in *-awdr*, have the stress on the last syllable.

In the standard or approved spelling, every letter is sounded, and no letter (with few exceptions) has more than one sound.

1. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, when long, are sounded as *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *y*, respectively; when short, they have approximately the same sounds, except that (1) short *a* = *ā*, and (2) *y* in monosyllables, in final syllables, in the prefixes *cyd-* and (sometimes) *cym-*, and when preceded by the vowel *u* (= *ū*), has the sound of *ū*. *i* before another full vowel is consonantal and pronounced as *y*.
2. Welsh diphthongs are numerous, but offer no difficulty; they are pronounced as the component letters of the spelling indicate.
3. *ch* = *h*; *f* = *f*; *dd* = *th*; *th* = *th*.
4. *ng* = *ŋ*; *ng* = *ŋh*. These sounds, never initial in English, may begin words in Welsh.
5. *l* is simply voiceless *l* (Gen. Rem. 7). Welsh *mh*, *nh*, *rh* are aspirated *m*, *n*, and *r*; they have much the effect of strong voiceless consonants.
6. *j*, *k*, *g*, *r*, *t*, *x* occur in foreign names; but many Welsh writers substitute the Welsh equivalents.

## 16. Hungarian.

Hungarian, the most important member of the Ural-Altaic group, is agglutinative in structure, words being built up by adding to a monosyllabic root successive formative suffixes. The vowels in these successive syllables are related to each other by the law of vowel harmony, or harmonic sequence. See HARMONIC SEQUENCE.

The accent in single words (simple or compound) rests upon the first syllable; in long words there is a secondary accent generally on the third syllable. But the lighter stressed syllables have scarcely less weight

than the fully stressed, and consequently every vowel is pronounced full and clear.

Hungarian spelling is very consistent: the letters and combinations of letters (in striking contrast with English spelling) generally keep each its one phonetic value, with the exception of *e*, which sometimes = *e*, and sometimes (especially before *r*) is more open, approaching *a*. Consequently, the values of the letters once learned, any one can pronounce any printed word or spell any spoken word without difficulty. An acute accent over the various letters serves to distinguish the long (and *tense*) vowels, the letters for the corresponding short (and *lax*) vowels being unmarked. Counting the accented letters and the digraphs, the alphabet has 38 letters.

1. The letters *ä*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ú*, *ü* are sounded as *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū* ("rounded") *ē* — Gen. Rem. 2), *ū*, *ū* ("rounded") *ī* — Gen. Rem. 1), respectively — all long vowels. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *ü* = *o*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ū* (but short), *ū* (but short), *ū*, respectively — all short vowels. Diphthongs are represented by the letters of their constituent elements: *ai* = *oi*; *ei* = *ei* (nearly *ai*); *au* = *au*.
2. Hungarian vowels are sounded as normally in English, except that *s* = *sh* and *j* = *y*. Consonant combinations as follows: *cs* = *ch*; *dsz* = *j*; *cz* = *ts*; *sz* = *s*; *zs* = *z*.
3. Several "palatalized" consonants are heard in Hungarian (cp. Polish *Ź* and Gen. Rem. 6), indicated in the spelling by placing the letter *y* after the proper consonant letter, as *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ty*. (*y* serves no other purpose in Hungarian.) These sounds are the respective *d*, *l*, *n*, *t* sounds modified by raising the front part of the tongue as if for *y* at the time the consonant is pronounced; the position of the tongue gives a light *y*-glide after the consonants. The effect is to make *dy* sound somewhat like *j*, *ty* somewhat like *ch*. *gy* is pronounced as *dy*, somewhat like *j*. The Hungarian "palatal" *l* (spelled *ly*) has become in present pronunciation a simple *y* (as in French; see Gen. Rem. 6).
4. *n* before *k*, *g* = *ŋ* (hence *ng* always = *ŋg*, as in *finger*, never *n* alone, as in *singer*).
5. A final consonant of one syllable is consistently assimilated to an initial consonant of the next syllable; that is, before a following voiceless consonant, all voiced consonants (except nasal and liquid consonants, *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*) are pronounced as the corresponding voiceless; and before a following voiced stop consonant, and *z*, *zs* (= *z*, *ʒ*), a voiceless consonant becomes voiced; before *p*, *t*, *k*, etc., *b* is pronounced as *p*, *d* as *t*, *g* as *k*, etc., and before *b*, *d*, *g*, etc., *p* is pronounced as *b*, *t* as *d*, *k* as *g*, etc.

## 17. Hebrew.

Hebrew is one of the Semitic languages, and has no close relations with the other languages represented in the chart. The others are all interrelated — members of the Aryan or Indo-European family, supposed to be developed from a common mother tongue.

Hebrew is written from right to left. Its alphabet consists of 23 consonants, the vowel sounds being represented by small dots and dashes placed (with three exceptions) under the consonants after which they are to be pronounced. In the table a horizontal dash indicates the position of the consonant, the vowel signs (except *·* for *o*) appearing under it. In two other exceptional cases (an alternate sign for *ō*, and the sign for *ū*) the dot is associated with the silent symbol *ʾ*; and the symbol for *ē*, *i* may also have a silent *ʾ* after the consonant that *ē*, *i* is to follow.

Three letters (*א*, *י*, *ו*), originally vowels (*a*, *i*, *u*, respectively), are now mere vowel-strengtheners, or else virtual consonants, being respectively the "soft breathing" (Greek *h* = English *h* in *hour*), *y* (consonant form of *i*), and *w* (consonant form of *u*).

1. Hebrew vowels are long in open (simple), short in closed (compound) syllables. Their values are further affected by the accent. The vowel signs are as follows:

$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{a}$	$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{e}$
$\overline{\text{—}}$ or $\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{e}$	$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{e}$ (long or short)
$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{i}$	$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{i}$
$\overline{\text{—}}$ or $\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{o}$	$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{o}$
$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{u}$	$\overline{\text{—}}$	= $\bar{u}$

The first vowel here ( $\overline{\text{—}}$ ) is not exactly  $\bar{a}$ , nor  $\bar{e}$ , but about Swedish  $\bar{a}$ , a sound between  $\bar{a}$  and  $\bar{e}$ . The same sign stands for the short  $\bar{e}$ .  $\overline{\text{—}}$  is an open  $\bar{e}$ , and may be long or short.

2. In unstressed syllables appear vowels that are much shortened and reduced or "obscured." One of these is either altogether silent, marking syllable division, or else an obscure vowel (*i*); its symbol is  $\overline{\text{—}}$ . But, especially when associated with velar consonants, the reduced vowel is represented in a more definite value by adjoining this sign ( $\overline{\text{—}}$ ) to the actual vowel sign; as,  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = reduced  $\bar{a}$ ;  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = reduced  $\bar{e}$ ;  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = reduced  $\bar{o}$ .
3. Five consonants have a special form when final. These forms in the Language Chart are enclosed in parenthesis-marks.
4.  $\overline{\text{—}}$  indicates not exactly the soft vowel beginning of the English (as in *hour*), but rather the energetic initial of the German vowel (as in *ein*). Three other characters represent consonant sounds more or less resembling *h*. These are: (1)  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , which is approximately *h*; but at the end of a word, unless furnished with a dot (cp. Note 6), it is silent. (2)  $\overline{\text{—}}$  usually = *h*; but at times it is much stronger, somewhat like an aspirated *g*, which may be transcribed as *gh*. (3)  $\overline{\text{—}}$  is usually a strong velar *h* (Gen. Rem. 5), but is sometimes weakened to an *h*.
5.  $\overline{\text{—}}$  and  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (both = *s*), originally differing in value, are now identical.  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (another *s*) differs from  $\overline{\text{—}}$  ( $\overline{\text{—}}$ ),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (*t*) from  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (*k*) from  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (*k*), in that the first consonant in each pair is emphatic — enunciated with stronger articulation, and with compression of the larynx.
6. The stopped consonants (*p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*) and their corresponding spirants (*f*, *v*, *th*, *dh*, *x*, "voiced" *h*) are represented by the same signs, namely,  $\overline{\text{—}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{—}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{—}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{—}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{—}}$ ; but the stops are distinguished by a dot placed within the sign; thus,  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = *p*,  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = *f*,  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = *t*,  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = *d*,  $\overline{\text{—}}$  = *k*, etc. In the case of all the other consonant letters, however, and also in the case of the six just mentioned when they stand between vowels, a dot thus placed is a sign merely of stronger enunciation (as if the consonant were doubled). Modern Jews pronounce  $\overline{\text{—}}$  as *s*.

# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH QUOTATIONS CITED  
AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS DICTIONARY.

For economy of space, the names of some publishers have been condensed, but in such a manner as to allow the editions of books quoted to be readily identified. For other abbreviations, see alphabetical place, or list under ABBREVIATION.

- A. A. Appleton & Co.  
A. A. S. American Agriculturist  
A. A. S. Am. Ass'n for the Advancement of Science  
A. & A. Cath.  
D. C. Addis & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary  
A. B. B. B. Burdick & B. Bros.  
A. B. C. Chaucer's A. B. C.  
A. B. C. Am. Book Co.  
A. B. Ex. Am. Book Exchange  
A. & C. Applegate & Co.  
A. D. W. A. D. Worthington & Co.  
A. F. Anthony Finley  
A. F. Assemblée de Foulès  
A. H. A. S. Hale & Co.  
A. H. & Co. Alexander Hislop & Co.  
A. H. E. S. American Humane Educational Soc.  
A. H. M. A. Am. Home Miss. Ass'n  
A. H. Hart  
A. & J. Aylott & Jones  
A. J. R. A. J. Root  
A. Law Dict. Abbott's Law Dict.  
A. L. B. A. L. Bancroft & Co.  
A. B. & Co. Alden, Beardsley & Co.  
Ald. B. P. Co. Aldine B'k Pub. Co.  
All. W. L. Allison  
Al. M. Albert Mason  
Al. S. Alex. Strahan  
Am. Mech.  
D. C. Knight's Am. Mechanical Dictionary  
Am. N. Co. Am. News Co.  
Am. P. Co. Am. Pub. Co.  
Am. Ref. Am. Reform Tract & Book Soc.  
A. M. & S. A. Murray & Sons  
A. M. & W. Allen, Morrill & Wardwell  
An. Annelida and Arctite  
Ant. Ins. Antiquarian Institute  
A. O. M. A. O. Moore & Co.  
A. P. A. Am. Pharmacol. Ass'n  
A. P. Co. Authors' Pub. Co.  
aph. aphorism  
A. P. H. Acme Pub. House  
app. appendix  
A. P. P. Co. Arundel Pr. & Pub. Co.  
A. P. S. Am. Peace Soc.  
A. Pub. Co. Arena Pub. Co.  
A. S. A. S. Selle  
A. & S. A. S. Armstrong & Son  
A. S. B. A. S. Barnes & Co.  
A. S. B. Co. Am. School-Book Co.  
A. S. Co. Am. Stationers' Co.  
A. Sh. A. Sherman  
A. S. F. Am. Svedenborg Print. and Pub. Co.  
A. S. S. U. Am. Sunday School Union  
Astr. Treatise on the Astralabe  
A. T. A. Tompkins  
A. T. S. Am. Tract Soc.  
A. U. A. Am. Unitarian Ass'n  
Aus. Stephen Austin  
A. U. S. Am. Unitarian Soc.  
A. V. Authorized Version  
A. V. B. Alex. V. Blake  
A. V. S. A. V. Stewart  
A. W. Andro Wilson  
A. W. & Co. A. Williams & Co.  
A. W. L. A. W. Lovering  
A. W. M. A. W. Mumford  
B. Bohm Library  
Ba. W. Baynes & Son  
B. B. Bagster & Co.  
Bal. J. Ballantyne & Co.  
Balt. Pub. Co. Baltimore Pub. Co.  
Bal. V. Balade of the Village  
Bar. Barstow & Co.  
Bar. & W. Barstow & Wright  
Bay. Richard Baynes  
B. B. Brentano Bros.  
B. & B. Barnes & Burr  
B. B. Co. Burrows Bros. & Co.  
B. B. & Co. B. Blackiston, Son & Co.  
B. & Br. Bell & Bradute  
B. Bros. Butler Bros.  
B. & R. Bayley & Burns  
B. & C. Baldwin & Cradock  
B. C. & Co. Belford, Clark & Co.  
B. & Ch. Bridgman & Childs  
B. & Co. Blanchard & Co.; Blanchard & Lea  
B. D. & Co. Bradley, Dayton & Co.  
B. Dict. Brande's Dict. of Science, Lit., and Art  
B. & E. Bazin & Elsworth  
Bell. Bell & Sons; Bell & Dady  
Ben. Benziger Bros.  
Ben. & Son. Bentley & Son; R. Bentley  
Ber. Birmingham & Co.  
B. F. & D. Burnham, Felt & Dillingham  
B. & G. Brown & Gross  
B. G. & Co. Bradley, Garretson & Co.  
B. H. G. Benj. H. Greene  
B. & M. Biglow & Main  
Bix. Bixby & Whiting  
Bl. A. & C. Black  
Black. Blackwood & Co.  
Bl. & Co. Bliss & Co.  
Ble. Blelock & Co.  
B. M. B. B. Mussey & Co.  
B. M. Co. Bowen-Merrill Co.  
B. M. P. B. M. Pickering  
B. N. & B. Bishop, Newberie & Barker  
B. N. & Co. Bill, Nichols & Co.  
B. & O. Burns & Oates  
Bogue. David Bogue  
Boo. John Booth  
Bos. Boston  
Bos. Bk. Co. Boston Book Co.  
Bou. J. W. Bouton  
B. P. C. Buckeye Pub. Co.  
B. F. Co. Henry Bill Pub. Co.  
B. G. Bernard Quaritch  
B. & R. Brooke & Rider  
Brad. John Bradbury  
Br. & Co. Bragg & Co.  
Br. & E. Bradbury & Evans  
Br. & W. Bradley & Woodruff  
B. S. Blackie & Sons  
B. & S. Bleckers & Son  
B. & Ser. Baker & Scribner  
B. & Sons. Bemrose & Sons  
B. T. Brown & Tugard  
B. & T. Boericke & Tafel  
B. & T. Co. Baker & Taylor Co.  
Buc. J. Buchanan  
bul. bulletin  
B. & W. Broughton & Wyman  
C. Century Dictionary  
C. Centigrade  
C. C. Cates  
C. & A. Cushing & Appleton  
Ca. & H. Carter & Hendee  
Ca. & L. Carlton & Lanahan  
Cal. & Co. Callaghan & Co.  
Cam. Cambridge  
Cama. Munchessee Homusjee Cama  
Cam. U. P. Cambridge University Press  
Ca. & P. Canton & Porter  
Car. Carvill & Haven  
Cas. Co. Cassell Co.; Cassell, Pether & Galpin  
Cath. P. S. Catholic Pub. Soc.  
C. B. Crocker & Brewster  
C. & B. Colburn & Bentley  
C. B. Co. Columbian Book Co.  
C. B. K. Complaint of the Black Knight  
C. Bro. & Co. Collins, Bro. & Co.  
C. Bros. Clark Bros.  
C. B. & W. Carvill, Bliss & White  
C. & Bros. Carter & Bros.  
C. C. C. C. C. Chatfield  
C. C. & Co. Copp, Clark & Co.  
C. Co. Century Co.  
C. & Co. G. W. Carleton & Co.  
C. & Chas. Dolman  
C. D. Chaucer's Dreme  
C. & D. Cadell & Davies  
C. E. & B. Ewer & Bedlington  
C. Ed. Caxton Edition  
C. & G. Crissy & Grigg  
C. & H. Chapman & Hall  
Cha. John Chapman  
Chaut. Chautauqua Press  
Ch. & Co. John Church & Co.  
Chrs. W. & R. Chambers  
C. H. S. Chas. H. Sergel  
C. & Ht. Carey & Hart  
C. & K. Crowell & Kirkpatrick  
C. K. & Co. Collins, Keesee & Co.  
C. L. Court of Love  
C. & L. Carey & Lea; Carey, Lea & Blanchard  
C. L. Co. Carey, Lea & Carey  
C. L. Co. Christian Literature Co.  
C. L. & Co. Crosby, Lockwood & Co.  
Cl. P. Clarendon Press  
Cl. & S. Clowes & Sons  
C. L. W. C. L. Webster & Co.  
C. M. Complaint of Mars  
C. & M. Crissy & Markley  
C. & M. C. Cochrane & M'Crone  
C. M. V. Complaint of Mars and Venus  
C. N. Cuckow and Nightingale  
C. N. & Co. Crosby, Nichols & Co.  
Col. Collins & Co.  
Col. Co. Columbia College Press  
Col. & Co. Colburn & Co.  
Comm. Commentary  
Con. & Co. Constable & Co.  
C. P. Cambridge Press  
C. & P. Childs & Peterson  
C. P. Co. Columbian Pub. Co.  
C. P. H. Central Pub. House  
C. & Ph. Carlton & Phillips  
C. P. S. Congregat'l Pub. Soc.  
C. P. W. C. P. Wayne  
Cra. Craddock  
C. R. & H. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger  
Cr. & S. Cranston & Stowe  
C. & S. C. J. Clay & Sons  
C. S. & Co. C. H. Sulz & Co.  
C. & Sons. Curwen & Sons  
Ct. Cowperthwait & Co.  
C. T. Canterbury Tales  
C. & T. Cushing, Thomas & Co.  
C. & U. Cupples, Upham & Co.  
Cu. & H. Cupples & Hurd  
Cum. Cummings & Hilliard  
Cur. E. Curil  
C. & W. Chatto & Windus  
C. W. B. C. W. Bardeen  
C. W. Co. C. W. Chatfield & Co.  
Cyc. Cyclopaedia  
D. A. D. Alinson & Co.  
Da. & Co. Dana & Co.  
Dane. Dane & Tippet  
Dar. Darter Bros. & Walton  
Day. Day & Son  
D. B. D. Burgess & Co.  
D. B. & Co. Delington, Bell & Co.  
D. Bros. Dawson Bros.  
D. C. H. D. C. Heath & Co.  
D. C. L. D. C. Lent & Co.  
D. & Co. Delington & Co.  
D. D. Daniel Dana, Jr.  
Dec. Decorative  
D. E. & Co. Dik, Edwards & Co.  
D. E. F. D. E. Flak & Co.  
D. & F. Dik & Fitzgerald  
D. F. & Co. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.  
D. G. F. David G. Francis  
D. H. & Co. David Huntington  
D. H. & Co. Donohue, Henneberry & Co.  
D. J. D. Johnson  
D. J. & D. Derby & Jackson  
D. J. S. D. J. S. Sandler & Co.  
D. L. Co. D. Lothrop Co.  
D. L. & Co. Donnelley, Loyd & Co.  
D. L. R. De La Rue & Co.  
D. Mal. D. Mallory  
D. M. B. D. M. Bennett  
D. M. & Co. Dodd, Mead & Co.  
D. Med. Dict. Duglison's Med. Dict.  
D. M. & Co. Derby, Miller & Co.  
D. N. David Nutt  
Dod. J. J. Dodsley  
Doug. David Douglas  
D. P. Doubleday, Page & Co.  
D. & P. Durrie & Peck  
D. & S. Dodge & Sayre  
D. T. & Co. Desilver, Thomas & Co.; R. Desilver  
Du. The Book of the Duchess  
Dun. James Duncan  
D. W. & D. DeWitt & Davenport  
E. Encyclopedic Dict.  
E. A. Edward Arber  
E. B. Elisha Babcock  
E. & B. Eldredge & Brother  
E. B. T. E. B. Treat  
E. & By. Elliot & Brother  
E. C. Eugene Cummings  
E. C. B. E. C. Biddle & Co.  
E. & Co. Estill & Co.  
E. D. E. Duyekinek  
E. & D. Edmonstone & Douglas  
E. D. & Bro. Edward Dunigan & Bro.  
E. F. E. Ferratt & Co.  
E. H. E. Howell  
E. H. F. E. H. Fletcher  
E. I. P. Empress of India Press  
E. J. H. E. J. Hale & Son  
E. & J. Y. E. J. B. Young & Co.  
E. K. Eastburn, Kirk & Co.  
E. K. M. E. K. Meyers  
E. L. Edw. Lumley  
E. & L. Estes & Lauriat [Co.  
E. M. & Co. Emingham Maynard & Co.  
Encyc. Brit. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition, Cambridge University Press Edition  
E. P. Ebenezer Palmer  
E. P. C. Edgewood Pub. Co.  
E. P. D. E. P. Dutton & Co.  
E. P. H. Eastern Pub. House  
E. R. E. Read  
E. S. Elliot Stock  
E. & S. Ellis & Scrutton  
E. Sm. E. Smith  
E. & Sp. Eyre & Spottiswoode  
E. St. Edward Stanford  
E. S. W. Edgar S. Werner  
E. & T. S. E. & T. N. Spon  
E. W. K. Egerton, Whitehall & Keesley  
Ex. P. H. Excelsior Pub. House  
F. A. Ferdinand Andrews  
Fairholt  
Fairholt's Dict. of Terms in Art  
F. A. S. Co. Frederick A. Stokes Co.  
F. B. D. F. B. Dickerson  
F. B. F. Francis B. Felt & Co.  
F. & C. Forrester & Campbell  
F. & Co. C. S. Francis & Co.  
F. & D. Farmer & Daggars  
F. Dict. Farmer's Slang Dict.  
F. & F. Farm & Fireside Co.  
F. F. & Co. Pollet, Foster & Co.  
F. F. L. Frank F. Lovell  
F. H. & H. Fords, Howard & Hurlbut  
F. H. R. F. H. Revell  
F. & Co. Fisher & Co.  
F. S. Fisher & Son  
F. J. H. F. J. Huntington & Co.; Bunce & Huntington  
F. L. F. Leypoldt  
F. & L. The Flour and Leaf  
F. L. Jr. Fielding Lucas, Jr.  
F. M. Frank Murray  
F. Mac. Francis Macpherson  
F. & Mc. Forshee & McMakin  
F. Med. Dict. Foster's Med. Dict.  
F. M. H. Encyc. Farrow's Military Encyclopedia  
F. M. L. F. M. Lupton  
F. & W. F. & W. Wells Co.  
F. P. Franklin Press  
F. & P. F. & P. Palchabas & Palmer Pub. Co.  
F. & S. Forest & Stream Pub. Co.  
F. S. E. F. S. Ellis  
F. Soc. Fabian Society  
F. Sup. Dict. Fallows' Supplemental Dict.  
F. & T. Field & Tuer  
F. & V. Flood & Vincent  
F. & W. Funk & Wagnalls Co.  
F. W. & Co. F. W. & Co.  
F. W. G. F. W. Greenough  
G. A. George Allen  
G. Ad. George Adlard  
G. A. J. G. A. Jones & Co.  
G. B. G. L. Benjamin  
G. B. & Co. Griffin, Bohm & Co.  
G. C. Garretson, Cox & Co.  
G. & Co. Ginn & Co.; Ginn & Heath  
G. D. George Dearborn  
G. E. G. G. Evans  
G. B. G. B. Gebbie & Co.  
G. F. & Co. Griffith, Farran & Co.  
G. H. G. H. Hopkins  
G. H. E. Geo. H. Eltes  
G. & I. Gall & Inglis  
G. I. J. G. I. Jones & Co.  
Gil. P. C. Gilbert Publishing Co.  
G. K. Gustav Kobbé Co.  
G. L. G. A. Leavitt  
G. & L. Gould & Lincoln  
G. L. Encyc. Globe Encyclopedia  
G. & C. Merriam  
G. Mac. Geo. Maclean  
G. & N. Gould & Newman  
Gov. Ptg. Off. Gov't Printing Office  
G. P. Geo. Phillip & Son  
G. P. E. G. P. Englehard & Co.  
G. P. H. Globe Print'g House  
G. P. P. G. P. Putnam's Sons  
G. M. G. & C. Merriam  
G. & R. Grafton & Reddell  
Gra. J. T. Gracy  
Grif. & Co. C. Griffin & Co.  
Gr. & S. Groombridge & Sons  
Gr. S. P. Greek Student Press  
G. & S. Gales & Seaton  
G. S. D. Geo. S. Davis  
G. & T. Tech. & Sci. Dict. Goodchild & Tweney's Technological and Scientific Dictionary  
G. V. George Virtue  
G. W. B. G. W. Bowman  
G. W. D. G. W. Dillingham  
G. W. L. Geo. W. Light  
G. W. S. Geo. W. Stinson & Co.  
H. Harper & Bros.; J. & J. Harper  
H. A. Hamilton, Adams & Co.  
Had. J. Hadden  
H. Al. H. Altemus  
Hall. Henry Hall & Co.  
Ham. L. R. Hamersly & Co.  
Har. Harrison  
Har. & B. Hardwicke & Bogue  
Har. & S. Harrison & Sons  
Hat. John Hatchard  
Ha. & W. Hall & Whiting  
Hay. Haynes  
Haz. Willis P. Hazard  
H. B. H. Ballière  
H. & B. Hilliard & Brown  
H. B. & Co. H. C. Baird & Co.  
H. B. F. H. B. Fuller & Co.  
H. Bros. Hubbard Brothers  
H. & Bt. Hurst & Blackett  
H. C. Henry Colburn; Colburn & Bentley  
H. & C. Hunt & Clarke  
H. & Co. Hurst & Co.  
H. D. Henry V. Degnan  
H. Dict. Halliwell's Provincial Dict.  
H. & E. Hunt & Eaton  
H. & E. P. H. & E. Phinney  
H. F. The House of Fame  
H. G. Henry George & Co.  
H. & G. Holcombe & Gholson  
H. G. B. Henry G. Bohn  
H. G. & Co. Hillard, Gray & Co.  
H. H. H. Hoblitzel  
H. & H. Hurd & Houghton  
H. L. & Co. Henry Holt & Co.  
Hist. Co. History Co.  
Hist. Pub. Co. Historical Publishing Co.  
Hit. Hitchcock & Walden  
H. J. J. Henry J. Johnson  
H. J. S. H. J. Smith & Co.  
H. L. H. L. Hastings  
H. L. S. H. L. Shepard & Co.  
H. L. W. Henry L. Williams  
H. M. H. Mortlock  
H. M. & Co. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Houghton, Osgood & Co.  
H. & N. Herrick & Noyes  
H. Naval Encyc. Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia  
Ho. & E. Hopkins & Earle  
Hop. Hopkins  
Ho. & S. Houlston & Sons; Houlston & Stoneman  
H. P. Co. Hahnemann Pub. Co.  
H. P. U. Hansard's Publishing Union  
H. Pub. Co. Hartford Pub. Co.  
H. R. H. E. Robbins  
H. R. & Co. Hunter, Robertson & Co.  
H. & S. Hodder & Stoughton  
H. S. & B. Hickling, Swan & Brown  
H. S. & Co. H. Sotheran & Co.  
H. S. M. H. S. Maine & Co.  
H. & T. Hogan & Thompson  
Hum. Humboldt Pub. Co.  
H. W. H. Washbourne  
H. & W. Holt & Williams  
H. W. D. H. W. Derby  
Hyde. Hyde Park Co.  
H. & Z. Hayes & Zell  
I. Imp. Dict. Imperial Dictionary  
I. & B. Inskip & Bradford  
I. B. Co. International Book Co.  
I. B. & Co. Iverson, Blackman & Co.  
I. C. & Co. Ingrum, Cook & Co.  
I. & Co. Insister & Co.  
I. & D. Ides & Dutton  
I. H. Ides Hill  
I. H. E. I. H. Eastburn  
I. K. F. & Co. I. K. Funk & Co.  
Int. Cyc. International Cyclo.  
Int. P. Co. International Pub. Co.  
I. P. Co. Ivison & Phinney  
I. P. Co. Interstate Pub. Co.  
I. & S. Ives & A. Smith  
J. J. Dict. Johnson's Dict.  
Ja. W. Jackson  
J. A. C. J. A. Churchill  
J. A. F. J. A. Froide  
J. A. G. J. A. Gray & Co.  
Jar. Jarrold & Sons  
J. A. R. J. A. Ruth & Co.  
Jas. B. James Barnes



- Jas. C. .... James Carille  
 Jas. D. .... Jas. Duffy & Sons  
 Jas. E. .... James Eastburn  
 Jas. M. .... James Miller  
 Jas. R. .... James Redpath  
 Jas. S. .... James Splers  
 Jas. W. .... James Walton  
 J. B. .... James Bettenham  
 J. Ba. .... John Bartlett  
 J. B. A. .... John B. Alden  
 J. B. B. .... James B. Burr & Co.  
 J. B. & Co. .... Jones Bros. & Co.  
 J. B. F. .... J. B. Ford  
 J. B. L. .... James B. Lyon  
 J. B. M. .... James B. Millar & Co.  
 J. Bo. .... John Bohn  
 J. Br. .... John Bradburn  
 J. C. .... James Crissey  
 J. C. C. .... John C. Clark  
 J. C. & Co. .... Jas. Clarke & Co.  
 J. C. D. .... J. C. Derby  
 J. C. H. .... J. Camden Hotten  
 J. C. J. .... J. C. Jutta  
 J. C. Mc. .... J. C. McCurdy & Co.  
 J. C. O. .... J. C. Oakes  
 J. C. R. .... John C. Riker  
 J. C. W. .... J. C. Winston & Co.  
 J. D. .... John Dicks  
 J. D. W. .... John D. Wattles  
 J. E. .... James Earle  
 J. E. T. .... J. E. Tilton & Co.  
 J. F. .... John Fitzgerald & Co.  
 J. F. S. .... John F. Shaw & Co.  
 J. G. .... J. & L. Gihon  
 J. G. C. .... J. G. Cupples & Co.  
 J. Gr. .... John Gray  
 J. H. .... Julius Hart  
 J. H. B. .... Jas. H. Barhyte  
 J. H. C. & Co. .... J. H. Coates & Co.  
 J. H. P. .... John Henry Parker  
 J. I. .... John Ireland  
 J. J. .... J. Johnston  
 J. J. W. .... J. J. Woodward  
 J. L. C. .... Jonathan Leavitt  
 J. L. Co. .... John Lane Co.  
 J. M. .... John Murray  
 J. & M. .... Johnson & Miles  
 J. Ma. .... John Mason  
 J. M. & Co. .... Jordan, Marsh & Co.  
 J. M. D. .... J. M. Dent & Co.  
 J. M. F. .... J. M. Fairchild  
 J. M. S. .... Joel Munsell's Sons  
 J. N. .... James Nichol  
 J. N. & Co. .... James Nisbet & Co.  
 J. O. .... John Massey  
 J. P. .... John Pearson  
 Jos. M. .... Joseph Milligan  
 J. P. .... James Pott & Co.  
 J. P. & Co. .... James Parker & Co.  
 J. P. H. .... J. P. Hewitt & Co.  
 J. P. J. .... John P. Javett & Co.  
 J. Por. .... John Poradburn  
 J. & P. T. .... J. & P. Templeman  
 J. R. .... J. A. & R. A. Reid  
 J. R. A. .... J. R. Anderson Co.  
 J. Rob. .... Joseph Robinson  
 J. R. S. .... John Russell Smith  
 J. S. .... John Sharpe  
 J. & S. .... A. J. Johnson & Son  
 J. S. & Co. .... J. F. Segner & Co.  
 J. S. L. .... J. Simpson & Co.  
 J. S. T. .... John S. Taylor  
 J. T. .... James Thornton  
 J. V. .... J. H. Vall & Co.  
 J. W. .... John Wiley  
 J. W. A. .... J. W. Arrowsmith  
 J. W. B. .... J. W. Bradley  
 J. W. M. .... J. W. Moore  
 J. W. P. .... J. W. Parker & Son  
 J. W. R. .... J. W. Randolph  
 J. W. & S. .... John Wilson & Son
- K. .... C. H. Kent  
 K. & B. .... Key & Biddle  
 K. & Bro. .... Kay & Brother  
 K. & Co. .... H. S. King & Co.  
 Kear. .... Edward Kearney  
 Ker. .... Chas. W. Kerslake  
 Kerr. .... Chas. H. Kerr & Co.  
 K-F. Vocab.  
 Philos. .... Krauth-Fleming Vocabulary of Philosophy  
 Kn. .... Charles Knight  
 K. P. & Co. .... Kegan Paul & Co.  
 K. Soc. .... Kamashastra Soc.
- L. .... Lippincott & Co.  
 L. & A. .... Leavitt & Allen  
 Lang. .... J. & H. G. Langley  
 L. A. W. .... Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.  
 L. & B. .... Lindsay & Blakiston  
 L. B. & Co. .... Little, Brown & Co.  
 L. Br. & Co. .... Lockwood, Brooks & Co.  
 L. Bros. & Co. .... Lea Brothers & Co.  
 L. Co. .... Lovell  
 L. & Co. .... Lovell, Coryell & Co.  
 L. & Co. .... Lovell Co.  
 L. & F. .... Lea & Febiger  
 L. G. .... Lovell, Gesterfield & Co.  
 L. & G. .... Little & Gay  
 L. G. & Co. .... Longmans, Green & Co.  
 L. G. W. .... Legendre of good Women  
 L. & Gz. .... Leary & Getz  
 L. & H. .... Leyboldt & Holt  
 Linn. .... Linnaeus; Linnæan  
 Lit. .... E. Littell  
 L. J. .... Latham's Johnson's Diet.
- L. & L. .... Leavitt, Lord & Co.  
 L. N. L. A. .... Loomis National Library Ass'n  
 Lor. .... Loring  
 L. P. .... Lendenhall Press  
 L. R. .... Lovell Reeve  
 L. & R. .... T. N. Longman & O. Rees  
 L. & S. .... Lee & Shepard  
 L. W. & Co. .... Lilly, Walt & Co.  
 M. .... Murray's New English Diet.  
 M. & A. .... Moore, Anderson & Co.  
 Mach. .... Machinery  
 Macm. .... Macmillan & Co.  
 Mac. & S. .... Macmillan, Stewart & Co.  
 Magd. .... Lamentation of Marie Magdalene  
 Mann. .... Horace Mann  
 Mar. .... S. Marks  
 M. C. .... J. Mathews  
 Max & Co. .... Maxwell & Co.  
 M. B. C. .... Methodist Book Concern  
 M. B. P. .... Mason, Baker & Pratt  
 M. Bros. .... Mason Bros.  
 Mc. .... David McKay  
 M. & C. .... Morgan & Chase  
 McC. & Co. .... A. C. McClurg & Co.  
 McC. & S. .... McClintock & Strong  
 McD. & A. .... McDermott & Arden  
 McG. .... Wm. McGee  
 McK. .... H. N. McKinney  
 M. & Co. .... Mowbray & Co.  
 M. C. K. .... Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick  
 M. D. .... M. Doolady  
 M. & D. .... Munsell & Dearborn  
 M. Day. .... Mahlon Day  
 Meth. .... Methuen  
 M. G. .... M. G. Morton & Griswold  
 M. G. & Co. .... M. Garrison & Co.  
 M. & G. L. T. .... M. & G. Lane  
 M. H. M. .... M. H. Mallory  
 M. I. .... M. J. Ivers & Co.  
 M. & Co. .... Milner & Co., Ltd.  
 M. & L. .... Mason & Law  
 M. & M. .... Maynard & Merrill  
 M. O. & Co. .... Miller, Orton & Co.  
 Moir. .... John Moir  
 Moss. .... Moss & Co.  
 Mox. .... E. Moxon  
 M. P. H. .... Methodist Pub. House  
 M. S. .... M. Sorin  
 M. & S. T. .... R. Marvin & Son  
 M. S. P. .... Mich. State Printer  
 Mul. .... Mullan & Son  
 Mun. .... James Munroe & Co.  
 Mur. .... John Murphy & Co.  
 M. W. D. .... M. W. Dodd  
 M. Y. & Co. .... Moffat, Yard & Co.
- Nat. Pub. Co. .... National Publish'g Co.  
 Nat. Sc. .... National School of Elocution and Oratory  
 N. & B. .... Nimmo & Bain  
 N. C. .... Nathaniel Cook  
 N. & Co. .... C. A. Nicols & Co.  
 N. C. P. .... Narragansett Club Publication  
 N. D. C. H. .... N. D. C. Hodges  
 N. E. P. Co. .... New England Pub. Co.  
 New Internat. Encyc. .... The New International Encyclopedia  
 N. Gloss. .... Nares' Glossary  
 N. H. .... Noyes, Holmes & Co.  
 N. & H. .... Nichols & Hall  
 Nic. .... John Nichols  
 N. & M. .... Nevins & Myers  
 N. & N. .... Nichols & Noyes  
 Noy. .... Jas. O. Noyes  
 N. & P. .... Nelson & Phillips  
 N. & S. .... T. G. Newman & Son  
 N. S. Q. .... Nelson S. Quincy  
 N. S. S. .... New Sydenham Soc.  
 N. T. S. .... National Temperance Soc.  
 N. W. S. A. .... Nat'l Woman's Suffrage Association  
 N. Y. Hist. Co. .... New York History Co.
- O. C. .... Open Court Pub. Co.  
 O. Cl. .... Otis Clapp  
 O. & Co. .... J. R. Osgood & Co.  
 O. & Co. .... J. R. Osgood & Co.  
 O. D. C. .... O. D. Case & Co.  
 O. & Co. .... Ogilvie & Co.  
 O. H. .... O. Halstead  
 O. J. Co. .... Orange Judd Co.  
 O. M. & Co. .... Oakley, Mason & Co.  
 O. P. Co. .... Ottawa Pub. Co.  
 Or. .... Oriental  
 Oxf. .... Oxford University Press  
 P. .... Paxton's Botanical Diet.  
 P. .... Prolog  
 P. .... American Philological Association  
 P. & A. .... Passmore & Alabaster  
 P. B. & Co. .... P. Blakiston & Co.  
 P. B. P. .... Presbyterian Board of Publication  
 P. & C. .... Porter & Coates  
 P. & Co. .... J. E. Potter & Co.  
 Pe. & M. .... Perkins & Marvin
- P. F. C. .... P. F. Collier  
 P. Gloss. .... Parker's Glossary of Architecture  
 P. G. S. .... Penn. Geol. Survey  
 Ph. .... Ph. S. Phillips  
 P. & H. .... Phillips & Hunt  
 P. H. & Co. .... Peter Henderson & Co.  
 P. H. & H. .... Putnam, Hurd & Houghton  
 Phil. Soc. .... Philological Soc., Encl.  
 P. O. .... Am. Philological Ass.  
 Phœ. .... Phoenix Pub. Co.  
 P. I. .... Phonographic Institute  
 P. J. .... Peter Jackson  
 P. L. .... Paradise Lost  
 P. L. & Co. .... Potts, Leech & Co.  
 P. & M. .... Parry & McMillan  
 P. M. H. .... P. M. Haverly  
 Pn. .... John Pearson  
 P. O. .... P. O'Shea  
 P. O. .... Partridge & Oakley  
 Poe. & H. .... Poe & Hitchcock  
 Pot. .... Pott & Amery  
 P. & P. .... Perkins & Purves  
 P. P. Co. .... Pollard Pub. Co.  
 P. Prog. .... Pilgrim's Progress  
 P. Pub. Co. .... Pilot Pub. Co.  
 P. R. .... Paradise Regained  
 P. & R. .... Pudney & Russell  
 Pr. Co. .... Press Pub. Co.; Press Printing Co.  
 Proc. .... Proceedings  
 Prop. .... Proverbs by Chaucer  
 P. & S. .... Pitman & Sons  
 P. S. & Co. .... Phillips, Sampson & Co.  
 P. W. .... Pratt, Woodford & Co.  
 P. W. Z. .... P. W. Ziegler & Co.  
 P. Y. .... Pott, Young & Co.
- Q. Med. Dict. .... Quain's Medical Dict.
- R. .... Rivington  
 R. A. & Co. .... Robert Appleton & Co.  
 Ran. & S. .... Randolph & Sons  
 R. B. .... Robert Bonner's Sons  
 R. Ba. .... Richard Baldwin  
 R. B. C. .... Robert B. Collins  
 R. & B. Co. .... Rellly & Britton Co.  
 R. B. D. .... Robert B. Davis  
 R. B. P. Co. .... Rose Belford Pub. Co.  
 R. Bros. .... Roberts Bros.  
 R. & C. .... Rudd & Carleton  
 R. C. & Bros. .... Robert Carr & Bros.  
 R. C. & Co. .... Robert Clarke & Co.  
 R. & Co. .... B. B. Russell & Co.  
 R. C. W. .... Roger C. Weightman  
 R. Dict. .... Richardson's Diet.  
 Red. .... J. A. Redfield  
 Reg. P. Co. .... Register Pub. Co.  
 R. & F. .... Robinson & Fairbanks  
 R. F. W. .... R. F. Walcutt  
 R. G. .... Robert Grant & Son  
 R. H. .... Robert Hardwicke  
 R. & H. .... Rowse & Hutchinson  
 R. H. P. .... R. H. Porter  
 R. H. S. .... Robert H. Small  
 R. I. A. .... Royal Irish Academy  
 Rid. .... W. Ridgway  
 R. J. Gt. Brit. .... Royal Institut'n Great Britain  
 R. L. .... Rufus Leighton, Jr.  
 R. M. .... R. Marsh  
 R. M. & Co. .... Rand, McNally & Co.  
 R. N. .... Roger Norton  
 Rob. .... G. G. J. & J. Robinson  
 Roz. .... Rosario & Co.  
 R. P. .... Richard Priestley  
 R. Pa. .... R. Parker  
 R. P. Co. .... Rural Pub. Co.  
 R. P. H. .... Religio-Philosophical House  
 R. Pr. .... Riverside Press  
 R. R. .... Robert Roberts  
 R. R. .... The Roumant of the Rose  
 R. R. D. .... R. R. Donnelley & Sons  
 R. S. .... Richard Scott  
 R. & S. .... G. Routledge & Sons  
 R. S. D. .... R. S. Darby  
 R. Soc. .... Ray Society  
 R. S. P. .... R. S. Peale & Co.  
 R. S. Pr. .... Republican Steam Press  
 R. & T. .... Reeves & Turner  
 R. T. F. .... R. Taylor & W. Francis  
 R. T. S. .... Religious Tract Soc.  
 R. V. .... Revised Version  
 R. W. .... Rufus Wendell  
 R. W. & Co. .... Rees, Welsh & Co.  
 R. W. & R. .... Routledge, Warne & Routledge
- S. .... S. Scribner's Sons;  
 S. .... Simplified Spelling Board  
 S. A. .... Silas Andrus & Son  
 Sat. Rev. .... Saturday Review  
 S. B. & S. .... Samuel Bagster & Sons  
 S. C. .... S. Converse  
 S. C. B. .... Sanborn, Carter & Bazin  
 S. C. G. .... S. C. Griggs & Co.  
 Sci. .... Science; Scientific  
 Sci. Pub. Co. .... Scientific Pub. Co.  
 S. & Co. .... Seeley & Co.; Seeley & Burnside  
 S. Col. .... S. Colman  
 Se. & W. .... Scott & Webster  
 S. E. .... Samuel Etheridge  
 S. E. C. & Co. .... S. E. Cassino & Co.  
 S. E. & Co. .... Smith, Elder & Co.
- S. Eng. & Co. .... Smith, English & Co.  
 Sew. .... Stephen Sewell  
 S. & F. .... Sever & Francis  
 S. & H. .... D. Schley & T. Haller  
 Sh. & Co. .... Sheldon & Co.  
 S. H. D. .... S. H. Darby  
 S. H. P. .... Samuel H. Parker  
 S. H. Relig. Encyc. .... Schaff-Herzog Religious Encycl. edia  
 S. H. W. .... Wm. Shrowsbury  
 Sim. .... A. Simpson & Co.  
 S. K. W. .... S. K. Whipple & Co.  
 S. L. .... Samuel Leigh  
 S. M. .... Sampson Low & Co.  
 S. & M. .... Soule & Mason  
 S. M. B. .... S. M. Betts & Co.  
 S. M. & Co. .... Simpkin, Marshall & Co.  
 S. M. P. H. .... Southern Methodist Publishing House  
 S. N. D. .... S. N. Dickinson  
 S. & O. .... Saunders & Otley  
 Son. & Co. .... Sonnenschein & Co.  
 S. P. .... Septimus Prowett  
 S. P. C. K. .... Soc. for Promoting Christian Knowledge  
 Sp. & Co. .... Spott & Co.  
 S. P. Co. .... Standard Pub. Co.  
 Spr. .... J. Spragg  
 S. S. .... Simplified Spelling Board  
 S. & S. .... Stanford & Swords  
 S. S. & M. .... Stevens, Sweet & Maxwell  
 S. & T. .... Stringer & Townsend  
 St. & Co. .... J. M. Stoddard & Co.  
 S. T. Co. .... Syndicate Trading Co.  
 Ste. & Co. .... Stearns & Co.  
 Stock. .... John Stockdale  
 St. Ptg. Off. .... State Printing Office  
 St. & S. .... Stirling & Slade  
 St. & W. .... Sturgis & Walton  
 Sw. .... Sweden; Swedish  
 S. W. .... Smart-Walker  
 S. & W. .... Scribner & Welford  
 Swan. .... J. Swan  
 S. W. & S. .... S. Wood & Sons  
 S. W. T. .... S. W. Tilton & Co.  
 Syc. .... W. Syckelmoore
- T. .... Tauchnitz  
 T. A. .... Thos. S. Arden  
 T. & A. .... Thomas & Andrews  
 Tal. .... D. A. Talboys  
 Tay. & M. .... Taylor & Maury  
 T. B. .... T. Belknap  
 T. & B. .... Tilt & Bogue  
 T. B. & Co. .... Thompson, Brown & Co.  
 T. Bz. .... Translation of Boethius  
 T. B. P. .... T. B. Peterson & Bros.  
 T. Bros. .... Tinsley Bros.  
 T. C. .... T. Cadell  
 T. & C. .... Trollos and Cresselide  
 T. & Co. .... Ticknor & Co.  
 T. D. .... T. Dwight  
 T. & D. .... Tappan & Dennett  
 T. & D. H. .... Towar, J., & D. M. Hogan  
 T. & E. .... Thayer & Eldredge  
 Tegg. .... Wm. Tegg & Co.  
 T. E. Z. .... T. Elwood & Zell  
 T. & F. .... Ticknor & Fields  
 T. F. U. .... T. Fisher Unwin  
 T. H. .... Troutman & Hayes  
 Th. B. .... Theophilus Barrios  
 T. H. M. .... Th. H. Moore & Co.  
 T. H. W. .... T. H. Webb & Co.  
 T. & J. A. .... T. & J. Allman  
 T. & J. J. .... T. & J. W. Johnson  
 T. L. .... Testament of Love  
 T. & M. .... Taylor, Walton & Maberly  
 T. M. C. .... Townsend, MacCoun & Co.  
 T. N. .... Thomas Nelson & Sons  
 T. N. K. .... T. Newton Kurtz  
 T. N. P. .... True Naturalist Pub. Co.  
 T. P. S. .... Theosoph. Pub. Soc.  
 Tr. Ass. .... Tribune Ass'n  
 Tr. & Co. .... Trübner & Co.  
 T. R. K. .... T. R. Knox & Co.  
 T. & S. B. .... T. & S. F. Bradford  
 T. T. .... Thomas Tegg  
 T. & T. C. .... T. & T. Clark  
 T. W. .... T. Whitaker  
 T. & W. B. .... Thos. & W. Bradford  
 Tweed. .... W. Tweedie  
 T. W. & M. .... Tappan, Whittemore & Mason  
 T. Y. C. .... T. Y. Crowell & Co.
- U. Ed. As. .... United Editors Ass'n  
 U. G. .... Upcott Gill  
 U. H. .... Uriah Hunt  
 U. K. P. Co. .... Useful Knowledge Pub. Co.  
 Univ. Pub. Co. .... University Pub. Co.  
 U. N. Y. .... University of City of New York  
 U. P. .... University Press  
 U. P. Co. .... Universal Pub. Co.  
 U. P. H. .... Universalist Pub. House  
 U. S. B. Co. .... U. S. Book Co.  
 U. S. P. Co. .... U. S. Pub. Co.
- V. .... Virtue & Co.; Hall, Virtue & Co.  
 V. A. B. .... Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
- V. & B. .... Van Amringe & Bixby  
 V. & H. .... Vernon & Hood  
 Viz. .... Vizetelly & Co.  
 V. N. & Co. .... Van Nostrand & Co.  
 V. V. .... John Van Vorst  
 V. W. .... C. S. Van Winkle
- W. .... Webster's International Dict.  
 Wa. .... W. Walker  
 W. A. .... Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.  
 W. A. H. .... W. A. Houghton  
 Wa. & M. .... Walton & Maberly  
 War. .... Thomas Wardle  
 Wa. & S. .... Walden & Stowe  
 W. A. T. .... W. A. Townsend & Co.  
 W. B. .... W. Blackwood & Sons  
 W. & B. Co. .... Wessels & Bissel Co.  
 W. B. E. .... W. B. Evans & Co.  
 W. B. K. .... W. B. Ketcham  
 W. Bl. .... William Black  
 W. Bros. .... Wilson Bros.  
 W. C. .... Wm. Creech  
 W. C. & Co. .... Wilkins, Carter & Co.  
 W. C. P. .... W. C. Palmer  
 W. C. S. .... W. C. S. W. Cloves & Son  
 W. D. .... Wm. D. Ward & Co.  
 W. & D. .... Ward & Downey  
 W. D. G. .... Wm. Du Gard  
 W. D. T. .... William D. Ticknor  
 W. E. Pub. Co. .... West End Pub. Co.  
 W. S. & D. F. .... Westley & A. H. Davis  
 Westm. Cat. .... Westminster Catechism  
 W. & F. C. W. & F. G. Cash  
 W. F. & Co. .... Walker, Fuller & Co.  
 W. F. D. .... W. F. Draper  
 W. G. B. .... W. G. Bowman  
 W. G. D. .... Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.  
 W. G. N. .... W. G. Nixon  
 W. G. W. .... White, Gallaher & White  
 W. H. .... Wm. Heineman  
 W. H. A. .... W. H. Allen & Co.  
 W. H. C. .... Wm. H. Colyer  
 Wil. .... Wilson  
 W. I. .... Winsor & Newton  
 W. I. P. .... W. I. Pooley & Co.  
 W. & J. I. .... William & John Innes  
 W. J. J. .... W. J. Johnston Co.  
 W. J. S. .... W. J. Squire  
 W. J. W. .... W. J. Widdleton  
 W. & L. .... Wells & Lilly  
 W. L. & Co. .... Ward, Lock & Co.; Ward, Lock & Tyler  
 W. M. .... W. S. & A. Martien  
 W. & M. .... B. Waugh & T. Mason  
 Wm. C. .... Wm. Collins  
 Wm. L. .... Wm. Lever  
 Wm. M. .... Wm. Miller  
 Wm. R. .... Wm. Reeves  
 Wm. S. .... William Smith  
 W. & N. .... Williams & Norgate  
 W. N. & H. .... Whittemore, Niles & Hall  
 W. & O. .... Wright & Owen  
 Wor. .... Worthington & Co.  
 W. P. .... William Pickering  
 W. & P. .... Wiley & Putnam  
 W. P. Co. .... World Pub. Co.  
 W. P. F. .... W. P. Fetridge & Co.  
 W. Ph. .... W. Phillips  
 W. P. N. .... W. P. Nimmo  
 Wr. .... Worcester's Dict.  
 W. R. .... W. Robins & Sons  
 Wm. R. .... William Wright  
 W. R. .... Wm. Rogers  
 W. S. .... Walter Scott  
 W. & S. .... John Wiley & Son;  
 Wm. & Halstead  
 W. S. A. .... White, Stokes & Allen  
 W. S. G. .... W. S. Gottsberger  
 W. S. M. .... Wm. S. Martin  
 W. & Sons. .... Waterloo & Sons, Ltd.  
 W. Sp. .... Walter Splers  
 W. T. .... Wm. Tate  
 W. T. A. .... W. T. Amies  
 W. T. & Co. .... Whitaker, Treacher & Co.
- X. .... root  
 < .... derived from  
 > .... whence  
 ~ .... cognate with, equivalent to  
 + .... and  
 † .... variant, called also  
 ‡ .... obsolete  
 \* .... hypothetical  
 ‡ .... paracraph  
 § .... section  
 † .... primary accent  
 \* .... secondary accent

# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

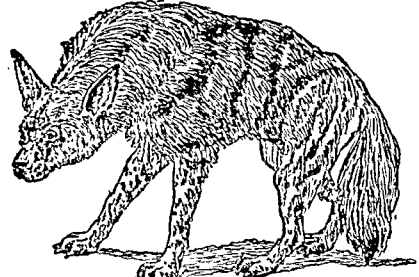
USED IN CONNECTION WITH QUOTATIONS CITED  
AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS DICTIONARY.

For economy of space, the names of some publishers have been condensed, but in such a manner as to allow the editions of books quoted to be readily identified.<sup>2a</sup>  
Other abbreviations, see alphabetical place, or list under ABBREVIATION.

- A. A. . . . . D. Appleton & Co.  
A. A. . . . . American Agriculturist  
A. A. S. . . . Am. Ass'n for the Advancement of Science  
A. & A. Cath. . . . . Addis & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary  
A. B. B. . . . . A. B. Burdick & B. Bros.  
A. B. C. . . . . Chaucer's A. B. C.  
A. B. Ex. . . . . Am. Book Exchange  
A. & Co. . . . . Applegate & Co.  
A. D. W. . . . . A. D. Worthington & Co.  
A. F. . . . . Anthony Finley  
A. F. . . . . Assemblée of Poles  
A. H. . . . . A. S. Hale & Co.  
A. H. & Co. . . . Alexander Hislop & Co.  
A. H. E. S. . . . American Humane Educational Soc.  
A. H. M. A. . . . Am. Home Miss. Ass'n  
A. H. . . . . A. Hart  
A. & J. . . . . Aylott & Jones  
A. J. R. . . . . A. J. Root  
A. Law Dict. . . . Abbott's Law Dict.  
A. L. B. . . . . A. L. Bancroft & Co.  
A. L. B. & Co. . . . Alden, Beardsley & Co.  
Ald. B. P. Co. . . . Aldine Pk. Pub. Co.  
All. . . . . W. L. Allison  
Al. M. . . . . Albert Mason  
Al. S. . . . . Alex. Strahan  
Am. Mech. . . . . Knight's Am. Mechanical Dictionary  
Am. N. Co. . . . Am. News Co.  
Am. P. Co. . . . Am. Pub. Co.  
Am. Ref. . . . . Am. Reform Tract & Book Soc.  
A. M. & S. . . . A. Murray & Sons  
A. M. & W. . . . Allen, Morrill & Wardwell  
An. . . . . Annellida and Areite  
Ant. Ins. . . . . Antiquarian Institute  
A. O. M. . . . . A. O. Moore & Co.  
A. P. A. . . . . Am. Pharmacist Ass'n  
A. P. Co. . . . . Authors' Pub. Co.  
A. P. H. . . . . Acme Pub. House  
app. . . . . appendix  
A. P. P. Co. . . . Arundel Pr. & Pub. Co.  
A. P. S. . . . . Am. Peace Soc.  
A. Pub. Co. . . . Arena Pub. Co.  
A. S. . . . . A. Selle  
A. & S. . . . . A. C. Armstrong & Son  
A. S. B. . . . . A. S. Barnes & Co.  
A. S. B. Co. . . . Am. School-Book Co.  
A. S. Co. . . . . Am. Stationers' Co.  
A. Sh. . . . . A. Sherman  
A. S. P. . . . . Am. Swedenborg Print. and Pub. Co.  
A. S. S. U. . . . Am. Sunday-School Union  
Astr. . . . . Treatise on the Astronolabe  
A. T. . . . . A. Tompkins  
A. T. S. . . . . Am. Tract Soc.  
A. U. A. . . . . Am. Unitarian Ass'n  
Aus. . . . . Stephen Austin  
A. U. S. . . . . Am. Unitarian Soc.  
A. V. . . . . Authorized Version  
A. V. B. . . . . Alex. V. Blake  
A. V. S. . . . . A. V. Stewart  
A. W. . . . . Andro Wilson  
A. W. & Co. . . . A. Williams & Co.  
A. W. L. . . . . A. W. Lovering  
A. W. M. . . . . A. W. Mumford  
B. . . . . Bohn Library  
B. . . . . W. Baynes & Son  
Bass. . . . . Barstow & Co.  
Bal. . . . . J. Ballantyne & Co.  
Balt. Pub. Co. . . . Baltimore Pub. Co.  
Bal. V. . . . . Balade of the Village  
Bar. . . . . Barstow & Co.  
Bar. & W. . . . . Barnard & Wright  
Bay. . . . . Richard Baynes  
B. B. . . . . Brentano Bros.  
B. B. Co. . . . . Barnes & Burr  
B. B. Co. . . . . Burrows Bros. & Co.  
B. B. Co. . . . . Boston Book Co.  
B. B. & Co. . . . B. Blackiston, Son & Co.  
B. & Br. . . . . Bell & Bradford  
B. Bros. . . . . Butler Bros.  
B. & Bu. . . . . Bayley & Burns  
B. & C. . . . . B. B. B. & Co.  
B. & C. Co. . . . Belford, Clark & Co.  
B. & Co. . . . . The Belford Co.  
B. & Ch. . . . . Bridgman & Childs  
B. & Co. . . . . Blanchard & Co.  
B. & Co. . . . . Blanchard & Co.  
B. D. & Co. . . . Bradley, Dayton & Co.  
B. Dict. . . . . Brandegee Dict. of Science, Lit. and Art  
B. & E. . . . . Barin & Ellsworth  
Bell. . . . . Bell & Sons; Bell & Daldy  
Ben. . . . . Benziger Bros.  
Ben. & Son. . . . Bentley & Son; R. Bentley  
Ber. . . . . Birmingham & Co.  
B. F. & D. . . . Burnham, Felt & Dillingham  
B. & G. . . . . Brown & Gross  
B. G. & Co. . . . Bradley, Garretson & Co.  
B. H. G. . . . . Benl. H. Greene  
Bl. . . . . G. Biggs  
Bl. & M. . . . . Biglow & Main  
Bix. . . . . Bixby & Whiting  
Bl. . . . . A. & C. Black  
Black. . . . . Blackwood & Co.  
Bl. & Co. . . . . Bliss & Co.  
Ble. . . . . Block & Co.  
B. M. . . . . B. B. Mussey & Co.  
B. M. Co. . . . Bowen-Merrill Co.  
B. M. P. . . . B. M. Pickering  
B. N. & B. . . . Bishop, Newberie & Barker  
B. N. & Co. . . . Bill, Nichols & Co.  
B. & O. . . . . Burns & Oates  
Bogue. . . . . David Bogue  
Boo. . . . . John Booth  
Bos. . . . . Boston  
Bos. Bk. Co. . . . Boston Book Co.  
Bou. . . . . J. W. Bouton  
B. P. Co. . . . . Buckeye Pub. Co.  
B. P. Co. . . . . Henry Bill Pub. Co.  
B. & S. . . . . Bernard Quaritch  
B. & R. . . . . Brooke & Rider  
Brad. . . . . John Bradbury  
Br. & Co. . . . . Bragg & Co.  
Br. & E. . . . . Bradbury & Evans  
Br. & W. . . . . Bradley & Woodruff  
B. S. . . . . Blackie & Sons  
B. & S. . . . . Bickers & Son  
B. & Scr. . . . . Baker & Scribner  
B. & Sons. . . . . Bemrose & Sons  
B. T. . . . . Brown & Taggard  
B. & T. . . . . Boerleke & Tafel  
B. & T. Co. . . . Baker & Taylor Co.  
Buc. . . . . J. Buchanan  
bul. . . . . bulletin  
B. & W. . . . . Broughton & Wyman  
C. . . . . Century Dictionary  
C. . . . . Centigrade  
Ca. . . . . W. Cates  
C. & A. . . . . Cushing & Appleton  
C. & H. . . . . Carter & Hendee  
Ca. & L. . . . . Carlton & Lanahan  
Cal. & Co. . . . . Callaghan & Co.  
Cam. . . . . Cambridge  
Cama. . . . . Muncheslee Homuslee  
Cam. U. P. . . . Cambridge University Press  
Ca. & P. . . . . Carlton & Porter  
Car. . . . . Carvill & Haven  
Cas. Co. . . . . Cassell Co.; Cassell, Cath. P. S.  
C. B. . . . . Catholic & Galpin  
C. B. . . . . Crocker & Brewster  
C. & B. . . . . Colburn & Bentley  
C. B. Co. . . . . Columbian Book Co.  
C. B. K. . . . . Complaint of the Black Knight  
C. Bro. & Co. . . . Collins, Bro. & Co.  
C. Bros. . . . . Charles's Drama  
C. & D. . . . . Cadell & Davies  
C. E. & B. . . . . Ewer & Bedlington  
C. Ed. . . . . Caxton Edition  
C. & G. . . . . Crissy & Grigg  
C. & H. . . . . Chapman & Hall  
Cha. . . . . John Chapman  
Chaut. . . . . Chautauqua Press  
Ch. & Co. . . . . John Church & Co.  
Chrs. . . . . W. R. Chambers  
C. H. S. . . . . Chas. H. Sergel  
C. & H. . . . . Carey & Hart  
C. & K. . . . . Crowell & Kirkpatrick  
C. & K. Co. . . . Collins, Keese & Co.  
C. L. . . . . Court of Love  
C. & L. . . . . Carey & Lea; Carey, Lea & Blanchard  
C. L. Co. . . . . Carey, Lea & Carey  
C. L. Co. . . . . Christian Literature Co.  
C. L. & Co. . . . . Crosby, Lockwood & Co.  
Cl. P. . . . . Clarendon Press  
Cl. & S. . . . . Clowes & Sons  
C. L. W. . . . . Clarendon Dict. of Science, Lit. and Art  
C. M. . . . . Complaint of Mars  
C. & M. C. . . . . Crissy & Markley  
C. & M. C. . . . . Cochrane & McCrone  
C. M. V. . . . . Complaint of Mars and Venus  
C. N. . . . . Cuckow and Nightingale  
C. N. & Co. . . . Crosby, Nichols & Co.  
Col. . . . . Collins & Co.  
Col. Co. . . . . Columbia College Press  
Col. & Co. . . . Colburn & Co.  
Comm. . . . . Commentary  
Con. & Co. . . . Constable & Co.  
C. P. . . . . Cambridge Press  
C. & P. . . . . Childs & Peterson  
C. P. Co. . . . . Columbian Pub. Co.  
C. P. H. . . . . Central Pub. House  
C. & Ph. . . . . Carlton & Phillips  
C. P. S. . . . . Congregational Pub. Soc.  
C. P. W. . . . . C. P. Wayne  
Cra. . . . . Craddock  
C. R. & H. . . . Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger  
Cr. & S. . . . . Cranston & Stowe  
C. & S. . . . . C. J. Clay & Sons  
C. S. & Co. . . . C. H. Sulz & Co.  
C. & Sons. . . . . Curwen & Sons  
C. T. . . . . Cowperthwait & Co.  
C. T. . . . . Canterbury Tales  
C. & U. . . . . Cushing, Thomas & Co.  
C. & U. . . . . Cupples, Upham & Co.  
C. H. & H. . . . . Cupples & Hurd  
Cum. . . . . Cummings & Hilliard  
Cur. . . . . E. Curi  
C. W. B. . . . . Chatto & Windus  
C. W. B. Co. . . . C. W. Wardean  
C. W. G. Co. . . . C. W. Chatfield & Co.  
Cyc. . . . . Cyclopaedia  
D. A. . . . . D. Allanson & Co.  
Da. & Co. . . . . Dana & Co.  
Dane. . . . . Dane & Tippet  
Dar. . . . . Darter Bros. & Walton  
Day. . . . . Day & Son  
D. B. . . . . D. Burgess & Co.  
D. B. & Co. . . . Delington, Bell & Co.  
D. Bros. . . . . Dawson Bros.  
D. C. H. . . . . D. C. Heath & Co.  
D. C. L. . . . . D. C. Lent & Co.  
D. & Co. . . . . Delington & Co.  
D. D. . . . . Daniel Dana, Jr.  
Dec. . . . . Decorative  
D. E. & Co. . . . Dix, Edwards & Co.  
D. E. F. . . . . D. E. Fisk & Co.  
D. & F. . . . . Dick & Fitzgerald  
D. F. & Co. . . . De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.  
D. G. F. . . . . David G. Francis  
D. H. . . . . David Huntington  
D. H. & Co. . . . Donohue, Henneberry & Co.  
D. J. . . . . D. Johnson  
D. & J. . . . . Derby & Jackson  
D. & J. S. . . . . D. J. Sadler & Co.  
D. L. Co. . . . . D. Lothrop Co.  
D. L. & Co. . . . Donnelley, Loyd & Co.  
D. L. R. . . . . De La Rue & Co.  
D. Mal. . . . . D. Mallory  
D. M. B. . . . . D. M. Bennett  
D. M. & Co. . . . D. M. Mead & Co.  
D. Med. Dict. . . . Dunglison's Med. Dict.  
D. M. & Co. . . . Derby, Miller & Co.  
D. N. . . . . David Nutt  
Dod. . . . . J. Dodsley  
Doug. . . . . David Douglas  
D. P. . . . . Doubleday, Page & Co.  
D. & P. . . . . Durrie & Peck  
D. & S. . . . . Dodge & Sayre  
D. T. & Co. . . . Desilver, Thomas & Co.  
D. T. & Co. . . . Desilver, Thomas & Co.  
Dun. . . . . The Book of the Duchess  
Dun. . . . . James Duncan  
D. W. & D. . . . DeWitt & Davenport  
E. . . . . Encyclopedic Dict.  
E. A. . . . . Edward Arber  
E. B. . . . . Elisha Babcock  
E. & B. . . . . Eldredge & Brother  
E. B. T. . . . . E. B. Treat  
E. & By. . . . . Elliot & Beezby  
E. C. . . . . Eugene Cummings  
E. C. B. . . . . E. C. Biddle & Co.  
E. & Co. . . . . Estill & Co.  
E. D. . . . . E. Duyckinck  
E. & D. . . . . Edmonston & Douglas  
E. D. & B. . . . Edward Dunigan & Bro.  
E. F. . . . . E. Ferrett & Co.  
E. H. . . . . E. Howell  
E. H. . . . . E. H. Fletcher  
E. H. P. . . . . Empress of India Press  
E. J. H. . . . . E. J. Hale & Son  
E. & J. Y. . . . . E. J. Young & Co.  
E. K. . . . . Eastburn, Kirk & Co.  
E. K. M. . . . . E. K. Meyers  
E. L. . . . . Edw. Lumley  
E. L. & Co. . . . . Estes & Leisat [Co.  
E. M. & Co. . . . Edgingham Maynard & Co.  
Encyc. Brit. . . . Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th edition, Cambridge University Press Edition  
E. P. . . . . Ebenezer Palmer  
E. P. G. . . . . Edgewood Pub. Co.  
E. P. D. . . . . E. P. Dutton & Co.  
E. P. H. . . . . Eastern Pub. House  
E. R. . . . . E. Read  
E. S. . . . . Elliot Stock  
E. & S. . . . . Ellis & Scrutton  
E. Sm. . . . . E. Smith  
E. & Sp. . . . . Eyre & Spottiswoode  
E. St. . . . . Edward Stanford  
E. S. W. . . . . Edgar S. Werner  
E. & T. S. . . . E. & T. N. Spon  
E. W. K. . . . . Egerton, Whitehall & Keesley  
Ex. P. H. . . . Excelsior Pub. House  
F. A. . . . . Ferdinand Andrews  
FAIRHOLT . . . . Fairholt's Dict. of Terms in Art  
F. A. S. Co. . . . Frederick A. Stokes Co.  
F. B. D. . . . . F. B. Dickerson  
F. B. F. . . . . Francis B. Felt & Co.  
F. & C. . . . . Forrester & Campbell  
F. & Co. . . . . C. S. Francis & Co.  
F. & D. . . . . Farmer & Dagers  
F. Dict. . . . . Farmer's Slang Dict.  
F. & F. . . . . Farm & Fireside Co.  
F. F. & Co. . . . Follet, Foster & Co.  
F. F. L. . . . . Frank F. Lovell  
F. H. & H. . . . Fords, Howard & Hurlburt  
F. H. R. . . . . F. H. Revell  
F. I. & Co. . . . . Fisher & Co.  
F. I. & S. . . . . Fisher & Son  
F. J. H. . . . . F. J. Huntington & Co.; Bunce & Huntington  
F. L. . . . . F. Leybold  
F. & L. . . . . The Flour and Leaf  
F. L. Jr. . . . . Fielding Lucas, Jr.  
F. M. . . . . Frank Murray  
F. Mac. . . . . Francis Macpherson  
F. & Me. . . . . Forshee & McMakin  
F. Med. Dict. . . . Foster's Med. Dict.  
F. Mil. Encyc. . . . Farrow's Military Encyclopedia  
F. M. L. . . . . F. M. Lupton  
Fow. & W. . . . Fowler & Wells Co.  
F. P. . . . . Franklin Press  
F. & P. . . . . Fairbanks & Palmer Pub. Co.  
F. & S. . . . . Forest & Stream Pub. Co.  
F. S. E. . . . . F. S. Ellis  
F. Soc. . . . . Fabian Society  
F. Sup. Dict. . . . Fallows' Supplemental Dict.  
F. & T. . . . . Field & Tuer  
F. & V. . . . . Flood & Vincent  
F. & W. . . . . Funk & Wagnalls Co.  
F. W. & Co. . . . F. W. Warne & Co.  
F. W. G. . . . . F. W. Greenough  
G. A. . . . . George Allen  
G. Ad. . . . . George Adlard  
G. A. J. . . . . G. A. Jones & Co.  
G. B. . . . . G. L. Benjamin  
G. B. & Co. . . . Griffin, Bohn & Co.  
G. C. . . . . Garretson, Cox & Co.  
G. & Co. . . . . Ginn & Co.; Ginn & Heath  
G. D. . . . . George Dearborn  
G. E. . . . . G. G. Evans  
Geb. . . . . Gebble & Co.  
G. F. & Co. . . . Griffith, Farran & Co.  
G. F. H. . . . . G. F. Hopkins  
G. H. E. . . . . Geo. H. Eltes  
G. & I. . . . . Gall & Inglis  
G. I. . . . . G. I. Jones & Co.  
Gil. P. C. . . . Gilbert Publishing Co.  
G. K. . . . . Gustav Kobbé Co.  
G. L. . . . . G. A. Leavitt  
G. & L. . . . . Gould & Lincoln  
Gl. Encyc. . . . Globe Encyclopedia  
G. M. . . . . G. C. Merriam  
G. Mac. . . . . Geo. Maclean  
G. & N. . . . . Gould & Newman  
Gov. Ptg. Off. . . . Gov't Printing Office  
G. P. . . . . Geo. Philip & Son  
G. P. E. . . . . G. P. Englehard & Co.  
G. P. H. . . . . Globe Print'g House  
G. P. P. . . . . G. P. Putnam's Sons  
G. R. . . . . George Redway  
G. & R. . . . . G. R. Reddell  
Gra. . . . . J. T. Gracy  
Grif. & Co. . . . Griffin & Co.  
Gr. & S. . . . . Groombridge & Sons  
Gr. S. P. . . . . Greek Student Press  
G. & S. . . . . Gales & Seaton  
G. E. D. . . . . Geo. E. Davis  
G. & Sci. Dict. . . . Goodchild & Tweney's Technological and Scientific Dictionary  
G. V. . . . . George Virtue  
G. W. B. . . . . G. W. Rowman  
G. W. D. . . . . G. W. Dillingham  
G. W. L. . . . . Geo. W. Licht  
G. W. S. . . . . Geo. W. Stinson & Co.  
H. . . . . Harper & Bros.; J. & J. Harper  
H. A. . . . . Hamilton, Adams & Co.  
Had. . . . . J. Hadden  
H. Al. . . . . H. Altemus  
H. Hall. . . . . Henry Hall & Co.  
Ham. . . . . L. R. Hamersly & Co.  
Har. . . . . Harrison  
Har. & B. . . . Hardwicke & Bogue  
Har. & S. . . . Harrison & Sons  
Hat. . . . . John Hatchard  
Ha. & W. . . . Hall & Whiting  
Hay. . . . . Haynes  
Haz. . . . . Willis P. Hazard  
H. B. . . . . H. Ballière  
H. B. & Co. . . . Hilliard & Brown  
H. B. & Co. . . . H. G. Baird & Co.  
H. B. F. . . . . H. B. Fuller & Co.  
H. Bros. . . . . Hubbard Brothers  
H. & Bt. . . . . Hurst & Blackett  
H. C. . . . . Henry Colburn; Colburn & Bentley  
H. & C. . . . . Hunt & Clarke  
H. & Co. . . . . Hurst & Co.  
H. D. . . . . Henry V. Deagan  
H. Dict. . . . . Halliwell's Provincial Dictionary  
H. & E. . . . . Hunt & Eaton  
H. & E. P. H. . . . H. & E. Phinney  
H. F. . . . . The House of Fame  
H. G. . . . . Henry George & Co.  
H. & G. . . . . Holcombe & Gholson  
H. G. B. . . . . Henry G. Bohn  
H. G. & Co. . . . Hillard, Gray & Co.  
H. H. . . . . H. Hobitzell  
H. & H. . . . . Hurd & Houghton  
H. H. & Co. . . . Henry Holt & Co.  
Hist. Co. . . . . History Co.  
Hist. Pub. Co. . . . Historical Publishing Co.  
Hit. . . . . Hitchcock & Walden  
H. J. J. . . . . Henry J. Johnson  
H. J. S. . . . . H. J. Smith & Co.  
H. L. H. . . . . H. L. Hastings  
H. L. S. . . . . H. L. Shepard & Co.  
H. L. W. . . . . Henry L. Williams  
H. M. . . . . H. Mortlock  
H. M. & Co. . . . Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Houghton, Osgood & Co.  
H. & N. . . . . Herrick & Noyes  
H. Naval Encyc. . . . Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia  
Ho. & E. . . . . Hopkins & Earle  
Hop. . . . . Hopkins  
Ho. & S. . . . . Houlston & Sons; Houlston & Stoneham  
H. P. Co. . . . . H. P. Co.  
H. P. U. . . . . H. P. Co.  
H. Pub. Co. . . . Hartford Pub. Co.  
H. R. . . . . H. E. Robbins  
H. R. & Co. . . . Hunter, Robertson & Co.  
H. & S. . . . . Hodder & Stoughton  
H. S. & B. . . . . Hekling, Swan & Brown  
H. S. & Co. . . . H. Sotheran & Co.  
H. S. M. . . . . H. S. Maine & Co.  
H. & T. . . . . Hogan & Thompson  
Hum. . . . . Humboldt Pub. Co.  
H. W. . . . . H. Washbourne  
H. & W. . . . . Holt & Williams  
H. & W. . . . . H. W. Dorby  
Hyde. . . . . Hyde Park Co.  
H. & Z. . . . . Hayes & Zell  
I. Imp. Dict. . . . Imperial Dictionary  
I. & B. . . . . Inskip & Bradford  
I. B. Co. . . . . International Book Co.  
I. H. & Co. . . . Iverson, Blakeman & Co.  
I. C. & Co. . . . Ingram, Cook & Co.  
I. & Co. . . . . Ibbister & Co.  
I. & D. . . . . Iides & Dutton  
I. H. . . . . Isaac Hill  
I. H. E. . . . . I. H. Eastburn  
I. K. F. & Co. . . . I. K. F. & Co.  
Int. Cyc. . . . . International Cyclo.  
Int. P. Co. . . . . International Pub. Co.  
I. & P. . . . . Iverson & Thimney  
I. P. Co. . . . . Interstate Pub. Co.  
I. & S. . . . . I. P. Ives & A. Smith  
J. J. Dict. . . . . Johnson's Dict.  
Ja. . . . . Jackson  
J. A. C. . . . . J. A. Churchill  
J. A. G. . . . . J. A. G. Froude  
J. A. G. . . . . J. A. G. Froude  
Jar. . . . . Jarrold & Sons  
J. A. R. . . . . J. A. Ruth & Co.  
Jas. B. . . . . James Barnes



aardwolf, 1 ärd'wulf; 2 ärd'wolf, n. [-WOLVES, 1-wulvz; 2-wolvz, pl.] A nocturnal carnivorous mammal (*Proteles laurandi*) of South and East Africa, like a small hyena, but having very weak teeth.

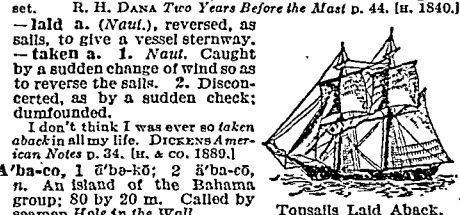


Aardwolf. 1/2x

The Aardwolf, a. lives on carrion, white ants, and lambs and kids. *Stand. Lib. Nat. Hist. vol. 1, p. 82. [univ. soc. '03.]*  
[< D. aarde, earth, + wulf, wolf.] [capitall, Aarau.  
Aar'au, 1 ä'au; 2 ä'au, n. A Swiss canton; 542 sq. m.  
Aar'hau, 1 ä'hau; 2 ä'hau, n. 1. An amt in Jutland. 2. Its seaport capital. Aar'huust.  
Aa'ri-ü' Pa-sha', 1 ä'ri-ü' pa-sha'; 2 ä'ri-ü' pa-sha' (1610-1895). A Turkish statesman; prime minister, 1879.  
Aar'on, 1 ä'ron; 2 ä'ron, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. Bib. The first Jewish high priest; brother of Moses. 3. In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, a Moor, loved by Tamora. [< Heb. Aharon, mountaineer or enlightener.] - Aaron's rod (Bib.), the rod cast by Aaron before Pharaoh which became a serpent (Ex. vii, 9-15) and which later blossomed (*Num. xvii, 8*).  
Aa-ron'ic, 1 ä-ron'ik; 2 ä-ron'ic (xiii). A. Of or pertaining to (1) Aaron, the high priest, or his descendants, (2) the regular line of the Jewish priesthood, or (3) the order of lesser priests in the Mormon Church. Aa-ron'ic-ally, -Aa-ron'ic-ly, n. A member of the Jewish priesthood; a descendant of Aaron. - Aa-ron'ic-ly, n. 1. An evergreen yellow-flowering European shrub (*Hypericum calycinum*), about 2 feet high, growing on hills. 2. A white-flowering Chinese herb (*Saxifraga sarmatensis*) of the saxifrage family. 3. The smoke-tree (*Cotinus cotinus*). 4. The meadowsweet (*Spiraea salicifolia*). 5. A low European orchid (*Orchis maculata*). 6. The Kenilworth ivy. See under ivy.  
Aar'on's-rod, 1 ä'ron's-röd; 2 ä'ron's-röd, n. 1. Arch. A rod with leaves sprouting from it, or a single serpent twined about it; used as an ornament. Compare CAUDUCEUS. 2. Bot. A plant that flowers on long stems, as the goldenrod and mullein.  
Aart'sen, 1 ärt'sen; 2 ärt'sen, Pieter (1507-1573). A Dutch painter of religious and genre subjects.  
Aar'våk, 1 ä'våk; 2 ä'våk, n. Norse *Myth*. One of the horses of the sun, Aurōra, the dawn. [< Ice. dr, early, + vaka, awake.] Aar'våk.  
aas, 1 üs; 2 üs, n. [AA'SAR, pl.] [Dan.] Geol. A ridge, as of sand or gravel.  
A. A. S., abbr. *Academia Americana Societas* (Fellow of the American Academy); *American Academy of Sciences and Arts*.  
Aa's-ba-1, 1 ä-s'ba-1; 2 ä-s'ba-1, n. Bib. (Douai).  
Aa'sen, 1 ä'sen; 2 ä'sen, Ivar Andreas (1815-1895). A Norwegian philologist; *Dictionary of Norwegian Dialects*.  
A. A. S., abbr. *American Antiquarian Societas* (Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society).  
aas'ro'gel, 1 ä's'ro'gel; 2 ä's'ro'gel, n. [S.-Afr. D.] A vulture; any carrion-eating bird.  
Ab, 1 ab; 2 ab, n. [Heb.] 1. The fifth month of the Jewish year (July-August) adopted from the Babylonians. See under CALENDAR. 2. Father: an element in many Hebrew names. 3. The twelfth month of the Syrian year.  
Ab, 1 ab or üb; 2 ab or üb, n. *Egypt. Myth*. The heart, which at death was taken to leave the body of its owner for a future world where it testified for or against him.  
ab-, prefix. Off; from; away; as, absolute; abdicate; abrogate. [< L. ab- (ab), = Gr. apo, = AS. of.] In abbreviate, ab- represents ad-.  
Ab, [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Worcestershire.  
A. B. 1. Pseudonym of Austin Brereton (1862-11/20/1922), an English journalist. 2. abbr. (1) Able-bodied; able-bodied seaman. (2) *Arbitrum Baccalaureus*, same as B. A.  
Ab, abbr. Abrahama, Abyssinia, Abyssinian.  
ab'at, 1 ab'at; 2 ab'at, n. [Ar.] A sleeveless garment of hair-cloth worn in Arabia, Syria, etc.; also, the cloth, woven from the hair of camels, goats, etc. ab'bat.  
ab'at, n. An instrument used instead of a sextant, especially for determining latitude by the altitude and azimuth of a star. [< M. d'Abbadie, its inventor.]  
a'ba-bliche, 1 ü'ba-blish; 2 ü'ba-blich, n. [Am. Ind.] A string or cord: used by the Micmac Indians. See BANCHE.  
ab'ab-il, 1 ab'ab-il; 2 ab'ab-il, n. *Per. Myth*. A bird said to have brought smallpox to Ethiopia; hence, the smallpox. This use of the term probably arose from the mistaken interpretation of a passage in the Koran, the word *ababil* . . . having been taken to mean a special variety of birds. *F. Med. Diet*.  
ab'a-ca, 1 ab'a-ko; 2 ab'a-ko, n. [Malay.] A plant (*Musa fertilis*) of the banana family of the Philippine Islands; also, its inner fiber, manilla hemp. ab'a-ka.  
Ab'a-ec-um, 1 ab'a-ec-um; 2 ab'a-ec-um, n. An ancient city in Sicily; mentioned by Ptolemy. A-ba'-kal-non'z [Gr.].  
ab'a-ca, 1 ab'a-ko; 2 ab'a-ko, n. A cockatoo, the calangay.  
a-bac't-nate, 1 a-bac't-nate; 2 a-bac't-nate, n. [Arabic.] To blind by holding hot metal before the eyes, as in torture. - a-bac't-nation, n.  
ab'a-cis-cus, 1 ab'a-cis-cus; 2 ab'a-cis-cus, n. [L.] 1. A stone or tile used in mosaic; a tessera. 2. Arch. A small abacus. ab'a-cist, 1 ab'a-cist; 2 ab'a-cist, n. One who uses an

abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. *WHARTON, Law Lex.* [< LL. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*; see *ABACUS*.]  
ab'ack't, n. A square tablet; abacus.  
a-back, 1 a-bak; 2 a-bak, adv. 1. *Naut.* Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. 2. At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.  
O would they stay *aback* free courts. *BURNS Two Dogs l. 175.*  
3. [Prov. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks *aback*. [< AS. *onbæc*; see *on*, and *back*.] a-back'e't, -all *aback* forward (*Naut.*), the call of the lookout that the head-sails have been blown *aback*. - braced *aback*, (*Naut.*), swung around so that the sails are in aback: said of the yards. - flat *aback*, (*Naut.*), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.  
We found the vessel *hove flat aback* with all her studding-sails set. *R. H. DANA Two Years Before the Mast p. 44. [1840.]*  
- lald *aback*, (*Naut.*), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway.  
- taken *aback*. 1. *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. 2. Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.  
I don't think I was ever so taken *aback* in all my life. *DICKENS American Notes p. 34. [1840.]*  
A-ba-co, 1 ü'ba-ko; 2 ü'ba-ko, n. An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen *Hole in the Wall*.  
Ab'a-col'l-dre, 1 ab'a-col'l-dre; 2 äb'a-col'l-dre, n. *pl. Crust.* A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antenna 5-jointed; parasite in holothurians. - äb-a-col'l-dre, n. (t. g.) - äb-a-col'l-dre, n.  
- äb-a-col'l-dre, n. Same as PROCOCTET: corrupt form.  
ab-ac'ti-nal, 1 ab-ak'ti-nal or ab'ak-tai-nal; 2 äb-äc'ti-nal or äb-äc'ti-nal, n. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the part of a radiate opposite the mouth.  
From (the so-called mouth) radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. *AGASSIZ Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S. vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. [1840.]*  
[< AB + ACTINAL.] - ab-äc'ti-nal-ly, adv.  
ab-ac'ti-o, 1 ab-ak'ti-o; 2 äb-äc'ti-o, n. *Med.* A driving away; expulsion. [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigo*, < *ab*, from, + *ago*, drive.] - abactio fetus, premature labor produced artificially. - ab-äc'ti-on, n. - ab-äc'tor, n. [Rare.] *Law*. One who steals many cattle. - ab-äc'tus, n. Driven away. - abactus venter, an expelled testis; an abortion. [< *Esd.* l. 40.]  
Ab'a-euc, 1 ab'a-euc; 2 äb'a-euc, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).  
a-bac'u-lus, 1 a-bak'yü-lus; 2 äb-a-yü-lus, n. - [L. l. lal; 2 -li, pl.] Same as ABACUS.  
ab'ä-cus, 1 ab'ä-cus; 2 äb-ä-cus, n. [-CUS-ES, 1 -kus-es; 2 -cus-es, or -ci, 1 -sai; 2 -ci, pl.] 1. A mechanical contrivance used for performing or assisting in arithmetical operations; reckoning-table. One form is the Chinese swanpan, a frame with two compartments containing counters strung on wires, those in the smaller compartment signifying five times the value of those in the larger.  
The abacus, . . . now in use from Russia to Japan, was not known in China until the 13th century. From Cathay the abacus was introduced in Corea and Japan. *GRIFFITHS Cosm. app., p. 454. [1882.]*  
2. A tray strewn with sand (the *mensa Pythagorea* of the Latin writers), used by the ancients in drawing geometrical figures, performing mathematical operations, etc. 3. Arch. (1) The uppermost member of a capital, consisting of a slab or block interposed between the cushion, echinus, or bell of the capital and the object supported. See COLUMN. (2) A panel, compartment, or block of

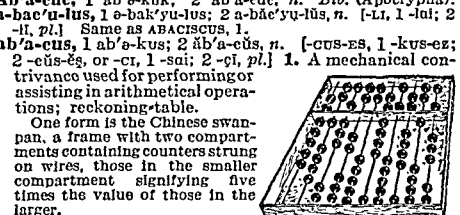
abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. *WHARTON, Law Lex.* [< LL. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*; see *ABACUS*.]  
ab'ack't, n. A square tablet; abacus.  
a-back, 1 a-bak; 2 a-bak, adv. 1. *Naut.* Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. 2. At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.  
O would they stay *aback* free courts. *BURNS Two Dogs l. 175.*  
3. [Prov. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks *aback*. [< AS. *onbæc*; see *on*, and *back*.] a-back'e't, -all *aback* forward (*Naut.*), the call of the lookout that the head-sails have been blown *aback*. - braced *aback*, (*Naut.*), swung around so that the sails are in aback: said of the yards. - flat *aback*, (*Naut.*), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.  
We found the vessel *hove flat aback* with all her studding-sails set. *R. H. DANA Two Years Before the Mast p. 44. [1840.]*  
- lald *aback*, (*Naut.*), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway.  
- taken *aback*. 1. *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. 2. Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.  
I don't think I was ever so taken *aback* in all my life. *DICKENS American Notes p. 34. [1840.]*  
A-ba-co, 1 ü'ba-ko; 2 ü'ba-ko, n. An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen *Hole in the Wall*.  
Ab'a-col'l-dre, 1 ab'a-col'l-dre; 2 äb'a-col'l-dre, n. *pl. Crust.* A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antenna 5-jointed; parasite in holothurians. - äb-a-col'l-dre, n. (t. g.) - äb-a-col'l-dre, n.  
- äb-a-col'l-dre, n. Same as PROCOCTET: corrupt form.  
ab-ac'ti-nal, 1 ab-ak'ti-nal or ab'ak-tai-nal; 2 äb-äc'ti-nal or äb-äc'ti-nal, n. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the part of a radiate opposite the mouth.  
From (the so-called mouth) radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. *AGASSIZ Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S. vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. [1840.]*  
[< AB + ACTINAL.] - ab-äc'ti-nal-ly, adv.  
ab-ac'ti-o, 1 ab-ak'ti-o; 2 äb-äc'ti-o, n. *Med.* A driving away; expulsion. [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigo*, < *ab*, from, + *ago*, drive.] - abactio fetus, premature labor produced artificially. - ab-äc'ti-on, n. - ab-äc'tor, n. [Rare.] *Law*. One who steals many cattle. - ab-äc'tus, n. Driven away. - abactus venter, an expelled testis; an abortion. [< *Esd.* l. 40.]  
Ab'a-euc, 1 ab'a-euc; 2 äb'a-euc, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).  
a-bac'u-lus, 1 a-bak'yü-lus; 2 äb-a-yü-lus, n. - [L. l. lal; 2 -li, pl.] Same as ABACUS.  
ab'ä-cus, 1 ab'ä-cus; 2 äb-ä-cus, n. [-CUS-ES, 1 -kus-es; 2 -cus-es, or -ci, 1 -sai; 2 -ci, pl.] 1. A mechanical contrivance used for performing or assisting in arithmetical operations; reckoning-table. One form is the Chinese swanpan, a frame with two compartments containing counters strung on wires, those in the smaller compartment signifying five times the value of those in the larger.  
The abacus, . . . now in use from Russia to Japan, was not known in China until the 13th century. From Cathay the abacus was introduced in Corea and Japan. *GRIFFITHS Cosm. app., p. 454. [1882.]*  
2. A tray strewn with sand (the *mensa Pythagorea* of the Latin writers), used by the ancients in drawing geometrical figures, performing mathematical operations, etc. 3. Arch. (1) The uppermost member of a capital, consisting of a slab or block interposed between the cushion, echinus, or bell of the capital and the object supported. See COLUMN. (2) A panel, compartment, or block of



Topsails Laid Aback.

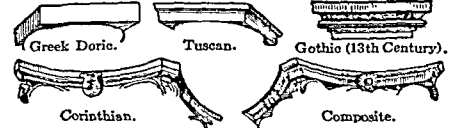
abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. *WHARTON, Law Lex.* [< LL. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*; see *ABACUS*.]  
ab'ack't, n. A square tablet; abacus.  
a-back, 1 a-bak; 2 a-bak, adv. 1. *Naut.* Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. 2. At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.  
O would they stay *aback* free courts. *BURNS Two Dogs l. 175.*  
3. [Prov. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks *aback*. [< AS. *onbæc*; see *on*, and *back*.] a-back'e't, -all *aback* forward (*Naut.*), the call of the lookout that the head-sails have been blown *aback*. - braced *aback*, (*Naut.*), swung around so that the sails are in aback: said of the yards. - flat *aback*, (*Naut.*), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.  
We found the vessel *hove flat aback* with all her studding-sails set. *R. H. DANA Two Years Before the Mast p. 44. [1840.]*  
- lald *aback*, (*Naut.*), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway.  
- taken *aback*. 1. *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. 2. Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.  
I don't think I was ever so taken *aback* in all my life. *DICKENS American Notes p. 34. [1840.]*  
A-ba-co, 1 ü'ba-ko; 2 ü'ba-ko, n. An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen *Hole in the Wall*.  
Ab'a-col'l-dre, 1 ab'a-col'l-dre; 2 äb'a-col'l-dre, n. *pl. Crust.* A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antenna 5-jointed; parasite in holothurians. - äb-a-col'l-dre, n. (t. g.) - äb-a-col'l-dre, n.  
- äb-a-col'l-dre, n. Same as PROCOCTET: corrupt form.  
ab-ac'ti-nal, 1 ab-ak'ti-nal or ab'ak-tai-nal; 2 äb-äc'ti-nal or äb-äc'ti-nal, n. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the part of a radiate opposite the mouth.  
From (the so-called mouth) radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. *AGASSIZ Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S. vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. [1840.]*  
[< AB + ACTINAL.] - ab-äc'ti-nal-ly, adv.  
ab-ac'ti-o, 1 ab-ak'ti-o; 2 äb-äc'ti-o, n. *Med.* A driving away; expulsion. [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigo*, < *ab*, from, + *ago*, drive.] - abactio fetus, premature labor produced artificially. - ab-äc'ti-on, n. - ab-äc'tor, n. [Rare.] *Law*. One who steals many cattle. - ab-äc'tus, n. Driven away. - abactus venter, an expelled testis; an abortion. [< *Esd.* l. 40.]  
Ab'a-euc, 1 ab'a-euc; 2 äb'a-euc, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).  
a-bac'u-lus, 1 a-bak'yü-lus; 2 äb-a-yü-lus, n. - [L. l. lal; 2 -li, pl.] Same as ABACUS.  
ab'ä-cus, 1 ab'ä-cus; 2 äb-ä-cus, n. [-CUS-ES, 1 -kus-es; 2 -cus-es, or -ci, 1 -sai; 2 -ci, pl.] 1. A mechanical contrivance used for performing or assisting in arithmetical operations; reckoning-table. One form is the Chinese swanpan, a frame with two compartments containing counters strung on wires, those in the smaller compartment signifying five times the value of those in the larger.  
The abacus, . . . now in use from Russia to Japan, was not known in China until the 13th century. From Cathay the abacus was introduced in Corea and Japan. *GRIFFITHS Cosm. app., p. 454. [1882.]*  
2. A tray strewn with sand (the *mensa Pythagorea* of the Latin writers), used by the ancients in drawing geometrical figures, performing mathematical operations, etc. 3. Arch. (1) The uppermost member of a capital, consisting of a slab or block interposed between the cushion, echinus, or bell of the capital and the object supported. See COLUMN. (2) A panel, compartment, or block of

abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. *WHARTON, Law Lex.* [< LL. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*; see *ABACUS*.]  
ab'ack't, n. A square tablet; abacus.  
a-back, 1 a-bak; 2 a-bak, adv. 1. *Naut.* Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. 2. At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.  
O would they stay *aback* free courts. *BURNS Two Dogs l. 175.*  
3. [Prov. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks *aback*. [< AS. *onbæc*; see *on*, and *back*.] a-back'e't, -all *aback* forward (*Naut.*), the call of the lookout that the head-sails have been blown *aback*. - braced *aback*, (*Naut.*), swung around so that the sails are in aback: said of the yards. - flat *aback*, (*Naut.*), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.  
We found the vessel *hove flat aback* with all her studding-sails set. *R. H. DANA Two Years Before the Mast p. 44. [1840.]*  
- lald *aback*, (*Naut.*), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway.  
- taken *aback*. 1. *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. 2. Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.  
I don't think I was ever so taken *aback* in all my life. *DICKENS American Notes p. 34. [1840.]*  
A-ba-co, 1 ü'ba-ko; 2 ü'ba-ko, n. An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen *Hole in the Wall*.  
Ab'a-col'l-dre, 1 ab'a-col'l-dre; 2 äb'a-col'l-dre, n. *pl. Crust.* A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antenna 5-jointed; parasite in holothurians. - äb-a-col'l-dre, n. (t. g.) - äb-a-col'l-dre, n.  
- äb-a-col'l-dre, n. Same as PROCOCTET: corrupt form.  
ab-ac'ti-nal, 1 ab-ak'ti-nal or ab'ak-tai-nal; 2 äb-äc'ti-nal or äb-äc'ti-nal, n. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the part of a radiate opposite the mouth.  
From (the so-called mouth) radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. *AGASSIZ Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S. vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. [1840.]*  
[< AB + ACTINAL.] - ab-äc'ti-nal-ly, adv.  
ab-ac'ti-o, 1 ab-ak'ti-o; 2 äb-äc'ti-o, n. *Med.* A driving away; expulsion. [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigo*, < *ab*, from, + *ago*, drive.] - abactio fetus, premature labor produced artificially. - ab-äc'ti-on, n. - ab-äc'tor, n. [Rare.] *Law*. One who steals many cattle. - ab-äc'tus, n. Driven away. - abactus venter, an expelled testis; an abortion. [< *Esd.* l. 40.]  
Ab'a-euc, 1 ab'a-euc; 2 äb'a-euc, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).  
a-bac'u-lus, 1 a-bak'yü-lus; 2 äb-a-yü-lus, n. - [L. l. lal; 2 -li, pl.] Same as ABACUS.  
ab'ä-cus, 1 ab'ä-cus; 2 äb-ä-cus, n. [-CUS-ES, 1 -kus-es; 2 -cus-es, or -ci, 1 -sai; 2 -ci, pl.] 1. A mechanical contrivance used for performing or assisting in arithmetical operations; reckoning-table. One form is the Chinese swanpan, a frame with two compartments containing counters strung on wires, those in the smaller compartment signifying five times the value of those in the larger.  
The abacus, . . . now in use from Russia to Japan, was not known in China until the 13th century. From Cathay the abacus was introduced in Corea and Japan. *GRIFFITHS Cosm. app., p. 454. [1882.]*  
2. A tray strewn with sand (the *mensa Pythagorea* of the Latin writers), used by the ancients in drawing geometrical figures, performing mathematical operations, etc. 3. Arch. (1) The uppermost member of a capital, consisting of a slab or block interposed between the cushion, echinus, or bell of the capital and the object supported. See COLUMN. (2) A panel, compartment, or block of



Abacus, or Chinese Swanpan.

abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. *WHARTON, Law Lex.* [< LL. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*; see *ABACUS*.]  
ab'ack't, n. A square tablet; abacus.  
a-back, 1 a-bak; 2 a-bak, adv. 1. *Naut.* Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. 2. At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.  
O would they stay *aback* free courts. *BURNS Two Dogs l. 175.*  
3. [Prov. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks *aback*. [< AS. *onbæc*; see *on*, and *back*.] a-back'e't, -all *aback* forward (*Naut.*), the call of the lookout that the head-sails have been blown *aback*. - braced *aback*, (*Naut.*), swung around so that the sails are in aback: said of the yards. - flat *aback*, (*Naut.*), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.  
We found the vessel *hove flat aback* with all her studding-sails set. *R. H. DANA Two Years Before the Mast p. 44. [1840.]*  
- lald *aback*, (*Naut.*), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway.  
- taken *aback*. 1. *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. 2. Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.  
I don't think I was ever so taken *aback* in all my life. *DICKENS American Notes p. 34. [1840.]*  
A-ba-co, 1 ü'ba-ko; 2 ü'ba-ko, n. An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen *Hole in the Wall*.  
Ab'a-col'l-dre, 1 ab'a-col'l-dre; 2 äb'a-col'l-dre, n. *pl. Crust.* A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antenna 5-jointed; parasite in holothurians. - äb-a-col'l-dre, n. (t. g.) - äb-a-col'l-dre, n.  
- äb-a-col'l-dre, n. Same as PROCOCTET: corrupt form.  
ab-ac'ti-nal, 1 ab-ak'ti-nal or ab'ak-tai-nal; 2 äb-äc'ti-nal or äb-äc'ti-nal, n. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the part of a radiate opposite the mouth.  
From (the so-called mouth) radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. *AGASSIZ Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S. vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. [1840.]*  
[< AB + ACTINAL.] - ab-äc'ti-nal-ly, adv.  
ab-ac'ti-o, 1 ab-ak'ti-o; 2 äb-äc'ti-o, n. *Med.* A driving away; expulsion. [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigo*, < *ab*, from, + *ago*, drive.] - abactio fetus, premature labor produced artificially. - ab-äc'ti-on, n. - ab-äc'tor, n. [Rare.] *Law*. One who steals many cattle. - ab-äc'tus, n. Driven away. - abactus venter, an expelled testis; an abortion. [< *Esd.* l. 40.]  
Ab'a-euc, 1 ab'a-euc; 2 äb'a-euc, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).  
a-bac'u-lus, 1 a-bak'yü-lus; 2 äb-a-yü-lus, n. - [L. l. lal; 2 -li, pl.] Same as ABACUS.  
ab'ä-cus, 1 ab'ä-cus; 2 äb-ä-cus, n. [-CUS-ES, 1 -kus-es; 2 -cus-es, or -ci, 1 -sai; 2 -ci, pl.] 1. A mechanical contrivance used for performing or assisting in arithmetical operations; reckoning-table. One form is the Chinese swanpan, a frame with two compartments containing counters strung on wires, those in the smaller compartment signifying five times the value of those in the larger.  
The abacus, . . . now in use from Russia to Japan, was not known in China until the 13th century. From Cathay the abacus was introduced in Corea and Japan. *GRIFFITHS Cosm. app., p. 454. [1882.]*  
2. A tray strewn with sand (the *mensa Pythagorea* of the Latin writers), used by the ancients in drawing geometrical figures, performing mathematical operations, etc. 3. Arch. (1) The uppermost member of a capital, consisting of a slab or block interposed between the cushion, echinus, or bell of the capital and the object supported. See COLUMN. (2) A panel, compartment, or block of

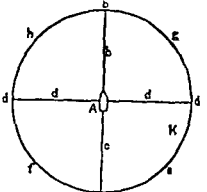


Forms of the Abacus in Architecture.

mosaic. 4. Any rectangular slab, tablet, or tray; also, a sideboard with top, as of marble, for displaying plate, etc. 5. A baculus.  
Abacus. . . The Templars, in this country, misled by a slip of Sir Walter Scott's pen, have most erroneously given this name to the staff of the Grand Master of the Knights Templar. . . That instrument is by all competent authorities called a *baculus*. *MACEY Masonic Lexicon.*  
G. A contrivance illustrating the total combinations of simple logical terms, their possible relations, and the effect upon them of such combinations. *BALDWIN Dict. Philos.* 7. *Rom. Antiq.* A gaming-board with compartments. [L., < *abaz*, < Gr. *abaz*, counting-table.] - abacus harmonicus, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument; also, the chart of musical notes with their names. - a. major, a trough for washing gold.  
a'bad', 1 a'büd'; 2 äbäd'. [Hind.] I. a. Peopled; cultivated. II. a. An inhabited place; especially, a city, as in Allahabad (the city of Allah). 2. A cultivated locality. a-ba'dit.  
a-ba'dat, n. [Fr.] The rhinoceros. ab'at'it.  
ab'a-dar, 1 ab'a-dar; 2 äb-a-dar, n. Abadir.  
ab-ad'don, 1 a-bad'don; 2 äb-a-don, n. [Heb.] 1. The angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon. *Rev. ix, 11.* 2. The bottomless pit. *MILTON P. R. bk. iv, l. 624.*  
a-ba-de-tho, 1 ü'ba-the; 2 äb-a-the, n. [Sp.] A seranadillo fish, the scamp. See SCAMP, n. 2.  
a-ba-den'go, 1 ü'ba-the'go; 2 äb-a-the'go, n. [Sp.] Lands belonging to an abbeey. [*Esd.* viii, 35.]  
Ab'a-dif-as, 1 ab'a-dif-as; 2 äb-a-dif-as, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).  
ab'a-dir, 1 ab'a-dir; 2 äb-a-dir, n. An acrolite set up by the Phœnicians in the worship of Il or Ius. Compare *BAETULUS*. - ab-a-dir'e.  
Ab-a-d'za, 1 ab-a-d'za; 2 äb-a-d'za, n. Same as ABASIA.  
ab-a-d'za, 1 ab-a-d'za; 2 äb-a-d'za, n. A Greek oracle. 2. A town in ancient Greece. A-ba'ti [Gr.].  
A-bä-üs, 1 ab'ü; 2 äb-ü; 2 äb-ü, n. *Myth*. Apollo, as worshipped at Aba. A-ba'os; [Gr.].

ab'a-fon', 1 ab'a-fön'; 2 äb'a-fön', n. [Bontoc, P. I.] A fish feast, held on the evening of the day after a funeral.  
a-ba'f', 1 a-ba'f'; 2 äb-a'f', adv. 1. Toward the stern of a ship. 2. Back; behind. [< A-, on, + bi- (see BE-) + AFT.]  
a-ba'f', prep. Back of; behind; farther off than.  
The black cook had a *ba'f* just *abast* the galley.  
CORTIN *Old Sailor's Yarns* ch. 4, p. 51. fr. & v. 1886.]

- abast the beam. 1. *Naut.* Within any part of that arc of the horizon contained between a line at right angles with the keel of a vessel and that point of the compass directly opposite the vessel's course: said of the relative situation of any object, as K, outside the vessel. See cut, 2. Back of the center or middle of anything.  
The beam is a stubborn, vicious, and unintellectual beam, not *abast* the beam. *SMITH AND MILLER in Cent. Mag. Sept., 1887, p. 700.*  
A-bag'a-rus, 1 a-bag'a-rus; 2 äb-a-rus, n. Same as ABGAR.  
A-bag'ha, 1 a-bag'ha; 2 äb-a-bag'ha, n. *Bib.* A Persian chamberlain of the 6th century B. C.  
a-ba'isancet, n. Obseance.  
a-ba'iser, 1 a-ba'iser; 2 äb-a'iser, n. Animal black, or bone-black.  
a'ba'isse, 1 a'bés; 2 äb'äs, n. [F.] In pastry, a thin light under crust.  
a'ba'is'sé, 1 a'bés'sé; 2 äb'äs'sé, a. [F.] Her. Abased; opposed to enhanced. - a-ba'issé't.  
a'ba'isment', 1 a'bés'män; 2 äb'äs'män, n. [F.] *Med.* 1. A falling; lowering; depression. 2. Coughing.  
a-ba'issh'sé, c. To abash.  
a-ba'issh'at, 1 ab'ä-yen-ät; 2 äb-ä-yen-ät, n. [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *Rom. Law*. To transfer the title of.  
21. To alienate; estrange. 31. To cause mental aberration in. [< L. *abalienatus*, pp. of *abalieno*, < *ab*, from, + *alieno*; see ALIENATE.] - ab-a'issh'at'ed, pa. *Med.* 1. Corrupted. 2. Diseased or injured, as a limb, necessitating removal. 3. Separated; amputated. - ab-a'issh'at'ion, n.  
ab'a-lo'ne, 1 ab'a-lö-ne; 2 äb'a-lö-ne, n. A shell-fish (gastropod) of the genus *Helix*, having an ear-shaped, flattened, slightly spiral shell, with a series of perfora-



A. vessel; b, ahead; c, astern; d, d, abeam; e, arc of the horizon; f, starboard beam; g, arc about the part beam; h, arc on the starboard bow; i, arc on the port bow; k, object two points about the starboard beam.

ations toward the outer edge of the back; an ear-shell; a sea-ear. The shell is used largely for inlaying and for making buttons, beads, and other ornaments, and the soft parts are dried for food.  
The animal with its shell is called *abalone*.  
A. AGASSIZ *Letter to the Standard Dict.* Oct. 6, 1890.  
Ab'a-lus, 1 ab'a-lus; 2 äb-a-lus, n. [L.] 1. An ancient German island. 2. Basel: a former name.  
A-ba'ma, 1 a-bé-ma; 2 äb-a-ma, n. *Bot.* A small genus of erect, perennial marsh-plants of the lily family (*Liliaceae*), with simple stem, grass-like leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow or yellowish flowers. A. *oxifragum* is the Lancashire asphodel or bog-asphodel of



KEY 1: aisle; au = out; all; ill = feud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boñ, dñe; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōk, bōt; full, rule, cure, but, burn; ōl, bōy; e = k; c = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñe; π = loch.

aardwolf  
Abbadona

occupy, prosecute, protect, pursue, retain, seek, support, undertake, uphold, vindicate. Prep.: abandon to sorrow.  
a-ban'don, 1 a-ban'don; 2 a-ban'don, n. [F.] Surrender to natural impulses; ease of manner with freedom from conventionalities.

We want more fresh air, more sunlight, more of the abandon of field sports. TALMA Sports that Kill p. 193. [n. 1875.]  
The magnificent abandon of Harding's brush. RUSKIN Modern Painters vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 345. [s. & c. 1857.]

a-ban'doned, 1 a-ban'dend; 2 a-ban'dond, pa. Given a-ban'dond, 1 over (generally in a bad sense); unrestrained; hence, extremely profligate; shameless. See ABANDON, c. — a-ban'doned-ly, adv.

There are as mad, abandon'd critics too.

Poet. Essay on Criticism pt. iii, l. 611.

Syn.: bad, corrupt, depraved, detestable, dissolute, forlorn, forsaken, incorrigible, irreclaimable, odious, profligate, reprobate, shameless, unprincipled, vicious, wicked. An abandoned person is one that has given himself up to evil without restraint. The corrupt and vicious, who still have some regard for the opinion of friends or of the public, are not yet abandoned. "Have you a single friend . . . so shameless, so thoroughly abandoned, as to undertake your defense?" JUNIUS Letters xxxv, 150. [M.] The dissolute and profligate may repent; the abandoned have ceased to care; the reprobate have passed beyond hope. See ADDICTED. — Ant.: conscientious, correct, excellent, good, meritorious, moral, righteous, self-controlled, steady, upright, virtuous, worthy.

a-ban'don-ee, 1 a-ban'don-ee; 2 a-ban'don-ee, n. Law. One to whom anything is abandoned, as an insurer of property which has become the subject of a total loss.

a-ban'don-ment, 1 a-ban'don-ment or -ment; 2 a-ban'don-ment, n. 1. The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; a giving up or relinquishment; as, the abandonment of hope. 2. The yielding of oneself, as to an influence or passion.

In eloquence, the great triumphs of the art are when the orator is lifted above himself. . . . Hence the term abandonment.

EXETER Society and Solitude, Art p. 46. [n. & c. 1889.]

3. Law. (1) The relinquishment of damaged property to the insurers, the insured claiming for total loss. (2) The surrender of a ship and of the freight earned, in order that the owner may be released from liability in excess of their value. (3) The renunciation of dutiable property held for customs. (4) The leaving of a person to whom one is related, as a parent, husband, or wife. "The surrender of a relation, involving as it does the disclaimer of duties more prominently than that of rights, is better styled desertion." ABBOTT Law Dict. Compare DESERTION.

a-ban'dum, 1 a-ban'dum; 2 a-ban'dum, n. [LL.] Anything sequestered, proscribed, or abandoned. TOMLINS Law Dict.

ab'a-net, 1 ab'a-net; 2 ab'a-net, n. An abnet.

a-ban'ga, 1 a-ban'ga; 2 a-ban'ga, n. 1. A West-Indian fruit, used as a remedy in pulmonary diseases. 2. The palm-tree that bears the fruit.

a-ban'tes, 1 a-ban'tes; 2 a-ban'tes, n. pl. [Gr.] Inhabitants of ancient Euboea.

a-ban'ti-a, 1 a-ban'ti-a; 2 a-ban'ti-a, n. Same as AMANTIA.

Ab'an-ti-a-des, 1 ab'an-ti-a-des; 2 ab'an-ti-a-des, n. pl. [Gr.] Descendants of Abas.

a-ban'ti-as, 1 a-ban'ti-as; 2 a-ban'ti-as, n. [Gr.] Euboea. A-ban'ti-das, 1 a-ban'ti-das; 2 a-ban'ti-das, n. A Greek tyrant of the 3d century B. C.

ab'an-ti'qua, 1 ab'an-ti'qua or -ti'kwa; 2 ab'an-ti'kwa or -ti'kwa. [LL.] From antiquity.

a-ban'tis, 1 a-ban'tis; 2 a-ban'tis, n. [Gr.] 1. Euboea. 2. The vicinity of Amantia.

ab'ap-tis-ton, 1 ab'ap-tis-ton; 2 ab'ap-tis-ton, n. [TA.] 1. -to; 2. -ta, pl. [LL.] A trepan so made that it will not penetrate the cerebral tissues when the bone is cut through. ab'ap-tis-tum.

A'b'a-ran'm-bo, 1 a'b'a-ran'm-bo; 2 a'b'a-ran'm-bo, n. pl. A negro tribe of the Welle river district, Congo.

Ab'a-ran, 1 ab'a-ran; 2 ab'a-ran, n. Bib. (Douai).

Ab'a-rim, 1 ab'a-rim; 2 ab'a-rim, n. Bib. A mountain or range east of Jordan.

Ab'a-ris, 1 ab'a-ris; 2 ab'a-ris, n. 1. A Hyperborean sage of the 6th century B. C. 2. An Egyptian city.

Ab'a-ron, 1 ab'a-ron; 2 ab'a-ron, n. Bib. (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ab'ar-thro'sis, n. [Rare.] Anat. Diarthrosis.

ab'ar-tic-u-la'tion, 1 ab'ar-tic-yu-lashon; 2 ab'ar-tic-yu-lashon, n. Anat. 1. Diarthrosis. 2. Synarthrosis. 3. A dislocation. — ab'ar-tic-u-lar, a.

à bas, 1 a bā; 2 ā bā. [F.] Down with; opposed to rise, long live.

A'bas, 1 ā'bas; 2 ā'bas, n. [Gr.] 1. The 12th king of Argos. 2. Ariver in Iberia. PLUTARCH Pompeius 35.

a-base, 1 a-bes; 2 a-bas, vt. [A-BASED.] 1 a-bes't; 2 a-bas't; a-bas'ing. 1. To lower in position, estimation, or the like; make low or lowly; degrade; as, to abase the proud.

Wisdom, said God, is highest, when it stoops lowest before the Holy Throne; throws down its crown, abased. POLLOCK Course of Time bk. iii, l. 777.

2. To level; as, to abase a mountain. 3. [Rare.] To cast down; as, to abase the eye. 4. To reduce in value, as coin: debase now preferred. [*c.* F. abaisser, < LL. abasso, < ad, to + basso, lower; < bassus, low; see BASE, a.]

Syn.: bring low, cast down, debase, degrade, depress, disgrace, humble, humiliate, lower, reduce, sink. Abase refers only to outward conditions. "Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high." Ezek. xli, 26. Debase applies to quality or character. The coinage is debased by excess of alloy, the man by vice. Humble in present use refers chiefly to feeling of heart; humiliate to outward conditions; even when one is said to humble himself, he either has or affects to have humility of heart. To disgrace may be to bring or inflict odium upon others or upon oneself; the noun disgrace retains more of the passive sense than the verb; he disgraced himself by his conduct; he brought disgrace upon his family. To dishonor a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To discredit one is to injure his reputation, as for veracity or solvency. A sense of unworthiness humbles; a shameful insult humiliates.

imprisonment for crime disgraces; vile practices lower. Degrade may refer to either station or character. An officer is degraded by being reduced to the ranks. Drunkenness is a degrading vice. Misfortune or injustice may abase the good; nothing but their own ill-doing can debase or disgrace them. — Ant.: aggrandize, dignify, elevate, exalt, honor, promote, raise, uplift. — Prep.: to abase by misfortune; abase oneself before a superior.

— a-bas'ed-ly, adv. Humbly. — a-bas'er, n.

a-based, 1 a-bes't; 2 a-bas't, pa. Her. Pointing downward, as tips of wings on a shield; depressed below the shield's center, as an armorial figure. a-bas's'ed; [F.] — a-based'ness, n.

a-base'ment, 1 a-bes'ment or -ment; 2 a-bas'ment, n. The act of abasing, or the state of being abased; humiliation; degradation.

The soul of Burns . . . sharply conscious of its errors and abasement.

CARLYLE Essays, Burns vol. i, p. 314. [n. m. & c.]

Syn.: see IGNOMINY.

a-bash, 1 a-bash; 2 a-bash, v.

[A-BASHED] or [A-BASH'T]; a-bash'ing.

I. t. To confuse or confound, as by exciting a sudden consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or the like; deprive of self-possession; put to shame; disconcert. She ceased — and buried then her burning cheek.

Abashed, amid the lilies there. POE At Arafat pt. i, st. 7.

They heard and were abashed. MURTON P. L. bk. i, l. 332.

II. f. To stand confused or confounded; lose self-possession. [ME. abaschen, abaisen, < OF. esbahir (F. ébahir), astonish, < es- (< L. ex, out) + F. bahir, < bah, interj. of astonishment.]

Syn.: bewilder, confound, confuse, daunt, discompose, disconcert, dishearten, embarrass, humble, humiliate, mortify, overawe, shame. Any sense of inferiority abashes, with or without the sense of wrong. The poor are abashed at the splendor of wealth, the ignorant at the learning of the wise. To confuse is to bring into a state of mental bewilderment; to confound is to overwhelm the mental faculties; to daunt is to subject to a certain degree of fear. Embarrass is a strong word, signifying primarily hamper, hinder, impede. A pupil is confused by a perplexing question, a general confounded by overwhelming defeat. A hostess is discomposed by the tardiness of guests, a speaker disconcerted by a failure of memory. The criminal who is not abashed at detection may be daunted by the officer's weapon. Sudden joy may bewilder, but will not abash. The true worshiper is humbled rather than abashed before God. The parent is mortified by the child's rudeness, the child abashed at the parent's reproof. The embarrassed speaker finds it difficult to proceed. The mob is overawed by the military, the hypocrite shamed by exposure. "A man whom no denial, no scorn could abash." FIELDING Amelia bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 300. [n. & s. 1871.]

To mortify a person is to bring upon him a painful sense of humiliation, whether because of his own or another's fault or failure. See EMBARRASS. — Ant.: animate, buoy, cheer, embolden, encourage, inspirit, rally, uphold. — Prep.: abashed at discovery; abashed before the king; abashed in the presence of superior goodness or wisdom.

— a-bash'ed-ly, adv. In an abashed manner; confusedly. — a-bash'less, a. Not abashed; shameless. — a-bash'ment, n. Confusion, as from shame.

a-ba'si-a, 1 a-bē'si-a or -zi-a; 2 a-bā'zhi-a or -zi-a, n. Pathol. Inability to coordinate the action of the muscles in walking. [*c.* Gr. a-priv. + basis, rhythmic movement.] — a-ba'sic, a. Affected by abasia.

A-ba'si-a, 1 a-bē'si-a; 2 a-bā'si-a, n. A circle or district in Kuban, southern Russia.

Ab'a-si'tis, 1 ab'a-si'tis; 2 ab'a-si'tis, n. [Gr.] A district of ancient Phrygia.

a-bask, 1 a-bask; 2 a-bask, adv. & a. In a basking state;



WINGS ABASED.

abate (F. abatre), < d (< L. ad, to, + batre, < LL. bato, < L. batus, beat). — a-bat'a-bie (e, a.

Syn.: decline, decrease, diminish, ebb, lessen, lower, mitigate, moderate, reduce, subside. The storm, the fever, the pain abates. Interceding desires, intense anger abated, population decreased, taxes reduced. We abate a nuisance, terminate a controversy, suppress a rebellion. See ALLEVIATE. — Ant.: aggravate, amplify, continue, develop, enhance, enlarge, extend, foment, increase, magnify, rage, raise, revive. — Prep.: abate in fury; abated by law.

a-bate', 1 a-bēt; 2 a-bāt, n. [A-BAT'ED; A-BAT'ING.] Law. To intrude or thrust oneself unlawfully into a freehold after the death of the last possessor and before the heir or devisee takes possession. [*c.* OF. enbater, < en (< L. in, + batre; see ABATE.)] — a-bat'tam-ent, n. The ouster or dispossession of the heir.

a-bat'te, 1 a-bāt'te; 2 a-bāt'te, n. [TA.] 1. -ti; 2. -tis, pl. [It.] R. C. Ch. Abbot. See ABB. — ab-bat'te.

a-bate'ment, 1 a-bēt'ment or -ment; 2 a-bāt'ment, n. 1. The act or process of abating, or the state of being abated; decrease; amount of reduction. 2. Law. See ABATE, v. 1, 2. 3. Her. A mark of dishonor across a coat of arms. [OF., < abatre; see ABATE, v. r.] a-bate'ry.

— plea in abatement (Law), a plea in defense alleging defect in the form of the action or proceeding, or because of the death or incompetency of a party.

a-bate'ment, n. Law. The action of abating in a heritage; intrusion; usurpation. See ABATE, v.

a-bat'er, 1 a-bēt'er; 2 a-bāt'er, n. One who or that which abates.

ab'a-tis, 1 ab'a-tis; 2 ab'a-tis, n. [F.] Mtl. An obstruction formed, as of felled trees, with the trunks embedded in or laid on the ground, the smaller branches removed, and the sharpened ends of the larger branches pointed in the direction from which the attack is expected.

The breastworks were full eight feet in height, . . . sheltered by a deep abatis. LOSSING Washington vol. i, p. 265. [v. 1860.]

ab'a-tised, a. Having an abatis.

a'bat'jour, 1 a-ba'jour; 2 a-bā'jour, n. [F.] A detector of light.

Specific: (1) A contrivance, as a skylight, used to throw light downward. (2) A sloping cover, as for a window, opening upward to prevent inmates from seeing what is below.

ab'a-ton, 1 ab'a-ton; 2 ab'a-ton, n. A secret shrine in an ancient temple. [*c.* Gr. abaton, < a-priv. + batnō, go.]

ā bā'tons' rom'pus, 1 a bā'tōn; 2 ā bā'tōn, n. A Form of Abatis.

ron'pū; 2 ā bā'tōn'ron'pū. [F.] Literally, with broken sticks; hence, in a fitful manner.

a-ba'tor, 1 a-bē'tor; 2 a-bāt'tor, n. Law. 1. One who removes a nuisance. See ABATE, v. 1, 2. 2. One who unlawfully seizes an inheritance before the rightful heir. See ABATE, v. 3. The agent or cause in effecting an abatement. See ABATEMENT, n.; ABATEMENT, n.

Ab'a-tos, 1 ab'a-tos; 2 ab'a-tos, n. [Gr.] A sacred Egyptian island in the Nile near Philae.

a'bat'sons, 1 a-ba'tsōn; 2 a-bā'tsōn, n. [F.] A contrivance designed to make sound-vibrations descend.

ab'at-tis, n. Same as ABATIS. — ab'at-tised, a.

a'bat'toir, 1 a-bat'toir; 2 a-bāt'toir, n. [F.] A building for the slaughter of cattle, etc.

a bat-tu'ta, 1 a bat-tu'ta; 2 ā bat-tu'ta. [It.] Mus. With the beat: used in tempo a battuta, a direction to resume the regular time.

ab'a-ture, 1 ab'a-chur or -tū; 2 ab'a-chur or -tū, n. The trail of a beast of the chase in the underbrush. [*c.* F. abature, < abatre; see ABATE, v. r.]

a'bat'vent, 1 a-ba'tvān; 2 ā bā'tvān, n. [F.] A device to break the force or prevent the admission of wind, as a louver-window or chimney-cowl.

a'bat'volx, 1 a-ba'tvōl; 2 ā bā'tvōl, n. [F.] A sounding-board.

A-ba'U' Tor'na, 1 a-bō'ū' tō'na; 2 ā-bō'ū' tō'na, n. A county in Hungary; 1,117 sq. m.

A'bau'zit, 1 a-bō'zī; 2 ā-bō'zī, n. Firmin (1679-1767). A French philosopher.

ab-aw'e, vt. To astonish; abash.

ab-ax'i-al, 1 ab-aks'i-al; 2 ab-aks'i-al, a. Biol. Situated off the axis or central line. [*c.* AB + AXIAL.] ab-ax'ilef.

a-bay't, n. The baying of a dog. — at abay't, at bay.

a-ba'yeh, 1 a-bā'yeh; 2 ā-bā'yeh, n. A one-piece woollen cloak worn by fellahs and Bedouins; also, the cloth from which it is made. FARRAR Life of Christ vol. i, ch. 22, p. 312. [n. p. d. 1874.]

abb, 1 ab; 2 āb, n. 1. Warp-yarn.

2. The inferior part of the edges and skirts of a fleece. [*c.* AS. āb, dweb, < dwefan, weave, < ā- (intens.) + wefan, weave.] — abb'wool, n. Wool suitable for warp-yarn: the eighth quality, between livery and seconds.

Abb., abbr. Abbess; abbey; abbot.

ab'ba, 1 ab's; 2 āb's, n. Father: (1) an invocation of God, expressing filial affection (Mark xiv, 36); (2) the title of bishops, patriarchs, and heads of monasteries, in some Eastern churches; (3) the title of many Missianic teachers.

Sweeter than . . . father "mother" shall be found The Abba on thy tongue.

E. B. BROWNING Song against Singing st. 6. [*c.* Gr. abba, < Syr. abba, father.]

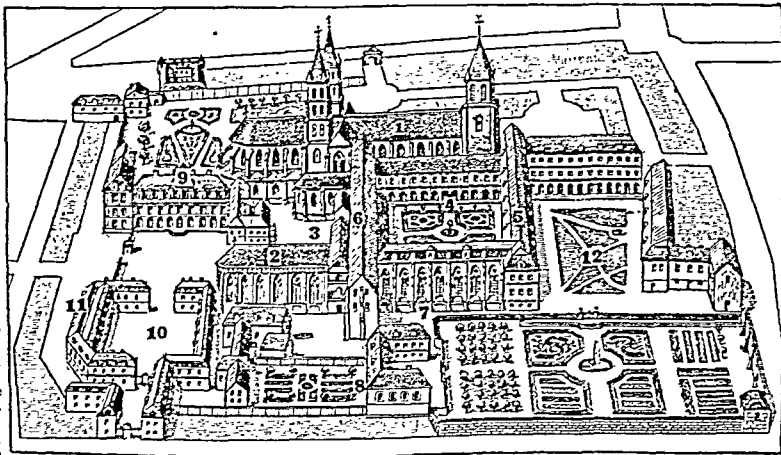
ab-bac'hit'a-to, 1 ab-bā'khi-tā-to; 2 ā-bā'khi-tā-to, adv. [It.] Mus. With mournful expression.

ab-bac'h-nate, etc. See ABACINATE, etc.

ab'ba-co'mes, 1 ab'a-bō'miz; 2 ā-bā-co'mēs, n. [COM'ITES, 1-kom'tes; 2-com'l-tēs, pl.] [LL.] A lay abbot.

ab'ba-cy, 1 ab'a-si; 2 ā-bā-sy, n. [CIES, 1-siz; 2-cis, pl.] The jurisdiction, dignity, or term of office of an abbot. [*c.* LL. abbatia; see ABBEY.]

Ab'ba-do'na, 1 ab'a-dō'na; 2 ā-bā-dō'na, n. In Klopstock's Messiah, a fallen angel who regrets his share in the rebellion of Satan, and reproves him for his blasphemy.



Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Paris (as it stood before the French Revolution).

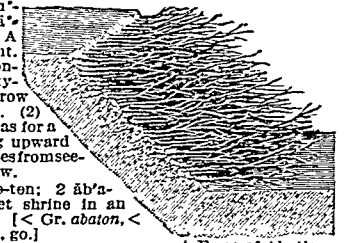
1. Church. 2. Lady Chapel. 3. Little Cloister. 4. Great Cloister. 5. Library. 6. Dormitory. 7. Refectory. 8. Hospital and garden. 9. Abbot's lodgings and garden. 10. Lodgings of the officials. 11. Enclosure. 12. Quadrangle.

a-bate', 1 a-bēt; 2 a-bāt, v. [A-BAT'ED; A-BAT'ING.] I. t. 1. To diminish in quantity, value, force, or intensity; deduct from; as, to abate the force of an objection; to abate one's ardor.

Nothing to add, and nothing to abate. POPE Essay on Man ep. i, l. 184.

2. Law. (1) To do away with; destroy; as, to abate a nuisance. (2) To annul, as a writ. (3) To suspend (proceedings in a suit) for lack of proper parties capable of proceeding therein. (4) To reduce on account of a deficiency of assets, as the amount of a legacy. (5) To remit all or part of, as a tax. 3. Metal-working. To lower the temper of. 4. To soak (hides) in a weak alkaline solution; bate. 5. To cut away, as stone, from a figure so as to leave it in relief. 6. To cast down; overthrow. 7. To blunt.

II. f. 1. To decrease in value, intensity, or quantity; as, the noise abates. 2. Law. To become void; be defeated; fail. 3. To bring both hind feet to the ground at the same time in curvetting; said of a horse. BAILEY Dict. 4. Falconry. To beat the wings; bate. [*c.* OF.



Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Paris (as it stood before the French Revolution).

1. Church. 2. Lady Chapel. 3. Little Cloister. 4. Great Cloister. 5. Library. 6. Dormitory. 7. Refectory. 8. Hospital and garden. 9. Abbot's lodgings and garden. 10. Lodgings of the officials. 11. Enclosure. 12. Quadrangle.

a-bate', 1 a-bēt; 2 a-bāt, v. [A-BAT'ED; A-BAT'ING.] I. t. 1. To diminish in quantity, value, force, or intensity; deduct from; as, to abate the force of an objection; to abate one's ardor.

Nothing to add, and nothing to abate. POPE Essay on Man ep. i, l. 184.

2. Law. (1) To do away with; destroy; as, to abate a nuisance. (2) To annul, as a writ. (3) To suspend (proceedings in a suit) for lack of proper parties capable of proceeding therein. (4) To reduce on account of a deficiency of assets, as the amount of a legacy. (5) To remit all or part of, as a tax. 3. Metal-working. To lower the temper of. 4. To soak (hides) in a weak alkaline solution; bate. 5. To cut away, as stone, from a figure so as to leave it in relief. 6. To cast down; overthrow. 7. To blunt.

II. f. 1. To decrease in value, intensity, or quantity; as, the noise abates. 2. Law. To become void; be defeated; fail. 3. To bring both hind feet to the ground at the same time in curvetting; said of a horse. BAILEY Dict. 4. Falconry. To beat the wings; bate. [*c.* OF.

ab'ba, 1 ab's; 2 āb's, n. Father: (1) an invocation of God, expressing filial affection (Mark xiv, 36); (2) the title of bishops, patriarchs, and heads of monasteries, in some Eastern churches; (3) the title of many Missianic teachers.

Sweeter than . . . father "mother" shall be found The Abba on thy tongue.

E. B. BROWNING Song against Singing st. 6. [*c.* Gr. abba, < Syr. abba, father.]

ab-bac'hit'a-to, 1 ab-bā'khi-tā-to; 2 ā-bā'khi-tā-to, adv. [It.] Mus. With mournful expression.

ab-bac'h-nate, etc. See ABACINATE, etc.

ab'ba-co'mes, 1 ab'a-bō'miz; 2 ā-bā-co'mēs, n. [COM'ITES, 1-kom'tes; 2-com'l-tēs, pl.] [LL.] A lay abbot.

ab'ba-cy, 1 ab'a-si; 2 ā-bā-sy, n. [CIES, 1-siz; 2-cis, pl.] The jurisdiction, dignity, or term of office of an abbot. [*c.* LL. abbatia; see ABBEY.]

Ab'ba-do'na, 1 ab'a-dō'na; 2 ā-bā-dō'na, n. In Klopstock's Messiah, a fallen angel who regrets his share in the rebellion of Satan, and reproves him for his blasphemy.

† **L. abbreviatio** (n-), **< abbrevio**; see **ABBREVIATE**, v. **SYN.**: **abridgment**, **contraction**. An **abbreviation** is a shortening by any method; a **contraction** is a reduction of size by the drawing together of the parts. A **contraction** of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an **abbreviation** may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a **contraction** is an **abbreviation**, but an **abbreviation** is not necessarily a **contraction**; *rec'd* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are **contractions**; they are also **abbreviations**; *Am.* for American is an **abbreviation**, but not a **contraction**. **SYN.** **abridgment** and **contraction** are used of words and phrases; **abridgment** of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. See **ABRIDGMENT**.

i. Bill of lading.  
 i. [Bals., pl.] Bale, barrel.  
 i. [Bldg., nouns, pl.] Building.  
 i. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.  
 i. M. *Beate Memoriam* (of blessed memory), *bene merenti* (to the well-deserving), British Museum.  
 i. Battalion. [bought].  
 i. Bot. Botanical, botanist, botany.  
 i. O. U. British Ornithologists' Union.  
 i. P. British Public.  
 i. P. Bill of parcels, bills payable, *bonum publicum* (the public good).  
 i. P. [Bapt., bp., bnd.] Birthplace.  
 i. P. O. E. [Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks].  
 i. q. *Bene quiescat* (may he [or she] repose well).  
 i. r. Breton, British, bromin.  
 i. r. Brig, brother.  
 i. r. Am. British America.  
 i. r. Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.  
 i. rec. Bills receivable.  
 i. rev. Brevet, breveted.  
 i. r. Brig. Brigade, brigadier.  
 i. Brit. Britain, Britanna, British.  
 i. Brit. Mus. British Museum.  
 i. i. [Bnls., pl.] Barrel.  
 i. ro. [Bros., pl.] Brother.  
 i. ryl. Bryology.  
 i. s. Bill of sale.  
 i. S.S.L. Botanical Society, London.  
 i. r. Baronet.  
 i. i. bus. Bushel, bushels.  
 i. i. lld. Building.  
 i. lld. Bulletin.  
 i. i. l. Bushel, bushels.  
 i. l. t. *Butyrum* (butter).  
 i. V. *Beata Virgo* (Blessed Virgin), *bene reale* (farewell).  
 i. W. T. A. British Women's Temperance Association.  
 i. [Bxas., pl.] Box.

C

Carbon, Catholic, Centigrade, Companion, Congress, Conservative.  
 i. Cent, centimeter, centum, century, chapter, circa, century, circum (about), (*Naut. log-book*) cloudy, cubile.  
 i. Calcium.  
 i. Cares, cantare, circa (about).  
 i. See circ. PAR.  
 i. i. Calendar, California.  
 i. Calif. California (official).  
 i. n. Canada. — cau. canon, canto, cantoris. [bridge].  
 i. i. cantab. *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cambridge), *Cantuaru* (Canterbury), *Cantuarvensis* (of Canterbury).  
 i. i. Captat (let him [or her] take).  
 i. i. cap. cap. cap. letter [CAPS., pl.].  
 i. i. capitulum (head, section), *caput* (chapter).



H. S. E. *Hic sepultus or situs est* (here is buried or laid). [ness.]  
H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene High-  
H. S. S. *Historia Societatis Socius*  
(Fellow of the Historical Society).  
h. t. *Hoc titulo* (in [or under] this  
title).  
ht. height.  
Hun., Hung. Hungarian, Hungary.  
hyd., hydraul. Hydraulics.  
hyd., hydros. Hydrostatics.  
H. Y. M. A. Hebrew Young Men's  
Association.  
hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I

I. Idaho, *Imperator* (Emperor), *Imperatritz* (Empress), Iodina, Island.  
See also under J.  
I. Immortals (undying), intransitive.  
See also under J.  
Ia. Iowa.  
ib., ibid. *Ibidem* (in the same place).  
I. C., I. X. *Iesus Christus* (Jesus  
Christ).  
Ice., Iceel. Iceland, Icelandic.  
ich., icht. Ichthyology.  
id. *Idem* (the same).  
Ida. Idaho.  
I. e. *Id est* (that is).  
I. H. N. In His Name (motto of the  
Order of King's Daughters and  
Sons).  
IHS. A monogram signifying Jesus  
Christ; erroneously regarded as  
abbreviations of *Iesus Hominum*  
*Salvator* (Jesus Savior of Men), *In*  
*hac* [Crucis] *salus* (in this [Cross]  
safety); really Greek IHΣ (for  
IHΣΟΥΣ, *Iesus, Jesus*).  
Ill., Ills. (official), Illinois.  
Imp. *Imperator* (emperor), *Impera-*  
*tritz* (empress), *impertum* (emprise).  
imp. Impertive, imperfect (tense),  
imperial, *imprimatur* (let it be  
printed).  
Imprx. *Imperatritz* (empress).  
In. Indium.  
In. [ins., pl.] Inch.  
inc., incorp. Incorporated.  
incog. Incognito.  
I. N. O. *In Nomine Dei* (in the Name  
of God). [Index.]  
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana (official).  
ind., indic. Indicative. [ists.]  
Ind. Meth. Independent Method.  
Ind. T. Indian Territory (official).  
Inf. Infantry, infinitive.  
in f. *In fine* (at the end).  
Infus. *Infusus* (an infusion).  
in lim. *In limine* (on the threshold).  
in loc. cit. *In loco citato* (in the place  
cited). [ning.]  
In pr. *In principio* (in the begin-  
I. N. R. I. *Iesus* [Jesus] *Nazareus*  
*Rex Iudæorum* [Judæorum] (Jesus  
of Nazareth, King of the Jews).  
Ins. Inspector, Insurance.  
Inscr. Inscriptions.  
Inst. Instant, institute, Institution.  
Instr. Instrument, instrumental.  
Insur. Insurance.  
Int. Interest, Interjection.  
Intens. Intensive.  
Interj. Interjection.  
Internat. International. [tive.]  
Interrog. Interrogation, Interroga-  
intr., intrans. Intransitive.  
in trans. *In transitu* (in course of  
transit).  
Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.  
Intro., Introd. Introduction.  
Inv. Invented, inventor, invoice.  
Iv. Iowa.  
I. O. Independent Order of  
Foresters.  
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of  
Good Templars.  
Ion. Ionic.  
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of  
Odd Fellows.  
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red  
Men. [the Sons of Malta.]  
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of  
I O U, I owe you. See in vocab.  
I. q. *Idem quod* (the same as).  
Ir. Ireland, Iridium, Irish.  
Iran. Iranian, Iranic. [hood.]  
I. R. B. Irish Republican Brother-  
[neuse Office.]  
I. R. O. Inland (or Internal) Rev-  
treg. Irregular, irregularly.  
Is., Isa. Isalah.  
Isl. [ISLS., pl.] Island.  
I. S. M. *Iesus* [Jesus] *Salvator Mundi*  
(Jesus Savior of the World).  
I. S. O. Imperial Service Order.  
It., Ital. Italian, Italie, Italy.  
I. T. U. International Typographical  
Union.

J

J. Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter.  
Justice, JJ., pl., *judez* (judge).  
J. Judge Advocate.  
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.  
Jan. January.  
J. C. Jesus Christ, Julius Cæsar.  
Jer. Jeremiah.  
J. H. S. See I. H. S.  
JJ. Justices.  
Jn. Junction.  
Jo. Joel.  
Josh. Joshua.  
J. P. Justice of the Peace.  
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.  
jr., jun., Junr. Junior.  
Judg. Judges.  
Jun., Junr. Junior.  
Junc. Junction.  
Jus., Just. Justice.



<b>R. F. D.</b> Rural free delivery [U. S.]. <b>R. G. S.</b> Royal Geographical Society. <b>R. H.</b> Royal Highness. <b>R. H.</b> Right hand. <b>Rh.</b> Rhodium. <b>R. H. A.</b> Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Horse Artillery. <b>R. H. G.</b> Royal Horse Guards. <b>R. H. S.</b> Royal Historical Society, Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Humane Society. <b>R. I.</b> Rhode Island (official). <b>R. I. A.</b> Royal Irish Academy. <b>R. I. B. A.</b> Royal Institution of British Architects. [Society]. <b>R. I. H. S.</b> Rhode Island Historical. <b>R. I. P.</b> Requiescat in pace (may be (or she) rest in peace). <b>rit.</b> ritard. Ritardando. <b>riten.</b> Ritenuto. <b>R. M.</b> Resident Magistrate, Royal Mail, Royal Marines. <b>rm.</b> Ream. <b>R. M. A.</b> Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Military Academy (Woolwich, Eng.). [Infantry]. <b>R. M. L.</b> Royal Marine Light. <b>R. M. S.</b> Royal Mail Service. <b>R. N.</b> Royal Navy. [Volunteers]. <b>R. N. A. V.</b> Royal Naval Artillery. <b>R. N. E.</b> Royal Naval Reserve. <b>R. O.</b> Receiving Office. <b>ro.</b> Road. <b>Rom.</b> Roman, Romance, Romans. <b>Rom. Cath.</b> Roman Catholic. <b>Roum.</b> Roumanian. <b>R. P.</b> Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor. <b>Rp.</b> Respublica (Republic). [copal]. <b>R. P. E.</b> Reformed Protestant Episcopate. Report. <b>R. R.</b> Railroad. <b>R. S.</b> Recording Secretary, Revised Statutes. — r. s. Right side. — rs. Rupees. <b>R. S. A.</b> Royal Scottish Academy, Society of Antiquaries. <b>R. S. (D., E., or L.)</b> Royal Society of Dublin, Edinburgh, or London. <b>R. S. N. A.</b> Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. <b>R. S. O. (Eng. Postal Service.)</b> Railway Station office or suboffice. <b>R. S. P. C. A.</b> Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. <b>R. S. S.</b> Regia Societas Socius (Fellow of the Royal Society). <b>R. S. V. P.</b> Répondez, s'il vous plaît (answer, if you please). <b>Rt. Hon.</b> Right Honorable. <b>Rt. Rev.</b> Right Reverend. <b>R. T. S.</b> Religious Tract Society. <b>Rt. Wpful.</b> Right Worshipful. <b>Rt. Wpful.</b> Right Worshipful. <b>R. U. E.</b> Right upper entrance. <b>Rus., Russ.</b> Russia, Russian. <b>R. V.</b> Revised Version (of the Bible). <b>R. W.</b> Railway, Right Worshipful, Right Worthy. <b>Rw.</b> Railway. <b>Ry.</b> Railway.	<b>Scav.</b> Scavenger. <b>Scot.</b> Scotch, Scotland, Scottish. <b>scr.</b> Scruple. <b>Script.</b> Scriptural, Scripture. <b>sculp., sculpt.</b> Sculptist (engraved it), sculptor, sculptural, sculpture. <b>S. D.</b> Salutem dicit (sends greeting), Senior Deacon. <b>s. d.</b> Sine die (without day). <b>S. Dak.</b> South Dakota (official). <b>S. D. U. K.</b> Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. <b>Se.</b> Selenium. <b>Sec.</b> Secretary. <b>sec.</b> Secant, second, section. — sect. Section. <b>Sem.</b> Seminary, Semitic. <b>Sen.</b> Senate, Senator. <b>sen., senr.</b> Senator. <b>Sen. Doc.</b> Senate Document. <b>Sep., Sept.</b> September, Septuagint. <b>Seq., Sequentes, sequentia</b> (the following). <b>seqq., sqq.</b> Sequentibus (in the following places). <b>Ser.</b> Scriban. [Scrib.]. <b>Ser., Serjt.</b> Sergeant. — Serj., Serv. Servant, Servian, Servus. <b>sess.</b> Session. <b>sfr.</b> Szorlando. <b>s. g.</b> Specific gravity. <b>sh.</b> Shilling. <b>Shak., Shaks.</b> Shakespeare. <b>S. H. S.</b> Societas Historiz Socius (Fellow of the Historical Society). <b>s. h. v.</b> Sub hac verbo or voce (under this word). <b>S. I.</b> Staten Island. <b>Sl.</b> Silecium, silicoon. <b>Sib.</b> Siberia, Siberian. <b>Sic.</b> Sicilian, Sicily. <b>Sim.</b> Simeon. <b>sin.</b> Sine. <b>slb., slng.</b> Singular. <b>S. J.</b> Society of Jesus. <b>S. J. C.</b> Supreme Judicial Court. <b>Skr., Skt.</b> Sanskrit. [Law]. <b>S. L.</b> Sergeant at Law, Solicitor at S. L., S. Lat. South latitude. <b>Slav.</b> Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic. <b>slid.</b> Sailed. [lawful issue]. <b>s. l. p.</b> Sine legitima prole (without son). <b>sm.</b> Samaritan. <b>sm. c.</b> Small capitals. <b>S. M. E.</b> Sancta Mater Ecclesia (Holy Mother Church). [Hon]. <b>Smith.</b> Inst. Smithsonian Institution. <b>S. M. Lond. Soc.</b> Societas Medica Londinensis Socius (Fellow of the London Medical Society). <b>S. M. M.</b> Sancta Mater Maria (Holy Mother Mary). [male issue]. <b>s. m. p.</b> Sine mascula prole (without son). <b>S. O.</b> Suboffice. — s. o. Seller's option. <b>So.</b> South. <b>Soc.</b> Society, Socrates. <b>sociol.</b> Sociology. <b>Soc. Isl.</b> Society Islands. <b>S. of Sol.</b> Song of Solomon. <b>S. of T.</b> Sons of Temperance. <b>sop.</b> Soprano. [more]. <b>Soph.</b> Sophist, Sophocles, sopho. <b>S. O. S.</b> (Vireless Code). Suspend other service. <b>Sou.</b> Southern. <b>s. p.</b> Sine prole (without issue). <b>Sp.</b> Spain, Spanish, Spirit. <b>Sp.</b> Spelling. <b>S. P. A. S.</b> Societas Philosophica Americana Socius (Fellow of the American Philosophical Society). <b>S. P. C. A.</b> Society for the Prevention of Crime. <b>S. P. C. A. Society</b> for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. <b>S. P. C. C.</b> Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. <b>S. P. C. K.</b> Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. <b>spec.</b> Special, specially. <b>spec., specif.</b> Specific, specifically. <b>S. F. G.</b> Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. <b>sp. gr.</b> Specific gravity. <b>spong.</b> Spongology. <b>S. P. Q. R.</b> Senatus Populusque Romanus (The Roman Senate and People). <b>S. P. R. L.</b> Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning. <b>s. p. s.</b> Sine prole superstite (without surviving issue). <b>spt.</b> Seaport. <b>Sq.</b> Sequens, sequentes (the following). <b>sqare.</b> — sq. ft., sq. in., etc. Square foot (or feet), square inch, etc. <b>sqq.</b> Sequentibus. See Seqq. <b>Sr.</b> Senior, sir, strontium. <b>S. R. I.</b> Sacrum Romanum Imperium (Holy Roman Empire).	<b>S. R. S.</b> Societas Regiz Socius (Fellow of the Royal Society). <b>S. S.</b> Sabbath-school, simplified spelling, Sunday-school. <b>s. s.</b> Screw steamer, steamship. <b>Ss.</b> Saluts. <b>S. S. B.</b> Simplified Spelling Board. <b>SS. D.</b> Sanctissimus Dominus (Most Holy Lord (the Pope)). <b>s. t.</b> Senza tempo (without marked time), short ton. <b>St.</b> Saint, strait, street. <b>st.</b> Stanza, stet, stone, strophe. <b>Ste.</b> Satire (term. of saint). <b>ster., stg.</b> Sterling. <b>str.</b> Steamer. <b>Su., Sun., Sund.</b> Sunday. <b>subst.</b> Substantive, substitute. <b>suff., suff.</b> Suffix. <b>Su., Goth.</b> Sulo-Gothic. <b>Suit.</b> Suit. <b>Sup. Ct.</b> Superior Court, Supreme Court. <b>super.</b> Superior, superlative. <b>superl.</b> Superlative. <b>Supp.</b> Supplement. <b>Supr.</b> Supreme. <b>Supr.</b> Superintendent. [surgical]. <b>Surg.</b> Surgeon. — surg. Surgery. <b>Surv.</b> Surveying, surveyor. <b>S. V.</b> Sancta Virgo (Holy Virgin). <b>Sanctus Vesta</b> (Your Holiness). <b>Sons of Veterans.</b> [word]. <b>s. v.</b> Sub verbo or voce (under the S. V. Senior Warden, southwest, southwestern). <b>Sw.</b> Sweden, Swedish. <b>Swab.</b> Swabia, Swabian. <b>Swit., Switz.</b> Switzerland. <b>syn.</b> Synonym, synonymous. <b>Syr.</b> Syria, Syriac, Syriac. — syr. Syriac. <b>T.</b> Territory, Testament, Tuesday. <b>t. Tempore</b> (in the time of). [Naut. log-book] thunder, ton, town, township, transitive, tun, tutt (all together). <b>Ta.</b> Tantalum. [hood]. <b>T. A. B.</b> Total Abstinence Brotherhood. <b>tal. qual.</b> Talis qualis (of average quality). <b>Tam.</b> Tamil. <b>tan.</b> Tangent. <b>tart.</b> Tartaric. <b>Tb.</b> Terbulum, Tiberius. <b>tc.</b> [res., pl.] Tierce. <b>T. C.</b> Topographical Engineers. <b>tel.</b> Telemeter. <b>tech.</b> Technical, technology. <b>technol.</b> Technology. <b>tel., teleg.</b> Telegram, telegraph, telegraphic. <b>temp.</b> Tempore (in the time of). <b>ten.</b> Tenor. <b>Tenn.</b> Tennessee (official). <b>Ter., Terr.</b> Territory. <b>terat., teratol.</b> Teratology. <b>term.</b> Termination. <b>Test.</b> Testament. <b>Teut.</b> Teuton, Teutonic. [text]. <b>Tex.</b> Texan, Texas (official). <b>Text. Rec.</b> Textus receptus (received text). <b>tf.</b> Till forbidden. <b>t. g.</b> Type genus. <b>Th.</b> Thorium, Thursday. <b>theat.</b> Theatrical. [ology]. <b>theol.</b> Theologian, theological, theol. Theorem. <b>theos.</b> Theosophy. <b>therap.</b> Therapeutic, therapeutics. <b>Thess.</b> Thessalonians. <b>thir.</b> Thaler. <b>Thu., Thur., Thurs.</b> Thursday. <b>T. H. W. M.</b> Trinity high-water mark. <b>T. I., Th. III.</b> Thrice illustrious. <b>Ti.</b> Tiberius, Titianum. <b>t. i. d.</b> Ter in die (three times a day). <b>Tim.</b> Timothy. <b>tnct.</b> Tinctor. <b>tit.</b> Titus. — tit. Title. <b>Tl.</b> Thallium. <b>T. O.</b> Turn over. <b>Tob.</b> Tobit. <b>tonn.</b> Tonnage. <b>topog.</b> Topographical, topography. <b>tox., toxicol.</b> Toxicology. <b>tp.</b> Township. <b>Tr.</b> Transactions, translator, treasurer, transitive, translated, translation, transposition, tragic. <b>Trans.</b> Transactions, translator, transportation. [lation]. <b>trans.</b> Transitive, translated, transposition, transferred. <b>Trb.</b> Tribunus (tribune).	<b>tres.</b> Tierces. <b>Treas.</b> Treasurer, treasury. <b>trig., trigon.</b> Trigonometrical, trigonometry. <b>Trin.</b> Trinity. <b>trit.</b> Triturate. [suboffice]. <b>T. S. O. (Eng. Postal Service.)</b> Town. <b>T. T. L.</b> To take leave. [day]. <b>Tu.</b> Thullum. — Tu., Tues. Tuesday. <b>Tul., Tvl.</b> Tullius, Tullus. <b>Tur., Turk.</b> Turkey, Turkish. <b>twp.</b> Township. <b>typ., typo., typog.</b> Typographer, typographic, typographical, typography. <b>U.</b> Uranium, (Math.) versor. <b>u.</b> (Naut. log-book) Ugly threatening weather, you (in 10 U). <b>U. B.</b> United Brethren. [pany]. <b>U. C.</b> Upper Canada. <b>U. E. I. C.</b> United East India Company. <b>U. K.</b> United Kingdom. <b>U. K. A.</b> United Kingdom-at-arms. <b>United Kingdom Alliance.</b> <b>ult., ulto.</b> Ultimo (last [month]). <b>unm., unnn.</b> Unmarried. <b>ung.</b> Unguentum (ointment). <b>Unit.</b> Unitarian. <b>Univ.</b> Universalist, University. <b>univ.</b> Universal. <b>U. P.</b> United Presbyterian. <b>up.</b> Upper. [Church]. <b>U. P. C.</b> United Presbyterian U. S. Uncle Sam, United States. <b>u. s.</b> Same as ut sup. <b>U. S. A.</b> United States Army, United States of America. [Circuit Court]. <b>U. S. C. C. or Ct.</b> United States District Court. <b>U. S. D. or Dist. C. or Ct.</b> United States District Court. <b>U. S. L.</b> United States Legation. <b>U. S. M.</b> United States Mail, United States Marines. [Academy]. <b>U. S. M. A.</b> United States Military Academy. <b>U. S. N.</b> United States Navy. <b>U. S. N. A.</b> United States Naval Academy. <b>U. S. P.</b> U. S. Pharm. United States Pharmacopoeia. <b>U. S. S.</b> United States Senate, United States Ship, United States Steamer. [Supreme Court]. <b>U. S. S. C. or Ct.</b> United States Signal Service. <b>U. S. S. S.</b> United States Steamship. <b>U. S. V.</b> United States Volunteers. <b>ut dict.</b> Ut dictum (as directed). <b>ut sup.</b> Ut supra (as above). <b>ux.</b> Uxor (wife). <b>V.</b> Vanadium, vector, venerable, vice, Victoria, violin, volunteers. <b>v.</b> Verb, verse, versus (against), ride (see), village, vocative, volume. <b>V. A.</b> Vice-admiral, [Order of Victoria] and Albert. <b>v. a.</b> Verb active, verbal adjective, viti annos (lived [so many] years). <b>Va.</b> Virginia (official). <b>va.</b> Viola. <b>val.</b> Value. <b>var.</b> Variant, variety. [Ing]. <b>var. lect.</b> Varial lectio (varying reading). <b>Vat.</b> Vatican. <b>v. aux.</b> Verb auxiliary. <b>vb.</b> Verb. <b>vb. a.</b> Verbal adjective. <b>vb. n.</b> Verbal noun. <b>v. c.</b> Vice-chairman, vice-chancellor, Victoria Cross. <b>v. def.</b> Verb defective. <b>v. dep.</b> Verb deponent. <b>Ven.</b> Venerable. <b>Venet.</b> Venetian. <b>Venez.</b> Venezuela. <b>ver.</b> Verse. <b>Verm.</b> Vermont. <b>Vert.</b> Vertebrate, vertebrate. <b>vet., veter.</b> Veterinary. <b>Vet. Surg.</b> Veterinary surgeon. <b>V. G.</b> Vicar-general, vice-grand. <b>v. g.</b> Verbi gratia (for example). <b>v. i.</b> Verb intransitive. <b>Vic. Ap.</b> Vicar Apostolic. <b>Vice Pres.</b> Vice-President. <b>Vice Gen.</b> Vicar-general. <b>vid.</b> Vide (see). <b>vill.</b> Village. <b>v. imp.</b> Verb Impersonal. <b>v. irr.</b> Verb Irregular. <b>vls., vlsc., vlscit.</b> Viscount. [vocal]. <b>viz.</b> Videlicet (to wit, namely). See v. n. <b>v. n.</b> Verb neuter.	<b>vocab.</b> Vocabulary. <b>vol.</b> [vols., pl.] Volume, volunteer. <b>volc.</b> Volcano. <b>V. P.</b> Vice-President. <b>V. R.</b> Very Reverend, Victoria Regina (Queen Victoria). — v. r. Verb reflexive. <b>V. Rev.</b> Very Reverend. <b>V. S.</b> Veterinary surgeon. <b>v. s.</b> Volle subito (turn over quickly). <b>vs.</b> Versus. <b>v. t.</b> Verb transitive. <b>Vt.</b> Vermont (official). <b>Vul., vulg.</b> Vulgate, vulgarly. <b>vul., vulg.</b> Vulgar, vulgarly. <b>VV.</b> Violins. [Ings]. <b>vv. ll.</b> Vartiz lectiones (various readings). <b>v. y.</b> Various years. <b>W.</b> Warden, Wednesday, Welsh, West, Western, William, wolfram, Workshop. <b>W. Week.</b> (Naut. log-book) wet dew, wife. <b>W. A.</b> West Africa, West Australia. <b>Wall.</b> Wallach. <b>Wallach.</b> Wallachian. <b>Wash.</b> Washington. (State: official). <b>W. B. M.</b> Women's Board of Missions. <b>W. B. M. I.</b> Women's Board of Missions of the Interior. <b>W. C.</b> Wesleyan Chapel, Western Central (London Postal District). <b>w. c.</b> Water-closet, without charge. <b>W. C. A.</b> Women's Christian Association. [Temperance Union]. <b>W. C. T. U.</b> Woman's Christian Union, Wed. Wednesday. <b>Westm.</b> Westminster. <b>w. f., wf.</b> Wrong font. <b>W. G.</b> Worthy Germanic. <b>Whf.</b> Wharf. [Isionary Association]. <b>W. H. M. A.</b> Women's Home Mission. <b>W. I.</b> West India, West Indies. <b>Wis.</b> Wisconsin, Wise, Wisconsin. <b>Wisd.</b> Wisdom (book of). <b>Wk.</b> Week. <b>W. M.</b> Worshipful Master. [clergy]. <b>W. M. S.</b> Wesleyan Missionary Society. <b>W. P.</b> Worthy Patriarch. <b>Wp.</b> Worship. <b>Wpful.</b> Worshipful. <b>W. R.</b> West Riding. [Signet]. <b>W. S.</b> West Saxon, Writer to the wt. Weight. <b>W. Va.</b> West Virginia (official). <b>Wyo.</b> Wyoming (official). <b>X.</b> [Library cataloging] Xavier. <b>X., Xt.</b> (Gr. form of Ch., Christos.) Christ. Compare CHRISMON, in vocab. <b>xcp.</b> Without coupon. <b>xl., xdr.</b> Without dividend. <b>Xm., Xmas.</b> Christmas. <b>Xn., Xian.</b> Christian. <b>Xnty., Xty.</b> Christianity. <b>Xper., Xr.</b> Christopher. <b>Y.</b> [Corruption of character b.] The. See THORN, n., 7, in vocab. — Yh. The or There. — Ym. Them. — Yn. Then. — Yr. Their. — Ys. This. — Yt. That. <b>y.</b> Yard, Year. <b>y. b., yr. b.</b> Year-Book. <b>Yd.</b> Ytterbium. <b>yd.</b> [yds., pl.] Yard. <b>Y. M. C. A.</b> Young Men's Christian Association. <b>Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.</b> [Union]. <b>Y. M. C. U.</b> Young Men's Christian Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. <b>yr.</b> [yrs., pl.] Year, younger, your. <b>Yt.</b> Yttrium. [lian Association]. <b>Y. W. C. A.</b> Young Women's Christian Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. <b>Z.</b> Zach. Zachary. <b>Zech.</b> Zechariah. <b>Zeph.</b> Zephaniah. <b>Z. G.</b> Zoological Gardens. <b>Zn.</b> Zinc. <b>zoogeog.</b> Zoogeography. <b>zool.</b> Zoology, zoological. <b>zooph.</b> Zoophytology. <b>Zr.</b> Zirconium.
--	---	---	---	---

ab-bre-vi-a-tor, 1 a-brí-vi-é-tor; 2 á-bré-vi-á-tor, n. 1. One who shortens or abbreviates. 2. R. G. Ch. An officer at the Vatican who prepares the papal letters. 3. One of a school of physicians in the 17th century. [LL., < abbrevire; see ABBREVIATE, v.] — ab-bre-vi-a-to-ry, a. Shortening.  
ab-bre-vi-a-ture, n. An epitome; abbreviation.  
ab-broch't, r. To forestall a market. — ab-broch'ment, n. Ab'broch't, 1 ab'broch't; 2 ab'broch't, n. Abigail: a diminutive.  
a-b-c, 1 é-bi-á; 2 á-b-cé, n. 1. The alphabet. 2. A primer: the simplest rudiments or first principles of anything. 3. A acrostic following alphabetical sequence. a b c. — a-b-c book, a child's elementary reader; primer.  
ab-ca-ree, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Same as ABEKARI.  
ab-ce-di-ren, 1 ab'ci-dí-ren; 2 á-b-cé-dí-ren, n. [G.] Mus. 1. A series of exercises in which the pitch-names of the tones are used instead of words. 2. A method of instruction for sight-singing.  
Ab-chá-si-an, a. & n. Same as ABEKSIAN.  
ab-clss, 1 ab'clss; 2 á-b-clss, n. Phytol. Chem. Cytase. [*L. ab-clssus, ab-clssus, cut off.*]  
A. B. C. Powers. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.  
Abd., prefiz. [Ar.] Literally, servant; slave: used in proper names, as Abd-el-Kader.  
abd., abbr. Abdicated.  
Ab'da, 1 ab'da; 2 á-b-da, n. Bth. 1 Kings iv. 6.  
Ab'dal, 1 ab'dal; 2 á-b-dal, n. [Ar.] A Mohammedan devotee; saint; hermit. 2. A substitute.  
Ab'da-la-vi, 1 ab'da-lá-vi; 2 á-b-dá-lá-vi, n. The hairy cucumber (Cucumis chate) of Arabia and Egypt.  
Ab'da-la-vi, 1 ab'da-lá-vi; 2 á-b-dá-lá-vi, n. The hairy cucumber (Cucumis chate) of Arabia and Egypt.  
Ab'da-la-vi, 1 ab'da-lá-vi; 2 á-b-dá-lá-vi, n. The hairy cucumber (Cucumis chate) of Arabia and Egypt.  
1. The father of Mohammed (545-570); born at Mekka.  
2. The founder of the Order of Almoravides.  
Ab'da-lon-i-mus, 1 ab'da-lón-i-mus; 2 á-b-dá-lón-i-mus, n. A king of Sion; cf. 332 B. C.  
Ab'de-el, 1 ab'de-el; 2 á-b-de-el, n. Bth. Jer. xxxvi. 26. [Heb., servant of God.]  
Abd'el-Ka'der or -Ka'dir, 1 abd'el-ká-dér; 2 á-b-dé-ká-dér, n. [Ar.] An Algerian tribal emir (1807-74/1883).  
Abd'el-Krim, 1 krim; 2 krim, n. [Ar.] A Rifian leader of a Berber tribe of Morocco against Spain and France, 1923. Surrendered to French; exiled to Reunion, 1926.  
Abd'el-Wa'hab, 1 abd'el-wá-hab; 2 á-b-dé-wá-hab, n. [Doual]. An Arab (1691-1787), founder of the Wahabites. (Houn).  
Ab-dem'e-lech, 1 ab-dem'e-lech; 2 á-b-dém'e-lech, n. Bth. Ab'de-món, 1 ab'di-món; 2 á-b-dé-món, n. A Tyrian who solved the riddles propounded by King Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre.  
Ab-dem'a-go, 1 ab-dem'a-go; 2 á-b-dém'a-go, n. Bth. (Doual).  
Ab-de-ra, 1 ab-dí-ra; 2 á-b-dé-ra, n. A seaport city of ancient Thrace. Ab'de-ra [Gr.].  
Ab-de-ri-an, 1 ab-dí-ri-an; 2 á-b-dé-ri-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to Abdera. 2. Given to laughter; scoffing; as, Abderian laughter: from Democritus, "laughing philosopher" who lived in Abdera.  
Ab-de-rite, 1 ab-du-rit; 2 á-b-dé-rit, n. 1. An inhabitant of Abdera; reputed stupid. 2. A stupid person. 3. A scoffer. — the Abderite, Democritus of Abdera. See DEMOCRITUS.

tropical shrubs of the honeysuckle family, cultivated as flowering plants. See *Abelia*, below. [*c. Clarke Abel*, Eng. naturalist (1811-1890).]

**A-bel'-t'i-an**, 1 a-bel'-t'i-an; 2 a-bel'-t'i-an, a. Of or pertaining to Abel's mathematical inventions; as, *Abelian* integrals. See *EQUATION*.

**A-bel'-t'i-an**, n. One of an African sect spoken of by Augustine as married but living in continence, after the alleged manner of Abel. **A'bel'-ite**; **A'bel'-o'-ni'-ant**.

**Ab'e'-lle'-a**, 1 ab'-lil'-a; 2 ab'-ush'-e-a, n. *Bot.* Same as *ZELKOVA*. [*< Gr. apellika*.]

**A-bel'-la**, 1 a-bel'-s; 2 a-bel'-la, n. A town in ancient Italy. **A-vel'-la**.

**a-bell'** a'g'lo, 1 a-bel'-lo; 2 a-bel'-lo. [*It. bell'* *Mus.* At pleasure; at will.]

**Ab'-el'-num**, 1 ab'-el'-num; 2 ab'-el'-num, n. A city in ancient Italy.

**A'bel'-ma'-im**, 1 'bel-mel'-im; 2 a'bel'-ma'-im, n. *Bib.* 2 *Chron.* xvi. 4. [*Heb.*, the meadow on the waters.]

**A'bel'-me-ho'-lah**, 1 'bel-mi-ho'-la; 2 a'bel'-me-ho'-la, n. *Bib.* A city in the Jordan valley, Palestine. (*Heb.*, the meadow of the dance.)

**A'bel'-me-hu'-la**, 1 'bel-mi-hu'-la; 2 a'bel'-me-hu'-la, n. *Bib.* (*Douai*).

**a'bel'-mel'-uch**, 1 'bel-mel'-ush; 2 a'bel'-mel'-uch, n. A North-African plant, the seeds of which are a strong cathartic.

**A'bel Miz'-ez'-im**, 1 'bel-miz'-er'-im or -miz'-er; 2 a'bel-miz'-er'-im or -miz'-er'im, n. *Bib.* The floor of Atad, east of Jordan, where Joseph and his brothers mourned their father. (*Heb.*, the mourning of Egypt.)

**A'bel-mos'-chus**, 1 'bel-mes'-kus; 2 a'bel-mos'-chus, n. *Bot.* A genus of plants now included in *Hibiscus*. [*< Ar. abul-misk*, father of musk, *< abu*, father, + *al*, the, + *misk*, musk.]

**a'bel-mosk**, 1 'bel-mesk; 2 a'bel-mosk, n. An Indian and North-African shrub (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*) of the mallow family, having evergreen leaves, and yielding the musk-seeds used in perfumery, etc.; musk-okra. [*< ABELMOSCHUS*.] **a'bel-musk. [*(Douai)*.]**

**A-bel'-sa-tim**, 1 a-bel'-sa-tim; 2 a-bel'-sa-tim, n. *Bib.* *Abel-shit'im*, 1 'bel-shit'-im; 2 a-bel'-shit'-im, n. *Bib.* *Nam.* A hill, *Abel-shit'*.

**A-ben'-ho'en**, 1 'ben-bo'en; 2 A-ben'-ho'en, n. *Bib.*

**A-ben'-ce-ra'-ges**, 1 a-ben'-se-r'-giz; 2 a-ben'-ce-ra'-ges, n. *pl.* A noble Moorish family of Granada from the 8th to the 15th century. **A-ben'-ce-ra'-ges**.

**A-ben'-Ez'-ra**, 1 'ben-ez'-ra; 2 E-ben'-ez'-ra, n. Abraham ben Meir ibn Ezra (1092-1168), a Spanish Jew; first scientific Bible commentator.

**A'bens-berg**, 1 'benz-berg; 2 A'bens'-berg, n. A health resort in the district of Kelheim, Bavaria.

**Ab'e'-ter'-e-a**, 1 ab'-ter'-e-a; 2 ab'-ter'-e-a, a. *Anat.* Located outside the intestine; *ab-ter'-e*.

**Ab'e-o'-ku'-ta**, 1 a'bu-o'-ku'-ta; 2 ab'e-o'-ku'-ta, n. A town, capital of Egba province, Yorubla, West Africa.

**Ab'e-o'-na**, 1 ab'i-o'-na; 2 ab'e-o'-na, n. 1. *Rom. Myth.* A guardian goddess of children in their first essays to run about. 2. [*a-*] *Ich.* A surfish of the genus so called.

**ab-ep'-thym'-i-a**, 1 ab-ep'-thim'-i-a; 2 ab-ep'-thym'-i-a, n. *Pathol.* Paralysis of the solar plexus. [*< Ab + Gr. epithymia*, desire.]

**Ab'e'-ron**, 1 ab'-er'-won; 2 ab'-er'-won, n. A borough in Gloucestershire, Wales. [*See* *ABROTH*.]

**Ab'er-broth'-ok**, ab'-er-broth'-ok; 2 ab'-er-broth'-ok, n. *Ab'er-corn*, 1 ab'-er-corn; 2 ab'-er-corn, n. A fortified station southeast of Lake Tanganyika, Africa.

**Ab'er-crom'-bie**, 1 ab'-er-crom'-bi; 2 ab'-er-crom'-bi, n. 1. James (1706-1781), a British general. 2. John (1780-1844), a Scottish physician.

**Ab'er-crom'-by**, 1 ab'-er-crom'-bi; 2 ab'-er-crom'-by, *Sir Ralph* (1734-1801), a British general.

**Ab'er-dar'**, 1 ab'-dar; 2 ab'-dar, n. A town in Glamorganshire, Wales. [*Highest peak, Kilguy*; 13,120 ft.]

**Ab'er-dare' Range**, Mountains in British East Africa.

**Ab'er-deen'**, 1 ab'-er-din; 2 ab'-er-din, n. 1. Earl of (1713-1784-1784) (1780), George Hamilton Gordon, a British prime minister. 2. (1814-1871), John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, a British statesman, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1886, and since 1905; Governor-general of Canada, 1893-1898. 3. A county in Scotland; 1,972 sq. m. **Ab'er-din-shire'**, n. A city, county-seat of Monroe county, Mississippi. A city, county-seat of Brown county, S. Dak. 5. A city in Chelvalis county, Wash. 6. A city capital of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. — **Aberdeen Angus**, one of a hornless breed of cattle of Scottish origin. See *CATTLE*.

**ab'er-do-vine'**, 1 ab'-er-do'-vin; 2 ab'-er-do'-vin, n. The European skink. **ab'a-da-vine'**; **ab'er-da-vine'**.

**Ab'er-do'-ni-an**, 1 ab'-er-do'-ni-an; 2 ab'-er-do'-ni-an, a. Iticating to or characteristic of Aberdeen. — **Ab'er-do'-ni-an**, n. A native of Aberdeen, or ab'-er-go'-vi or ab'-er-gin'-i; 2 ab'-er-ga-vin'-y or ab'-er-gin'-y, n. A market-town in Monmouthshire, England. [*Denbighshire, Wales.*]

**Ab'er-ge'-le**, 1 ab'-er-gin'-i; 2 ab'-er-gin'-i, n. A town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

**Ab'er-gin'-lan**, 1 ab'-er-gin'-lan; 2 ab'-er-gin'-lan, n. An aborigine: applied by the Puritans to the Indians of New England generally. **Ab'ar-gin'-ny**; **Ab'or-gin'-ny**.

**a'ber-glau'-be**, 1 a'ber-glau'-be; 2 a'ber-glau'-be, n. [*G.*] Belief beyond what is certain and verifiable; also, superstition, fancy, the poetic fancy, the poetic idea, the poetic sense, the poetic imagination, is the poetry of life, and has the rights of poetry. — *MATTHEW ARNOLD* *Lit. and Dogma* p. 87, *lo. a. co.* 1873.]

**A'ber-gw'il'-l**, 1 'ber-gw'il'-l; 2 a'ber-gw'il'-l, n. A market-town in Carmarthenshire, Wales.

**A-ber'-la**, 1 a-ber'-la; 2 a-ber'-la, n. *Bot.* A small genus of trees of the birch family, with leaves usually entire and narrow, and flowers. *A. Cadra*, of South Africa, bears the ketlappe. [*Cleburne county, Ala.*]

**Ab'er-na'-thy**, 1 ab'-er-nath; 2 ab'-er-nath, n. A town in Ab'er-neth'-y, 1 ab'-er-neth; 2 Ab'er-neth'-y, n. 1. John (1678-1740), an Irish dissenting clergyman. 2. John (1716-1813), an English surgeon.

**ab-er'-r**, *c.* [*Rare*.] To err; wander. **ab-er'-r'**.

**ab-er'-rance**, 1 ab'-er-rans; 2 ab'-er-ranc, n. A wandering away, or deviating from the right way. **ab-er'-rancy**.

**ab-er-rant**, 1 ab'-er-rant; 2 ab'-er-rant, a. 1. Straying from the right way; wandering; erring. 2. *Biol.* Varying from the type of its group; abnormal; exceptional. [*< L. aberrant* (*a-*, ppr. of *aberrare*; see *ABERRATE*).] — **aberrant bundle**, a tract of nerve-fibers in the isthmus of the brain: a term no longer used.

**ab'er-rate**, 1 ab'-er-rat; 2 ab'-er-rat, *v.* [*RAT* ED; -RAT'ING.] [*Rare*.] 1. To go astray; diverge from the right way. 2. *Mfd.* To become partially insane. 3. *Optic.* To disperse light. The surfaces of the concave lens may be so proportioned as to converge exactly equal to the convex lens near the axis.

*DOLLAND TELESCOPES, Phil. Trans. iv. 15. 1717.*





**ab'le-ness**, *n.* **able-some**, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Having some degree; in prosperous circumstances.  
**-able**, *suffix*. Given to; tending to; like to; able to. [*<F. -abil-, suffix, <L. ab-'ilis, form of -ibilis (see -ible) after verb-stems ending in -a-.*]

**ab'le-gate**, *1 ab'lū-gēt; 2 āb'lē-gāt*, *cf.* [*GAT-ED; -GAT'ING*] (*Rare*). To send out or away. [*<L. ablegatus, pp. of ablego, <ab, from + legatus; see LEGATE.*]—**ab'le-gat'ion**, *n.*

**ab'le-gate**, *n.* A special papal envoy charged with various missions, as the bearing of the official insignia to newly appointed cardinals.

**ab'le-phar-a-lus**, *1 ab'lī-phā'r-i-a; 2 āb'lē-phā'r-t-a*, *n.* *Terat. Abductor of eyelids.* [*Gr. <priv. + blepharon, eyelid, <blepō, see.*]—**a-bleph'a-ron**.

**a-bleph'a-r-us**, *1 a-blēf'a-rus; 2 a-blēf'a-rūs*, *n.* A scincoid lizard (genus *Ablepharus*) having partially developed eyelids and perfect feet. [*<Gr. ablēpharos, <a-priv. + blepharon, eyelid, <blepo, see.*]

**ab'lep-sy**, *1 ab'lep-si; 2 āb'lēp-sy*, *n.* [*Rare*] Blindness.

**ab-lep'st-at-**, **ab-lep't'i-cal**, *a.* **ab-lep't'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ab'let**, *1 ab'let; 2 āb'lēt*, *n.* [*Local, Eng.*] The bleak.

**ab'le't-whack'**'ets, *1 ēbl-hwak'ets; 2 āb'l-hwak'ēs*, *n.* A sailors' game of cards in which the loser is whacked with a knotted handkerchief. **a-bel'-whack'**'ets.

**[Hont; n.]**

**ab-lit'gate**, *rt.* To tie up so as to hinder.—**ab-lit'ga-tion**, *n.*

**ab-lit'u-r'al**, *n.* Excessive expenditure for food.

**ab'blins**, *1 ēblinz; 2 b'lins*, *adv.* [*Scoot.*] Same as **ABLINS**.

**ab'lo-cafet**, *rt.* To hire.—**ab'lo-ca'Hont**, *n.* [*Bloomington; Bloom; 1 a-blūm'; 2 a-b'lūm'*, *adv. & a.* In blossom; **ab-lude'**t, *rt.* To differ; be inharmonious.

**ab'lu-ent**, *1 ab'lu-ent; 2 āb'lū-ēt*. **I. a.** Cleansing; washing away. **II. n. Med.** A cleansing-agent; detergent. [*<L. ablui(n)-(-is), ppr. of abluo; see ABLUCTION.*]

**ab-blush'**, *1 a-blush'; 2 a-blūsh'*, *adv. & a.* In a blush; blushing.

**ab-lu'tion**, *1 ab-lū-(or -lū')shan; 2 āb-lū'(or -lū')shon*, *n.*

**1. A** washing or cleansing, especially of the body; a bath. The ablution and inundation of musical waves,—that were a bath and a medicine.

**EMERSON Conduct of Life. Wealth p. 81. (n. m. c. no. 1838.)**

**2. A** ceremonial or symbolic washing. **3. Ecdl. (1) R. C. Ch.** The wine and water used to remove any trace of the eucharistic elements from the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion; also, the washing of the hands of the priest before, during, and after the celebration of the holy sacrifice. **(2) Gr. Ch.** The public washing of persons seven days after their baptism. **4. [Rare.] Med. Ablution.** [*OF., <L. ablutio(n)-ary, <abluo, wash, <ab, from, + luo, wash;—ab-lu'tio-n-ary, a.—ab-lu'ti-on*] [*Rare*] That which is washed or away.

**ab'bly**, *1 ē'bly; 2 ā'bly*, *adv.* In an able manner; with ability. [*tives in -able. [*<-ABLE + -LY.*]*]

**-ably**, *suffix*. Termination of adverbs formed from adjectives.

**ab'mo-dal'i-ty**, *1 ab'mo-dal'i-ty; 2 āb'mo-dāl'i-y*, *n.* Variation from a norm, mode, or type, taken as a standard to which all living creatures and their qualities may approximate or from which they may deviate. [*<AB + MODALITY.*]

**ab-mor'tal**, *1 ab-mōr'tal; 2 āb-mōr'tal*, *a.* *Pathol.* Passing from dead or dying to living muscular fiber: used of electric currents. **GOULD Med. Dict. [*<AN + MORTAL.*]**

**A. B. M. U., abbr.** American Baptist Missionary Union.

**ab-ne-gate**, *1 ab'nī-gēt; 2 āb'nē-gāt*, *vt.* [*GAT-ED; -GAT'ING*] To renounce (a right or privilege); give up; deny oneself (anything); abjure; as, to abnegate the idea of freedom. [*<L. abnegatus, pp. of abnego, <ab, off, + nego, deny; see NEGATION.*]—**ab-ne-gat'or**, *n.*

**ab-ne-ga'tion**, *1 ab'nī-gē'shan; 2 āb'nē-pā'shon*, *n.* The act of abnegating; renunciation; repudiation; denial; self-sacrifice; as, "Love is the abnegation . . . of self." **F. W. ROBERTSON Ep. to Cor. p. 176. [*<L. abnegatio(n)-, <abnegare; see ABNEGATE.*]**—**a-ne-ga'tion**, *n.* [*See,* *a.* Making denial; negative.]

**ab-net**, *1 ab-net; 2 āb-net*, *n.* **1. A** masculine personal name. **2. Bib. A Jewish general (died 1053 B. C.):** cousin of Saul. [*Heb. father of light.*]

**ab-ner-val**, *1 ab-nēr-val; 2 āb-nēr-val*, *a.* Passing from a nerve; as, an abnerval electric current. [*<AB + NERVE.*]

**ab-net'**, *1 ab-net; 2 āb-nēt*, *n.* [*Heb.*] The girde of a Jewish high-priest.

**ab-neu'r-al**, *1 ab-nūr'al; 2 āb-nūr'al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the part of the body opposite to the central nervous system. [*<AB + NEURAL.*]—**ab-neu'r-al-ly**, *adv.*

**ab-no-dat-et**, *rt.* To prune.—**ab-no-dal'tion**, *n.*

**ab-normal**, *1 ab-nōr-mal; 2 āb-nōr-mal*, *a.* Not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard; deviating from the natural structure, condition, or course; unnatural; irregular; as, an abnormal mental development or appetite. [*<L. abnormis, <ab, from, + norma, rule.*]

**ab-nor-mous**, *adverbial.* **Syn.** see **ABNORMAL**; **INVERGULA**.

**ab-nor-mal-ism**, *n.* **ab-nōr-mal-ize** or **-ise**, *rt.* [*IZED; -IZ'ING.*] To render abnormal.—**ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.*

**ab-nor-mal-tes**, *1 ab'nōr-mēlitz; 2 āb'nōr-māl'iz*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A group of passerine birds with abnormal syrinx; the scrub-birds and lyre-birds. [*<ABNORMAL.*]

**ab'nor-mal'i-ty**, *1 ab-nōr-mal'ti-ty; 2 āb'nōr-māl'i-ty*, *n.* [*-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being abnormal; irregularity. **2.** That which is abnormal; unusual; an irregularity.

**Abnormalities** would probably never . . . occur with forms developed in a state of nature.

**C. AND F. DARWIN Movements of Plants p. 157. [M.]**

—**ab-nor'mal-ist**, *n.* One fond of abnormality.

**ab-nor'mil-ty**, *1 ab-nōr-mi-ty; 2 āb-nōr-mi-ty*, *n.* [*-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.*] **1.** The quality of being abnormal; deformity; monstrosity. **2.** An irregularity; malformation.

**ab-nu'mer-a-ble**, { *1 ab-nū'mer-a-ble; 2 āb-na'mēr-a-*  
**ab-nu'mer-a-bile**, } *b.* *a. Math.* Greater than the multitude of all integers, as the quantities whose values can be indefinitely approximated by decimals. [*<AN + NUMERARE.*]—**ab-nu'mer-al**.

**a-board**, *1 a-bōrd; 2 a-bōrd*, *adv.* **1. Nautil.** Upon or in a vessel or boat; on board; as, the pilot came aboard. **2. Alongside; on one side; as, close or hard aboard.** [*U. S.*] In a railroad-car or other vehicle. [*<A., on, + BOARD.*]—**all aboard**, to call to go aboard, as a





**-broon'y-ehus**, *bə-brōn'ē-kūs*; **2 a-brōn'y-rūs**, *gusts.*  
**n.** An ancient Greek ambassador. **A-brō'nj-ehos**; [*Gr.*]  
**brood't**, *adr.* In the act of brooding.









some larger object or whole; a summary or epitome, as of a book or document. 2. *Law*. A compendium; as, an *abstract* of a deed or title. 3. Anything viewed abstractly; a generality.

Women are always turning from the *abstract* to the individual and feeling where the philosopher only thinks.  
 HARRIET B. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* ch. 2, p. 25. [c. 1859.]  
 4. *Logic*. Any product of the mental act of abstracting; an abstract idea or term. 5. *Gram*. (1) A noun expressive of qualities or a general attribute; as, *virtue*, *vice*, *deformity*. (2) Especially, since the 13th century, such a noun formed from an adjective, as *goodness* from *good*, etc. 6. *Pharm*. A powder obtained by digesting a drug with some suitable solvent, such as sugar of milk, and so made that one part (of the abstract) represents two parts of the basic substance. An abstract is twice as strong as a fluid extract and ten times as strong as a tincture. *SYN*: see *ABSTRACT*.—*abstract* of title (*Law*), a document containing a brief and orderly statement of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and encumbrances relating to the title and ownership of real estate.—*a. received and forwarded* (*Railroad*), a report of freight received and dispatched from a station.—*In the a.*, conceived apart from concrete relations or embodiment; in its general reference or meaning; abstractly.

She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract.

LIVING Sketch-book, *The Wife* p. 32. [c. 1853.]

**ab-abstract**, 1 ab-strak'ted; 2 ab-strak'ted, *pa*. 1. Absent-minded. 2. Separated from everything else; apart; hence, *abstract*; difficult. 3. Refracted; ideal. *SYN*: absent, *abstract*, *absorbed*, *heedless*, *inattentive*, *indifferent*, *listless*, *negligent*, *oblivious*, *preoccupied*, *thoughtless*. As regards mental action, *absorbed*, *abstracted*, and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless*, but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have no mental energy to be *preoccupied*. The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters simply through inattention or because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one who is *absorbed* or *abstracted* may be merely in a reverie or day-dream. Compare synonyms for *ABSTRACT*, *a*.—*Ant*: alert, attentive, on hand, prompt, ready, thoughtful, wide-awake.—*ly*, *adv*.—*ness*, *n*.

**ab-strac'tion**, 1 ab-strak'shon; 2 ab-strak'shon, *n*. 1. The act, process, or product of abstracting, or withdrawing the attention from other qualities or aspects of an object, in order to concentrate it upon some one quality or aspect. *Specif*: (1) The mental operation of separating qualities or attributes from the individual objects to which they belong, or of contemplating them as thus separated; as, the *abstraction* of whiteness from white objects. *Abstraction* is the groundwork of classification, which is impossible without it.

The act of analytic attention by which that element in each of these objects which is like its fellow in every other way, is separately observed or noticed, is usually called *abstraction*, because the mind draws it from the other parts or percepts.

FOSTER *Human Intellect* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 389. [c. 1890.]

(2) The condition of mind which results in its being withdrawn from certain objects, or parts or attributes of objects, and its being fixed upon some other objects, parts, or attributes.

*Abstraction* . . . is merely a negation to one or more objects, in consequence of its concentration on another.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxxiv, p. 469. [c. 1859.]  
 The precise nature of the mental activity or mental state called *abstraction* has been much debated. Many of the older writers on logic defined it as the qualities or attributes of the objects could somehow be withdrawn from the objects themselves, when considered as a number of individuals having something in common, and so be compounded into a general notion of quality or attribute. It is now commonly recognized, however, that the act of *abstraction* consists in the withdrawal of attention. Such *abstraction* is necessary to the formation of those mental schemata, or conceptions, for which words become the vehicle, as it were.

(3) In a wide sense, the formation of a conception. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* pt. i, pp. 95, 96. [sh. & co. 1863.] 2. A product of the mental process of abstracting; a concept or notion; as, beauty is an *abstraction*.

*Abstractions*, under the glowing genius of the orator, acquired . . . a power to thrill the blood.

WEBSTER *Works*, *Memoir* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 96. [L. & co. 1858.]

3. A conception existing only in the mind and answering to no reality; something visionary.

The general advantage is an *abstraction* which concerns only an *abstraction* called humanity.

W. S. LUTZ *Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 50. [c. 1891.]

4. The act or process of separating, taking, or removing, especially secretly or dishonestly; purloining. 5. Absence of mind; obliviousness of immediate surroundings, as from attention concentrated on something else. 6. Separation from worldly objects, pursuits, and enjoyments; seclusion of life, as by the hermit. 7. *Geol*. The draining of water from a stream by another having more rapid corrodng action. 8. *Chem*. Separation of a constituent from a compound or mixture by distillation.—*Platonic abstraction*, the mystical self-forgetfulness which leads the philosopher into a region of thought and spirit absolutely above his present condition. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* 4th ed., vol. i, p. 19.—*ab-stra'ction-al*, *a*.—*ab-stra'ction-ist*, *n*. One given to *abstractions*; an idealizer.—*ab-stra'ct-i'ous*, *a*. *Chem*. Produced by distillation.

**ab-stra'ct-ive**, 1 ab-strak'tiv; 2 ab-strak'tiv, *a*. 1. Of, *ab-stra'ct-ive*, pertaining to, or tending to abstraction; having the power of abstraction; epitomizing. 2. Having the nature of abstraction or an abstract. 3. *Abstrac-tive*, *ab-stra'ct-ive* (*ly*), *adv*.—*ab-stra'ct-ive-ness*, *n*. *ab-stra'ct-ly*, 1 ab-strak'tly; 2 ab-strak'tly, *adv*. In an abstract manner. (1) In the abstract. (2) In an epitome. *ab-stra'ct-ness*, 1 *ness*; 2 *ness*, *n*. The quality of being abstract; separateness from the actual concrete. *ab-stra'hent*, 1 ab-strahent; 2 ab-strahent, *a*. *Ab-stra'cting*, *te*nding to draw away; abstract.

**ab-strich**, 1 ap'strich; 2 ap'strich, *n*. [G.] The impure oxid that forms as a scum on molten lead in cupellation.

**ab-stric'ted**, 1 ab-strak'ted; 2 ab-strak'ted, *a*. 1. Bot. Separated by abstraction, as the spores of some fungi. 2. Not bound; loosened.

**ab-stric'tion**, 1 ab-strak'shon; 2 ab-strak'shon, *n*. 1. Bot. A process of spore-formation in certain fungi, in which the sporophore becomes constricted by septa at the place of division. 2. A loosening. [*< ab- + L. stric'tio* (*n*), *< stringo*, bind.]

**ab-stringe**, *vt*. To unbind or loosen.

**ab-strude**, *vt*, *ab-trude, *vt*. To thrust away.*

**ab-stru'se**, 1 ab-stru'se; 2 ab-stru'se, *a*. 1. Remote from the usual course of thought; hard to be understood; dealing with matters difficult to be understood; as, "paths of *abstruse* dogma," M. ARNOLD *Lyonesse* and *Dogma* ch. 1, p. 41. 2. Hidden; concealed. [*< L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, hide, *< ab*, from, + *trudo*, push.] *SYN*: see *COMPLEX*; *MYSTERIOUS*; *OBSCURE*.—*ab-stru'se-ly*, *adv*.—*ab-stru'se-ness*, *n*. The quality of being *abstruse*.—*ab-stru'sal-ty*, *n*. [Rare.] 1. *Abstruseness*. 2. Something *abstruse*. [*< L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, hide, *< ab*, from, + *trudo*, push.] *SYN*: see *COMPLEX*; *MYSTERIOUS*; *OBSCURE*.—*ab-stru'sion*, 1 ab-stru'shon; 2 ab-stru'shon, *n*. The act of *ab-stru'se, 1 ab-stru'd; 2 ab-stru'd, *a*. 1. Opposed to manifest truth or propriety; inconsistent with reason or common sense; unworthy of serious consideration; logically contradictory; irrational; as, an *absurd* proposition. 2. Talking, acting, or reasoning in a manner inconsistent with common sense or propriety; grotesque; ridiculous. 3. *Philos.* & *Logic*. Contradictory of some established rational principle; contradicting its own major premise. 4. *Discordant*; not in tune. [*< L. absurdus*, *< ab* (*intens.*) + *surdus*, deaf.]*

*SYN*: anomalous, chimerical, erroneous, false, foolish, ill-advised, ill-considered, ill-judged, inconclusive, incorrect, infatuated, irrational, mistaken, monstrous, nonsensical, paradoxical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, silly, stupid, unreasonable, wild. That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd*. A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory, but *absurd*, while it may be really true, anything is *absurd* when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense, *silly* when petty and contemptible in its folly, *erroneous* when containing error that vitiates the result, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd*; as, "O monstrous! eleven buckram men grown out of two," SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV*, act ii, sc. 4. The ridiculous or the nonsensical is worthy only to be laughed at. The lunatic's claim to be a king is *ridiculous*; the Mother Goose rimes are *nonsensical*. See *IDIOTIC*; *INCONGRUOUS*; *INSANE*; *RIDICULOUS*.—*Ant*: certain, consistent, demonstrable, demonstrated, established, incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, infallible, logical, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound, substantial, true, undeniable, unquestionable, wise.—*ab-surd*, *n*. [Rare.] An absurdity; a person or thing that is *absurd*.—*ly*, *adv*.—*ness*, *n*. **ab-surd-i-ty**, 1 ab-surd-i-ty; 2 ab-surd-i-ty, *n*. [*TYES*, 1 *ty*; 2 *ty*, *pl*.] 1. The state or quality of being *absurd*; absurdness. 2. A contradiction of obvious truth or sound reason; an absurd act, statement, habit, or thing. [*< L. absurditas* (*s*); see *ABSTURD*.]

The idea of being both a bad man and a good citizen is an *absurdity*.

MILTS *Science of Politics* ch. 5, p. 31. [p. & w. 1887.]

**ab-sur'dum**, 1 ab-sur'dum; 2 ab-sur'dum, *n*. [L.] An absurd or illogical conclusion or condition.

*Reductio ad absurdum*, see *REDUCTIO*.

**ab'sus**, 1 ab'us; 2 ab'us, *n*. *Bot*. A species of *Cassia* (*C. ab'us*), or its bitter aromatic seeds, used in Egypt for ophthalmia.

**Ab-syr'tus**, 1 ab-syr'tus; 2 ab-syr'tus, *n*. *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Medea, dismembered and cast into the Adriatic, whence *Ab-syr'ti*, 1 ab-syr'ti; 2 ab-syr'ti, *n*. [Scot.] An abbacy; erroneously, a superior thane. *ab'thanet*.—*ab'than-ry*, *n*. The see and jurisdiction of an abthanal; abbacy. *ab'than-age*; *ab'than-ric*.

**Ab't**, 1 apt; 2 apt, Franz Wilhelm (1791-1819-1855). A German music-composer; song-writer.

**ab't**, *abbr*. About.

**ab-ter'mi-nal**, 1 ab-tur'mi-nal; 2 ab-tur'mi-nal, *a*. *Physiol*. Passing from the end or ends of a muscle to the middle part; said of an electric current. [*< ab-*, and see *TERMINAL*.]

**ab'than**, 1 ab'than; 2 ab'than, *n*. [Scot.] An abbacy; erroneously, a superior thane. *ab'thanet*.—*ab'than-ry*, *n*. The see and jurisdiction of an abthanal; abbacy. *ab'than-age*; *ab'than-ric*.

**Ab'tu**, 1 ab'tu; 2 ab'tu, *n*. [Ar.] Father: an element in *Ab'tu*, many Arabic names.

**Ab'tu**, *n*. A mountain health resort in Rajputana, India, noted for old cave-temples of the Jains.

**Ab'u**, 1 ab'u; 2 ab'u, *n*. Same as *BOABDIL*.

**Ab'u-al-dal'ah Mo-ham-med**, 1 ab'u-al-dal'ah; 2 ab'u-al-dal'ah, *n*. *Arab*. A famous Arabian soldier, ruler, and author of geographical and historical works. [Yemen, Arabia.]

**Ab'u-al-rish**, 1 ab'u-al-rish; 2 ab'u-al-rish, *n*. A town in *Ab'u-Bek'r*, 1 ab'u-bek'r; 2 ab'u-bek'r, *n*. A call (573-574); Mohammed's first successor; father of Ayesha. [Ar., father of the virgin.]

**Ab'u-bus**, 1 ab'u-bus; 2 ab'u-bus, *n*. *Bib*. (Apocrypha). *Ab'u-bay*, 1 ab'u-bay; 2 ab'u-bay, *n*. A town in Bataan province, Luzon, P. I.

**Ab'u-bay**, 1 ab'u-bay; 2 ab'u-bay, *n*. A town in Bataan province, Luzon, P. I.

**Ab'u-buc'o**, 1 ab'u-buc'o; 2 ab'u-buc'o, *n*. A Burmese weight. See *Ab'u-dal, 1 ab'u-dal; 2 ab'u-dal, *n*. 1. In John Hughes's (1677-1720) drama *The Siege of Damascus*, an officer of the Arabian army who succeeds Calad as the commander, and makes peace with the Syrians. 2. In James Ridley's (1736-1765) *Tales of the Genii*, a rich Baghdad merchant who is haunted by a witch until he discovers that the talsman is "to fear God and keep his commandments."*

**Ab'u-ha'med**, 1 ab'u-ha'med; 2 ab'u-ha'med, *n*. A town on the Nile river, Egypt, near Berber; scene of defeat of derivishes, Aug. 7, 1897. [Etymological form.]

**Ab'u-han'nes**, *n*. Same as *ABOUBANNE*; the better ety-  
**ab'u-harte**, 1 ab'u-harte; 2 ab'u-harte, *n*. [Afr.] An antelope (*Oryx leucorhynchus*) of northwestern Africa.

**Ab'u-Has-san**, 1 ab'u-ha-san; 2 ab'u-ha-san, *n*. In the *Arabian Nights*, a prodigal in the story of *The Sleeper Awakened* who was made to believe himself calif.

**Ab'u-ki'r**, 1 ab'u-ki'r; 2 ab'u-ki'r, *n*. A bay and a village in Egypt. (See *Ab'u-ki'r*, 1 ab'u-ki'r, 1798.)

**Ab'u-ki'e**, 1 ab'u-ki'e; 2 ab'u-ki'e, *n*. pl. Wells 17 m. from Khartum, Egyptian Sudan; scene of British defeat of Mahdi's forces, Jan. 17, 1885.

**Ab'u-li-a**, 1 ab'u-li-a; 2 ab'u-li-a, *n*. A form of mental derangement in which the will-power is lost or impaired. [*< Gr. aboulia*, *< ab* priv. + *boulē*, advice.]

**Ab'u-lo-m'a**, 1 ab'u-lo-m'a; 2 ab'u-lo-m'a, *n*. 1. A lake in Asiatic Turkey, west of Brussa; 18 by 12 m. 2. A town on the lake; archeological remains.

**Ab'u-lug'**, 1 ab'u-lug'; 2 ab'u-lug', *n*. A town in Cagayan province, Luzon, P. I.

**Ab'um-brel'ar**, 1 ab'um-brel'ar; 2 ab'um-brel'ar, *a*. Of or pertaining to that part of the surface of the yellum which is turned away from the umbrellae, in jellyfishes; opposed to *adumbrellar*. *ab-um'brali*.

**ab'um-me-sack'a**, 1 ab'um-me-sack'a; 2 ab'um-me-sack'a, *n*.

[Egypt.] *Ich*. A catfish (*Clarias laticeps*) of the Nile, with a rayed adipose fin, which in adults has a spine before it.

**Ab'u-na**, 1 ab'u-na; 2 ab'u-na, *n*. [Ar.] The head of the Abyssinian Church. *Ab-un'nat*.

**ab-un'dance**, 1 ab-un'dans; 2 ab-un'danc, *n*. A plentiful or overflowing supply; a large or sufficient quantity or number; copiousness; great plenty.

There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance.

LONGFELLOW *Ecclipses* pt. i, i, st. 1.

This is evidently the season when the bears are in most abundance.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 274. [c. 1857.]

[*< OF. abundancia*, *< L. abundantia*, *< abundo*; see *ABUNDANT*.]

**ab-un'dan-cy**, 1 ab-un'dan-cy; 2 ab-un'dan-cy, *n*. Affluence; abundance.

**ab-un'dant**, 1 ab-un'dant; 2 ab-un'dant, *a*. Affording a large measure or an overplus; fully sufficient; plentiful; abounding; as, *abundant* reason; *abundant* fruitfulness.

The grace of our Lord was exceeding abundant. 1 Tim. i, 14.

[*OF. < L. abundans* (*s*), pp. of *abundo*; see *ABUNDANT*.]

*SYN*: abounding, affluent, ample, bountiful, brimming, copious, full, generous, large, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plentiful, profuse, rich, teeming. That is *abundant* which makes sure of sufficiency by evident overplus. *Affluent*, *lavish*, *luxuriant*, and *profuse* imply a decided excess, *lavish* and *profuse* oftenest in the ill sense. We rejoice in *abundant* resources, and honor *generous* hospitality; *lavish* and *profuse* expenditure suggests extravagance and wastefulness. See *AFFLUENCE*; *AMPLE*; *ENOUGH*; *LARGE*.—*Ant*: deficient, drained, dry, exhausted, impoverished, inadequate, insufficient, niggardly, poor, scant, scarce, scrimped, short, sparing, straitened.—*Prep*: abundant *in* resources.—*abundant* number, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself; as, 18, the sum of whose aliquot parts, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, is 21; distinguished from a *deficient* number, the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than itself, and a *perfect* number, in which their sum equals the number.—*ab-un'dant-ly*, *adv*.

**ab'un-da'tion**, *n*. [Prov. Eng.] Abundance. [*ab-oon't*.]

**ab-u-ne**, 1 ab-u-ne; 2 ab-u-ne, *adv*. [*Scot*.] Above.

**ab'u-ra-ha'ye**, 1 ab'u-ra-ha'ye; 2 ab'u-ra-ha'ye, *n*. A Japanese cyprinoid fish (*Sarcocheilichthys variegatus*).

**ab-u-rst**, 1 ab-u-rst; 2 ab-u-rst, *adv*. & *a*. In a bursting condition; bursting.

**ab-u-r'ton**, 1 ab-u-r'ton; 2 ab-u-r'ton, *adv*. & *a*. *Naut*. Placed athwartship; said of casks thus stowed. [*< a-on*, + *ur-ton*.]

**Ab'ur-y**, 1 ab'ur-y; 2 ab'ur-y, *n*. A village in Wiltshire, England; site of Druid temple; megalithic remains.

**ab-u'saget**, *n*. Abuse.

**ab-u'se**, 1 ab-u'se; 2 ab-u'se, *vt*. [*ABUSED*, *AB-USE* (*ING*).]

**ab-uze**, 1 ab-uze; 2 ab-uze, *vt*. To use improperly or excessively; put to a bad use; misuse.

I believe it is in the power of every man, who has not too long abused himself, to lay aside every night his pack of mental care and anxiety. HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* lesson xx, p. 284. [c. 1867.]

2. To treat ill; wrong; use injuriously; hurt. 3. To wrong in speech; reproach coarsely; disparage; revile.

Yes, if a man's character is to be abused, say what you will, there's nobody like a relation to do the business.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 19, p. 175. [n. & co.]

4. *Law*. To violate; ravish. 5. To misuse. [*< F. abuser*, *< L. abusus*, pp. of *abutor*, *< ab*, from, + *utor*, use.]

*SYN*: aggrieve, damage, defame, defile, disparage, harm, ill-treat, impose on or upon, injure, malign, maltreat, misuse, molest, oppress, persecute, pervert, prostitute, rail at, ravish, reproach, revile, ruin, slander, victimize, vilify, violate, vituperate, wrong. *Abuse* covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by "reasonable wear," tho that may damage the property and injure its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. It is possible to *abuse* a man without harming him, as when the criminal *clutbrates* the judge; or to harm a man without *abusing* him, as when the witness tells the truth about the criminal. *Defame*, *malign*, *rail at*, *revile*, *slander*, *villify*, and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached*. To *impose on* or to *victimize* one is to *injure* him by *abusing* his confidence. To *persecute* one is to *ill-treat* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief; to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. "Thou shalt not oppress an hire servant that is poor and needy." *Deut*, xxiv, 14. *Misemployment*, *misuse*, and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. A dissolute youth *misemploys* his time, *misuses* his money and opportunities, *harms* his associates, *perverts* his talents, *wrongs* his parents, *ruins* himself, *abuses* the gifts of God.—*Ant*: applaud, benefit, care for, cherish, conserve, consider, eulogize, extol, favor, laud, panegyricize, praise, protect, regard, respect, shield, sustain, tend, uphold, vindicate.

—*ab-u'se-a-ble*, *a*.—*ab-u'se-ed-ly*, *adv*.—*ab-u'se-see*, *n*. One who is *abused*.—*ab-u'se-ment*, *n*. Abuse; misuse.

**ab-u'ser**, *n*. 1. One who abuses. 2. *Law*. Insult; abuse.

**ab-u'se**, 1 ab-u'se; 2 ab-u'se, *n*. 1. Improper use, application, or treatment; a turning to a wrong purpose or use; excessive, imprudent, or unnatural use; unduly severe or cruel treatment; perversion; misuse; misapplication; as, *abuse* of confidence; *abuse* of one's body or its powers; to subject a child to *abuse*.

*Abuse of the Queen's English* . . . did not begin with Americans. MATTHEWS *Words* ch. 3, p. 104. [s. c. 1876.]

2. A corrupt, immoral, or improper practice, use, or act; as, we must remedy these *abuses*. 3. *Law*. (1) Any improper use of a right or privilege; as, *abuse* of a franchise. (2) Wrongful use of lawful authority; as, *abuse* of a judicial process or legal writ. 4. Reviling or abusive language; vituperation; slander. 5. Violation; rape. [*< F. abus*, *< L. abusus*; see *ABUSE*, *v*.] *ab-u'sion*.

*SYN*: see *OUTRAGE*.

**ab-u'sion**, 1 ab-u'sion; 2 ab-u'sion, *n*. [Rare.] Abuse.—*ab-u'sion-ful*, *ly*, *adv*.

**ab-u'sion-ness**, *n*. Capability of improper use; lack of use.

**Ab'u-sher**, 1 ab'u-sher; 2 ab'u-sher, *n*. Same as *ABUSHER*.

**Ab'u-sim-bel**, 1 ab'u-sim-bel; 2 ab'u-sim-bel, *n*. A site of ancient rock-temples and colossal statues of Rameses on the west bank of the Nile river, Egypt.

**ab-u'sive**, 1 ab-u'sive; 2 ab-u'sive, *a*. 1. Of the nature of *abuse*; of abusive; employing harsh words or ill treatment; hurtful; harsh. 2. Containing, marked by, or abounding in *abuse* or *abuses*; vituperative; scurrilous; corrupt; as, an *abusive* author or book. 3. Wrongly used;

**abut'**, 1 a-but'; 2 a-but', r. [A-BUTTING; A-BUTTING.]  
I. 1. To cause to adjoin, or touch at the end or side; project; as, one *abuts* his stable against another's dwelling.  
II. 1. To touch at the end or boundary-line; border; be contiguous; terminate; rest; as, his estate *abuts* upon mine; the bridge *abuts* against the pier.  
Knowledge has its boundary line, where it *abuts* on ignorance.  
H. MANN *Thoughts, Ignorance and Miracles* p. 93. [In n. r.]

[< OF. *abuter*, < a- (< L. *ad*), to + *but*; see BUTT.]  
Syn. approach, approximate, extend, impinge, project, reach, touch. —Ant: diverge, recede, recurve, retire, retreat. —Erg: abuts on or upon the highway; against the rock. —Abutting joint, see ARCTICUS, 2 (4).  
A-bu'ta, 1 a-bu'ta; 2 a-bu'ta, n. [Guiana.] Bot. A genus of tropical American plants of the moonseed family. The species *A. rufescens* furnishes the medicinal white pareira brava. See ABUTTA.

A-bu'ti-lon, 1 a-bu'ti-lon; 2 a-bu'ti-lon, n. Bot. 1. A genus of plants of the mallow family (*Malvaceae*), mainly tropical, closely resembling *Sida*, including many ornamental species, of which *A. stratum* is common in cultivation. *A. arizonicum* (Indian mallow) is a tall weed naturalized in the United States. 2. [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Ar. *abuttan*.]

**a-but'ment**, 1 a-but'ment or -mant; 2 a-but'ment, n. 1. The act or state of abutting. 2. That which abuts or is abutted upon. Especially: (1) Arch. A supporting or buttressing structure to sustain lateral pressure, as the thrust of an arch or vault, the impact of ice, or the force of currents; also, the point or place in which the thrust of an arch or vault is received. (2) Mech. Any relatively immovable part or surface for sustaining pressure or receiving reaction, as in a rotary steam-engine or pump, firearms, etc. (3) Improperly, the bed in which cables of a suspension bridge are anchored. (4) In carpentry, a joint or junction of two pieces where the fibers of one are at right angles with those of another. (5) A dam. —**abutting arch**, the arch of a bridge nearest the shore.

**a-but'tal**, 1 a-but'tal; 2 a-but'tal, n. 1. The condition or relation of abutting; abutment; as, the *abut'tal* of land on the highway. 2. An abutting part, especially the end of a tract of land or its boundary-line: usually in the plural. —**a-but'tal-ling**, n. The fixing or marking of boundaries.

**a-but'ter**, 1 a-but'ter; 2 a-but'ter, n. One who or that which abuts; one whose land or building abuts upon a highway or upon another's property.

**a-bu'tu-a**, 1 a-bu'tu-a; 2 a-bu'tu-a, n. [Guiana.] The root of a climbing woody plant (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*), of the moonseed family, which furnishes true pareira brava. See ABUTTA.

**a-bu'z**, 1 a-bu'z; 2 a-bu'z, & a. [Colloq.] In a buzz; buzzing.

**ab-va'tu-a**, 1 ab-va'tu-a; 2 ab-va'tu-a, n. Same as ABEVACUATION.

**ab-wab'**, 1 ab-wab'; 2 ab-wab', n. [Anglo-Ind.] A tax imposed upon the Moslems in India, now consolidated by the British in the land revenue, but still continued in some native states. Hindu and Moslem. See GEORGE BIRDWOOD. [Hind., < Ar. *abwad*, gates.]

**a-by'**, 1 a-by'; 2 a-by', r. 1. [Archaeol.] To pay the penalty for; expiate; suffer. 2. To buy. 3. To make restitution; atone; endure. [< AS. *abygan*, < a- + *bycan*; see A-OUT, and BUT.] —**a-by'e**, 1 a-by'e; 2 a-by'e, n. 1. A by. 2. By. 3. By. Christopher Theodor (?/1835-7/1855). A German anthropologist.

**a-by'dos**, 1 a-by'dos; 2 a-by'dos, n. 1. A city of ancient Egypt. 2. A city of ancient Mysia. —**a-by'dust**.

**Ab'y-la**, 1 ab'y-la; 2 ab'y-la, n. *Anc. Geog.* A promontory of N. W. Africa, now Jebel Musa, at Ceuta; one of the Pillars of Hercules (see under PILLAR). —**Ab'y-la'**.

**Abys'**, 1 abys'; 2 abys', n. Abyssinian.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

**a-bysm'**, 1 a-bysm'; 2 a-bysm', n. Anabys; a bottomless depth or space; chaos; gulf.

2. The language of the Abyssinians. (1) The Amharic branch of the Arabic class of Semitic languages, embracing ancient Ethiopic or Geez, and modern Amharic and Tigre. (2) The Ethiopian group of the Hamitic family, including modern Galla. 3. *Ch. Hist.* An adherent of the Abyssinian or Ethiopian Church, which is akin to the Coptic and with it holds the doctrines of the Monophysites. —**Ab'y-sin-et**.

**Ab'y-sin-et**, 1 ab'y-sin-et; 2 ab'y-sin-et, n. [Abyssinian gold, A. primrose, A. tea, see under GOLD, etc.]

**ab'zug**, 1 ab'zug; 2 ab'zug, n. [G.] The first sum which forms in the cupation of lead. See ASSURIC.

**ac**, 1 ac; 2 ac, n. Form of ac before c and g, as in accuse, acquiesce; also, by imitation, an improper form of a- before c, as in accuse.

**ac**, 1 ac; 2 ac, n. Having, pertaining to, affected by, as in demonic, cardiac, manic. It is preceded by -i-, and sometimes followed by -di-. [< L. *acus*, usually, < Gr. *akos*; or < Gr. *akos*.]

**AC**, [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license A. C., abbr. Alternating current; *Anie Christum* (before Christ); Analytical Chemist: four years' course; Arch-chancellor; Army Corps.

**ac**, 1 ac; 2 ac, n. Chem. Acetyl; aldehyde. a/c, abbr. Bookkeeping. Current account or account current. a/c, abbr. Bookkeeping. Account.

**A. C.**, 1 A. C.; 2 A. C., n. abbr. American Congregational Association; Articled Chartered Accountant; Associate (of the Institute of) Chartered Accountants.

**ac'a-can'thrax**, 1 ak'a-can'thrax; 2 ak'a-can'thrax, n. [Rare.] *Pathol.* A carbuncle. [< Gr. *akakos* < a-priv. + *akakos*, bad] + *anthrax*, carbuncle.]

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

**a-ca'cia**, 1 a-ca'cia; 2 a-ca'cia, n. 1. [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodes instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber.

1-miz; 2-mis, pl.] 1. A place of instruction or training. Specif.: (1) A school intermediate between a common school and a college. (2) Any institution where the higher branches of learning are taught, or where pupils are trained in some special science or art; as, the U. S. Naval Academy. 2. [a-] Gr. *anti*. (1) The public pleasure-ground, including a gymnasium, near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy; hence, the pupils of Plato collectively. (2) The Platonic movement with its successive schools, including the doctrines taught.

The Academy of Plato became divided into several schools, of which Cicero recognizes two, also some authorities distinguished as many as five in the period between Plato and Cicero. Of these the chief were the Old Academy and the New Academy. The former consisted of Plato and his more immediate disciples and successors. In the 2d and 3d centuries B. C. arose the Middle Academy, so-called, the teaching of which was skeptical, altho, unlike dogmatic skepticism, it considered possible the attainment of probable knowledge. The New Academy (1st century B. C. to A. D. 529) returned to the Platonic interest in ethical doctrines and ideals, and practised a broad eclecticism in philosophy.

3. An association of literary men, artists, scientists, or the like, combined for the promotion of literature, art, or science; as, the Academy of Fine Arts; the French Academy. See INSTITUTE. < F. *académie*; < L. *academia*, < Gr. *akadēmeia*, < *akadēmos*, a reputed hero. —**academy board** (Ar), heavy cardboard with a surface especially prepared for use in painting with oils. —**a. figure**, a drawing in black and white chalks on tinted paper, or a photograph, from a nude model. —**a. of music**. 1. An institution for the study and teaching of music. 2. A choral or operatic organization for the study or interpretation of music. 3. A building in which musical entertainment, as a concert or recital, is provided. —**Acad'e-mism**, n. The teachings of the Academic school of philosophy; Platonism, in the various forms it assumed before the closing of the Academy, A. D. 529. —**Acad'e-mist**, n. 1. An Academic philosopher. 2. [a-] An academicalian. 3. [a-] A pupil in a riding-school. —**acad'e-mize** or **-mize**, v. [*-mized*; *-mizing*.] To cause to conform to the rules of an academy.

English Literature indeed made up its mind long since not to be inezimated or *academized*.

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

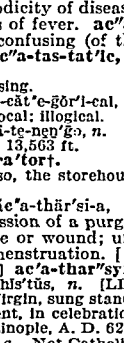
**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad'e-mia, n. 1. Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present English names, scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. 2. A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps *Micmac akade*, abundance.]

**Acad'e-mia**, 1 akad'e-mia; 2 akad



an, a. & n. -a-can'th'o-met'r'e-an, a. & n. -a-can'th'o-met'rous, a. -A-can'th'o-met'r'i-dā, n. pl. *Protoz.* 1. The order *Acanthometra*. 2. The family *Acanthometridae*. -a-can'th'o-met'r'i-dan, a. & n. -A-can'th'o-met'r'i-dā, n. pl. *Protoz.* A family of acanthometroid radiolarians variously limited. -A-can'th'o-met'ra, n. (t. g.) -a-can'th'o-met'rid, n. -a-can'th'o-met'roid, a. & n. -Ac'an-thon'th'ā, n. pl. *Protoz.* A suborder of acanthometroid radiolarians with 20 spines regularly disposed. -a-can'th'o-nld, n. -ac'an-thon'th'-dan, a. -Ac'an-thoph'l-dē, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of colubrine form serpents with the nostrils in the rostral plates and a bony spine terminating the tail, including the Australian death-adder. -A-can'tho-phls, n. (t. g.) -a-can'th'o-phld, n. -a-can'th'o-phold, a. -ac'an-thoph'o-rous, a. Bearing spines. -ac'an-thoph'er-oust. -A-can'th'o-phrac'tē, n. pl. *Protoz.* A suborder or order of acanthorharian radiolarians with complete latticed shells. -A-can'th'o-phrac'tat; A-can'th'o-phrac'tl-dā, a. -A-can'th'o-phract, a. & n. -a-can'th'o-phrac'tan, a. & n. -a-can'th'o-phrac'tous, a. -a-can'th'o-pod. *Zoool.* I. a. Having spines on the feet. -a-can'th'o-po'di-oust, ac'an'th'o-po'doust. II. n. An insect, as a bee, with spiny feet. -a-can'th'o-po'di-ous, a. *Bot.* Having spines on the stalk of the leaf or pedicel of the flower. -a-can'th'o-po'm'tous, a. Having a thorny or serrated operculum. -a-can'th'o-pore, n. A tubiform spine, as in certain fossil polyzoans. -a-can'th'o-pous, a. *Zool.* Having the eye furnished with spinous processes. -A-can'th'o-ter, a. -ac'an'th'o-ter-i, n. pl. *Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes comprising acanthopterygian with separate lower pharyngeal bones. -ac'an'th'o-ter-e, n. -ac'an'th'o-ter-an, a. & n. -ac'an'th'o-ter-ous, a. 1. Having spines on the wings, as the cassowary and Jacana. 2. Having spines in the fins; of, pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*. -A-can'th'o-ter-yg'l-i, n. pl. *Ich.* An order or suborder of teleosts, variously limited, containing all or most fishes with spines in the fins, as the mackerel, bass, etc. -A-can'th'o-ter-yg'l-i-at, -a-can'th'o-ter-yg'l-i-an, a. & n. -a-can'th'o-ter-yg'l-i-ous, a. -ac'an'th'o'ts'is, n. Disease of the prickly-leaf layer of the epidermis. *F. Med.* Dicit. -a-can'th'o-sphe'note, a. *Echin.* Descriptive of the spines of sea-urchins, which, in cross-section, show cuneiform parts alternating with strips of porous tissues and radiating from a median axis. -a-can'th'o-sphere, n. *Bot.* A spicule occurring in the cells of characean plants, as the *Nitella*. -A-can'th'o-sta'r'i-dē, n. pl. *Protoz.* The *Quadrilochidae*. -A-can'th'o-sta'r'm'a, n. *Bot.* A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, chiefly saprophytic, with small bristly perithecia, chiefly on the surface, and hyaline, spindle-shaped septate spores. *A. parviticum*, a European species, causes attack theives' fur (*Aibes picea*). -A-can'th'o'the-son'l-dā, n. pl. *Crust.* A Carboniferous family of malacostracans representing the suborder *Synsarcidae*. -A-can'th'o'thel'son, n. (t. g.) -a-can'th'o'thel'son-ld, n. -a-can'th'o'thel'son-oid, a. -A-can'th'o'the'ca, n. pl. *Arachn.* The *Linguatulina* or *Pentastomidae*. -can'thous, 1 a-can'thus; 2 a-cān'thūs, a. Spinous. -can'th'o-zo'id, 1 a-kan' (tho-zō'id); 2 ā-cān'th'o-zō'id, n. *Helminth.* In some cestoid worms, as *Dipylidium caninum*, the narrowed posterior part of the embryo upon which hooks are produced. -ac'an-thu'r'i-dē, 1 ak'ən-thū'r'i-dē; 2 āc'an-thū'r'i-dē, n. pl. *Ich.* The *Teuthididae*. -Ac'an-thu'rus, n. (t. g.) [*Gr.* *akantha*, spine, + *oura*, tail]. -ac'an'th'u'r'id, n. -ac'an'th'o'roid, a. & n. -can'thus, 1 a-can'thus; 2 a-cān'thūs, n. 1. *Bot.* (1) [A.] A genus of perennial herbs of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceae*), of some of the warmer regions of the Old World, having large and handsome dentate or spinous leaves. (2) Any plant of the genus *Acanthus*. *Arch.* A more or less conventionalized representation of an acanthus-leaf, characteristic of the Corinthian capital. [*L.* *< Gr.* *akanthos*, *< akantha*; see ACANTHA]. -a-can'thus'dēf, n. See ACANTHUS, 2. -can'til-cone, n. *Mittral.* Same as AKANTICONE. -a-can'til-con'ti; a-can'til-con-lēti. -ca-pel'la, 1 ō ka-pel'la; 2 ā cā-pē'llā. [*It.*] 1. In chapel or church style, t. e., sung without instrumental accompaniment. 2. In church time, t. e., with four half notes in each bar. a cap-pel'la. [Having no capsule.] -ca-pul'su-lar, 1 a-kap'siu-lār; 2 a-cāp'sū-lār, a. *Bot.* -'ca-pul'su-lar, 1 ō ka-pul'ko; 2 ā cā-pul'co, n. A seaport on the west coast of Mexico. -ca-ra, 1 a-kār; 2 a-cār'a, n. [*Bras.*] A cichlid fish (genera *Acara*, *Geophagus*, etc.), resembling the North-American sunfish. -ca-r'di-a, 1 ā-kūr'di-a; 2 a-cār'di-a, n. *Terat.* 1. Absence of a heart. 2. An cardiacus. [*Gr.* *kardios*, heart + *kardia*, heart.] -a-car'di-ac, a. -ac'ar'di-a-cur-v, n. [-ci, 1-sol; 2-ci, pl.] *Terat.* A fetal monstrosity without a heart; also, the cardiac parasite in a double monster. -a-car'di-us't. -a-car'di-nēs, 1 ā-kūr'di-nē; 2 a-cār'di-nēs, n. pl. *Conch.* The *Ruditia*. -a-car'di-nate, a. [*the Acaridia*] -a-ca-r'i-an, 1 ā-kār'i-an; 2 a-cār'i-an, a. Of or pertaining to -a-ca-r'i-a-sis, 1 ak'ār'i-ār'i-sis; 2 āc'ar'i-ār'i-sis, n. The itch. -psoroptic acaridias, any contagious skin-disease caused by mites of the genus *Psoroptes*, including sheep-scab, cattle-mange, and forms that attack the horse and other domestic animals. -sarcopit'ic, any of various forms of itch-mite animals. -sarcopit'ic, any of various forms of itch-mange when produced by mites of the genus *Sarcoptes*. -a-car'l-elde, 1 ā-kār'el'd; 2 a-cār'l-el'd. [*Therap.*] I. a. Destructive to acarian insects. II. n. A remedy for the itch. [*ACARU* + *L.* *cado*, kill.] -ac'el'd, 1 ak'el'd; 2 ā-cār'd. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Acrida*. II. One of the *Acrida*. -A-car'l-dā, 1 ā-kār'i-dō; 2 a-cār'i-dā, n. pl. *Arach.* A family of arachnids with the cephalothorax and abdomen united in one; including the mites and ticks. They are found both on land and in water, and are generally parasitic on animals or plants, some causing skin-diseases and galls. [*ACARUS*.] -A-car'i-rit; Ac'ar-i-rid'ē-a; Ac'ar-i-r'i-nat. -A-car'l-dē, n. pl. *Arach.* A family of *Acrida*, including the typical mites. -a-car'l-dan, ac'ar'id'ē-an, a. & n. -ac'ar-i-rit, a. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by acarid mites. -a-car'i-nā, n. A form of the itch; scabies. -Ac'ar-i-nā-sis, 1 ak'ār-nē-mi-a; 2 āc'ar-nā-mi-a, n. A province of ancient Greece. [*Greek* name; 3,013 sq. m. Ac'ar-i-nā-sia and *Æ-to-li-a*, 1 i-tō'l-i-a; 2 ē-tō'l-i-a, n.

**a-á-ro-ce-el'd'-l'um**, 1 ak'a-ro-si-sl'd'-t'um; 2 áe'a-ro-ce-el'd'-t'um, n. [*-ra*, pl.] A plant-gall produced by an acarid. [*<* ACARUS + L. *cado*, kill].  
**ac'a-ro-do-ma't'i-sh'l'm**, 1 ak'a-ro-do-me's'h'l'm; 2 áe'a-ro-do-ma's'h'l'm, n. [*-ti-a*, pl.] A protective structure produced by some tropical plants for sheltering acari, or mites, when they are useful to the plants.  
**ac'a-ro'id'**, 1 ak'a-reoid'; 2 áe'a-ró-id'. I. *a.* Of or like the *Acarida*; mite-like. **ac-ar'i-form†**. II. *n.* An acarid. [*<* ACARUS + -OID].  
**ac'a-rold'**, *a.* Bot. Of or pertaining to *Xanthorrhoea* (*Acaeros*). — **acarold gum or resin**, a yellow fragrant resin from the Australian grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea hastilis?*), chiefly the Botany Bay resin. See GUM. [*Xanthorrhœa*.]  
**Ac'a-ro-l'o'-gy**, 1 ak'a-rô's-i; 2 áe'a-rô's-i, *n.* Bot. The genus *Acara*.  
**ac'a-ro-lof-o-il'**; 2 áe'a-rolo-f-o-il'; 2 áe'a-ról'o'-g'y, *n.* Arach. The department of zoology which treats of the *Acarida*. [*<* ACARUS + -LOGY] — **ac'a-ro-lo'-gist**, *n.*  
**a-car-pel-ous**, 1 a-kár-pel-us; 2 a-câr-pél-us, *a.* Bot. Having no carpels. [*<*L., not+ CARPEL.] **a-car/pel-loust**.  
**a-car/pous**, 1 a-kârpûs; 2 a-câr-pūs, *a.* Bot. Not bearing fruit; sterile. [*<* Gr. *karpós*, < *a-* priv. + *karpōs*, fruit].  
**Ac'a-rus**, 1 ak'a-rus; 2 áe'a-rûs, *n.* 1. *Arach.* A genus typical of *Acaridae*. 2. [a-] [AC'A-RÍ, pl.] Any mite; an acarid. [*<* Gr. *akarí*, mite, < *a-* priv. + *kétrō*, cut].  
**a-cast't**, cf. To throw down; cast away.  
**A-cás-tús**, 1 a-kas-tus; 2 a-cās-tûs, *n.* Gr. Myth. A son of Pallas and one of the Argonauts; father of Laodamia.  
**a-cat'a-lec'tic**, 1 a-kat'e-lek'tik; 2 a-cût'a-lêc'tie. I. *a.* Pros. Complete; not defective: said of a verse having the required number of feet, or of syllables, especially in the last foot; not catalectic.  
A verse is called *catalectic* when it has its full number of feet or syllables, as trimeter iambics, — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — . KÖRNER gr. Gram. tr. Edwards and Taylor, §352, p. 578. [A. 1853.]  
II. *n.* A verse so constructed. [*<* LL. *atalecticus*, < Gr. *akatalēktikos*, < *a-* priv.; and see CATALECTIC.]  
**a-cat'a-lep-si-a**, 1 a-kat'elep-si-a; 2 a-cât'a-lép-si-a, *n.* Med. 1. Uncertain prognosis or diagnosis. 2. Impairment of the reasoning faculty; abnormal inability to comprehend; also, epilepsy; dementia. [*<* Gr. *akatalēpsis*, see CATAPLEPSY.]  
**a-cat'a-lep-sy**, 1 a-kat'e-lep-sy; 2 a-cât'a-lép-sy, *n.* 1. *Philos.* The incomprehensibility of all things; specif., among the later Academics and Skeptics, the doctrine that all human knowledge is only probable and that therefore all positive judgment should be suspended. Compare AGNOSTICISM; SKEPTICISM.  
We do not meditate or propose cataplepsy, but eucataplepsy. Bacon in K.-F. Vocab. Philos. p. 11. [asn. & co. 1878.]  
2. Med. Catalepsia. [*<* Gr. *akatālēpsiς*, < *a-* priv.; and see CATAPSESY.]  
**a-cat'lep-tic**, 1 a-kat'e-lep'tik; 2 a-cât'a-lép'tie, *a.* [Rare.] 1. *Philos.* Relating to the doctrine of catalepsy; unknownable. 2. Med. Of or pertaining to catalepsy; affected with cataleptesia. [doctrines of catalepsy.]  
**a-cat'a-lep'tic**, *n.* 1. *Philos.* One who believes in the All-Skeptics and Pyrrhonians are called Cataleptici. [K.-F. Vocab. Philos. p. 11. [asn. & co. 1878.]]  
2. Med. One affected with cataleptisia.  
**a-cat'al-lae'tic**, 1 a-kat'e-lak'tik; 2 a-cât'a-lêc'tie, *a.* Not exchanging; opposed to *catalactic*.  
**a-cat'a-ma-the'si-a**, 1 a-kat'e-ma-thi'si-a; 2 a-cât'a-ma-thê-zhi-a, *n.* Inability to comprehend language formerly familiar, due to cerebral disorder and generally accompanied by a weakening of the entire power of clear perception. [*<* *a-*, not, + Gr. *kamathēsis*, thorough knowledge.]  
**Ac'a-tan**, 1 ak'a-tan; 2 áe'a-tân, *n.* Bth. (Apocrypha).  
**a-cat'a-phasi-a**, 1 a-kat'e-fézi-a; 2 a-cât'a-fâzhi-a, *n.* Pathol. Impairment of speech due to cerebral disorder and involving loss of power to use correct syntax, altho a knowledge of the meaning of individual words may be retained. [*<* *a-*, not, + CATAPHASIA.]  
**ac'a-tap-o-sis**, 1 ak'a-tap-o-sis; 2 áe'a-táp-o-sís, *n.* Pathol. Incapacity for difficulty in swallowing; dysphagia. [*<* Gr. *a-* priv. + *kataposis*, < *kata*, down, + *pino*, drink.]  
**a-c'a-tas-ta-sis**, 1 ak'a-tas'ta-sis; 2 áe'a-täs'ta-sís, *n.* 1. Pathol. An irregularity in the periodicity of disease, as in the recurrence of the paroxysms of fever. **ac'a-tas-ta'si-al**. 2†. An unsettling or confusing (of the mind). [*<* *a-*, not, + CATASTASI.] — **ac'a-tas-tat'ic**, Indeterminate as to type; irregular.  
**a-ca-tal'-cal**, 1 pt. Purchasing.  
**a-cat'gori-cal**, 1 a-kat'i-gôr'i-kâl; 2 a-cât'e-góri-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Not exact or categorical; equivocal; illogical.  
**Ac'a-te-man-go**, 1 āka-te-nūng'o; 2 āc̄a-te-nep'gō, *n.* A dormant volcano in Guatemala; altitude, 13,663 ft.  
**a-ca-ter-y**, *n.* Caterer. **ac'a-four**; **ac-cafort**.  
**a-ca-ter-jy**, *n.* Provisions purchased; also, the storehouse for them. **a-ca-trjty**.  
**ac'a-thar'si-a**, 1 ak'a-thūr'si-a; 2 áe'a-thār'si-a, *n.* Med. 1. Impurity of blood; also, omission of a purgative. 2. Filthy excretions from a sore or wound; uncleanness of condition. 3. Absence of menstruation. [*<* Gr. *akatharsía*, < *a-* priv. + *katharos*, clean.] **ac'a-thar'syt**.  
**ac'a-this'tus**, 1 ak'a>this'tus; 2 áe'a-thĩs'tũs, *n.* [LL.] Gr. Ch. A hymn of thanksgiving to the Virgin, sung standing, on Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in celebration of the repulse of the Avvars from Constantinople. A. D. 625.  
**a-catho'll-e**, 1 a-kafh'o-li-k; 2 a-cāth'o'll-e, *a.* Not Catholic; sectarian.  
**a-cau-date**, 1 a-k&'dēt; 2 a-caŋ'dāt, *a.* Tailless; ecaudate. [*<* CAUD-, >-CAUSE],  
**a-cau'leg**, 1 a-k&'lez; 2 a-caŋ'leg, *n.* pl. Bot. Plants in which the stems arise wanting or obscurely, as lichens. [*<* *a-* priv. not, + CAULES, pl. of CAULIS.] — **ac'au-lescence**, *n.*  
Bot. Absence, or apparent absence, of the stem. **ac'au-lo-si-at**. — **ac'aul-escent**, *a.* Bot. Having no visible stem. **a-cau'line**; **ac'au-lose't**;  
**a-cau'loust**.  
**a-cause'**, 1 a-k&z; 2 a-caŋ's, conj. [Prov. Eng.] Because.  
**A. C. C.**, abbr. In electrotherapeutics, anodal contraction contraction. [Isatisive.]  
**accu'**, abbr. Account; accountant; accue'  
**ac/cu'**, 1 ak'e; 2 ac'a, *n.* A medieval silk fabric wrought with gold.  
**Acc/ca**, Acc'cho, Ac/co. Same as ACCRE. ACAulescent Plant.  
**Ac/ca-ba**, 1 ak'a-ba; 2 áe'a-ba, *n.* Bth. (Apocrypha R. V.).  
**ac/ccu-bl-et**, *t.* To overwhelm; burden.  
**Ac/cad**, 1 ak-ad; 2 áe'ád, *n.* 1. One of the ancient Accadians. 2. The language of this people; Accadian; a language of early Babylon, antedating the Semitic

















n. Bot. A genus of green algae (*Chlorophyceae*), resembling small mushrooms. [*ACETABULUM*.]  
*ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-a*, 1 as'tab'yul'f'er-a; 2 *ac'e-tab'yul'er-a*, n. pl. Zool. The cephalopod order *Dibranchiata*, a *ac-tab'u-lif'er-ous*, a. Provided with acetabula; of, pertaining to, or like the *Acetabulifera*. - *ac'e-tab'u-lif'er-a*. Cup-shaped. *ac'e-tab'u-lous*.







root and leaves of monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*). Different formulas are given by various authors. ac'o-ni'ti-na; a-con'i-ti'na†. Ac'o-ni'tum, 1 ak'o-ni'tum; 2 ac'o-ni'tum, n. [L.] Bot. 1. A genus of perennial trailing, erect, or ascending poisonous herbs of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceae*), of the northern hemisphere, with pedately lobed or dissected

leaves, very irregular, conspicuous blue, purple, or white flowers, and follicular fruit. Several species are cultivated for ornament or for medicinal properties. 2. [a-] Aconite. A<sup>n</sup>-con-<sup>q</sup>ul'-ja, 1 a-kon'-khi-2; 2 ä'-kon'-khi-2, n. A mountain range and peak of Argentine Republic; 17,000 ft. high. a-con'-the-a, 1 a-kon'-chi-2; 2 a-con'-the-a, n. An East-Indian nymphaled butterfly (*Adollas aconthea*) whose caterpillar is fringed with long feathery processes. Ac<sup>n</sup>-on-ti'-dä, 1 ak'-on-tä-i'-dä; 2 äc'-on-ti'-dä, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of snake-like lizards with two premaxillary bones and distinct eyes; dart-snakes. A-con'-ti'-as, n. (t. g.) [*G. akontias*, serpent, < akz, point.] Ac<sup>n</sup>-on-ti'-ä-dä; 1 a-con'-ti'-lō, a & n. a-con'-ti'-öld, a. a-con'-ti'-um, 1 a-ken'-shi-um; 2 a-cön'-shi-um, n. [-ti-a, pl.] 1. *Zooph.* One of certain cord-like organs of various sea-anemones, consisting chiefly of thread-cells, which the animal thrusts out when irritated. A little fish . . . died in a few minutes with great agony through the momentary contact of its lip with one of the emitted *acontia* of *Sagartia parvica*.

DANA Corals and Coral Islands ch. 1, p. 38, [D. M. & Co. 1872].  
 2. *Gr. Antig.* (1) A Dart thrown by the amentum. (2) The game of hurling this dart, one of the five exercises of the pentathlon. < *Gr. akontion*, < *akē*, point.]  
 a-ko'p'f, *adv.* At the 'kōn 'yū-rē'is; a-ko'p'f, *vol.* Involuntary. *u. wretz*:  
 a-co'p'f, *adv.* At the top; on end.  
 A-co'p'a, 1) a-kō'p'a; 2) a-co'p'a, *n. pl. Ascid.* A primary division of tunicates comprising those without external spines and persistent tail, or all except *Appendicularia* and *Thaliacea*.  
 a-ko'p'f, 1) a-ko'p'f; 2) a-co'p'f, *n. pl. Moll.* Relieving

fatigue; restorative. [*G. akopos*, *ἀκος*, *akos*, 'ache, pain, weariness, *κόπος*, strike.], *ae'o-pōn'ti*, *n.* An anodyne. *ae'o-prō'sis*, *1* ak'o-prō'sis; *2* ae'o-prō'sis, *n.* The condition of having no feces in the bowels. *a-cop'rus*, *1* a-kep'rus; *2* a-cōp'rūs, *a. Med.* Having but little excrement in the bowels. [*G. akopros*, *κόπος*, *akopros*, *a-priv.* + *kopros*, dung.], *ae'o-py'r'in*, *1* ak'o-pul'rin, -rin or -rin; *2* ae'o-py'r'in, -rin *ae'o-py'r'ine*, -or, -rin, *n.* Acetopyrin. [*ACETYL* + *pyrin* in ANTIPYRIN.],

**A'cor**, 1 *ē*'kor; 2 *ā*'cōr, *n.* [*L.*] *Pathol.* Acidity of the stomach.  
**A'cor-dad'**, 1 *a*'kōr-dūd'; 2 *ā*'cōr-dād', *n.* A court by which prisoners accused of crime were tried summarily. It sat at Querétaro, Mexico, and was abolished in 1813. [*< Sp. querredada < acordar*]

**ae'o'-ri-a**, 1 æ-kō'-ri-ə; 2 æ-eō'-ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Insatiate craving for food. [*Gr.* *akōria*, desire (for drink), < *a-* priv. + *koros*, satiety.]

**ae'o'-rin**, 1 æk'-o-rin; 2 æe'-o-rin, *n.* *Chem.* A glucoside


(C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>60</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) found in sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*).  
**a-cór'mus**, 1 a-kör'müs; 2 a-ör'müs, *n.* *Teral.* An acardiac monster with imperfectly developed head and trunk. [a- priv. + *kormus*, trunk.]  
**a'corn**, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To eat or gather acorns.

**á'corn**, 1 á'körn or é'karn; 2 á'eörn or á'eorn (xiii), *n.* 1. The fruit of the oak (*Quercus*), a one-celled, one-seeded nut, fixed in a woody cup or involucre.

Scatters great hopes in the seed-field of man,  
Like acorns among grain.

LOWELL *Prometheus* st. 7.

2. *Naut.* A conical piece of wood on the point of the spindle; placed there to make an ornamental finish. 3. Something resembling an acorn. (U. S. attached)



sembling an acorn, as (1) a tag attached to the ends of a hat-cord; (2) a device as on military uniforms, etc. 4. An Acorn (def. 1). acorn-shell. [*AS. æcern* (= *D. aker* = *G. ecker*), *< æcer*, field; see *ACRE*].  
 —a'corn-ball', *n.* An acorn fixed in its cup.—a' barnacle, *n.* An acorn-shell.—a'-chair, *n.* A chair, as of the Jacobean period, decorated with acorn-like pendants.—a'-cup, *n.* The woody cup or involucre that holds the acorn.—a'-duck, *n.* A wood-duck: so called because it

sembling an acorn, as (1) a tag attached to the ends of a hat-cord; (2) a device as on military uniforms. 4. An acorn-shell. [*AS. æcorn* (= *D. aker* = *G. ecker*), *æcer*, field; *scor*, *ACORN*], *n.* An acorn fixed in its cup.—*a.-a. barnacle*, *n.* An acorn-shell.—*a.-chail*, *n.* A chair, as of the Jacobean period, decorated with acorn-like pendants.—*a.-cup*, *n.* The woody cup or involucre that holds the acorn.—*a.-duck*, *n.* A wood-duck: so called because it feeds on acorns.—*a.-gall*, *n.* Same as *KNOCKER*.—*a.-moth*, *n.* A thief moth (*Blasoblastus glandulella*), the larvae of which gnaw holes in wall-paper, especially those vined by acorn-germinals (*platanus*).—*acorn*, *n.* The seed of an oak.

vacated by acorn-weevils. — **a'póint**, *n.* *Orangetree*. 1. The point of the foresight or muzzle-sight of a gun. — **a'shell**, *n.* [Eng.] A small sessile barnacle. — **a'sugar**, *n.* *Samoa*. — **QUERCITE**. — **a'weevil**, *n.* A weevil of one of various species of *Balaninus*, whose larvae infest acorns, causing them to be prematurely. — **a'worm**, *n.* A worm (genus *Balanoglossus*) which feeds from its acorn-shaped proboscis.

**a'corned**, [1] *á'kórnd*; 2 *á'córnd*, *a.* 1. Bearing acorns. 3 *a'córnds*, [1] *á'kórnds*; 2 *á'córnd*, *a.* 1. Bearing acorns. 3

**a'corn**, 1 an oak-tree. 2. Fed upon acorns, as swine. 3. Herd. Represented as bearing acorns, as an oak-tree upon a coat of arms.

**a'corn-gall'**, a. smoth, a.-point, a.-shell, a.-sweetll, etc. See ACORN.

**Ac'o'-rus**, 1 ak'o'-rus; 2 Ac'o'-rüs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of pungent aromatic herbs of the arum family (*Araceae*), with thick creeping rootstocks that send up two-edged sword-like leaves and a similar spike, bearing a cylindrical densely flowered spathe on one edge. 4. *calamus* is the sweet-flag or calamus root. The only other species, *A. gramineus*, a variety of which (*pratensis*) with white-striped leaves, is cultivated for ornament, is from Japan. [*L.*, < *Gr.* *akoros*, sweet-flag.]

**a-cos'ml-a**, *n.* *Med.* 1. [Rare.] Irregularity in the crises of disease. 2. Facial defect or deformity. 3. Baldness.

**a-cos'mlc**, 1 a-koz'mik; 2 a-cös'mlc, *a.* Not concordant; disorderly; chaotic.

**a-cos'mism**, 1 a-kez'mizm; 2 a-cös'mism, *n.* The phi-

philosophy which denies the real existence of the universe as distinct from the Absolute or the Absolute Being. The type advocated by Spinoza regarded the physical world

as a mode of the divine substance, under the attribute of extension. See ABSOLUTE. [*Gr. a-priv. + kosmos, world.*]  
*a-cos'mist, n.* One who holds acoismism. — *ac'os-mis'tic, a.—a-cos'my, n.* Ill health with abnormal paleness.  
*ac'o-spore, 1 ak'o-spōr; 2 āc'o-spōr, n. Bot.* A plant with awned disseminules.  
*a-cost'7, adv.* By the coast; ashore; beside.  
*A-cos'ta, 1 a-kes'ta; 2 ā-cōst'a, n. 1. Joaquin (1799-1852).*  
*Yak. 28*

A-cot'y'-le'a, 1 a-ke't'-i-l'l'e; 2 a-cot'y'-le'a, n. pl. Zool. A group of polycylindrical turbellarians, characterized by the subcaecal situation of the mouth and the absence of suckers.





2. A field, a piece of land, in the plural, lands, *as*, God's *acres*. 3. [Colloq.] Any large measure or quantity; *as*, *acres* of tears. [æcer, field.] — *a'cre-dale*, *n*. Land in one enclosure owned by different proprietors in severalty. — *a.-fight*, *n*. A duel in the open field, *as* among English nobles in the 16th century.

Principal ganglion of worms, considered as the forerunner of the brain of higher animals.—ac'ro-gen, n. Bot. An organism growing at the apex only; a member of the higher of the two groups into which the cryptogams were formerly divided, embracing those which grow from the apex only, as ferns, mosses, horsetails, club-mosses, etc. They are subdivided into vascular acrogens or peridophytes and cellular acrogens or bryophytes.—ac'ro-gen-ic, a-acrop'-c-nous, a. Growing at the apex, as certain cryptogams and zoophytes.—ac'ro-gem'id, f. n. [L-a. pl.] Bot. A gonidium produced at the summit of a fruiting branch.—a-cro'g-ra-phy, n. The art or process of producing relief printing-block by drawing with a glutinous ink on a layer of compressed powdered chalk upon a metal plate, brushing away the material between the lines, and stereotyping or electrotyping the resulting surface.—A-cro'gy-na, n. pl. Bot. A former suborder of the liverworts having the archeonola apical. See HEPATACE; SCALE-MOSSES.—a-cro'gy-nous, a. Bot. Having the archeonola formed near the apical cell or from it, as certain Jungermanniaceae.

a-cro'k-e, a. Awry. CHAUCER.

a-cro'ke'st, 1 ak'-ro'st; 2 ak'-ro-sus; 2 ak'-ro-k'i-ne'st, n. Pathol. Increased force of motion in hysteria.

a-cro'le-in, 1 a-kro'l'in; 2 a-crō-lē-in, n. Chem. Volatile colorless liquid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O), with pungent taste, irritating to the nose and eyes; obtained variously, as by dehydrating glycerin or destructively distilling fats. Formerly called *acrolehyde*. [*L. acris*, sharp, + oleo, smell].

a-cro-lith, 1 ak'-ro-lith; 2 ā-crō-līth, n. A statue with stone head and extremities, the trunk being usually of wood and draped with textile stuffs, occurring in Greek art.—ac'ro-lith'ic, a-cro'lī-than, a.

a-cro-ro'log'ic, 1 ak'-ro-'loj'ik; 2 ā-crō-ro-lōg'ic, a. Of or pertaining to acrology; having the name of each letter of the alphabet begin with that letter, as in the Hebrew alphabet. ac'ro-ro'log'ic-al'ty, ac'ro-ro'log'ic-al'y, adv.

a-cro-ro'gism, 1 a-kro'l-o-jizm; 2 a-crō-rō-gīm, n. An example of acrologic construction.

a-cro-ro'log's, 1 ak'-ro-ro-log; 2 ā-crō-ro-lōg, n. Any one of ac'ro-rologue, the alphabetic names considered as the product of acrology, as Aleph, Beth, in the Hebrew.

a-cro-ro'gy, 1 a-kro'l'o-yi; 2 a-crō-rō-gy, n. The science of initials, including (1) acrophony, (2) giving to letters names beginning with the letters, (3) denoting objects by signs taken from the first letter or letters of their names, as the figures 1, 2, 3, derived, according to some authorities, from the Sanskrit initial letters of their names, which the symbols resemble.

According to Halévy the difficulty of the passage from ideogram to phonogram was overcome by the adoption of the principle of *Acrology*.

[See *Acrology*, in *Phabet vol. i*, ch. 1, p. 43. [*K. v. & co.* 1893.]]

[< ACRO- + LOGY.]

ac'ro-ma-ni'a, n. Pathol. Marked or incurable mania.—ac'ro-mas-it'is, n. Pathol. Inflammation of the nipple.—ac'ro-meg'a-li-y, n. Pathol. A disorder characterized by an enlargement of the extremities, thorax, and face. ac'ro-me-gal'i-at-. ac'ro-me-gall'e, a.

ac'ro-me-ro's'tich, 1 ak'-ro-mi-ro'stik; 2 ā-crō-me-rōst'ic, n. A stanza forming an acrostic in which the name or word is formed not only by the initials and terminals of each line read downward, but also by the central letters arranged both vertically and horizontally; as,

Inter puncta means I gaudi sidera ccel  
Tota spedit, tota solitudo, Eto Phœbus orb E;  
Sic ceceas removet JESUS caliginis umbra S  
Vificans quæ simul, Vero precordia mot U  
S cleam Justitia se S o probat esse beati S

*Notes and Queries Feb. 26, 1887, p. 167.*

< Gr. akros, end, + meros, part, + stichos, line.]

a-cro-m'e-ter, 1 a-krom't'er; 2 a-crōm'e-ter, n. Same as a-cro-megaly.—ac'ro-megali'a, n. Pathol. Unusual smallness of the extremities.

a-cro'mi-o-, 1 a-krō'mi-o; 2 a-crō'mi-o-. An element of compounds in the sense of pertaining to the acromion and the thing suggested, as a-cro'mi-o-cla-vic'u-lar, a-cro'mi-o-cor'a-cold, a-cro'mi-o-hu'meral-a, a-cro'mi-o-hy'oid, a-cro'mi-o-ster'nal, a-cro'mi-o-tho-rae'lic, pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle. the coracoid process, the humerus, the hyoid bone, the sternum, and the thorax respectively.

a-cro'mi-on, 1 a-krō'mi-on; 2 a-crō'mi-on, n. [M-A, pl.] Anat. The projecting prolongation of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade forming the point of the shoulder; the acromial or acromion process. See SCAPULA. [< Gr. akrōmion, + akros, top, + omos, shoulder.]

a-cro'mi-al, a-acromial process (Anat.), same as a-cromion.

ac'ro-mon'o-gram-mat'ic, 1 ak'-ro-men'o-gra-mat'ik; kē-ro-mōn'o-grā-mat'ic. I. a. Having each line begin with the letter with which the preceding line ends, as some poetry. II. n. A poem thus written.

a-crom'pha-us, n. I. Pathol. Undue protrusion of the umbilicus. 2. Anat. The nipple-like center of the umbilicus. —Ac'ro-my-o'd, n. pl. Ornith. A group of passerine birds whose syringeal muscles connect with the upper half-rings of the bronchial apparatus, comprising most of the singing birds.—ac'ro-my-o'd'i-an, a. & n.—ac'ro-my-o-d'ic, ac'ro-my-o'rous, a.

A-crom'y-o's, n. 2 ā-crō-n. A Sicilian chyslin, said to have conquered the plague in Athens in 430 B. C. His writings have all been lost.

ac'ro-nar-co't'ic, 1 ak'-ro-nor-kot'ik; 2 ā-crō-nār-cōt'ic. Toxicol. I. a. Having both irritant and narcotic properties. II. n. Any narcotic poison that is also irritant, as aconite and some others, mostly of vegetable origin. [< L. acris, sharp, + NARCOTIC.]

a-cron'yeh, 1 a-kren'ik; 2 a-crōn'yē, a. Astron. Rising or occurring at sunset; said of a star or of its rising. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *achronic*, *achronical*. [< Gr. akronychos, at nightfall, + akros, tip, + nyx, night.]

a-cron'el'ic, a-cron'el'-cal't; a-cron'yē'-chal't; a-cro'myē-tous', -acronyel'al place, the place of a planet at its position; so called because it used to be observed at the time of sunset. a-cron'el'-cal't, a. At the time of sunset.

ac'ro-nykh, 1 ak'-ro-niks; 2 ā-crō-nykē, n. [-N'TCHES, 1-ne'l'ki; 2-nē'sēs, pl.] Pathol. Same as INGNOWING NAIL.

a-crook', 1 a-kruk'; 2 a-crōok', adv. & a. [Rare.] Crookedly.

ac'ro-na-lal'y-sis, n. Pathol. Paralysis of the extremities. —ac'ro-pa're'sis-the'si-a, n. Pathol. I. Paresthesia of the extremities. 2. Marked paræsthesia.

a-crop'a-thy, 1 a-krep'a-thi; 2 a-crōp'a-thy, n. Pathol. Any disease affecting the extremities. [< ACRO- + PATHY.]

a-cro-sop'h, a. Bot. Developing from the base upward toward the apex, as certain forms of indifference; basiflural.—a-crop'e-tal'y, adv.—ac'ro-pho'bi-a, n. Pathol. Abnormal fear or insane dread of being as a great elevation.



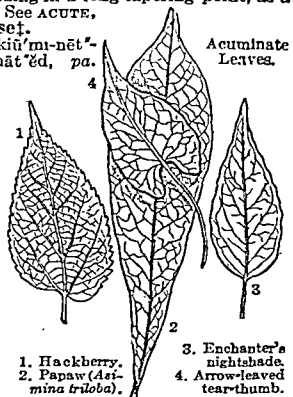




—ac'tion-a-bl(e), *a. Lav.* Affording cause for institut-  
ing an action, as trespass, slanderous words, etc.—ac'tion-a-  
bly, *adv.*—ac'tion-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to  
action.—ac'tion-a-ry, *n.* [Rare, pl.] An owner of  
actions or shares in joint-stock company; a stockholder.  
—ac'tion-er, *n.* One who makes or adjusts the action of  
an instrument or apparatus, as of a piano, lock, etc.—ac't-  
ion-ist, *n.* 1. [Rare.] One who advocates or practises ac-  
tion in oratory. 2. A stockholder.—ac'tion-ize, *vt.*  
[Rare.] To bring a legal action against.—ac'tion-less, *a.*  
Without action; specif., in law, insufficient to afford a good  
cause for action.—ac'tious, *a.* Eager for action; active.  
ac'ti-ta'tion, 1 ak'ti-tā'shən; 2 æ'ti-tā'shən, *n.* [Rare.]  
Quick and frequent action. [*L. actitatus*, pp. of *actio*,  
freq. of *ago*, act.] [shore form of life.  
ac'ti-um, 1 ak'shi-um; 2 æ'shi-um, *n.* *Ecol.* A rocky sca-  
le.—ac'ti-um, 1 ak'shi-um; 2 æ'shi-um, *n.* An ancient Grecian  
promontory; Augustus Caesar defeated Antony here, 31 B.C.  
ac'ti-vate, 1 ak'ti-vāt; 2 æ'ti-vāt, *vt.* [VAT-ēd; -VAT-ING.]  
1. *Physic.* To render radioactive, as a gas, by subject-  
ing to the action of a radioactive substance; ionize. 2.  
*Chem.* To render capable of adsorption. 3. To make active.  
ac'ti-vā'tor, 1 ak'ti-vā'tōr; 2 æ'ti-vā'tōr, *n.* A substance  
that renders active a ferment that is secreted in an in-  
active form.  
ac'tive, 1 ak'tiv; 2 æ'tiv, *a.* 1. Abounding in, exhibit-  
ing, or expressing action, as opposed to lacking  
in action, or sluggish. (1) Agile; quick; as, *active* as a  
squirrel. (2) Full of activity; busy; as, an *active* man.  
We are active beings, and our sympathy  
action. *DISRAELI Contarini Fleming* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 141. [f. 1846.]  
(3) Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand for wheat. (4)  
*Gram.* Expressing the action of verbs, as distinguished  
from being and state; also, as opposed to passivity.  
Verb-forms to which *active* is so applied are said to be-  
long to the *active* (opposed to the *passive*) voice. By some  
grammarians *active* is used in the sense of transitive.  
2. Being in or pertaining to a state of action: opposed to  
quiescent, extinct, or latent; as, an *active* volcano;  
kinetic energy is *active*, not latent. 3. Having the  
property of causing or promoting action: opposed to  
passive. (1) Originating or producing action.  
In our instinctive rebellion against pain we are children again,  
and demand an *active* will to wreak our vengeance on.  
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 27, p. 271. [a. c. & co. 1886.]  
(2) Inciting to or manifested in action: opposed to  
contemplative or speculative; as, an *active* Christianity.  
(3) Tending to action; practical, as opposed to theoretic-  
al; as, Reid divided the mental powers into intellectual  
and *active*. [ME. *actif*, < F. *actif*, < L. *actius*, < *ago*, act.]  
Syn.: agile, alert, brisk, bustling, busy, diligent, ener-  
getic, expeditious, industrious, lively, mobile, nimble,  
officious, prompt, quick, ready, restless, sprightly, spy,  
supple, vigorous, wide-awake. *Active* refers to both quick-  
ness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is  
allied with *agile*, *alert*, *brisk*, etc.; in the latter, with *busy*,  
*diligent*, *industrious*. The *active* love employment, the  
*busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious*  
are habitually *busy*. The *restless* are *active* from inability  
to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out  
of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *offi-  
cious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. See  
ALERT; ALIVE; MENDACIOUS.—*Ant.* dull, heavy, idle, in-  
active, indolent, inert, lazy, quiescent, quiet, slow, sluggish,  
stupid.—*Prep.* active *in* work, in a cause; *for* an object,  
as *for* justice; *with* persons or instrumentalities; *about* some-  
thing, as *about* other people's business.  
—ac'tive-ly, *adv.*—ac'tive-ness, *n.*  
ac'ti-vism, *n.* *Philos.* A doctrine held by Christian Rud-  
olph Eucken that life is action and human duty lies in a  
world of strife.  
ac'ti-vi-tal, 1 ak'ti-vi-tāl; 2 æ'ti-vi-tāl, *a.* Of or pertaining  
to human activities; including all human actions of every kind.  
ac'ti-vi-ty, 1 ak'ti-vi-ti; 2 æ'ti-vi-ti, *n.* [TIES, 1 -tiz;  
-tis, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being active;  
exertion of energy; action. 2. Brisk or vigorous move-  
ment or action; hence, active force or operation in  
general; as, *activity* in trade; *activity* of a volcano; hu-  
man activities. 3. *Mech.* Work done in a unit of time.  
4. *Chem.* The ability, as of a carbon, to remove coloring  
matter or impurity from a liquid. 5. Bodily exercise; ac-  
tivities. [*F. activité*, < LL. *actiuitas* (< *L. actius*; see AC-  
TIVE).] Syn.: see ANIMATION. [live.  
ac'tless, 1 ak'tles; 2 æ'tles, *a.* Without action; inac-  
tive. 1 ak'to; 2 æ'to, *n.* *Sp.-Am. Lav.* An action; espe-  
cially, a judicial proceeding or decree.  
ac'tol, 1 ak'tol or -tōl; 2 æ'tol or -tōl, *n.* *Chem.* An antiseptic  
(*AgC<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>11</sub>*) employed in dentistry, veterinary medi-  
cine, and surgery; silver lactate. [Coloed < LACTATE.]  
ac'ton, 1 ak'ton; 2 æ'ton, *n.* A quilted tunic worn  
under medieval armor to prevent chafing; also, a  
cuirass of plate armor. < OF. *acoton*, *f. hoqueion*, <  
Sp. *alcoton*, < Ar. *al-qūṭun*, < al, the, + *qūṭun*, cotton.]  
ac'ton-er, 1 ak'ton-er; 2 æ'ton-er, *n.* One who acts or plays  
a part; specif., one who represents a character, plays a  
part, or enacts a rôle, as in a theater; a stage-player;  
one whose business is acting. 2. Any doer of an act.  
3. *Lav.* (1) The plaintiff. (2) An advocate or pro-  
secutor. [L., < *ago*, drive.] [AGENT; cause.  
Syn.: comedian, performer, player, tragedian. See  
ac'tress, 1 ak'tres; 2 æ'tres, *n.* A woman or girl who  
acts or performs, especially on the stage. < [ACTOR].  
ac'tu-a-bil-i-ty, 1 ak'chu-a-bil-i-ti; 2 æ'chu-a-bil-i-ti, *n.*  
[Rare.] Capacity for being actuated or acted upon. [M.]  
ac'tu-al, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jāl; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-jāl, *a.*  
1. Real in being or act; carried out or realized in  
practice; existing in fact, as opposed to merely possi-  
ble, constructive, conceivable, or ideal; as, *actual* cost.  
To the heart of Faith hopes are as *actual* as realities. FARRAR  
Early Days of Christianity bk. iii, ch. 18, p. 249. [f. & w.]  
2. *Lav.* Existing in fact; real, as distinguished from  
conjectural or imputed by construction; as, *actual* pos-  
session. 3. Being in existence or action now; existent;  
present.  
If there was any trouble, *actual* or impending, affecting those  
who had served, her place was with them.  
TOWNSHIP *Bricks without Straws* ch. 42, p. 323. [f. & w. 1880.]  
4. Active or involving action or results; practical. [*F.*  
actual < LL. *actualis*, practical, < *L. actus*; see ACT, v.]  
Syn.: authentic, certain, demonstrable, developed, genu-  
ine, positive, real, true, unquestionable, veritable. *Actual*  
has respect to a thing done or accomplished, *real* to a  
thing as existing, *positive* to that which is fixed or estab-

lished, developed to that which has reached completion by  
a natural process of unfolding. *Actual* is in opposition to  
the supposed, conceived, or reported, and furnishes the  
proof of its existence in itself; *real* is opposed to feigned,  
imaginary, and is capable of demonstration; *positive*, to  
the uncertain or doubtful; *developed*, to that which is un-  
developed or incomplete. The *developed* is susceptible of  
proof; the *positive* precludes the necessity for proof. The  
present condition of a thing is its *actual* condition; *ills* are  
*real* that have a substantial reason; proofs are *positive* when  
they give the mind certainty; a plant is *developed* when it  
has reached its completed state. See AUTHENTIC.—*Ant.*:  
fabulous, feigned, fictitious, hypothetical, imaginary, sup-  
posititious, theoretical, untrue, visionary.  
—ac'tu-al-ism, *n.* *Metaph.* The doctrine that "all  
existence is truly active or spiritual, as opposed to inert  
or dead." J. HINTON *Philosophy and Religion* pref., p. 13.  
[K. P. & co. 1881.]—ac'tu-al-ist, *n.* 1. One who deals with  
realities or facts, as opposed to theories or fancies. 2. An  
adherent of actualism.—ac'tu-al-ist-ic, *a.*  
ac'tu-al, *n.* 1. Something real or actually existing; as,  
the *actual* is the real, as opposed to the merely possible.  
2. *pl.* Specif., in finance, actual assets or receipts, as  
distinct from supposed or estimated.  
ac'tu-al-i-ty, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jāl-i-ti; 2 æ'chu-  
or -tiu-jāl-i-ti, *n.* [TIES, 1 -tiz; -tis, pl.] 1. The state  
of being actual, or real; as, the *actuality* of miracles. 2.  
That which is actual; any reality; as, war is a dreadful  
*actuality*. 3. Realism, as in art, or any instance of it.  
4. *Philos.* (1) In the Scholastic philosophy, the for-  
mal essence of an existent thing. (2) In the Hegelian  
philosophy, a more complete independence, or self-suffi-  
ciency, than belongs to phenomenal existence. [*L. LL.*  
*actualitas* (< *actualis*; see ACTUAL).—*actually*, *adv.*  
ac'tu-al-ize, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jāl-iz; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-  
jāl-iz, *vt.* [TIES, 1 -tiz; -tis, pl.] To make real or realistic;  
realize; as, to *actualize* an ideal. ac'tu-al-ize.—  
ac'tu-al-ize, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jāl-iz; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-  
jāl-iz, *adv.* 1. In act or fact; in reality; truly; as,  
he was *actually* there; the fool *actually* imagines himself  
wise. 2. *Actively*.  
ac'tu-al-ness, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jāl-nēs; 2 æ'chu-or  
-tiu-jāl-nēs, *n.* The quality of being actual.  
ac'tu-ary, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jāl-ri; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-jāl-  
ri, *n.* [RIES, 1 -riz; -ris, pl.] 1. An officer, as of an in-  
surance company, who calculates and states the risks and  
premiums, compiles mortality tables, etc. 2. A public  
clerk or registrar; notary. [*L. LL.* *actuarius*, cleric, <  
*actus*; see ACT, v.]—ac'tu-ary, *a.* Of or pertaining to  
an actuary. ac'tu-ary-ant, ac'tu-ary-al-ly, *adv.*  
ac'tu-ate, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jēt; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-  
jēt, *v.* [AT-ED; -ATING.] 1. *t.* To move or in-  
cite to action; influence, as by motives; impel; as, the  
spirit that *actuates* a man. 2. *t.* To perform; make ac-  
tual. 3. *t.* To quicken; rouse.  
II. *i.* To act. [*L. LL.* *actuatus*, pp. of *actuo*, < *L. ac-  
tus*; see ACT, v.]  
Syn.: compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite,  
incite, induce, influence, lead, move, persuade, prompt,  
stir, urge. *Actuate* refers solely to motives or influences  
from within. No one can directly *actuate* another; but  
one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred which another's  
misrepresentation has aroused. *Prompt* and *stir* are  
words of mere suggestion toward some course of action;  
*dispose*, *draw*, *incite*, *influence*, and *lead* refer to the use of  
mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition  
to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or in-  
difference to action. *Incite* and *instigate* may be to good,  
while *instigate* is always to evil. (See ABET.) To *urge* and  
*impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some  
act. We are *impelled* from without, *impelled* from within.  
*Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing  
its object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or  
by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by  
some external power; as, he was *compelled* by misfortunes  
to sell his estate.—*Ant.*: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder,  
impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain, retard.—*Prep.*: actuated  
to crime by revenge.  
ac'tu-ate, *a.* Actuated; realized in fact.  
ac'tu-a-tion, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jā'shən; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-  
jā'shən, *n.* A putting in action; moving; effectual opera-  
tion; as, creation is due to actuation of God's will.  
ac'tu-a-tor, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jā'tōr; 2 æ'chu-or -tiu-jā'tōr, *n.*  
One who or that which actuates; efficient cause; a motive.  
ac'tu-ose, *a.* Full of active power.  
ac'tu-ose-i-ty, 1 ak'chu-or -tiu-jōs-i-ti; 2 æ'chu-or  
-tiu-jōs-i-ti, *n.* [TIES, 1 -tiz; -tis, pl.] 1. *Metaph.*  
An activity considered as complete in itself, or in which  
the action and completion coincide, as to think, to see.  
2. *t.* The power to act; energy. [*L. LL.* *actuosity*, active,  
< *actus*; see ACT, v.]  
ac'ture, *n.* Action.  
ac'tu-ri-ence, 1 ak'tu-ri-ens; 2 æ'tu-ri-ens, *n.* [Rare.]  
The inward impulse or desire for action. [*L. LL.* *actus*, pp.  
of *ago*, act.]  
ac'tus, 1 ak'tus; 2 æ'tus, *n.* [ACTUS, pl.] [*L. LL.* *Actus*. A  
1. *Actus*, 1 ak'tus; 2 æ'tus, *n.* The exertion of force, physical  
or mental, as distinguished from the force itself; the  
exercise or manifestation of a property, as distinguished  
from the property itself; actuality, as distinguished  
from potentiality.  
The term *actus* was used in the discussions of the schol-  
astics, as shaped by the teachings of Aristotle. Matter or  
substance, form, and motion were included by Aristotle in  
the sphere of existence. Matter, in which form inheres,  
exists as possibility or capacity (Gr. *dynamis*, *L. potentia*).  
Form is the actualization, the realization (Gr. *entelechia*,  
*L. actus*), the evolution, or entelechy of this possibility.  
Motion or change (Gr. *kinesis*) is the passage of potentiality  
into reality. Anything, as, *e. g.*, explosive powder, is *in actu*  
when its energy, or possibility of activity, to distinguish it  
from its condition, *in potentia*, or as unrealized possibility of  
action. A similar distinction in modern physics results in  
the two recognized forms of energy, *potential* and *kinetic*.  
When a ton-weight is suspended in mid-air, its energy is *in po-  
tentia*, or potential; when let loose it becomes kinetic.  
See ENERGY. See KRAUTH-FLEMING Vocabulary of the  
Philosophical Sciences; UEBERWEG Hist. of Philos. vol. I,  
p. 157. [L., < *ago*, act.]  
—*actus primus*, the first act or primal energy, the  
essential energy of a thing, considered apart from its mani-  
festations in action; that which makes a thing what it is  
itself; in the scholastic philosophy, *est rei esse*, or *actus*  
*quiescentis*.—*a. purus*, the absolute or unrelated en-  
ergy; the actual moving cause, lying back of matter and  
motion; "a *tertium quid* [or third something] which is al-

ways imparting motion, but is itself unmoved; the abso-  
lute. This *tertium* is God, the immaterial and eternal  
Form, the pure Actuality in which is no potentiality, the  
self-thinking Reason or absolute Spirit." UEBERWEG Hist.  
of Philos. vol. I, p. 158.—*a. secundus*, the secondary  
act or manifested energy; the exercise or manifestation of  
that energy, as distinguished from the first act; that which  
makes a thing what it is in its form or manifestations; in  
the scholastic philosophy, *est rei operari*, or *actus entitativus*.  
A-CU, *abbr.* Alto-cumulus.  
ac'u-, 1 ak'yū- or a-kiū-; 2 æ'yū- or a-cū-. From  
Latin *acus*, needle: a combining form.—ac'u-ate, *vt.* To  
sharpen.—ac'u-ate, *a.* Sharpened; sharp.—ac'u-a'tion,  
*n.* A rendering sharp.  
Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in  
alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
A. C. U., *abbr.* American Congregational Union.  
A-cu-a, 1 a-kiū or a-kiū-; 2 a-cū or æ'yū-a, *n.* *Bib.*  
(Apocrypha). 1 *Eds.* v. 30. [MANTHUS.  
Ac'u-an, 1 ak'yū-an; 2 æ'yū-an, *n.* *Bot.* Same as DES-  
A-cub, 1 æ'kub or æ'kub; 2 æ'cūb or æ'cūb, *n.* *Bib.*  
(Apocrypha). 1 *Eds.* v. 31. [v. 30.  
A-cud, 1 æ'kud; 2 æ'cūd, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 *Eds.*  
a-cue'menti, *n.* The quality or state of being sharp.  
a-cuer'do, 1 a-kiū-do; 2 a-kiū-do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] 1.  
The result of the deliberation of a tribunal or assembly. 2.  
The body constituted by the members of a tribunal assem-  
bled in a court. *SEANE Sp. Dict.* 3. Concurrence; accord.  
ac'u-ition, *n.* The act of sharpening.—ac'u-ity, *n.*  
Acuteness; sharpness.—ac'u-ly, *n.* *Entom.* A section  
of a hymenopterous insect having a sting and connected  
poison-bag, and the trochanter attached to the femur by  
a single joint, as in bees, wasps, and ants.—ac'u-ly-ate,  
*vt.* To make sharp or pointed.—ac'u-ly-ate, *a.* 1. *Zool.*  
Armed with a sting; or of pertaining to the *Aculeata*. 2.  
*Bot.* Provided with prickles; prickly.—ac'u-ly-onst, 3.  
Figuratively, keen; sharp; stinging.—ac'u-ly-onst, 3.  
—ac'u-ly-ate, *n.* One of the *Aculeata*; a bee or wasp.  
—ac'u-ly-i-form, *a.* Having the form of an aculeus  
or prickle.—ac'u-ly-e-us, *n.* [L-E-I, pl.] 1. *Bot.* A prickle;  
a small pointed excrescence of the bark, as in the rose. 2.  
*Entom.* The ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect when  
modified so as to form a sting.  
ac'u-men, 1 a-kiū'men; 2 æ-cū'men, *n.* 1. Quickness  
of intellectual discernment; keenness of discrimination;  
as, the critic and the metaphysician require unusual  
acumen. 2. *Bot.* A sharply tapering point. [L., point,  
< *acus*, sharpen.]  
Syn.: acuteness, cleverness, discernment, insight, keen-  
ness, penetration, perspicacity, sagacity, sharpness,  
shrewdness. *Sharpness*, *acuteness*, and *insight*, however  
keen, and *penetration*, however deep, fall short of the  
meaning of *acumen*, which implies also ability to use these  
qualities to advantage. There are persons of keen *insight*  
and great *penetration* to whom these powers are practi-  
cally useless. *Acumen* is *sharpness* to some purpose, and  
belongs to a mind that is comprehensive as well as keen.  
*Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning.  
*Insight* and *discernment* are applied oftenest to the judg-  
ment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other  
subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an untroubled skill  
in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in  
practical affairs; *acumen* may increase with study, and ap-  
plies to the most erudite matters. *Shrewdness* is *keenness*  
or *sagacity*, often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready  
to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the  
power to see clearly through that which is difficult or in-  
voluted. We speak of the *acuteness* of an observer or a  
reasoner, the *insight* and *discernment* of a student, a cler-  
gyman, or a merchant, the *sagacity* of a hound, the *keen-  
ness* of a debater, the *shrewdness* of a usurer, the *penetration*,  
*perspicacity*, and *acumen* of a philosopher.—*Ant.*: bluntness,  
dullness, obtuseness, stupidity.  
ac'u-mi-nate, 1 a-kiū'mi-nēt; 2 a-cū'mi-nāt, *n.* [NAT-  
ED; -NATING.] 1. *t.* To give poignancy to; sharp-  
en; make keen; as, to *acuminate* attention.  
II. *t.* To taper, or end in a point. [*L. acuminatus*,  
pp. of *acumino*, sharpen, < *acumen*; see ACUMEN].—  
ac'u-mi-na'tion, *n.*  
ac'u-mi-nate, *a.* Ending in a long tapering point, as a  
leaf, feather, fin, etc. See ACUTE.  
a. 4. a-cu-mi-nose.  
ac'u-mi-nat'ed, 1 a-kiū'mi-nēt'-  
ed; 2 a-cū'mi-nāt'-ed, *pa.*  
1. Brought to a point; pointed; fig-  
uratively, sharp;  
stinging; as, *acumi-  
nated* satire. 2. In-  
tellectually sharp-  
ened; made keen in  
perception, penetra-  
tion, or discernment.  
ac'u-mi-nous, 1 a-  
kiū'mi-nūs; 2 a-cū-  
mi-nūs, *a.* 1. Pos-  
sessing acumen. 2.  
*Bot.* Acuminate.  
ac'u-min'u-late, 1  
ak'yū-min'yū-lēt; 2  
æ'yū-min'yū-lāt,  
*a.* Slightly acumi-  
nated.  
A-cu-na, 1 a-kiū'nyā; 2  
æ-cū'nyā, *Cristoval*  
de (1597-1675). A Spanish Jesuit missionary and geographer  
in South America. [acupressure.  
ac'u-press, 1 ak'yū-pres; 2 æ'yū-pres, *vt.* To treat by  
ac'u-pres'sure, 1 ak'yū-pres'hūr; 2 æ'yū-pres'hūr, *n.*  
*Surg.* A method of arresting bleeding from wounded  
arteries by passing a needle through the wound so as  
to compress the bleeding vessel. [*L. ACU- + PRESSURE*.]  
ac'u-pres'siont.  
ac'u-punc-ture, 1 ak'yū-punk'chur or -tiūr; 2 æ'yū-  
pū'pū'chur or -tūr, *n.* The act of pricking with a  
needle; also, the resulting prick. (1) *Surg.* A method  
of treating diseases by thrusting needles into the body,  
used widely in China and Japan, but in Western countries  
chiefly in rheumatic neuralgia. (2) Infanticide by pressing  
a needle into the brain or spinal marrow. [*L. ACU- +*  
*PUNCTURE*.] ac'u-punc-ta'tion; ac'u-punc-tu-a-  
tion; ac'u-punc-tu-ra'tion; ac'u-punc-tu-ra-  
tor, *n.* An instrument for performing acupuncture.—  
ac'u-punc-ture, *vt.* *Surg.* To operate upon by ac-  
upuncture. ac'u-punc-tu-a'te.  
ac'us, 1 æ'kus; 2 æ'cūs, *n.* [ACUS, pl.] 1. *Surg.* (1) A  
needle. (2) *Eccl.* A probe. 2. *Eccl.* A jeweled pin used  
to fasten an archbishop's pallium. [L., needle.]





**acushla**, 1. a-kush'la; 2. a-cush'la, n. [Ir.] Darling. — **acush-la** — **ma-chirce**, literally, O pulse of my heart: used in Anglo-Irish literature and by English-speaking people of Irish blood. [Bristol county, Mass.]

**acush-net**, 1. a-kush'net; 2. a-cush'net, n. A town in A-cush'net, vt. To acoustom. — **acush-ton-ancet**, n.

**acuta**, 1. a-kü'ta; 2. a-cü'ta, n. A mixture-stop in organs, giving a very high, sharp tone. [*< acut.*]

**acute**, 1. a-kü't; 2. a-cü't, n. [*< acut.*] To pronounce or mark with an acute accent or sound; as, some final syllables in Scotch are *acuted*.

**acute**, a. 1. Having fine and penetrating discernment; making fine distinctions; possessing or evincing acumen; as, an *acute* reasoner; *acute* philosophy. 2. Having keen senses or sensibilities; sharply sensitive; as, *acute* hearing.

Who can estimate the misery that man would experience were his sense of hearing so *acute* that the faintest whisper would give him pain. *Maryn's Words* ch. 1, p. 35. [a. c. 1874.]

3. Affecting the senses or sensibilities; keenly; intense. Who has a sense of wrong so *acute*, and so glowing a gratitude for kindness, as a generous boy? *Thackeray Vanity Fair* ch. 5, p. 42. [L.]

4. Bot. Acute-angled and sharp-pointed; as, an *acute* leaf. 5. Med. Coming to a crisis quickly; violent; not chronic; said of a disease. 6. Shril; high; as, an *acute* tone: opposed to *grave*. 7. Having an acute accent; as, an *acute* vowel. [*< L. acutus*, pp. of *acu*, sharpen.]

Syn.: astute, cunning, discerning, keen, penetrating, perspicacious, piercing, poignant, pointed, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtle, subtle, subtle. See *ASTUTE*; *INTELLIGENT*; *KNOWING*; *SAGACIOUS*; *SHARP*; *VIOLENT*. Compare synonyms for *ACUMEN*. — Ant: blunt, dull, heavy, obtuse, stolid, stupid, undiscerning.

— *acute* accent, a stress of voice, or a mark (') above or after a syllable to which such stress is given. See *ACCENT*. —

a. angle, an angle less than a right angle. See *ANGLE*. —

a. angled triangle, a triangle whose angles are all acute. See *TRIANGLE*.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

— *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges. — *acutian*, *gu-lar*, a. 1. Having an acute angle or angles. 2. Having stems with sharp edges.

the red corpuscles, on which they produce a rufous effect. They appear in malarial and bovine fevers.

**ad**, a. Add. S. S. **ad**, 1. ad; 2. ad, n. 1. An advertisement; a colloquial contraction, originally printers' slang. 2. Tennis. Same as *VANTAGE*, n. 2.

**ad**, 1. ad; 2. ad, n. 1. A descendant of Noah, and the progenitor of a powerful and idolatrous Arabian tribe. 2. The city founded by Ad. 3. The tribe descended from him. They mocked the prophets sent to warn them, and were destroyed by a mighty wind. See *HUB*; *SUEDDAD*.

**ad-**, prefix. To; as, *adhere*: often, in English, without perceptible force. Ad- undergoes euphonic change to *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, before *b*, *c*, and *g*, *f*, *p*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*; *ad-* was reduced to *a-* before *s*, *p*, *st*, and *gn*. In some cases the Anglo-Saxon *a-* and other prefixes have been erroneously changed to *ad-*, *ac-*, etc., as in *advance*, *accuse*, etc. [*< L. ad*, toward, upon, for, etc.]

**-ad**, suffix. 1. Of or pertaining to; a Greek adjectival termination found in the title *Iliad*, and copied in the titles of certain imitative poems, as the *Dunciad*. 2. The termination of certain collective numerals of Greek derivation; as, *monad*; *triad*. 3. The termination of certain nouns derived from the Greek; as, *dryad*. [*< L. -as*, *-ad*, *< Gr. -as*, *-ad*].

**-ad**, suffix. See *AD-*.

**-ad**, suffix. To; toward; in the direction of; a modern use of the Latin preposition *ad* as a suffix in anatomical adverbs, as, *dorsad*, toward the back.

**AD**, [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Gloucestershire. [Archduke.]

**A. D.**, abbr. Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord); **a. d.**, After. After date; *ante diem* (before the day).

**A. d.**, 1. ad; 2. ad, n. 1. A feminine personal name. See *EDITH*. 2. A county in S. W. Idaho; 2,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Boise. 3. A village in Hardin county, O.; seat of Ohio Northern University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1871. 4. 1. ad; 2. ad, n. A town in Bates county, Hungary. 5. A village in Norman county, Minn.

**A. d. Clare**, 1. ad; 2. ad, n. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, the heroine, ward in Jarndyce versus Jarndyce.

**A. d. n. d.**, 1. ad; 2. ad, n. In *Conch*. A family of earthenware bivalves with siphons united nearly to their ends and a shell gaping behind. **A. d. n. d.**, n. (t. g.) [*< G. a. priv.* + *daknō*, bite]. — **a. d. n. d.**, n. — **a. d. n. d.**, n. — **a. d. n. d.**, n.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive.

**ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**, n. To compel; drive. — **ad-ac'**

2. To find the sum of; unite in one sum; as, to add a column of figures. 3. To say or write further or in addition; to go on to say; as, it may be added here. 4. [Archæol.] To bestow or inflict (upon one); give (to one). Long life shall they add to thee. Prov. iii. 2.

II. *v. i.* 1. To make or be an addition: with *to* or *unto*; as, to add to one's cares. 2. To perform the operation of addition; as, the child learns to add. [*L. addo. < ad, to, + do, put, give.*]

*Syn.*: adjoin, affix, amplify, annex, append, attach, augment, cast up, enlarge, extend, increase, join on, make up, subjoin, sum up. To add is to increase by adjoining or uniting; in distinction from multiply, which is to increase by repeating. To augment a thing is to increase it by any means whatever. We may enlarge a house, a farm, or an empire, extend influence or dominion, augment riches, attach or annex a building to one that it adjoins or papers to the document they refer to, annex a clause or a codicil, affix a seal or a signature, annex a territory, attach a condition to a promise. A speaker may amplify a discourse by a fuller treatment throughout than was originally planned, or he may append or subjoin certain remarks without change of what has gone before. We cast up or sum up an account, the add up and make out are now more usual expressions. —*Ant.*: abstract, deduct, diminish, disavow, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw. —*Prep.*: to.

— to add *in*, to include in a sum or aggregate. — to add *up*, to find the sum of. — add'-a-ble, *a.* That may be added. add'-i-ble (*i.* — add'-a-hill'-ty, *n.* Fitness for being added. add'-i-ble'-ty.

*add', abbr.* Additional.

add'-a, 1 ad'; 2 ad'a, *n.* [Ar.] The official skink of Egypt. add'-a, 1 add'a; 2 ad'da, *n.* A river of Italy flowing through Campania; tributary of the Po; length, 150 m. Ad'-du-a. add'-a, 1 ad'a; 2 ad'ams, *n.* add'-a, 1 ad'a; 2 ad'ams, *n.* (c. 1860-). An American settler, farmer, sociologist, and author; head resident Hull House, Chicago.

add'-a, 1 ad'a; 2 ad'an, *n.* Bib. Ezra ii, 59.

add'-dar, 1 ad'ar; 2 ad'ar, *n.* Bib. 1 Chron. viii, 3.

add'-dax, 1 ad'aks; 2 ad'aks, *n.* [L.] A North-African and Arabian oryxine antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*) with shaggy hair on the throat and forehead, long spirally twisted horns, a white spot on the face, and a whitish body.

add'-debt'ed, *pa.* [Archæol.] Same as INDEBTED. add'-det'ed.

add'-dec'-t-met, *rt.* To tithe. [M.]

add'-ed, 1 ad'ded; 2 ad'ded, *pa.* Additional; Increased. — added degree (*Mus.*). See DEGREE and STAFF. — a line, see under LINE. — a sixth, in music, a sixth added to a subdominant chord.

add'-deem'-t, *vt.* To adjudge; esteem.

add'-den'-dum, 1 a den'-dum; 2 a den'-dum, *n.* [*-da, pl.*] [*L.*] 1. Something added or to be added; an appendage; addition.

There are few persons who have not a doublet name, thereal and the acquired; the kind of addendum resulting from education. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. viii, ch. 6, p. 505. [1887.]

2. Mach. The radial distance between the pitch-circle and the outer ends of the teeth on a geared wheel; also, the part of a tooth outside the pitch-circle.

*Syn.*: acquisition, addament, addition, annex, appendage, appendix, complement, concomitant, extension, improvement. See APPENDIX; INCREASE.

[*lary bon-*]

add'-den'-tal, 1 a den'-tal; 2 ad'-den'-tal, *n.* Ich. The maxillad'-der', 1 ad'er; 2 ad'er, *n.* 1. A viper, especially the common European viper (*Vipera berus*). It is about 2 feet long (larger on the Continent), usually of a brownish color variegated with black markings on the back and black spots on the side. It is the only venomous serpent in Great Britain. 2. One of various other serpents. (1) (a) The cobra. Ps. lviii, 4. (b) An unidentified serpent, the cockatrice. [Prov. xliii, 32. (c) The horned snake. Gen. xlix, 17. (2) [U. S.] The puffing adder, spreading adder, milk-adder, etc. See illus. under HOOGNOSE. (3) The puff- or death-adder of Africa. (4) The puff-adder of Australia. 3. A fish, the sea-adder. 4. A serpent. MILTON P. L. bk. ix, l. 625. [Prop. \*nadder, adder being due to a (*art.*) nadder, < AS. *næder* (= Goth. *næder-s*); cp. D. adder, viper.]

— ad'-der'-bolt', *n.* A dragon-fly. *a. fly*; — a. *stock*, *n.* A plant (*Allium tritiorale*). — a. *spike*, *n.* The lesser weever. — adder's-fern, *n.* See under FERN. — adder's flower, *n.* The red campion (*Lychnis diurna*). — adder's meat, *n.* The wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). 2. An English chicken, or the greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*). — adder's-mouth, *n.* 1. The delicate North-American orchid (*Achroanthus unifolia*). 2. The snake's-mouth. — a. *spit*, *n.* The common brake (*Pteris aquilina*). — adder's-spear, *n.* See ADDER'S-TONGUE. 1. — a. *stone*, *n.* A perforated rounded stone found in Great Britain, popularly believed to possess power to cure the bite of the adder. a. *bead*; adder's-gemt; Druidical bead; Druid stone (from the supposition that the Druids were them as charms); serpent-stonet. — adder's-tongue, *n.* 1. A cosmopolitan fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*, or any other species of the same genus): so named from the form of its spike of fruit. See OPHIOGLOSSUM. add'er's-spear, 2. The dog's-tooth violet. See ERYTHRONTUM. 3. The rattlesnake-plantain. add'er's-violet. — add'er's-wort, *n.* A low herb (*Polygonum bistorta*), with irregular snake-like roots. ad'-der'-wort', — banded *a.*, a bungarum (*Bungarus fasciatus*) of southern Asia. — horned *a.*, a horned viper. See under HORNED. — plumed *a.*, a horned adder of the genus *Cerastes*. — red *a.* [U. S.], the copperhead.

add'-er', 1 ad'er; 2 ad'er, *n.* A person or thing that adds; especially, an instrument for performing arithmetical addition.

add'-er-ton Moor. Same as ADWALTON MOOR.

add'-et, 1 ad'et; 2 ad'et, *n.* Luke iii, 28.

add'-dict, *n.* An adz. add'-dict.

add'-di-cent, 1 ad'-sent; 2 ad'-di-cent, *n.* [Rare.] Rom. Law. One who dictates or formally transfers something to another. d'-dict', 1 a dikt'; 2 d'-dict', *rt.* 1. Reflexively, to apply or devote (oneself) persistently or continuously; to give (oneself) up to a practise, habit, or indulgence: used more frequently in the past participle; as, he was addicted to gambling; "addicted to the rites of her pagan ancestors." BUTLER-LYTTON *Harold* vol. i, ch. i, p. 9. 2. To cause to incline to

Head of Addax. 1/24

Common European Adder. 1/6

Adder's tongue (2).

visible.—a-de'lo-seph'a-lous, a. Having the head nearly  
invisible.—a-de''lo-cer'a-tous, a. Having the antennæ or



horns concealed, ad'e-loc'e-rout. — A-de-lo-chor'da, n. pl. Zool. The Hemichordata. — A-de-lo-co-don'te, a. Zool. Having no disk or umbrella developed: said of a gonophore. — A-de-lo-der-ma-tous, a. Having a concealed integument. — A-de-lo-der-moust. — A-de-lo-mor-phous, a. Inconspicuous: applied particularly to certain cells in the peptic glands of the stomach. — A-de-lo-mor-phic. — Ad'e-lop-neu-mo-na, n. pl. Conch. The Pulmonifera. — Ad'e-lop-neu-mo-n, n. — A-de-lo-pod (xiii), n. An animal having hidden feet. — A-de-lo-podet. — Ad'e-lo-si-pho-ni-a, n. Conch. A division of Anatinæ characterized by short siphon-tubes and a well-marked lithodema. — A-del'phi-a, 1 a-del'fi-a; 2 a-del'fi-a, n. 1. Terat. A monstrosity, as the Siamese twins, in which two distinct organisms are united by some part of the trunk while separate below. 2. Med. The resemblance and relationship between certain diseases. [*Gr. adelphos, brother, < a- copulative + delphos, womb.*]

— A-del'phi-a, suff. Bot. A brotherhood, that is, a group of stamens more or less united by their filaments, as in the Linnean terms *Monadelphia*, *Diadelphia*, etc. [*Gr. adelphia, < adelphos; see ADELPHIA.*]

— A-del'phi-an, 1 a-del'fi-an; 2 a-del'fi-an, n. Ch. Hist. See MESSALIAN. [*Gr. adelphos, brother, < archos, ruler.*]

— A-del'phi-ar'chal, 1 a-del'fi-ar'chal; 2 a-del'fi-ar'chal, a. Ethnol. Indicating tribal control by a group of the leading men in the capacity of brothers of the tribal women (with whom legislation originates), as is customary among various North-American Indian tribes.

— A-del'phic, 1 a-del'fi-c; 2 a-del'fi-c, a. Math. Relating to the order of connection of a surface. [*Gr. adelphikos, brotherly, < adelphos, brother.*] — adelphic order, same as CONNECTIVE.

— Ad'el'phi-a-my, 1 ad'el'fi-a-my; 2 ad'el'fi-a-my, n. Polyandry in which brothers have a wife or wives in common. [*Gr. adelphos, brother, & gamos, marriage.*]

— A-del'pho-lite, 1 a-del'fi-lit; 2 a-del'fi-lit, n. Mineral. A greasy yellow to black iron and manganese columbate, that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, and is closely related to tapiolite. [*Gr. adelphos, brother, & lithos, stone.*]

— A-del'pho-taxy, 1 a-del'fi-taks'y; 2 a-del'fi-taks'y, n. Biol. The interrelated action observable in certain motile cells.

— A-del'phous, 1 a-del'fi-us; 2 a-del'fi-us, a. Bot. Having stamens with clustered or coalescent filaments: mainly in composition; as, *diadelphous*, etc. [*Gr. adelphos; see ADELPHIA.*]

— A-de-lung, 1 a-de-lung; 2 a-de-lung, Johann Christoph (c. 1732-9) (1806). A German philologist and lexicographer; *Mithridates*; *Wörterbuch*.

— A-dempt'ed, 1 a-dempt'ed; 2 a-dempt'ed, pa. Taken away; otherwise disposed of; as, a bequest of specific property is *adempted* by sale of the property during the testator's lifetime: obsolete except in law. — A-dempt'f-tion, 1 a-dempt'shan; 2 a-dempt'shan, n. Law. 1. Disposal by a testator in his lifetime of specific property bequeathed in his will, so that the bequest is adempted. 2. The act by which a testator in his lifetime advances to his legatee a general legacy which he had purposed to give him at his death by his will. 16 N. Y. Rep. pp. 9, 40. [*L. ademptio(n)-, < adimo; see ADEEM.*]

— A'den, 1 a'den; 2 a'den, n. [Poet.] Eden. — Al'dennit. — A'den, 1 a'den; 2 a'den; 3 a'den; 4 a'den, n. A peninsula and fortified town, the chief seaport of Arabia; 80 sq. m.; a British possession. — Aden ulcer, see under ULCER.

— ad'en-, { 1 ad'en-, ad'ni-, ad'no-; 2 ad'en-, ad'e-  
ad'en-ni- [NL], { ni-, ad'e-no. From Greek *aden*, gland:  
ad'e-no-, { combining forms. — ad'e-nal'gi-a, n.  
Pathol. Pain in the glands. — ad'e-nal'gy, n. — ad'e-nan-th'e-ra, n. A genus of East-Indian trees and shrubs of the bean family, having elongated racemes of white or yellowish flowers and a linear, sometimes falcate, 2-valved legume. A poisoning yields red sandalwood. — ad'e-nase, n. Chem. An enzyme, as of the liver, that oxidizes adenin. — ad'e-nas-the-ni-a, n. Pathol. Weakness in the activity of the glands.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical order, either singly or in groups.

— A-den-drit'ic, 1 a-den-drit'ic; 2 a-den-drit'ic, a. Without dendrites or protoplasmic processes: said of a nerve-cell when giving rise only to a neurite, or axis-cylinder process. [*< A-, not, + dendritic, < a-den'drit'ic.*]

— ad'e-neo-to-my, n. Surg. The operation of removing a gland. — ad'e-neo-to-pi-a, n. Pathol. Displacement of a gland. — ad'e-neo-phrag'is, n. Pathol. Obstruction of the lymphatic glands. — ad'e-ni-a, n. A chronic scrofulous affection characterized by enormous enlargement of the glands of the body. — ad'e-ni-form, a. Resembling a gland. — ad'e-nin, n. A decomposition product (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) of the contents of growing animal and vegetable cells. — ad'e-nitis, n. Glandular inflammation. — ad'e-ni-zat'ion, n. Pathol. Morbid assumption of the appearance of adenoid tissue. — ad'e-no-car'ci-ni-a, n. [MA-TA, pl.] A cancerous glandular tumor. — ad'e-no-cle, n. Adenoma. — ad'e-no-chi'rap-sol'o-gy, n. The doctrine of the reputed curative power of kings over scrofula, or king's evil, by touch of the hand. — ad'e-no-chi'rap-sol'o-gy, n. — ad'e-no-chi'rus, n. [R-L, pl.] Helminth. An accessory copulatory appendage of some turbellarians. — ad'e-no-chi'rus; ad'e-no-dac'tyl-us; ad'e-no-chon-dro-ma, n. A scrofulous tumor of the cartilaginous tissues. — ad'e-no-cyst, n. Same as ADENOCYSTOMA. — ad'e-no-cyst'ite, a. Same as ADENOCYSTITIS. — ad'e-no-cyst-to-ma, n. [MA-TA, pl.] An adenomatous tumor in which cystic cavities occur. — ad'e-no-cyst-to-ma-tous, a. — ad'e-no-dac'tyl-us, n. [L-L, pl.] Same as ADENOCYSTOMA. — ad'e-no-dyn'i-a, n. Adenalgia. — ad'e-no-i-bro-ma, n. Pathol. A glandular tumor containing fibrous tissue. — ad'e-nog-ra-phy, n. The branch of descriptive anatomy that relates to glands. — ad'e-nog-ra-pher, n. — ad'e-no-graph'ic, ad'e-no-graph'ical, a. — ad'e-no-hy-per-the-ni-a, n. Pathol. Inordinate activity of the glands.

— ad'e-noid, 1 ad'e-noid; 2 ad'e-noid, I. a. Glandiform; glandular. — ad'e-noid'fossil. II. n. An enlargement of the pharyngeal tonsil or adenoid tissue that normally exists in the nasal pharynx: often seen in children. [*Gr. aden, gland, + -oid, < -oidos, adenoid disease, lymphadenoma.*] — a. growth, Meyer's disease. — a. tissue (Anat.), a variety of connective tissue consisting of meshes filled with leucocytes: found in lymphatic glands and elsewhere in lymph-paths; retiform, reticular, or lymphoid tissue. — a. vegetation, same as ADENOID, n.

— ad'e-no-lip'o-ma, n. An adenoma composed mostly of fatty material. — ad'e-no-log'ic-al'itis, n. Pathol. 1. Glandular inflammation of the eyes. 2. Inflammation of the eyes of infants at birth or shortly after. — ad'e-nol'o-gy, n. That department of anatomy which treats of glands. — ad'e-no-log'i-cal, a. — ad'e-no-lym-pho-cle,

n. A dilatation of the lymph-vessels and -glands. — ad'e-no-lym-pho-ma, n. [MA-TA, pl.] Same as LYMPHADENOMA. — ad'e-no-ma, n. A tumor of glandular origin or structure. — ad'e-no-ma-la'ci-a, n. Pathol. Morbid softening of a gland. — ad'e-no-ma-tome, n. Surg. An instrument for excising adenoids. — ad'e-no-ma-tous, a. Pertaining to adenoma. — ad'e-no-me-nin'ge-al, a. Affecting the glands of a membrane: said of certain fevers. — ad'e-no-my-o-ma, n. [MA-TA, pl.] A tumor consisting of both glandular and muscular tissue. — ad'e-no-myx-o-ma, n. Pathol. 1. An adenoma containing mucous tissue. 2. Infantile ophthalmia. — ad'e-no-myx'o-sar-co-ma, n. [MA-TA, pl.] A tumor in which sarcomatous, mucous, and glandular cells are present. — ad'e-no-n'k, n. [L-L, pl.] A form of glandular swelling or tumor. — ad'e-no-n'k, n. — ad'e-nop'a-thy, n. Any morbid condition of the lymphatic glands, especially such as is occasioned by venereal virus, as bubo. — ad'e-no-phar'yn-gi'tis, n. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils. — ad'e-no-phleg'mon, n. Pathol. Acute glandular inflammation. — ad'e-no-phore, n. Bot. The pedicel or stalk that supports a nectar-gland. — ad'e-noph'o-rous, a. Bearing or producing glands. — ad'e-noph'or-thal'mi-a, n. An inflammatory disease of the eye particularly affecting the eyelids and their secretory glands. — ad'e-no-phyl'ous, a. Bot. Having gland-bearing leaves. — ad'e-no-phym'a, n. [MA-TA, pl.] A soft glandular swelling or tumor, distinguished from (the harder) adenocarcinoma. — ad'e-nop'o-dous, a. Bot. Having gland-bearing petioles.

— ad'e-nos, 1 ad'i-nos; 2 ad'e-nos, n. A fine cotton exported from Aleppo; marine cotton.

— ad'e-no-sar-co-ma, n. [MA-TA, pl.] Pathol. A glandular tumor into which sarcomatous matter has infiltrated. — ad'e-no-scler'itis, n. [SCLER'ITIS, pl.] Pathol. An indurated cancerous formation affecting a gland. — ad'e-no-scle-ro'sis, n. Pathol. Morbid thickening and hardening of a gland.

— ad'e-nose, 1 ad'i-nos; 2 ad'e-nos (xiii), a. Anat. Resembling or pertaining to a gland: glandular; abounding in glands. [*Gr. aden, gland.*] — ad'e-noust', a. — ad'e-no-ste-mo-nous, a. Bot. Bearing glands on the stem. — ad'e-nos'to-ma, n. Bot. A genus of Californian evergreen shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with small linear leaves and small white flowers in terminal panicles. Of the two species *A. fasciculatus*, often the chief shrub of the chaparral, is cultivated for ornament. See CHAMISO. — ad'e-no'to-ma, n. The cutting of a gland, either for purposes of dissection or as a surgical operation. — ad'e-no-ton'ic, ad'e-no-ton'ical, a.

— ad'e-nyl, 1 ad'i-nyl; 2 ad'e-nyl, n. Chem. A radical (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N) found in adenin and hypoxanthin. [*Gr. aden, gland, + hyl, wood.*] — ad'e-nylic, a. Pertaining to or derived from adenyl. — adenylic acid, a decomposition product of adenin, found also in the thymus gland.

— A'de-o-d'a-tus, 1 a'di-o-d'a-tus; 2 a'de-o-d'a-tus, n. Bib. (Douai).

— Ad'e-or'bi-dæ, 1 ad'i-or'bi-di; 2 ad'e-or'bi-dæ, n. pl. Conch. A family of marine pectinibranchiate gastropods having a discoid shell, related to the rissoids. — Ad'e-or'bis, n. (t. g.) — ad'e-or'bi-dæ, n. — ad'e-or'bi-dæ, n.

— A. Dep., abbr. *Freemasonry*. Anno Depositionis (in the year of the deposit).

— A-deph'a-ga, 1 a-de'fi-a-ga; 2 a-de'fi-a-ga, n. pl. Entom. A large group of pentamerous beetles, having filiform antennae, and two palpi to each maxilla: including the tiger-beetles, etc. [*Gr. adēphagos, < aden, enough, + phagetai, eat.*] — a-deph'a-gan, a. & n. — a-deph'a-gous, a. 1. Voracious. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Adēphaga*.

— ad'e-pha-gi'a, 1 ad'i-phi-a; 2 ad'e-phi-a, n. Pathol. A morbid insatiable appetite. [*Gr. adēphagia, < adēphagos; see ADEPHAGA.*]

— ad'eps, 1 ad'eps; 2 ad'eps, n. 1. Animal fat; grease; lard. 2. Fatness. 3. Alchemy. The last of any liquid to distil over. [*L., grease.*]

— a-dept', 1 a-dept'; 2 a-dept' (xiii), a. Possessing a high degree of skill; proficient; as, one adept in flattery.

Syn: see SKILLFUL. — Prep. In. — a-dept'fion, n. An obtaining; attainment. — a-dept'ness, n. The quality or condition of being adept. — a-dept'ship, n.

— a-dept', n. 1. One who has attained great knowledge or skill; hence, one fully skilled in any art; a proficient: a term from the alchemists, as applied to one who pretended to have found "the philosopher's stone."

As a bootlick . . . (the negro) is an adept in all the tricks of the trade. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* ch. 1, p. 20. [L. & M. 1876.]

2. Occult. An occultist who has passed beyond pupillage. [*L. adeptus, pp. of adeptor, < ad, to, + aptor, attain.*] — a-dept'fist, — a-dept'fist, a. Alchemical.

Syn: artist, expert genius, master, virtuoso. — Ant: beginner, learner, neophyte, novice, tyro. — Prep: an adept in philosophy; an adept at lying.

— ad'e-qua-cy, 1 ad'i-kwa-si; 2 ad'e-kwa-cy, n. The state or quality of being adequate or sufficient; sufficiency for a desired purpose; as, the adequacy of means to end. [*< ADEQUATE.*]

Every theory must be judged . . . by its own positive adequacy to the facts. BOWEN *Studies in Theism* p. 5. [L. & M. 1879.]

— ad'e-quate, 1 ad'i-kwat or kwit; 2 ad'e-kwat or kwit, a. 1. Equal to what is required; suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient; proportionate; as, an adequate supply of food; "Adequate to the demands of the nation." FRESCOTT *Cong. Mexico* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 97. 2. Equal in size, extent, value, etc. [*L. adæquatus, pp. of adæquo, make equal, < ad, to, + æquus, level.*]

Syn: able, adding, capable, commensurate, competent, equal, fit, fitted, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable. — Adequate, commensurate, and sufficient signify equal to some given occasion or work; as, a sum sufficient to meet expenses; an adequate remedy for the disease. — Commensurate is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. — Adapted, fit, suitable, and qualified refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. A clergyman may have strength adequate to the work of a porter; but that would not be a fit or suitable occupation for him. Work is satisfactory if it satisfies those for whom it is done, tho it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. — Qualified refers to acquired abilities; competent to both natural and acquired: a qualified teacher may be no longer competent, by reason of ill health. — Able and capable suggest general ability and reserved power, able being the higher word of the two. An able man will do something well in any position. A capable man will come up to any ordinary demand. — We say an able orator, a capable accountant. — Ant: disqualified, inadequate, unqualified, unsatisfactory, sufficient, poor, unequal, unfit, unsuitable, useless, worthless. — Prep: adequate to the demands for the purpose.

— Adequate cognition (Logic), a cognition involving no nuclear or indistinct elements. — a. definition, division, or

partition (Logic), one that embraces all the component attributes, constituent species, or characteristic marks, respectively, of the term defined or analyzed. — a. knowledge, knowledge that embraces all the properties necessary for a clear and complete conception of an object. — a. stimulus (Psychophysics), the stimulus specifically adapted, without mixture with another stimulus, to excite a given sensation. — ad'e-quate, vt. To equalize; be equal to. — ly, adv. — ness, n. — ad'e-qua'tion, n. The making or being adequate; also, resulting equivalency: an equivalent. — ad'e-qua'tive(s), a. [Rare.] 1. Of or pertaining to adequation. 2. Adequate.

— A'der, 1 a'der; 2 a'der, n. Bib. 1 Chron. viii, 15.

— A'der'mal, 1 a-dur'mal; 2 a-dur'mal, n. Congenital absence or deficiency of the skin. [*< A-, not, + Gr. derma, skin.*]

— A'der-no, 1 a-d'er-no; 2 a-d'er-no, n. A city in Sicily, near Mt. Etna, containing Sicel antiquities.

— A'des'my, 1 a-des'mi; 2 a-des'my, n. Bot. Congenital separation; disunion of parts usually entire or more or less united, as when a leaf normally entire becomes lobed or partite. [*Gr. adesmos, unfettered, < a-priv. + desmos, bond, < deō, bind.*] (despotic.)

— A-des-pot'ic, 1 a-des-pot'ic; 2 a-des-pot'ic, a. Not A-des'se-na-ri-an, 1 a-des'se-na-ri-an; 2 a-des'se-na-ri-an, n. Ch. Hist. One of a sect (16th century) holding that the body of Christ was present in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. See IMMANATION. [*L. Ades-senarii, < L. adesse, be present, < ad, to, + esse, be.*]

— ad'es'siv'es, 1 ad'es'iv; 2 ad'es'iv, n. Gram. A case denoting location. [*L. ad, to, + esse, be.*]

— Ad'e-top-neu'si-a, 1 ad'i-top-ni'si-a; 2 ad'e-top-ni'si-a, n. pl. Echin. The *Cryptozonia*. — ad'e-top-neu'sate, a. — ad'e-top-neu'stic, a. Having branches or papule outside the alboral area.

— ad'eund, abbr. Ad eundem.

— A-eundem, 1 ad'i-eundem; 2 ad'e-eundem, [L.] To the same (standing): used by a university to signify its admission without examination of a student from another university to the rank or degree there held by him.

— à deux mains, 1 a dū man; 2 à dū man. [F.] Mus. With two hands; designating a solo for the pianoforte.

— ad'e-vism, 1 ad'i-vizm; 2 ad'e-vizm, n. Hindu atheism; denial of the devas.

Their atheism, such as it was, would more correctly be called *Adierism* or a denial of the old Devas.

MÜLLER *Hibbert Lectures* lect. vi, p. 303. [L. & M. 1878.]

— ad'fect'ed, 1 ad'fekt'ed; 2 ad'fekt'ed, a. Math. Containing different powers of an unknown quantity: said of quadratic equations containing both the first and second powers of the unknown. [*< L. adfectus, later affectus; see AFFECT, c.*]

— ad'fil'at-et, r. To affilate. — ad'fil'ia-a'fiont, n.

— ad'fin., abbr. [L.] Ad finem (at the end, to the end).

— ad'fix, n. Same as AFFIX (1).

— ad'flux'ion, 1 ad'fluk'shan; 2 ad'fluk'shan, n. Affluxion; especially, a flow of sap or other liquid induced by attraction rather than by propulsion.

— ad'glu'ti-nate, a. Same as AGGLUTINATE.

— ad'gus'tal, 1 ad'gus'tal; 2 ad'gus'tal, n. Ich. The pterygoid bone. [*< L. ad, to, + gustus, taste.*]

— ad'ha, 1 ad'ha; 2 ad'ha, n. A Nepalese coin. See COIN.

— ad'ha'mant, 1 ad'hē'mant; 2 ad'hē'mant, a. Taking hold, as by hooks. [*< L. ad, to, + hamus, hook.*]

— ad'ha'mat'et, r. To seize or hold with a hook or hooks.

— A-dhar'ma, 1 a-dhā'ma; 2 a-dhā'ma, n. [Sans.] 1. Unrighteousness; injustice. 2. A personification of Brahma called "the destroyer of all things." See DIARMA.

— ad'heat', 1 ad'hī't; 2 ad'hī't, r. To superheat (steam) by injecting more superheated steam, as for wire-drawing. — ad'heat'ing, n.

— Ad'her'bal, 1 ad'hūr'bal; 2 ad'hēr'bal, n. 1. A Carthaginian commander of the 6d century. 2. A Numidian king of about 117 B. C. — A-dhar'bas [Gr.].

— ad'here', 1 ad'hī'r; 2 ad'hēr', r. [AD-HERED; AD-HER'ING.] 1. To stick fast or together; especially, to stick to by touch or because of the addition of a different substance; as, glue causes bodies to adhere. Opposed in this sense to *cohere*. See COHERE. 2. Figuratively: (1) To cleave; be attached or devoted, as to a party, promise, opinion, plan, etc.

The principle of free governments adheres to the American soil. WEBSTER *Works*, *Unlucky Monument*, June 17, 1825 vol. i, p. 77. [L. & M. 1864.]

(2) To belong or be closely related; as, all the rights that adhere to man. 3. *Scots Law*. (1) To affirm a previous decision. (2) To restore a conjugal right. 4. *Logic*. To belong as an accident or non-essentially; distinguished from *inhere*. 5. To consist; hold together, as parts of a whole. [*< F. adhérent, < L. adhaerere, < ad, to, + haerere, stick.*] Syn: see CLING. — Prep: to, ad'her'ence, 1 ad'hī'r-ens; 2 ad'hēr'enc, n. 1. The act, state, or condition of adhering, as one thing to another, or a person to a party, cause, or purpose; attachment; adhesion.

The loyal adherence of those states to the National Government was a profound disappointment to the Confederacy. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 308. [L. & M. 1884.]

2. The effect of those parts of a painting which lack relief. 3. *Scots Law*. A judicial proceeding for the enforcement of the conjugal relation by either party. 4. Anything that adheres. 5. *Math*. The aggregate of such points in a point aggregate as are not limits of endless point-series: opposed to *coherence* (the aggregate of such limits). 6. An instance of adhering. [*< F. adhérence, < LL. adhaerentia, < L. adhaerent'is; see ADHERENT, a.*] — ad'her'ent-cy, n. Syn: see ATTACHMENT. — Prep: adherence of one object to another.

— ad'her'ent, 1 ad'hī'r-ent; 2 ad'hēr'ent, a. 1. Clinging or sticking fast. 2. Bot. Adnate; congenitally united. 3. *Logic*. See ADHERE, 4. [*< F. adhérent, < L. adhaerent'is, < adhaerere; see ADHERE.*] — ad'her'ent-ly, adv.

— ad'her'ent, n. 1. One who is attached to or follows a person, party, or principle; one who is devoted or attached; as, the adherents of monarchy; an adherent of James II. 2. [Rare.] An appendage. — ad'her'ent, n.

Syn: aid, alder, ally, backer, follower, partizan, supporter. One may be an *aid* and *supporter* of a party or church, while not an *adherent* to all its doctrines or claims. An *ally* is more independent still, as he may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. The *allies* who overthrew Napoleon were united only against him. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction; thus we say the *disciples* rather than the *adherents* of Christ. *Partizan* has the

invisible.—a-de''lo-cer'a-tous, a. Having the antennæ of



**A'dit-ya**, 1 a'dit-ya; 2 a'dit-yā, n. [Sans.] 1. The sun. 2. pl. The 12 sun-gods, answering to the 12 signs of the zodiac. 3. The seven planets.—**A'dit-ya-ban'dhu**, n. Relative of the sun; a name of Buddha. [corac.]  
**a-div'e**, 1 a-div'e; 2 a-div', n. A small Asiatic fox, the adj., abbr. 1. Adjective; adjective; adjoined; adjoined. 2. [A.] Adjutant.  
**ad-ja-cen-ey**, 1 a-jē'sen-si; 2 a-jā-cēn-ey, n. [-cēs, -i-siz; 2 -cis, pl.] 1. The state of being contiguous or adjacent; contiguity. 2. [Rare.] That which lies near. **ad-ja-cen'et**.  
**ad-ja-cent**, 1 a-jē'sent; 2 a-jā-cēnt, a. 1. Lying near or close at hand; adjoining; bordering; as, *adjacent angles*. The castle of the Heer van Tassel . . . he found throughout the pride and flower of the adjacent country. *Irving Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 439. [G. P. F. 1861.]  
2. Chem. Same as VICINAL. [**L.** *adjacen(t)-is*, < *ad*, near; and *JACENT*.]  
Syn.: abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, continuous, contiguous, near, neighboring, next, nigh. *Adjacent farms* may not be connected; if *adjoining*, they meet at the boundary-line. *Continuous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining*. *Abutting* refers rather to the end of one building or estate than to the neighborhood of another. Buildings may be *adjacent* or *adjoining* that are not *attached*. *Near* is a relative word, place being called near upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many; *next neighbor* implies a neighborhood.—**Ant.** detached, disconnected, disjointed, distant, remote, separate.—**Prep.** *to*;—**ad-ja-cent-ly**, *adv.*  
**ad-ja-cent**, n. That which is adjoining.  
**ad-jag**, 1 a-jag; 2 a-jā-jē, n. [Java.] A wild dog (*Canis rutilans*). H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wanderings* p. 116. [H. 1885.]  
**ad-ject'**, 1 a-jekt'; 2 a-jēct', *vt.* To join; annex. [**L.** *adjectus*, pp. of *ad-jec-to*, < *ad*, to, + *jacio*, throw.]  
**ad-jec-tion**, n. 1. The act of adding or annexing; addition. 2. That which is added.—**ad-jec-tion-al**, a.—**ad-jec-tiv'ous**, a. Added.  
**ad-ject.**, abbr. Adjective; adjective.  
**ad-jec-tiv-al**, 1 a-jēk-tiv-al; 2 a-jēct-iv-al (xiii), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of an adjective.—**ly**, *adv.*  
**ad-jec-tive**, 1 a-jēk-tiv; 2 a-jēct-iv, a. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an adjective. 2. *Gram.* Depending upon or standing in an adjunct relation to a noun; as, *an adjective attribute* or word. 3. Of the nature of an adjunct; dependent; secondary; as, *the adjective and substantive elements in law*. 4. *Dyeing*. Requiring the use of a mordant; as, *adjective dyes* or *dyeing*. [**L.** *adjectivus*, < *ad-jec-to*; see **ADJECT**, v.]—**ad-jec-tive**, *vt.* To make or change into an adjective.—**ad-jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
**ad-jec-tive**, n. 1. *Gram.* A word used to limit or qualify the application of a noun or a nominal phrase; as, *this book; sweet sounds; good men; a red brick house*. Adjectives are of two kinds: (1) *limiting adjectives*, which merely define or restrict the meaning of the noun, and which include (a) the article, (b) the pronominal adjective, and (c) the numeral adjective; (2) *qualifying adjectives*, which denote some attribute of the object named by the noun.  
2. [Rare.] A dependent or corollary.  
On the correct use of adjective and adverb: The adjective is correctly used in close association with a verb when some quality of the subject rather than of the action of the verb is to be expressed. As a general rule, if any phrase denoting manner could be substituted, the adverb should be used; but if some part of the verb to be employed as a connective, the adjective is required. As "The physician felt the pulse carefully (*i. e.*, in a careful manner, or with care), and observed that the patient's hand felt cold (*i. e.*, was cold to the touch)." Hence it is correct to say "He feels sad." "It looks bad." "It smells sweet." "He stood erect." In some cases either form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste.  
They escaped all safe (or safety) to land. *Acts xxvii*, 44. Special perplexity arises in connection with certain verbs, such as *appear*, *feel*, and *look*, that are used sometimes as active verbs and sometimes as substantive verbs (approaching equivalence to the verb to be). In the former sense these verbs take the adverb, in the latter the adjective, in accordance with the principle just stated; as, "The ship appeared (came into view) suddenly." "The decision appears (apparently is) unjust." "She looked (glanced) shyly at him." "She looked (had the appearance of being, or was) shy." Yet it is common to say "You are looking (or he is feeling) badly," doubtless because *bad* refers not merely to physical or mental, but also to moral qualities, so that (for fear of suggesting moral implications) we are disinclined to say "You look bad," "I feel bad," or the like. But when a man suddenly disappears leaving accounts unsettled, we very promptly say "That looks bad."  
—**noun adjective**, the name of an attribute; an adjective: a former designation opposed to *noun substantive*, the name of an object.—**participle a.**, a participle used as an adjective, as "a cultivated mind"—**proper a.**, an adjective derived from a proper noun, as *American* from *America*.  
**ad-jec-tiv-ism**, n. Inclination toward an inordinate employment of adjectives. [ment of adjectives.]  
**ad-jec-tiv-ty**, n. Inclination toward a plentiful employment of adjectives.  
**ad-jil-ger**, 1 a-jil-gar; 2 a-jil-ger, n. [E. Ind.] A python (*Python molurus*), brownish-gray, with 3 rows of square spots. **ad-jil-gar**.  
**ad-join**, 1 a-join; 2 a-jōin, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To lie next or contiguous to; border upon; as, the field *adjoins* the yard. 2. To join to; attach; append; unite.  
II. *i.* 1. To lie close together; be in contact; as, the fields *adjoin*. 2. To join. [**F.** *adjoindre*, < *L.* *ad-jungo*, < *ad*, to; and see **JOIN**.]  
Syn.: see **ADD**; **ATTACH**. Compare **ADJACENT**.  
—**ad-join-ant**, a. Contiguous.—**ad-join-ing**, *pa.* Contiguous to; adjacent; as, an *adjoining* field.  
**ad-join'd**, *pp.* Adjoined.  
**ad-join't**, 1 a-d'join; 2 a-d'zhwān, n. [F.] An assistant of the mayor of a commune, or of a professor in a college.  
**ad-join't**, n. A helper; assistant.  
**ad-journ**, 1 a-jūr'n; 2 a-jūr-n, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To put off or adjourn; to another day; defer to any future time; postpone; bring to an end for the time, especially with a view to meeting or consideration at a specified future time or place.  
The controversy was adjourned; and Nannook evidently thought so. *Kane Arctic Explor.* vol. i, ch. 29, p. 388. [ca. F. 1857.]  
2. To summon to appear on a certain day.  
II. *t.* To suspend a session or business, as for a time, or transfer it to some other place; suspend or end proceed-

ings or a session, with or without a designated time and place for resuming them; as, Congress has *adjourned*; the committee *adjourned* to New York: commonly used of organized assemblies. [**F.** *ajourner*, < *LL.* *ad-jurno*, < *L.* *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, see **DIURNAL.]  
Syn.: break off, break up, defer, delay, postpone, procrastinate, prorogue, protract, put off, suspend. Parliament is *prorogued*; Congress *adjourns*; legal proceedings may be *suspended* till further order of the court. A mass-meeting *breaks up*. See **DISMISS**; **PROCRISTINATE**.—**Ant.** assemble, come together, complete, conclude, consummate, dispatch, expedite, finish, hasten, meet, rush, terminate, urge.—**Prep.** *ad-journ* at noon on the fourth day of March; *ad-journ* in confusion; *ad-journ from* day to day; *ad-journ over* the holidays; *ad-journ to* a specified day or hour; *ad-journ without* day; *ad-journ for* an hour; *ad-journ for* dinner; *to adjourn sine die*, to adjourn "without day," *i. e.*, finally.  
**ad-journ'al**, 1 a-jūr'n'al; 2 a-jūr'n'al, n. 1. *Scots Law*. The business of a single day or of one day's sitting of the Court of Judiciary. 2. Postponement; adjournment.  
**ad-journ'd**, *pp.* Adjourned.  
**ad-journ'ment**, 1 a-jūr'n'ment or -ment; 2 a-jūr'n'ment, n. The act of adjourning, postponing, or suspending anything, especially a meeting or session, or the period of such suspension; a postponing or putting off in general; as, an *adjournment* of three days. [**OF.** *ajournement*, < *ajourner*, *F.* *ajourner*; see **ADJOURN**.]  
**ad-joust'**, *v.* 1. To suggest. 2. To join; add. 3. To adjust.  
**ad-jut.**, abbr. Adjutant.  
**ad-jut.**, abbr. Adjutant-general.  
**ad-judge**, 1 a-juj'; 2 a-jūdjē, *v.* [**AD-JUDGED**; **AD-JUDGE**—**ING**.] I. *t.* To award or bestow by formal decision; as, the umpire *adjudged* the crown to the victor.  
A rank *adjudged* by toll-won merit. *Lowell Heritage* st. 5.  
2. (1) To give a judicial decision concerning; adjudicate upon; decide judicially.  
In general use *adjudge* does not always imply that the decision given is final. Judges of inferior courts, or arbitrators and referees, *adjudge* of matters sometimes transmitted to superior courts for final adjudication.  
(2) *Scots Law*. To transfer to a creditor by adjudication. 3. To decree; sentence; condemn; as, King Charles was *adjudged* to die.  
Thou art *adjudged* to guard this joyless rock.  
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 35.  
4. *t.* To consider; deem; estimate; judge.  
II. *i.* 1. To pass sentence: by ellipsis only. 2. *Scots Law*. To proceed against and secure a debtor's estate by adjudication. [**F.** *adjufer*, < *L.* *adjudico*, < *ad*, to; and see **JUDGE**, v.] Syn.: see **AWARD**.—**Prep.** the prize was *adjudged* to the victor.—**ad-judge-a-ble** (e), a.—**ad-judge-er**, n.—**ad-judge-ment**, *n.* The act of adjudging; award.  
**ad-ju'di-ca-taire**, 1 a-ju'di-kā-tār; 2 a-ju'di-ca-tār, n. [Canada.] A purchaser at a sale ordered by a court.  
**ad-ju'di-cate**, 1 a-ju'di-kēt; 2 a-ju'di-cāt, *v.* [**CAT**—**ING**.] I. *t.* To determine judicially; try and decide; *adjudge*.  
Congress had the sole right . . . of *adjudicating* all disputes between the states. *Fiske Am. Hist.* p. 96. [H. M. & Co. 1889.]  
II. *t.* To act as a judge; reach a judicial decision; as, to *adjudicate* upon conflicting claims. [**L.** *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudico*; see **ADJUDGE**.]—**ad-ju'di-ca-tiv** (e), a. Having the character of adjudicating; tending to adjudicate.—**ad-ju'di-ca-tor**, n.—**ad-ju'di-ca-ture**, n. Adjudication; adjudgment.  
**ad-ju'di-ca-tion**, 1 a-ju'di-kā-shān; 2 a-ju'di-cā-shōn, n. 1. The act or process of adjudicating or adjudging; as, an *adjudication* in one's favor; the *adjudication* of the medal. 2. A judicial decision, especially of the question whether a debtor is bankrupt. 3. *Scots Law*. A process for transferring a heritable estate of a debtor to a creditor, as for security or for a debt. Compare **ADJUDGE**. [**L.** *adjudicatio(n)*, < *adjudico*; see **ADJUDGE**.]  
**ad-ju-gate**, *vt.* To yoke to.  
**ad-ju-ment**, n. Assistance; an assistant.  
**ad-junct**, 1 a-jūkt; 2 a-jūnet, a. Joined subordinately; auxiliary; consequent; as, *adjunct employments*; *adjunct professor*. [**L.** *ad-junctus*, pp. of *ad-jungo*; see **ADJOIN**.]  
—**adjunct note** (Mus.), an unaccented auxiliary note.  
**ad-junct**, n. 1. Something joined to or connected with another thing, but holding a subordinate place; as, "reputation is but an *adjunct*, character is the man." The orchard . . . tends to soften and humanize the country, and give the place of which it is an *adjunct* a settled, domestic look. *Burgess Winter Sunshine*. The Apple p. 142. [H. M. & Co. 1887.]  
(2) *Gram.* A word or words added to define, limit, qualify, or modify other words. (3) *Metaph.* Any non-essential quality of a thing, as distinguished from its essence or substance; as, color is an *adjunct* of bodies. (4) *Mus.* A relative scale. 2. A person associated with another person in an auxiliary or subordinate relation; a helper; associate; assistant.  
Syn.: acquisition, addendum, attachment, attribute, auxiliary, appendage, appurtenance, attachment, attribute, auxiliary, complement, help, incident, supplement, support. See **APPENDAGE**; **AUXILIARY**.—**Ant.** detriment, drawback, essence, hindrance, impediment, obstruction, substance.—**Prep.** "Our learning is but an *adjunct* to itself." (SHAKESPEARE *L. L. act iv*, sc. iii); the power to coin money is an *adjunct* of sovereignty.—**food adjunct**, any edible substance of little or no nutritive value eaten with other food as a condiment or used as a beverage.  
**ad-junc-tion**, 1 a-jūnk-shān; 2 a-jūne-shōn, n. 1. The act of joining; also, the thing joined. 2. *Rom. Law*. The accession of one person's property to that of another through misconception of boundaries; as, a building put by mistake on the land of another becomes the landowner's by *adjunction*. [**L.** *adjunctio(n)*, < *ad-jungo*; see **ADJOIN**.]  
**ad-junc-tive**, 1 a-jūnk-tiv; 2 a-jūne-tiv, I. a. Con-  
**ad-junc-tive**, *t.* setting or contributing to form an adjunct; as, *adjunctive* words. II. n. [Rare.] A person, or thing that may form or be used as an adjunct. [**L.** *adjunctivus*, < *ad-junc-tus*; see **ADJUNCT**.]  
**ad-junc-tiv**, 1 a-jūnk-tiv; 2 a-jūnet-iv, *adv.* As an auxiliary.  
**ad-ju-ra-tion**, 1 a-ju-rā-shān; 2 a-ju-rā-shōn, n. 1. The act of adjuring; a vehement appeal; a solemn charging or entreating, under oath or penalty; as, an *adjuration* to reveal the truth. 2. A solemn oath; as, to *utter an adjuration*. [**L.** *adjuratio(n)*, < *ad-juro*; see **ADJURE**.] Syn.: see **OATH**.—**ad-ju-ra-to-ry**, a. Of pertaining to, or containing an adjuration.  
**ad-jure**, 1 a-jūr; 2 a-jūr, *vt.* [**AD-JURED**; **AD-JUR-****

**ING**.] 1. To charge or entreat solemnly, as if under oath or penalty; appeal to or invoke earnestly.  
*Ere I do adjure thee, put me straight away*  
Together with my name. E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* sc. 2.  
2. To try to attain by adjuration; as, "My friends *adjured* my stay." HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxii, l. 307. 3. [Archaic.] To cause to take an oath.  
And Joshua *adjured* them at that time. *Josh.* vi, 26.  
[**L.** *ad-juro*, < *ad*, to, + *juro*, swear. < *jus* (jur-), oath.]  
Syn.: see **COMMAND**.—**Prep.** "I adjure thee by God." *Mark* v, 7.—**ad-ju-rer**, *n.*—**ad-ju-ror**, *n.*  
**ad-just**, 1 a-just'; 2 a-jūst', *vt.* 1. To cause to fit; make exact; bring into such relative positions or relations as will make action harmonious or possible; as, to *adjust* the parts of a machine.  
The lazy belief that things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common fallacy. *Fiske Excursions* p. 221. [H. M. & Co. 1890.]  
2. To arrange in order; systematize. 3. *Math. & Geod.* To alter the values of (quantities derived from observations) so that they shall satisfy necessary conditions, as, *e. g.*, that the sum of the angles of a plane triangle shall be 180°. 4. To bring into agreement; harmonize; settle, as differences or accounts, especially, in insurance, to determine the exact amount accruing as indemnity for (loss); fix the proper proportions of (loss) among the several underwriters, etc. [**F.** *ajuster*, < *LL.* *ad-justo*, < *L.* *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join], as if < *L.* *ad*, to, + *justus*, just; see **JUST**.]  
Syn.: see **ADAPT**; **FIT**; **SETTLE**.—**Prep.** *to*.—**ad-just'er**, n. 1. One who adjusts in any sense; specif., a person in the employ of an insurance company who negotiates a settlement between the company and the person insured for the amount of insurance payable, because of a loss by fire or other contingency insured against. 2. *Mech.* A device for controlling the motion of a movable object, as of a sash, window-stop, etc.—**ad-just'ing-cone**, n. An instrument, consisting of two hollow cones perforated at their apexes, for measuring the distance between the human eyes.  
**ad-just'a-ble**, 1 a-just'a-bl; 2 a-jūst'a-bl, a. Capable of *ad-just'a-ble*, being adjusted.—**ad-just'a-ble**, *adv.*—**ad-just'iv** (e), a. Tending to adjust.  
**ad-just'ment**, 1 a-just'ment or -ment; 2 a-jūst'ment, n. 1. The act or process of adjusting, or the state of being adjusted; regulation; arrangement; as, the *adjustment* of one's apparel. 2. *Mech.* (1) An instrument or means whereby something may be adjusted; that which regulates; as, the *adjustments* of a watch or telescope. (2) A device, as a screw or wedge, for raising or adjusting a part so as to take up wear or lost motion. 3. *Biol.* An acquired character; a variation produced in an organism during its life, but which can not be inherited by its progeny. 4. The result of adjusting; settlement; as, an *adjustment* was reached. 5. *Insur.* The determining of the just amount payable by insurers to an insured person under his policy when loss occurs. 6. *Geod.* A correction of errors of observation so as to make the results consistent. 7. *Gunnery*. The bring of a gun to determine the location of a target with respect to the gun-range.—**ad-just'age**, < *ad-just'a-tion*. Syn.: see **DISPOSAL**.—**processes of adjustment** (*Physiol.*), alterations in the location of watercourses, through which they form a determinate and permanent relation with the underlying rock.—**topographic a.**, the process of making topographic features harmonious one with another, such as the profiles of a river and its branches.  
**ad-just'or**, 1 a-just'er; 2 a-jūst'or, n. *Zool.* A muscle that fits parts together; as, the *adjustors* in brachiopods, which attach the peduncle to the shell.  
**ad-ju-tage**, n. Same as **ADJUTAGE**.  
**ad-ju-tant**, 1 a-jū-tant; 2 a-jū-tant, a. Assistant; auxiliary.  
**ad-ju-tant**, n. 1. *Mil.* A staff-officer, as of a regiment, who assists the commanding officer in the details of his duty. 2. A voracious carrion-eating East-Indian stork (*Leptoptilus argala*), sometimes 6 feet in height and 14 feet in expanse of wings, with a large bill, the skin of the head naked, and a pouch-like appendage on the inferior surface of the neck. **ad-ju-tant-blrd'**; **ar-ga-lā**; **gigantic crane**; **pouched stork**. The plumage is black or ash-colored, and the tail furnishes the marabout-feathers of India. The *ad-jutant* feeds on frogs, fish, reptiles, etc., and is the scavenger of Indian towns. It derives its name from the comical gravity with which it stalks along like a stiff figure on parade.  
3. The marabout. 4. [Rare.] A person or thing that aids. [**L.** *ad-jutan(t)-is*, pp. of *ad-juto*; see **ADJUT**, v.]  
—**ad-ju-tant-blrd'**, *n.* crane, or stork, same as **ADJUTANT**. 2. a. general, n. *Mil.* The officer who is the chief assistant of the commander of an army, or of a military department, or the like, in publishing orders, conducting correspondence, and regulating the details of the service. In the United States he is chief of a bureau in the War Department, and in actual service in the field he establishes camp, forms lines of battle, etc.—**a-major**, n. An officer of a British garrison, in rank next to the commandant.—**adjutant's call** (U. S.) (*Mil.*), the call ordering the formation of battalions on parade into line that each may be presented to its commanding officer by the adjutant.—**lessor a.**, a scavenger-bird (*Leptoptilus javanicus*) of India.—**ad-ju-tan-ey**, n. 1. The office or rank of an adjutant. **ad-ju-tan-ship**. 2. *Aid*; help.  
**ad-ju-ta'tor**, 1 a-ju-tā-tor; 2 a-jū-tā-tor, n. [Rare.] 1. An adjutor. 2. [A.] *Eng. Hist.* An agitator; a corruption of *agitator*.  
**ad-jute'**, *v.* To add.  
**ad-ju'tor**, 1 a-ju'tor; 2 a-jū'tor, n. [L.] [Archaic.] A helper. See **SERVER**.—**ad-ju-to-ry**, I. a. Helping. II. n. Help; a helper.—**ad-ju'trix**, n. [**TRIX**, *pl.*] A female helper. **ad-ju'trice**.  
**ad-ju-vant**, 1 a-ju-vant; 2 a-jū-vant (xiii), I. a. Assisting or helping. II. n. 1. A helper. 2. *Med.* Any substance designed to assist the principal means. [**L.** *ad-juvans* (t)-is, pp. of *ad-juro*; see **ADJUT**, v.]  
*t.* To aid; assist.  
**ad-jū**, 1 a-dū; 2 a-dū, n. 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxvii, 29. [Heb., justice of Jah.]  
**ad-le'a**, 1 a-dlē; 2 a-dlē, n. A Tripolitan gold-plated billon coin, issued in 1827, the value of which was arbitrarily fixed at one dollar.



Adjutant.  
(New York Zoological Society.)



ness, or existence, etc., of. 4. To decide to be entitled to the privileges of; allow to become associated with; as, to *admit* a person to bail, or to the bar as an attorney. 5. To lie open to or be capable of, as the entrance or presence of something; be compatible with; permit. II. 1. To give room, scope, warrant, or permission; with of; as, the words do not *admit* of such a construction; "Every action *admits* of being outdone." Emerson *Essays* 1st series, p. 209. 2. To give entrance or possession; as, this gate *admits* to the grounds. [*OF. admettre, < L. admitto, < ad, to, + mitto, send.*] SYN.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; AVOW; CONFESS. — Prep.: admit to our friendship, into our residence; admit within the fortification; the matter admits of discussion. — *ad-mit-ta-bl(e)*, *ad-mit-ti-bl(e)*, *a-ad-mit-ter*.

**ad-mit-tance**, 1 *ad-mit-tans*; 2 *ad-mit-tans*, *n.* 1. The act of admitting, or the state or fact of being admitted; entrance, or the right or permission to enter. 2. *Eng. Law.* The last stage, or perfection, of copyhold assurances of title. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, p. 370. 3. *Elec.* The reciprocal of the impedance of an alternating-current circuit. 4. Acceptance; admission; concession. 5. Admissibility. SYN.: see ACCESS; ENTRANCE. — Prep.: admittance to the room through the open door; admittance of the public to the entertainment by ticket.

**ad-mit-tatur**, 1 *ad-mit-tatur*; 2 *ad-mit-tatur*, *n.* A certificate of admission granted by some colleges. [L., let him be admitted, *< admitto*; see ADMIT.]

**ad-mit-ted**, 1 *ad-mit-ted*; 2 *ad-mit-ted*, *pa.* Accepted as valid or true. SYN.: see AUTHENTIC. — *ly, adv.*

**ad-mix**, 1 *ad-mix*; 2 *ad-mix*, *vt.* [AD-MIXED or AD-MIXT; AD-MIXING.] To mingle or mix with something else.

**admix.**, **admrx.**, **adm.**, **abbr.** Administratrix.

**ad-mix-ture**, 1 *ad-mix-ture* or *-tūre*; 2 *ad-mix-ture* or *-tūre*, *n.* 1. That which is formed by admixing; a mixture. 2. The ingredient added to the principal substance in forming a mixture.

Abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things about them, have also an admixture of evil. TALMADE *Sports that Kill, Am. Plaque Spot* p. 182. [fr. 1875.]

3. The act of mingling or mixing, or the state of being mixed. [*L. admixtus*, pp. of *admisco*, mix with, *< ad, to, + misceo*, mix.] *ad-mis-tion*; *ad-mix-tion*.

SYN.: see ALLOY.

**ad-mon-ish**, 1 *ad-mon-ish*; 2 *ad-mon-ish*, *vt.* 1. To warn of a fault; administer mild reproof to; also, to reprove formally or authoritatively; in many colleges and universities the mildest grade of reproof by the authorities, publicly or privately administered.

The perverse boy comes to detest the faithful teacher who has admonished him so often. MCCOY *Psychology, Motive Powers* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 184. [fr. 1887.]

2. To give or offer counsel or advice to; caution; exhort; as, to *admonish* a friend against temptation. 3. To bring something forcibly to the notice or attention of; remind (of duty or obligation); warn; as, the visible gallows *admonished* them of their fate. 4. To guide, as by instruction, warning, etc.; direct; as, Moses was *admonished* of God. [*< F. admonester, < L. admonito, < L. admoceo, < ad, to, + moneo, advise.*] — *ad-mon-ish-er*, *n.* — *ad-mon-ish-ing-ly*, *adv.* — *ad-mon-ish-ment*, *n.* — *Admonition*.

SYN.: advise, caution, counsel, dissuade, forewarn, rebuke, remind, reprove, warn. *Admonish* is the mildest of reproofing words, and may even be used of cautioning and warning where no wrong is implied, or of simply reminding of duty which might be forgotten. *Censure, rebuke, and reprove* apply to wrong that has been done; *caution, counsel, dissuade, warn, and admonish* refer to anticipated error or fault. When one *admonishes* he causes of wrong already done, the view is still future, that he may not repeat or continue in the wrong. *Advice* is neutral, having no reference to the moral quality of actions. The wicked will *advise* to evil; the good will *advise* to right and against wrong; a merchant may *advise* to or against a proposed investment. See REPROVE. — *Ant.*: abet, approve, cheer, countenance, encourage, incite, instigate, urge on. — Prep.: *admonish against* wrong (rare); *admonish of* duty, of danger.

**ad-mon-ish-t**, *pp.* Admonished. S. S. **ad-mon-ition**, 1 *ad-mon-ition*; 2 *ad-mon-ition*, *n.* 1. The act of admonishing; gentle reproof; counsel; as, "These things are written for our admonition." 1 Cor. x, 11.

The best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the faithful admonition of a friend.

2. *Law.* A judicial reprimand administered as punishment, formerly authorized by the civil law in cases of slight misdemeanor. 3. *Ecc.* An act of discipline, public or private, being the first step toward the recovery or expulsion of delinquents. [*OF.* *< L. admonitio(n)*, *< admoceo*, see ADMONISH. — *ad-mon-ition-er*, *n.* One who admonishes; specif. [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-mon-itive**, 1 *ad-mon-itive*; 2 *ad-mon-itive*, *n.* [Rare.] *ad-mon-itive*, 1 *ad-mon-itive*; 2 *ad-mon-itive*, *adv.* **ad-mon-itive**, 1 *ad-mon-itive*; 2 *ad-mon-itive*, *n.* One who admonishes; a monitor. [L., *< admoceo*; see ADMONISH.]

**ad-mon-itive-ry**, 1 *ad-mon-itive-ry*; 2 *ad-mon-itive-ry*, *n.* Giving or conveying admonition; serving to warn or reprove. *ad-mon-itive-ry*, *adv.* — *ad-mon-itive-ry*, *adv.* **ad-mon-itive-ry**, 1 *ad-mon-itive-ry*; 2 *ad-mon-itive-ry*, *n.* [Rare.] A female admonitor; monitress.

**ad-mon-itive-ry**, 1 *ad-mon-itive-ry*; 2 *ad-mon-itive-ry*, *n.* Same as AMORTIZATION.

**ad-mo-tive**, 1 *ad-mo-tive*; 2 *ad-mo-tive*, *n.* Moving to *ad-mo-tive*, 1 *ad-mo-tive*; 2 *ad-mo-tive*, *adv.* **ad-mo-tive**, 1 *ad-mo-tive*; 2 *ad-mo-tive*, *n.* One who admonishes; a monitor. [L., *< admoceo*; see ADMONISH.]

**ad-mo-tive**, 1 *ad-mo-tive*; 2 *ad-mo-tive*, *n.* One who admonishes; a monitor. [L., *< admoceo*; see ADMONISH.]

**ad-na-sal**, 1 *ad-na-sal*; 2 *ad-na-sal*, *n.* The premaxillary bone.

**ad-na-sence**, 1 *ad-na-sence*; 2 *ad-na-sence*, *n.* Adhesion of parts to each other by the whole surface. [M.] [*< L. adnascens* (*-t*), pp. of *adnascor*; see ADNATE.] — *ad-na-sent*, *n.* Growing or attaching to something; as, *adnascens* plants. *ad-na-ta*, 1 *ad-na-ta*; 2 *ad-na-ta*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-ta**, 1 *ad-na-ta*; 2 *ad-na-ta*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-nate**, 1 *ad-nate*; 2 *ad-nate*, *n.* Congenitally united; grown together, as the calyx-tube of the gooseberry to the ovary; said of the union or cohesion of unlike parts. [*< L. adnatus*, pp. of *adnascor*, *< ad, to, + nascor*, be born.]

**ad-na-tion**, 1 *ad-na-tion*; 2 *ad-na-tion*, *n.* The state of being adnate; the congenital union of unlike organs, as of calyx and ovary.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.



**A-don'te**, 1 *A-don'te*; 2 *A-don'te*, *n.* Congenitally united; grown together, as the calyx-tube of the gooseberry to the ovary; said of the union or cohesion of unlike parts. [*< L. adnatus*, pp. of *adnascor*, *< ad, to, + nascor*, be born.]

**ad-na-tion**, 1 *ad-na-tion*; 2 *ad-na-tion*, *n.* The state of being adnate; the congenital union of unlike organs, as of calyx and ovary.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*, *n.* [A] (*Ecc.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practices of the English Church. *ad-mon-ition-ist*.

**ad-na-tum**, 1 *ad-na-tum*; 2 *ad-na-tum*,



ad-oral, 1 ad-ör'al; 2 ad-ör'al, a. Pertaining to or situated near the mouth. Compare ABORAL. [**AD**-; and see ORAL.]—ad-ör'al-ly, adv.  
A-dö'ram, 1 a-dö'ram; 2 a-dö'ram, n. *Bib.* 1 Kings xlii, 18. A-dö'ran'tes, 1 a-dö'ran'tis; 2 a-dö'ran'tis, n. *pl. Ch. Hist.* Those adherents of the Socinian belief who held the adoring of Christ permissible. [**AD**-; *adoro*; see ADOR-].  
ad-ör'a-tion, 1 ad-ör'e-shan; 2 ad-ör'e-shon, n. 1.



Adoration of the Magi.

Relief from the pulpit of the baptistry, Pisa, by Nicola Pisano.

The act of adoring as pertaining to the Deity; worship of God or special reverence given to some inferior person or object related to God; as, the adoration of the cross, host, Virgin Mary, or saints: not now used of inferior persons.

Wonder... enters largely into the adoration and worship which we pay to God. McCosh *Psychology* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 119, is 1887. 2. An emotion composed of profound admiration, affection, and the feeling of devotion, leading to acts of homage. 3. Formerly, a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two-thirds of the cardinals present; now, the homage given by the cardinals after his election. 4. *Art & Archeol.* A representation of homage to or worship of a person or object, especially of a divine person, as the Infant Savior. A-dö'rement-i, —adoration of the cross (*R. C. Ch.*), a service held on Good Friday, when the cross is adored by both clergy and congregation. **Syn:** see PRAYER; REVERENCE. Compare synonyms for WORSHIP. a-dör'a-to-ry, 1 a-dör'e-to-ry; 2 a-dör'e-to-ry, n. [**RIES**, 1-riz; 2-riz, *pl.*] A place of sacrifice or worship, especially one of pagan character. [**LL.** *adoratorium*, < *LL.* *adoro*; see ADOR-]. [**Ital.**]

ad-ör'bi-tal, 1 ad-ör'bital; 2 ad-ör'bital, n. *Ich.* The preorad-ör'e, 1 a-dör'; 2 a-dör', r. [**A-DÖRED**; A-DÖR'ING.]. 1. *t.* To render divine honors to; exhibit or express homage, veneration, or reverence to; worship; as, to adore the Holy Trinity. 2. To feel or exhibit profound regard or affection for; love or honor with intense devotion; as, the child adores the mother.

And Enid loved the Queen, and with true heart Adored her. *TENNISON Enid* st. 1.

II. 1. To offer worship; as, it is man's nature to adore. Ah, why Should we... adore Only among the crowd? *BRYANT Forest Hymn* st. 1.

[< *F. adorer*, < *L. adoro*, address, < *ad*, to, + *oro*, speak, < *os* (*or*), mouth.] **Syn:** see ADURE; PRAISE; WORSHIP. —*Prep.*—God should be adored with true devotion by all intelligent beings for his justice, holiness, and love. a-dör'er, n. One who adores; especially a lover.—a-dör'-ing, a. & n.—a-dör'-ing-ly, adv.

a-dör'e't, *vt.* To adorn.  
a-dörn', 1 a-dörn'; 2 a-dörn', *vt.* 1. To furnish or deck with ornaments; hence, to make beautiful or attractive; decorate; as, to adorn a bride. 2. To be an ornament to; add beauty, luster, or honor to; ornament; as, noble women adorn their age and land. a-dörn'at'et.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,  
His looks adorn'd the venerable place.

His looks adorn'd the venerable place. *CONSUMED Deserted Village* l. 178.

[< *F. adorneur*, < *L. adorno*, < *ad*, to, + *orno*, deck.]

**Syn:** beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament. To embellish is to brighten and enliven by adding something that is not necessarily or very closely connected with that to which it is added; to illustrate is to add something so far like in kind as to cast a sidelight upon the principal matter. An author embellishes his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist illustrates it with beautiful engravings, the binder gilds and decorates the volume. *Garnish* is of a lower plane; as, the feast was garnished with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel; as, a mother bedecks her daughter with silk and jewels. To adorn and to ornament alike signify to add that which makes anything beautiful and attractive, but ornament is more exclusively on the material plane. To ornament is to add what really confers beauty; as, the gateway was ornamented with delicate carving. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material, and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations, but seems in perfect harmony and unity with that to which it adds grace. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not adorn." —*Ant:* deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil. —*Prep:* with. —a-dörn', [*Archaic*]. I. a. Adorned. II. n. An ornament. a-dörn'ing, a. & n.—a-dörn'-er, n.—a-dörn'-ing, n. Ornamental; decorative.—a-dörn'-ing, n. [*Archaic*]. Ornamentation. 1 *Pl.* III. 3.—a-dörn'-ing-ly, adv. In an ornamental manner.—a-dörn'ment, n. The act of adorning, or that which adorns; ornamentation, an ornament.

A man's clothing is his defense; but with a woman all dress is adornment. *CABLE Dr. Serier* ch. 4, p. 22, [l. c. co. 1885.]

a-dörnd', *pp.* Adorned. *S. S.*

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'. a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

a-dörnd', 1 a-dörnd'; 2 a-dörnd', a. *Her.* Same as a-dörnd'.

the moschatel. [**Gr.** *adonias*, without glory, < *a*-priv. + *doxa*, glory, < *dokéo*, think.]

Ad-ör'a-ce-a, 1 ad-ör'e-si; 2 ad-ör'e-si, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of herbs—order *Rubiales*—embracing only the monotypic genus *Adoxa*, which is commonly included in the honeysuckle family.—ad-ör'a-ceous, a.

a-döze', 1 a-döz'; 2 a-döz', adv. & a. [*Rare*]. In a daze;

ad-plac'tum, 1 ad-plas'tum; 2 ad-plac'tum, [**Lat.**] At pleasure, specif. (*Adus*), designating a voice-part in a canon which does not precisely adhere to the theme, or, in counterpoint, a free part, which does not rigidly adhere to the rules of imitation.

ad-press', 1 ad-pres'; 2 ad-pres', *vt.* To press to something else; press flat.—ad-pressed', *pa. Bot.* See ADRESSED.

ad-pro-mis'sor, 1 ad-pro-mis'sor; 2 ad-pro-mis'sor, n. *Law.* One who goes bail or security for another; surety.

[**LL.** < *ad*, to, + *promissus*; see PROMISE.]

Adr., abbr. Adrian. [*lead-mines*]

A-dra, 1 a-dra; 2 a-dra, n. A seaport in Granada, Spain;

a-drad', 1 a-drad'; 2 a-drad', a. [*Archaic*]. Oppressed with fear; afraid.

The sword, the shield, and cap and shoes.

Which half adrad he was at first to use.

Morris *Earthly Paradise*, King *Acrisius* pt. iii, st. 26.

ad-ra-di-al, 1 ad-rä-di-al; 2 ad-rä-di-al, a. *Zooph.* Adjacent to a ray: said of the third series of tentacles in certain hydrozoans. Compare INTERRADIAL; PER-RADIAL.—ad-ra'di-al-ly, adv.

ad-ra'di-us, 1 ad-rä-di-us; 2 ad-rä-di-us, n. *Zooph.* In centelantes, a radius of the third successional circular series, arising midway between a principal radius and a radius of the second series. [**LL.** *ad*, to, + *radius*, ray.]

ad-ra-gant, 1 ad-rä-gant; 2 ad-rä-gant, n. Gum tragacanth. [**Fr.** < *tragacanth*; see TRAGACANTH.]—ad-ra-gan'-thin, n. *Chem.* Bassorin.

A-dram-me-lech, 1 a-dram'me-lek; 2 a-dram'me-lek, n. *Bib.* 1. Assyrian paritide, son of Sennacherib, about 711 B. C. 2 *Kings* xiv, 37. 2. A god of Sepharvaim. 2 *Kings* xvii, 31. A-dram-me-lech.

Ad-ra-my'ti-tum, 1 ad-rä-my'ti-tum; 2 ad-rä-my'ti-tum, n. *Bib.* A seaport of Asia Minor. *Acts* xxvii, 2.

A-dra-nus, 1 a-drä-nus; 2 a-drä-nus, n. An ancient Sicilian god.

A-dra-nus', 1 a-drä-nus'; 2 a-drä-nus', n. A French possession in

a-dras', 1 a-dras'; 2 a-dras', n. A glossy textile fabric of silk and cotton, usually striped, made in central Asia.

A-dras'tus, 1 a-drä-stus; 2 a-drä-stus, n. *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos who led the "Seven Against Thebes."

A-dra'sto-si [**Gr.**]. [*withdraw*]

a-draw', *vt.* 1. To draw out, as a sword. 2. To retire;

a-dread', *vt. & cf.* To dread.

a-dream', 1 a-drem'; 2 a-drem', adv. & a. In a dream;

a-dreaming, a-dream't, *pp.* [*Dial. or Obs.*] Visited by a dream; dreaming: used only in *to be adreamt or adreamed*.

ad-rec'tal, 1 ad-räc'tal; 2 ad-räc'tal, a. Adjacent to the rectum, as purple-colored glands of certain gas-

ad-rem, 1 ad-rem; 2 ad-rem, [**Lat.**] *Logic.* To the point;

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

ad-re-nal, 1 ad-rä-nal; 2 ad-rä-nal, n. Anat. A small

formerly used of persons, but recently of animals and plants also; as, an *adult* Chinaman; an *adult* orang; an *adult* rose-tree.

Work is the play of the adult faculties.  
O. S. WEAVER *Heart of the World* p. 193. [F. L. & co. 1883.]

[< L. *adultus*, pp. of *adulescent*; see ADOLESCENT.]  
**a-dul't**, *n.* 1. One who or that which has attained the age of maturity; especially, a fully developed person.

One babe commonly makes four or five out of the adults who prattle and play to it. EMERSON *Essays* p. 45. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

2. *Law*. One who is of full age for independent personal action; one who has attained to legal majority. **a-dul'tism**, *n.* The condition of being an adult.

**a-dul'ter**, *v.* To commit adultery; corrupt.  
**a-dul'ter**, *n.* An adulterer.

**a-dul'ter-ant**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ant*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ant*. I. *a.* Adulterating. II. *n.* An adulterating substance.

**a-dul'ter-ate**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ate*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ate*. [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] I. *t.* 1. To make impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients; corrupt; render counterfeit; as, to adulterate sugar; to adulterate a language with slang.

In the United States the accepted view has been formulated thus:—“Except in special cases, a food in general is deemed to be adulterated if anything has been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality or strength; or if anything inferior or cheaper has been substituted wholly or in part therefor; or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted wholly or in part from it; or if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance; or if by coloring, coating, or otherwise it is made to appear of greater value than it really is; or if it contains any added poisonous or injurious substance; or if it is so adulterated as to be unfit for food.”

This definition is fairly satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is insufficient in extension. The main principle on which our Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1875 is based should be included in it, namely, that under any circumstances an article shall be deemed to be adulterated if it can be proved that that article is not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser, or if it is not of the nature, substance, and quality which the purchaser is presumed to have expected. CHARLES E. CARSWELL, *The Adulteration of Food in Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, Mar. 17, '11, p. 451.

No drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

*The Food and Drugs Act* June 30, '06, § 7.

2. To pollute by adultery.

II. *t.* To commit adultery. [< L. *adulteratus*, pp. of *adultero*, < *adulter*, < *ad*, to, + *alter*, other.]

**a-dul'ter-ate**, *a.* 1. Adulterated; spurious. 2. [Archaic.] Tainted with adultery; adulterous. **a-dul'ter-ess**, *n.*

**a-dul'ter-ation**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ation*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ation*. **a-dul'ter-er**, *n.* 1. The act of adulterating, or corrupting by admixture of foreign and baser elements, especially for fraudulent ends; debasement; as, the adulteration of tea, wine, etc. The chief articles subject to adulteration, and their adulterants, are *beer* (arsenic, phos. acid, cream of tartar, various herbs), *butter* (water, cheese, oleomargarine, oleic acid), *cheese* (color-matter, animal fat, tallow, and potato meal), *cocoa* and *chocolate* (starch, sugar, sawdust, oils, fats), *free* (chicory, carrots, turnips), *distilled liquors* (caramel, dilute alcohol), *flour and bread* (alum, sulfate of copper), *honey* (glucose, corn-starch), *tard* (stearin, cottonseed-oil, paraffin, wax, tallow), *milk* (by diluting, skimming, adding animal fats, coloring, borax, salt, carbonate of soda), *mustard* (starch, rape-seed, radish-seed, and turmeric powder), *olive-oil* (cottonseed- and peanut-oils), *pickles* and *preserved green vegetables* (colored green with extract of copper), *preserves* (gelatin, glue), *tea* (leaves of sloe, ash, etc.), *tobacco* (niter, glycerin, moisture, and flavored by artificial means), *wines* (water, alcohol, caramel, logwood, salicylic acid, gypsum).

Probably the sum devoted annually by England to provide drugs for the adulteration of its own beer would have founded lovely little museums, and perfect libraries, in every village.

RUSKIN *Fora Clavigera* vol. i, letter ii, p. 33. [W. & A. 1871.]

2. The result or condition of being adulterated; an adulterated substance or material. *Syn*: see ALLOY.

**a-dul'ter-ator**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ator*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ator*. *n.* One who adulterates.

**a-dul'ter-er**, 1 *a-dul'ter-er*; 2 *a-dul'ter-er*. *n.* A person, especially a man, guilty of adultery. **a-dul'ter-er**, *n.*

**a-dul'ter-ess**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ess*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ess*. *n.* A woman guilty of adultery. **a-dul'tress**, *n.*

**a-dul'ter-in**, 1 *a-dul'ter-in*; 2 *a-dul'ter-in* (XIII). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, originating in, characterized by, or treating of adultery; as, *adulterine* children; an *adulterine* marriage; *adulterine* novels. 2. Illegal; unauthorized; as, an *adulterine* gold. 3. Adulterated; spurious; as, *adulterine* drugs. II. *n.* *Law*. The offspring of adulterous intercourse. [< L. *adulterinus*, < *adulter*; see ADULTERATE, *v.*]

—*adulterine* castle (*Eng. Hist.*), a castle or fortress built by a feudal lord unlicensed by his sovereign.—*a. gold* (*Eng. Hist.*), a gold alloyed without a charter.

**a-dul'ter-ism**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ism*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ism*. *n.* [Rare.] A corruption or modification, as of a name or word.

**a-dul'ter-ize** or **-ise**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ize*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ize*, *cf.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] [Rare.] To adulterate.

If the wife attempted . . . such things as gave open suspicion of adulterising. MILTON *Divorce* iv. xvii, 152. [M.]

[< L. *adulter*; see ADULTERATE, *v.*]

**a-dul'ter-ous**, 1 *a-dul'ter-ous*; 2 *a-dul'ter-ous*. *a.* 1. Given to or characterized by adultery; illicit.

Jean Jacques (Rousseau), like Wieland, threw a grace not his own, of the sweet morning air and woodland dreaming, over adulterous passion. *Quarterly Review* Apr., 1891, p. 174.

2. Born of adultery; adulterine. 3. [Rare.] Pertaining to or characterized by adulteration.—**a-dul'ter-ously**, *adv.*

**a-dul'ter-y**, 1 *a-dul'ter-y*; 2 *a-dul'ter-y*. *n.* [-IES; -I-Z; 2 -IS; -I-Z.] 1. The sexual intercourse of two persons either of whom is married to a third person. [6 *Ala. Rep.* 364; 22 *Iowa Rep.* 364.] It is called *double adultery* where both are married, and *single* where only the woman is married. Adultery being entirely the subject of statutory enactment, some differences and occasional conflicts are found in the definition of the offense in the statutes of various countries and of the different States of the United States. In England the common law did not take cognizance of the offense as a crime, but turned it over to the jurisdiction of the courts spiritual. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. iii, p. 139.

Next to murder, adultery is the greatest of all social crimes. C. HONOR *Syst. Theol.* vol. iii, ch. 19, p. 386. [1874.]

2. Any lewdness or unchastity of act or thought, as in violation of the seventh commandment. *Matth.* v, 27, 28. 3. *Ecc.* A marriage not approved by ecclesiastical authorities, as of a Jew and a Christian. 4. Unfaithfulness to God or to religious vows; any form of sin

or moral degradation, especially idolatry and apostasy. 5. The fine imposed for adultery. 6. [Archaic.] *Eng. Ch.* Intrusion into a bishopric or benefice while the legal incumbent is still living. 7. Tree-grafting. 8. Adulteration. [< L. *adulterium*, < *adulter*; see ADULTERATE, *v.*]

**a-dul't-ness**, 1 *a-dul't-ness*; 2 *a-dul't-ness*. *n.* The state of being adult; complete development; the state of being legally free or of age. **a-dul't-hood**, *n.*

No toga virilis encumbers the hitherto untrammelled limbs, and attests the transformation from infancy to adulthood. TOURNEUR *Letters to a King* ch. 3, p. 35. [F. & H. 1883.]

**a-dul'tress**, 1 *a-dul'tress*. Same as ADULTRESS, etc.

**ad-um'bral**, 1 *ad-um'bral*; 2 *ad-um'bral*. *a.* 1. Over-shadowing; shady. 2. Adumbrellar.

**ad-um'brate**, 1 *ad-um'brate*; 2 *ad-um'brate*. *t.* [-BRAT-ED; -BRAT-ING.] 1. To represent the shadow of; sketch slightly; outline. 2. To represent beforehand in outline or by emblem; typify; as, Christ is *adumbrated* in Moses. 3. To overshadow; darken or obscure. [< L. *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbro*, < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade.]

—**ad-um'brant**, *a.* Being a faint shadow or likeness; dimly shadowing.

**ad-um'bra'tion**, 1 *ad-um'bra'tion*; 2 *ad-um'bra'tion*. *n.* 1. A slight sketch or outline. 2. A foreshadowing or prefiguring; symbolic representation. 3. An overshadowing; obscuration; shadow.

And close above them full of fear,  
Its awful adumbration passed.

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* pt. i, third interlude, st. 1.

**ad-um'bra-tive**, 1 *ad-um'bra-tive*; 2 *ad-um'bra-tive*. *a.* **ad-um'bra-tive**, 1 *ad-um'bra-tive*; 2 *ad-um'bra-tive*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

**ad-um'bral'ly**, 1 *ad-um'bral'ly*; 2 *ad-um'bral'ly*. *adv.*

ron; advance in station, to a dignity, above, before, beyond, or over others; advance in knowledge; advance the sum in cash, for a friend; advance wages to an employee.

—**ad-vance-a-ble**, *a.* —**ad-van'cing**, *a.* Forward-moving; increasing; progressive.—**ad-van'cing**, *n.* [Archaic.] Promotion; advancement.—**ad-van'cing-ly**, *adv.*

—**ad-van't**, *a.* Tending to advance or promote. **ad-van'siv**, *adv.*

**ad-vance**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an advance; being before in time or place; as, an *advance* payment.

**ad-vance**, *n.* 1. The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; forward movement; progress; improvement; as, an *advance* into French territory; *advance* in knowledge; *advance* in prices or the rate of discount.

And see across the twilight glance  
Troop after troop in swift advance.

WHITTIER *The Waiting* st. 2.

2. One who or that which is at the head; the foremost part; as, the *advance* halted. 3. Anything supplied or paid beforehand; also, the act of so supplying or paying; as, the *advance* of money; the *advances* on a contract. 4. An act of personal approach, for the accomplishment of some object; overture; proposal; as, his *advances* were rejected. 5. The place at the front, or in the lead; as, the volunteers held the *advance*.

6. *Naut.* The distance made by a vessel in the line of a previous course after putting down the helm, as for a tack; distinguished from *transfer*. If the vessel changes her course at C (see illus.) and moves in a curve to A, the advance is A B. 7. *Fencing*. A swift, short step forward with the right foot, promptly followed by the left, in such a manner as to enable the fencer to retain his balance and be in readiness for parry, etc.

*Syn*: see PROGRESS.

—**ad-vance-guard**, or **advanced guard**, a body of troops thrown forward in the direction of the enemy to ascertain his force and position and to protect the main body from surprise.—**a. jumper**, *n.* One who deserts his employment after receiving advance money. See BOUNTY-JUMPER.—**a. signal**, *n.* In railroad, a signal, in the block system, indicating that a train may pass beyond a block when the entire block is not clear.—**angular**, *a.* (Engin.), the angular distance by which the eccentric is set ahead of a position 90° in advance of the crank, to bring a lapped valve “line and line” with the admission-port.—**in a.**, in front; in a forward position.

**ad-vanced**, 1 *ad-van'st*; 2 *ad-van'st*. *pa.* 1. Being ranged at the front, or in advance of others, as in progress or thought; as, an *advanced* thinker. 2. Having arrived at a somewhat late or forward stage, as of life, time, etc.; as, an *advanced* civilization. 3. Belonging to one who is in advance of others in progress, thought, etc.; characteristic of a stage of advancement; as, *advanced* ideas.

**ad-vance-ment**, 1 *ad-van'sment* or *-ment*; 2 *ad-van'sment*. *n.* 1. The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; progression; furtherance; promotion; preferment; uplift; as, the *advancement* of knowledge.

Among the ideas most prevalent and effective in the mind of this busiest of countries, I suppose the first . . . is this of *Advancement in Life*. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 12. [W. & A. 1883.]

2. A payment of money before it is due. 3. *Law*. A free and irrevocable gift by a parent in his lifetime to his child on account of the share the child would have in the estate should the parent die intestate. 4. *Surg.* An operation for remedying a squint by detaching a muscle of the eye from its insertion and attaching it at a point farther removed from its origin, thereby giving it increased power. 5. Extolment. *Syn*: see PROGRESS.

—*Prep*: advancement in knowledge; to a nobler future.

**ad-van'er**, 1 *ad-van'ser*; 2 *ad-van'ser*. *n.* 1. One who advances; one who moves or puts forward; a promoter. 2. The second branch (from the base) of a buck's horn.

**ad-van'tage**, 1 *ad-van'tij*; 2 *ad-van'tij*. *n.* [-AGED; -TAG-ING.] I. *t.* 1. To give advantage or superiority to; favor; promote; advance; profit; prove beneficial to. Where your good word cannot advantage him,  
Your slander never can endamage him.

SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iii, sc. 2.

2. To avail (oneself of).

II. *t.* To be benefited; as, to *advantage* by a mistake. [< F. *avantage*, < *avantage*; see ADVANTAGE, *n.*]

**ad-van'tage**, *n.* 1. Any position, state, circumstance, or the like, favorable to success, progress, health, or other desirable condition or end; superiority, as in position or place; anything that helps to put one ahead of or enables one to get the better of another; a favoring circumstance; as, you have the *advantage* of your friend; the *advantage* was all with the other side.

Where a pleasant sight plays with features before it discovers itself in words, it raises too great an expectation, and loses the advantage of giving surprise. ADDISON *Spectator* Nov. 5, 1714.

2. That which conduces to one's benefit or gain; profit; improvement; in ethical use, that which concerns oneself or one's personal interest; the main chance; utility; as, to hear of something to one's *advantage*.

True wit is Nature to advantage dress'd.  
POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 297.

3. *Tennis*. See VANTAGE. 4. A place or time of vantage; pecuniary profit; spoils. [< F. *avantage*, < *avant*; see AVANT.]

*Syn*: account, ascendancy, avail, behoof, benefit, blessing, boon, emolument, expediency, gain, good, help, interest, preeminence, privilege, profit, service, success, superiority, utility, vantage. See ADJUNCT; AVAIL; PROFIT; SERVICE.—*Ant*: damage, defeat, detriment, difficulty, disadvantage, drawback, frustration, harm, hindrance, inferiority, loss, obstacle, obstruction.—*Prep*: an advantage of or over another; an advantage in position, in argument; the advantage was with the enemy.—**ad-van'tage-game**, *n.* *Tennis*. The odd game in a series previously tied.—**a. ground**, *n.* Any advantageous position; vantage-ground.—**to have the a. of**, to be in a more favorable place or condition than (another); have knowledge not possessed by (another); as, you have the *advantage* of me, I do not remember you.—**to take a. of**, 1. To use (any condition or circumstance) as a means of profit, of progress, or of effecting one's purposes, etc. 2. To get the better of; impose upon; overreach.

**ad-van'tageous**, 1 *ad-van'te'ous*; 2 *ad-van'te'ous*. *a.* Profitable; favorable. **ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*

**ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*

**ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*

**ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*

**ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*

**ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*

**ad-van'tage-a-ble**, *a.*



II. i. 1. To take counsel (with others); as, the Pres-

dent advises with the Cabinet. 2. To give counsel; as, who will advise? 3†. To consider; reflect; deliberate. [*< F. adviser, < LL. adviso, < adrisum; see ADVISE.*]

*Advise*: see ADVISE. — *Prep.*: advise with friends; advise to duty; against wrong.

**ad-vised**, 1 ad-vaiz'd; 2 ad-vid'g, *pa.* 1. Done, as **ad-vised**, completed, formed, or taken with advice or counsel, or with deliberation and forethought; intended; deliberate; prudent; commonly with *well* or *ill*; as, an *advised* undertaking. 2. Counseled. 3. Informed. See **ADVISE**. — **ad-vised-ly**, *adv.* With forethought or advice; not hastily. — **ad-vised-ness**, *n.*

**ad-vice-ment**, 1 ad-vaiz'ment or -ment; 2 ad-vid'ment, *n.* 1. The act of considering; consultation; deliberation; as, under *advice-ment*. 2. [Archaic.] Advice; counsel. — **ad-vised-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* 1. One who **ad-vised-ly**, counsels or advises; especially, a member of a cabinet, privy council, or similar body that advises a ruler or chief executive.

Listen to your own heart, and not to shallow advisers. CHAS. READE *Griffith Gault* ch. 45, p. 223. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. One who gives information. **ad-vised-ly**, *adv.* — **ad-vised-ly**, *adv.* 1. Advice. 2. An advice.

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* Having **ad-vised-ly**, power to advise; containing advice; given as advice; not mandatory; as, an *advisory* board; an *advisory* opinion.

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* The act of advocating or pleading a cause; a vindication; defense; as, the *advocacy* of peace. [*< OF. advocacie, < LL. advocacia, < L. advocatus; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Archaic.] To speak in favor of; defend in argument before a tribunal; as, to *advocate* temperance.

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vised-ly**, 1 ad-vaiz'ly; 2 ad-vid'ly, *n.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advoco; see ADVOCATE, n.*]

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

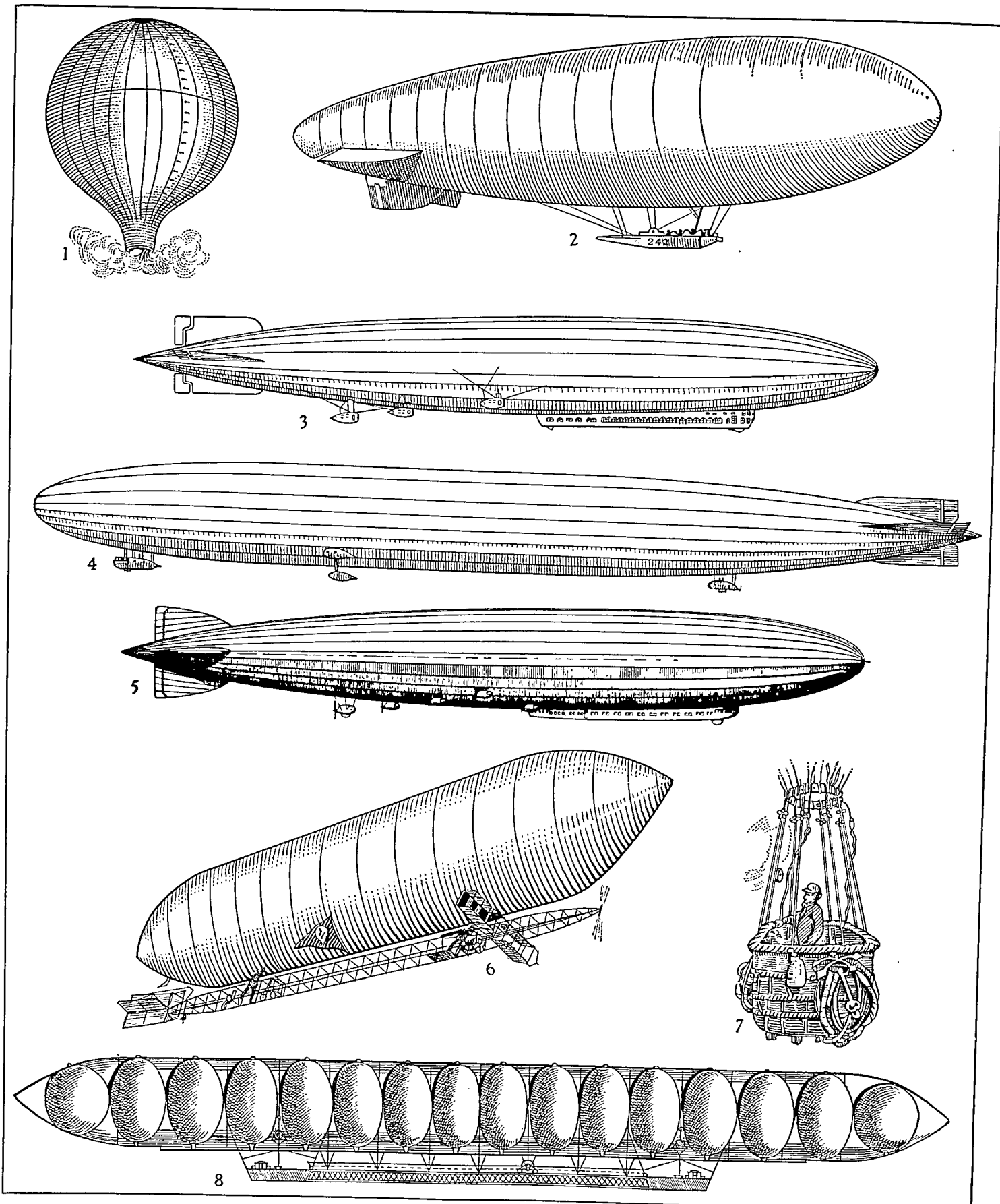
**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as **AVOYER**.

**ad-vo-er**, *n.* Same as

of their vitality.—*Lacturative aerobia*, bacteria which, ~~are~~ ordinarily anaerobic, have acquired the ability to thrive where





# AERONAUTICS.

1. Montgolfier balloon (1783). 2. Goodyear military non-rigid airship (1922). 3. Schuette-Lanz rigid passenger airship (1923). 4. Zeppelin rigid military airship (L-59); record flight of 4,500 miles in 97 hours (1917). 5. Fast passenger Zeppelin, accommodates 80 passengers besides the crew. 6. Baldwin dirigible balloon (1908), United States Army type (Copyright by "The Pictorial News," N. Y.). 7. Balloon-basket, or car. 8. Zeppelin airship, showing separate gas-bags in compartments.

Copyright by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Prepared under the direction of the AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, INC., New York.





or modifications in the 'mental series.' JAMES WARD *Naturalism and Agnosticism* vol. ii, lect. 11, p. 25. [MACM. 1899.]





**affluent**, 1 aflu-ent; 2 äflu-ent. I. a. 1. Having or furnishing an abundance; abounding, especially in wealth; rich; as, an affluent merchant.  
He on whom . . . affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.  
Tennyson *Death of Wellington* st. 8.  
2. Having a free course; flowing readily; fluent; as, affluent speech; affluent streams. 3. Flowing toward any point. II. n. A tributary stream. [F. < L. *affluens* (s), pp. of *affluo*, < ad, to, + *fluo*, flow.]  
**afflux**, 1 afluk's; 2 äfluk's, n. 1. The act of flowing, or that which flows, toward a point; especially, in medicine, a flow of bodily fluids or humors to a part. 2. Any coming together or collection, as of clouds.  
The afflux of purchasers has much more than doubled.  
Pall Mall Gazette Aug. 10, 1872. [M.]  
[< L. *affluxus*, pp. of *affluo*; see AFFLUENT, a. & n.]  
**affluxion**, n. The daffodil; asphodel. **affo-dyllet**, **affo-son**, 1 a-fon'sō; 2 ä-fon'sō, n. [Pg.] See ALPHONSO.  
**affo-rage**, 1 afo-rä; 2 äfo-rä, n. [OF.] The duty paid, in France, in feudal times, to a lord, on the wine sold in his district.  
**afforce**, 1 a-för's; 2 ä-för's, vt. [AF-FORCED; AF-FORCEDING.] 1. Eng. Law & Hist. To strengthen by added force; reinforce.  
If twelve did not agree, the assize was *affored* . . . till twelve did concur.  
Blackstone *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 376.  
2. To compel; force; ravish. 3. To exert (oneself). [< OF. *afforcer*; see AFFORCEMENT.]  
**afforment**, 1 a-för'ment or -ment; 2 ä-för'ment, n. 1. The act of affording. 2. A fortress. [OF. < *afforcer*, var. of *afforcer*, < LL. *exfortio*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong.] **af-for-el-a-ment**,  
**af-ford**, 1 a-förd'; 2 ä-förd', vt. 1. To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of without detriment to one's estate; sustain; bear; stand; used generally with can, could, might, etc.; as, he can afford the expense. It would be more rational to talk about not *affording* seed corn than to talk about not *affording* our children as much of their time as is necessary for their education.  
Everett *Orations*, *Education* in vol. ii, p. 228. [I. a. & co. 1850.]  
2. Hence, to incur without serious detriment; endure with advantage or triumph; as, he could afford to die. The evil cannot brook delay. The good can well afford to wait.  
Warriner *Lines to Friends Under Arrest* st. 5.  
3. To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, result, or the like; as, the earth affords an abundance. 4. To further or accomplish, as an enterprise. [< AS. *geforþian*, < *ge* (becoming *af-*, as if < L. *ad*) intens. + *forþian*, further, promote, < *forþ*; see FORTH.]  
Syn.: see ENDURE; SUPPLY. — **af-ford-a-ble** (er), a. — **af-ford-ment**, n. A grant; bestowal.  
**af-for-est**, 1 a-för'est; 2 ä-för'est, vt. 1. To permit or cause (a forest) to grow upon treeless land. 2. Eng. Hist. To convert into a forest; declare subject to forest laws. [< LL. *afforesta*, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *forestis*; see FOREST.] — **af-for-es-ta-tion**, n. The act or result of afforesting; also, afforested land. **af-for-est-ment**,  
**af-for-ma-tive**, 1 a-för-ma-tiv; 2 ä-för-ma-tiv, n. An affix. **af-fran-chise**, 1 a-fran'chiz or -choiz; 2 ä-fran'chiz or -chiz, vt. [CHISED; CHIS-ING.] To enfranchise; liberate. [< OF. *affranchir*; see A-1, FRANCH. — **ment**, n.  
**af-frap**, vt. To strike; encounter.  
**af-fray**, 1 a-frä; 2 ä-frä, v. [Archae.] I. i. To cause to feel sudden fear; terrify; startle; alarm.  
'What have I done, that those my sleep affray?'  
J. B. ISKOVICH *The Dreams that Came True* st. 16.  
II. i. To be fearful. [< OF. *affrayer*, < L. *ex*, from, + LL. *fridus*, peace, < OEG. *fridu*, peace.]  
**af-fray**, n. 1. A public brawl or fight; a disturbance of the peace; speci., in law, the fighting of two or more persons in some public place to the creating of public alarm. 2. An assault or attack; a fray. 3. Terror. [OF. < *affrayer*; see AFFRAY, v.] **af-fray-ment**,  
**af-fray'er**, 1 a-frä'er; 2 ä-frä'er, n. [Rare.] A breaker of the peace.  
**af-fray-net**, vt. To ask; inquire of. **a-fray-ne'**,  
**af-free't**, 1 a-friv't; 2 ä-friv't, n. A demon. See AFRIIT.  
**af-free't**,  
**af-freight**, 1 a-frät'; 2 ä-frät', vt. [Rare.] To charter, as a vessel, for carrying goods. [< F. *affréter*; see A-1, FREIGHT.] — **af-freight'er**, n. — **af-freight-ment**, n. 1. A contract for the use or service of a merchant vessel for the carrying of merchandise. 2. The freight carried.  
**af-fret**, n. A furious and sudden attack.  
**af-fret-tan-do**, 1 af'fret-tän-dō; 2 äf'fret-tän-dō, adv. & a. [It.] Mus. In accelerated time; hurriedly; excitedly. **af-fret-tat-tot**; **af-fret-to-sot**,  
**af-frie-ate**, 1 a-frik-ät'; 2 ä-frik-ät', vt. 1. Phon. To articulate in the manner of an affricative. 2. To rub against or upon; grate. **af-frie-a-tive**, 1 a-frik-ätiv'; 2 ä-frik-ätiv', n. Phon. The affricative; a close combination of a stop or an explosive with a fricative consonant or spirant, as *pf* in German *Pferd*, horse, and *z* (pronounced as *s*) in German *Zigeuner*, Gipsy. [< AF- + FRICATIVE.] **af-frie-catet**,  
**af-frie-ctant**, n. Friction.  
**af-friend-ed**, a. Made friends; reconciled. **af-friend-ed**,  
**af-frigh't**, 1 a-fräit'; 2 ä-fräit', vt. [Archae. or Poet.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten. [< AS. *afrihtan*; see A-1, FRIGHT.] — **af-frigh'ten**; — **af-frigh'ter**, n.  
Syn.: alarm, astonish, astound, awe, dismay, frighten, scare, startle, terrify. See FRIGHTEN. — Prep.: **af-frigh'ted at** or **by** the vision; to frighten one with or by threats, from his purpose.  
**af-frigh't**, n. [Archae.] The act of frightening; sudden, great fear; a cause of terror. **af-frigh't-ment**, — **af-frigh't-ful**, a. — **af-frigh't-ful-ly**, adv.  
**af-frigh't-ed**, 1 a-fräit-ed; 2 ä-fräit-ed, pa. Struck with fear; frightened; also, expressing fright; as, *affrighted* eyes. **af-frigh't-ly**, — **af-frigh't-ed-ly**, adv.  
The hair of the frightened woman rose upon his head with terror.  
Invivo *Sketch-Book*, *Sleepy Hollow* p. 449. [I. a. & co. 1861.]  
**af-front**, 1 a-frunt'; 2 ä-frunt', vt. 1. To insult openly. **af-frunt'**, or to the face; treat with insolence or indignity; slight intentionally; offend by word or act.  
His majesty would never have been so grossly *affronted* abroad if he had not first been *affronted* at home.  
Macaulay *England* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 1161. [I. a. & co. 1851.]  
2. To put to the blush; make ashamed or confused; as, to *affront* the family feeling. 3. [Archae.] To meet face to face; confront; accost; also, to oppose or assault. Let us *affront* and reprimand the smooth hypocrite . . . of the times.  
Emerson *Essays* first series, p. 61. [I. a. & co. 1857.]  
4. To front in position; face; look toward. [< F. *af-fronter*, < LL. *affronto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *front* (t-s), front.]  
Syn.: aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound. One may be *affronted* by the well-meaning awkwardness of a servant, *affronted* by a light shoe or a thoughtless remark, *affronted* at some

careless neglect or needless misfortune, *wounded* by the ingratitude of child or friend. To *tease* is to give some slight and perhaps playful annoyance. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is colloquial. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were, to one's face; it is somewhat less than to *insult*. See FRIGHTEN. — *Ant.* conciliate, content, gratify, honor, please.  
— **af-front-ed-ly**, adv. [Rare.] With affront; insultingly.  
— **af-front-ed-ness**, n. The state of being affronted; also, impudence. — **af-front-ee**, n. One who receives an affront. — **af-front'er**, n. 1. One who affronts. 2. An impudent pretender. — **af-front-ing-ly**, adv. So as to affront; insultingly. — **af-front-ing-ness**, n. The quality that gives affront, an insulting manner or spirit.  
**af-front**, n. 1. An open insult or indignity; an act of intentional disrespect or defiance; rude treatment; offense to one's person or honor. 2. A confronting or meeting, whether friendly or hostile; opposition or assault. 3. Shame; disgrace.  
**af-fron'te**, 1 a-fron'te'; 2 ä-fron'te', a. [F.] Art & Her. Face to face, or front to front; also, facing the beholder, as animals in an escutcheon. **af-fron'tee'**,  
**af-fron'tive**, 1 a-frun'tiv; 2 ä-frun'tiv, a. Giving or **af-frun'tiv**, containing an affront; as, an *affrontive* answer. — **af-fron'tive-ness**, n.  
**af-fuse**, 1 a-füz'; 2 ä-füz', vt. [AF-FUSED; AF-FUSING.] [Rare.] To pour (upon), as water or any liquid. [< L. *afusus*, pp. of *afundo*, < ad, to, + *fundo*, pour.]  
**af-fusion**, 1 a-füz'son; 2 ä-füz'zhon, n. The act or process of pouring water or other liquid upon a person or thing, as upon a child in baptism, or, in medicine, upon a patient's body.  
The earliest rude remains of Christian art in the Catacombs represent John baptizing on the side of a stream of water by *afusion*.  
A. A. Hanson *Pop. Theol. Themes*, p. 371. [I. a. & co. 1857.]  
[< LL. *afusio* (n), < L. *afusus*; see AF-FUSE.]  
**af-fy**, 1 a-fäl'; 2 ä-fäl', v. I. i. 1. [Archae.] To promise to give or take (any one) in marriage. 2. To trust. 3. To assert on one's honor. — **Baptism by Afusion**, after the "Baptism of Christ" by Paul Veronese; see AFFUSION.  
— **af-fy-e't**,  
**Af-ghan**, 1 a-fän'; 2 ä-fän', n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl. A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa; obsolete and unfounded.  
**af-hi-ko-men**, 1 af'hikō-men; 2 äf'hikō-mēn, n. [Gr.] In the order service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish rulers "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."  
— **af-hil't**, vt. To polish. CHAUCER.  
— **af-hind't**, vt. To find out; disclose.  
— **af-hil't**, adv. To the finish; finally.  
— **af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, [It.] Literally, with flowers; used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.  
**af-hil't**, 1 a-fil't; 2 ä-fil't, a. & a. On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.  
**A-fu-m**, 1 a-fu-m; 2 ä-fu-m, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; speci., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. 2. The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian; called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. 3. [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted. — **Af-ghan**, a.  
**Af-ghan-istan**, 1 a-fän'-stän; 2 ä-fän'-stän, n. A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.  
**af-god**, n. A false god; empy.  
**af-gus**, 1 a-füs'; 2 ä-füs', n. A small building adjoining a mosque, in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< ICE. *afgus*, < OF. *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.]  
**af-held**, 1 a-feld'; 2 ä-feld', adv. 1. In or to the field; *How keeps Gurth so long afield?* Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [I. a. & co.]  
2. Off the track; astray. [< A-1, on, + FIELD.]  
**af-hil**, 1 a-hil'; 2 ä-hil', n. pl



## TABLE OF AFRICAN TRIBES.

The following table presents the principal ethnological groups of African tribes and their localities, as made known to science through the investigations of explorers. The names of stocks are printed in full-face type, as Bantu; the names of important tribes are printed in small capitals, as BECHUANA, and treated more fully in vocabulary place; and those of their branches, as Barolong, are printed in Roman type and indented.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the tribes inhabiting Africa, owing to the fact that the country is not fully explored. Even where the names of the tribes are known their ethnic relations are still a matter of uncertainty in many localities.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 329.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Br. = British	L. = Lake
E. = East, Eastern	N. = North, Northern
Fr. = French	Pg. = Portuguese
F.S. = Free State	R. = River
It. = Italian	S. = South, Southern
W. = West, Western	

NAMES.	Locality.	Lat.	Long.
<b>Bantu</b>			
Ababwa.....	Welle R. to Aruwi-mi R.	6°50'N.	25° 0'E.
Amboella.....	W. of Barotseland.	14°20'S.	19° 0'E.
ASHANTI.....	Gold Coast.	7° 0'N.	2° 0'W.
Bakalahari.....	Bechuanaland.	22° 0'S.	25°30'E.
Bakongo.....	Kasongo.	5° 0'S.	20°10'E.
Bakunda.....	Leopoldville.	4° 0'S.	17° 0'E.
Bakutu.....	Belgian Congo.	3°40'S.	19° 0'E.
Bakwena.....	Mafeking.	23°20'S.	26° 0'E.
Balante.....	Pg. Guinea.	12°30'N.	15°30'W.
Bangala.....	Angola.	9°30'S.	18° 0'E.
Bangwaketsi.....	Bechuanaland.	24°50'S.	25° 0'E.
Banyal.....	Central Rhodesia.	17° 0'S.	29° 0'E.
Banza.....	Kongo R. to Uban-gi R.	4° 0'N.	21° 0'E.
Bapinji.....	Near Brazzaville.	0°50'N.	14° 0'E.
Bapoto.....	Middle Congo R.	2°50'N.	22° 0'E.
Barnose.....	Upper Zambesi R.	15°20'S.	26° 0'E.
Basenga.....	N. of Machooland.	5°40'S.	31°30'E.
Bashilange.....	N. of Luanda.	8°50'S.	21° 0'E.
Basongo.....	French Congo.	1°50'N.	15°45'E.
Bassanga.....	Belgian Congo.	4°10'S.	22° 0'E.
Ba Sundi.....	S.W. Belgian Congo.	5°25'S.	16° 0'E.
Basuto.....	S. of Orange F.S.	28°40'S.	28°50'E.
Bateke.....	Near Brazzaville.	1°15'S.	14°25'E.
Batefela.....	Lualaba to Lomami	3° 0'S.	24°45'E.
Batoka (Ba-tonpa).....	Central Rhodesia.	16°40'S.	26° 0'E.
Bavili.....	Loango.	3°20'S.	11° 0'E.
Bayaka.....	Loango.	2°30'S.	11° 0'E.
<b>BECHUANA:</b>			
Barolong.....	Mafeking.	23°45'S.	24°50'E.
Barwari.....	R. Molopo.	24°50'S.	21°40'E.
Batlaro.....	Kumman.	27°40'S.	22°10'E.
Belamoto.....	I. Moero.	8° 0'S.	28° 0'E.
DAHOMEY:			
Kabinda.....	Slave Coast.	7°40'N.	2°50'E.
Kavirondo.....	N. E. shores of Victoria Nyanza.	5°40'S.	12°50'E.
		0°50'S.	34°40'E.
		10° 0'S.	19°20'E.
		11° 0'S.	20° 0'E.
		7°47'S.	19°47'E.
		8°40'S.	20°40'E.
		17° 0'E.	
<b>LUBA-LUNDA:</b>			
Bet. Kwango R. and L. Tangan-yika.....		7° 0'S.	
Makonde.....	Pg. E. Africa.	17°44'S.	30° 0'E.
Makua.....	Mozambique.	15°30'S.	38°30'E.
Mangbetu.....	N.E. Belgian Congo.	3° 0'N.	28°45'E.
MASHONA.....	W. Rhodesia.	18° 0'S.	31° 0'E.
Masli.....	L. Nyasa.	20°35'S.	26° 0'E.
Mauri.....	Sokoto.	13°20'N.	4° 0'E.
Mavili.....	L. Nyasa.	11° 0'S.	33°20'E.
Mayumbe.....	N. of mouth of Kongo R.		
Minungo.....	N. E. Angola.	5°40'S.	12°45'E.
Mogwandi.....	Kongo R. to Uban-gi R.	10°10'S.	19° 0'E.
Mongo.....	Valley of Ruki.	4°50'N.	21°50'E.
Niam-Niam (Azandeh, Sande).....	N. E. Belg. Congo and S. W. Sudan.	0°20'S.	18°30'E.
OVAHERERO.....	N. Coast German W. Africa.	20° 0'S.	14° 0'E.
Ovampo.....	N. Coast German W. Africa.	17°44'S.	20° 0'E.
Songo.....	Near Loanda.	18° 0'S.	16° 0'E.
XOSA (Kafir).....		9°50'S.	17° 0'E.
Mpondo.....	E. Cape Good Hope.	31°50'S.	29°50'E.
Tembu.....	S. W. Cape Good Hope.	32° 0'S.	28° 0'E.
Yaundi.....	Batanga.	3°50'N.	12°20'E.
Yoruba.....	West Coast.	8° 0'N.	3°50'E.
<b>ZULU:</b>			
Matabele.....	Rhodesia.	18°40'S.	29°40'E.
Swazi.....	E. of Transvaal.	26°45'S.	31°50'E.
<b>Bushman:</b>			
HOTTENTOT <sup>2</sup> .....	S. W. Africa.	23°40'S.	17° 0'E.
Koranna.....	S. W. Africa.	27°45'S.	21° 0'E.
Nanqua.....	S. W. Africa.	26° 0'S.	16° 0'E.
<b>HAFA:</b>			
AFAH (Dan-kali).....	Abyssinia.	13°50'N.	41°25'E.
Afakab.....	Ogadin.	4°55'N.	42°50'E.
Ala Jimma.....	Ogadin.	9°50'N.	35°40'E.
Amuru.....	Ogadin.	9°50'N.	35°50'E.
Ania.....	Ogadin.	8°50'N.	42°10'E.
Arusa.....	Ogadin.	7° 0'N.	41° 0'E.
<b>BEIA:</b>			
Abadde.....	Arabian Desert.	24°30'N.	34° 0'E.
Amerar.....	Nubian Desert.	21° 0'N.	35° 0'E.
Beni Amer.....	Athara.	24° 0'N.	37° 0'E.
Bishari.....	Arabian Desert.	24° 0'N.	33°30'E.
Hadenda.....	E. Nubia.	18° 0'N.	36°10'E.
Hallenda.....	E. Nubia.	16°50'N.	36° 0'E.
Shukureh.....	Isle of Merce.	15° 0'N.	34° 0'E.
Boran.....	Brit. E. Africa.	5°25'N.	40°50'E.
Fellan.....	Jenne.	14°20'N.	4° 0'W.
<b>GALLA:</b>			
Arrar.....	S. W. of Fr. Somal-land.	10° 0'N.	42°30'E.
Borani.....	S. of Golam.	9° 0'N.	31° 0'E.
Wollo.....	Amphara to Shoa.	12°25'N.	38°50'E.

NAMES.	Locality.	Lat.	Long.
<b>Hamitic—Cont.</b>			
Karamoyo.....	E. Uganda.	34° 0'N.	34° 0'E.
Karane.....	Ogadin.	6° 0'N.	42°45'E.
Karayu.....	Abyssinia.	9° 0'N.	39°50'E.
Liben.....	Abyssinia.	9°40'N.	37°50'E.
Mare Han.....	Brit. E. Africa.	3°40'N.	41° 0'E.
Modalo.....	Abyssinia.	11°45'N.	41°40'E.
<b>SOMALI:</b>			
Dulbahanta.....	Brit. Somaliland.	9°50'N.	48° 0'E.
Habr-Cerhaji.....	Brit. Somaliland.	9°40'N.	46° 0'E.
Habr-Tollaleh.....	Brit. Somaliland.	10°40'N.	46°30'E.
Hawya.....	It. Somaliland.	5° 0'N.	47° 0'E.
Jidu.....	It. Somaliland.	1°40'N.	43°40'E.
Noles.....	It. Somaliland.	10°55'N.	50°40'E.
Rahanwain.....	It. Somaliland.	3° 0'N.	43°20'E.
Udabirsi.....	Brit. Somaliland.	10°50'N.	43° 0'E.
Turkana (Eri-cume).....	Brit. E. Africa.	3°50'N.	35°75'E.
Waboni.....	Brit. E. Africa.	1° 0'S.	41° 0'E.
Wadahaalo (Vatuu).....	Brit. E. Africa.	1°40'S.	41° 0'E.
Wandorobo.....	Brit. E. Africa.	1°40'N.	36°40'E.
<b>Lihyan</b>			
<b>BERBER:</b>			
Amazigh.....			
Amoshagh.....			
Shlouah (Shluh).....	Morocco.	30° 0'N.	10° 0'W.
Sorgu.....			
Beni Mazab.....	Algeria.	32°15'N.	4° 0'E.
Shawwia.....			
FULAH.....	W. Sudan.	13°30'N.	8° 0'W.
Tibbu.....	Central Sudan.	20°25'N.	16° 0'E.
KABYLE.....	Algeria.	35° 0'N.	1° 0'E.
TUAREG.....	Sahara.	19°45'N.	4° 0'E.
<b>Negro</b>			
Apa.....	Calabar.	5°10'N.	7°30'E.
Basa.....	Near Adowa.	15° 0'N.	37°30'E.
Basa.....	Marua.	10°45'N.	13°30'E.
Bullom.....	Zugere.	8° 0'N.	12°40'E.
Ibenka.....	Fashoda.	11° 0'N.	33°30'E.
Ibo.....	S. Nigeria.	5°40'N.	7°30'E.
Jola.....	S. Nigeria.	6°10'N.	8°20'E.
Munshi.....	N. Nigeria.	7°45'N.	9° 0'E.
Nalou.....	Fr. Guinea.	11°13'N.	15° 5'W.
Nuohr.....	Fashoda.	9° 0'N.	31° 0'E.
Shilluk.....	Fashoda.	10° 0'N.	32° 0'E.
Timemne.....	Sierra Leone.	8°40'N.	12°25'W.
Wari.....	S. Nigeria.	5°20'N.	5°40'E.
<b>Negroid</b>			
Gurma.....	N. Gold Coast.	13° 0'N.	1° 0'E.
HAUSA.....	Kano.	12° 0'N.	8° 0'E.
	Agades.	18°15'N.	12°10'E.
Kanuri.....	Ghat.	21°42'N.	11°30'E.
	Borku.	18°20'N.	14° 0'E.
Mossi.....	Zinder.	12° 0'N.	1° 0'W.
Sereer.....	Senegal.	14°40'N.	16°30'W.
Soninke.....	Walata.	14°50'N.	11°30'W.
<b>Pigmy</b>			
Aka (Tuk).....	N. W. Albert Nyanza.	2° 0'N.	28°43'E.
Bambute.....	W. Uganda.	1°40'N.	30°10'W.
Ba t w a (Wambuti).....	Kasai Belg. Congo Basin.	6° 0'S.	20° 0'E.

<sup>1</sup> Recently a connection has been traced between the Bushmen and the Pigmies.

<sup>2</sup> Of the primitive pygmy negroid stock the Hottentots, once considered the parent family, are now regarded as an offshoot of mixed Bantu-Bushman blood. Evidence has been produced of the presence of a belated Hottentot or Hottentot-Bushman group between Kilimanjaro and Victoria Nyanza. — *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 871.

**Afri-kan-der**, 1 afri-kan-der; 2 afri-kan-der, n. One born in South Africa of European blood. — *Afrikaner Bond*, see under *BOND*.

**Afri-kan-ism**, 1 afri-kan-izm; 2 afri-kan-izm, n. 1. Any peculiarity of speech, dialect, or custom of the negro race in America. 2. *Ch. Hist.* A peculiarity of the involved Latin diction of some of the North-African fathers. [verses in African affairs.]

**Afri-kan-ist**, 1 afri-kan-ist; 2 afri-kan-ist, n. One versed in African languages.

**Afri-kan-istics**, 1 afri-kan-istics; 2 afri-kan-istics, n. *Philol.* The study of African languages.

**Afri-kan-ize** or **-ise**, afri-kan-ize; 2 afri-kan-iz, vt. [—ize; —iz'ing.] To bring under African or negro supremacy; also, to impart African characteristics to.

**Afri-kan-iz-a** (or **-sa**) 'tion', n.

**Afri-kan-oid**, 1 afri-kan-oid; 2 afri-kan-oid, a. *Ethnol.* Having the characteristics or traits of an African; like an African native. [See *AFRICAN* + *-oid*.]

**Afri-kan-us**, 1 afri-kan-us; 2 afri-kan-us, n. 1. *Julius*, a Roman who flourished in the 1st century. 2. *Sextus Julius*, Christian writer and historian who lived in the 3d century.

**Afri-kan-us**, 1 afri-kan-us; 2 afri-kan-us, n. [L.] Same as *LIPS*.

**Afri-kan-der-ism**, 1 afri-kan-der-izm; 2 afri-kan-der-izm, n. The practices and policies of the Afrikaner Bond.

**Afri-kan-tal**, n. See *TAAL*.

**afrit**, 1 afrit or afrit'; 2 afrit or afrit', n. *Ar. Myth.* 1. A powerful evil jinn; as, "the afreet in the Arabian story." *LONGFELLOW Golden Milestone* st. 2. 2. Hence, any monstrous evil, political or social. [Wr.] [*< Ar. 'afrit, demon.'*] *afreet*; *afritet*.

**Afri-ro-Amer-i-can**, 1 afri-ro-a-mer-i-kan; 2 afri-ro-a-mer-i-kan, n. An American of negro blood. — *Afri-ro-Amer-i-can*, a.

**Afri-ro-ga'an**, 1 afri-ro-ga'an; 2 afri-ro-ga'an, a. *Zoogeog.* African; applied to the zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara, and the adjacent islands. [*< L. Afri, African, + Gr. gala, earth.*] *Afri-ro-ga'ict*.

**a-frowd**, 1 a-frowd; 2 a-frowd, n. [F.] *Ceram.* In a cold state; not subjected to a later firing process: said of painting and other decoration.

**a-front**, 1 a-front; 2 a-front, adv. In front; face to face; *a-front'*, [also, abreast, — *a-front'*], prep. In front of.

**a-frown**, 1 a-frown; 2 a-frown, adv. [Rare.] In a frown or scowl.

The Lion of Venice, with brown a-frown.  
 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy, Ideal and Real* pt. i, st. 10.

**a frut'**, 1 a frut'; 2 a frut', [It.] Literally, with fruits; designating a style of majolica with fruits and leaves.

**Af-shar'**, 1 af-shar'; 2 af-shar', n. One of a Turkoman tribe of Persia. *Au-shar'*.

**af**, 1 af; 2 af, a. Pertaining to or near the stern. [*< AS. afran = Goth. afrana, < afra, behind, < af, off, + superl. suf. -ta.*]

**af't**, adv. *Naut.* At or toward the stern of a ship; near the stern; as, the wounded were carried af't.

We . . . hauled off the foresheet. *Swift Gulliver* pt. ii, ch. i, p. 167. [n. & s.]

— **af't** 'cas'tle, n. A cabin or tower, formerly built on the after-deck of war-ships as an aid in battle. — **flat af't** (*Naut.*), hauled as far aft as it can be: said of a fore-and-aft sail. — **right af't** (*Naut.*), directly astern.

**af't**, adv. [Scot.] Often. *af'ten*.

**af't**, abbr. *After*.

**af'ta-ba**, 1 af'ta-ba; 2 af'ta-ba, n. [Per.] A water-pot with spout and handle, usually of decorated metal, made in Persia and India: used in washing the hands before and after meals. *af'ta-belt*.

**af'ter**, 1 af'ter; 2 af'ter, a. 1. *Naut.* Farther aft; situated in the rear; as, the after part of a ship. 2. Following in time; a use of the preposition as a separate word, after and a following noun being in such cases properly compounded; as, in after days (properly *afterdays*).

After hands shall sow the seed,  
 After hands from hill and mead  
 Reap the harvests yellow.  
 WURRIER *Barclay of Ury* st. 20. *Aftaba*.

**af'ter**, adv. & conj. 1. At a subsequent or succeeding time; as, three days after. 2. In the rear; behind.

We look before and after, And pine for what is not.  
 SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act i, sc. 2.

[*< AS. æfter, behind, lit. farther off, < af, off, + comp. suf. -ter.*]

**af'ter**, prep. 1. Behind or following in time. (1) In succession to; following successively or repeatedly; as, time after time; day after day.

After night Day comes, and after turmoil peace.  
 EOWEN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. v, st. 8.

(2) Subsequently to; as, after two days; a note due after the 20th of May; used also before a substantive clause and mistaken for a conjunction; formerly in such use often followed by *that*, after *that*.

'Let me not live,' quoth he, 'After my flame lacks oil.'  
 SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act i, sc. 2.

Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee.  
 MATT. xxvi, 32.

(3) Subsequently to and because of; because of; as, after the explanation one can not help understanding.

(4) Subsequently to and in spite of; notwithstanding; as, after every effort, one may fail. 2. Behind, back of, or below, in place or rank; inferior to; as, to follow after the procession; to come after the king; the greatest painter after Raphael. 3. Behind and in pursuit of; in search of; as, the hounds ran after the hare; the miner is after gold.

The petty pesterers, with card and stamp,  
 Who hunt for autographs, were after me.  
 HOLLAND *Katrina*, *Labour* pt. iii, st. 60.

4. In relation to; about; for, as, to inquire after one; to look after something. 5. In imitation of; in the manner of; in obedience to; as, to paint after Titian.

And God said, Let us make man . . . after our likeness. *Gen.* i, 26.

6. According to the nature, wishes, or custom of; in accordance with; according to or in proportion to.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion. *EMERSON Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 40. [n. & co. 1890.]

7. For the sake of; by the name of; as, to name a boy after Lincoln.

— **after** all, all things considered; on the whole. — **af'ter-blow**, n. A. *after* — *a-bod*, n. *Naut.* That part of a ship abaft the dead-flat. — **a-born, a. Posthumous: said of a child. — **a-breast**, n. *Zool.* Same as *METATHORAX*.**

— **a-cast**, n. A cast of the die after the game is over; hence, any effort put forth too late. — **a-chronic**, n. To subject (died or printed textiles) to the action of a chromium compound so as to prevent fading or deterioration.

— **a-color**, n. *Psychol.* An after-image in color. — **a-cooler**, n. An enclosed space in which compressed air or gas is chilled. — **a-course**, n. Subsequent course or conduct; also, a later course at dinner. — **a-cure**, n. Treatment taken by a convalescent to render the cure permanent.

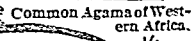
— **a-damp**, n. The irascible gas or choke-damp (chiefly carbon dioxide) left in mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

— **a-darken**, vt. To render more intense (a tint) by second dyeing, or by oxidizing with chemicals in solution: said of textiles. — **a-deal**, n. A drawback; disadvantage.

— **a-eatage**, n. Aftermath; eddish; also, the stubble left after cutting or mowing. — **a-evaporator**, n. An evaporator consisting of a cylinder and a system of upper and lower tubes used in superheating steam. — **a-eye**, cf. [*Archaeol.*]

To look after. — **a-flow**, n. In brewing, light grains, as of barley, which are unfit for malting and which float on the water in the steeping-vat. — **a-stuff**, — **a-game**, n.

A second or subsequent game to change the results of a previous game; also, a scheme or expedient to remedy a failure. — **a-game** at first, an old game resembling backgammon. [M.] — **a-land**, n. *Mech.* A piece of wood or metal grasping a portion of any mechanism, for transmitting force to it. — **a-heat**, n. [U. S.] The warm, dry weather in late autumn; Indian summer. — **a-hold**, n. *Naut.* That part of a ship's hold abaft the mainmast. — **a-h**











or their production.—ag-glu'ti-nog'e-nous, a. 1. Generating agglutinins. 2. Causing agglutination.  
 ag-glu'ti-noid, 1 a-glu'ti-noid; 2 a-glu'ti-noid, n. An agglutinin deprived of the zymophore group through degeneration or destruction, the still possessed of the haptophore or combining group.

ag-glu'ti-no-phore, 1 a-glu'ti-no-phor; 2 a-glu'ti-no-phor, n. A complex of molecules in an agglutinin, which is presumably the cause of their power of agglutination.—ag-glu'ti-no-phor'ic, a. [*-ag-gre'ti-n.* Grace. ag-grace't, vt. 1. To add grace to. 2. To favor. ag-grace't, ag-gra-da'tion, 1 a-gra-de'shan; 2 a-gra-da'shon, n. Geol. 1. The natural filling up of the bed of a water-course at any point of weakening of the current, by deposition of detritus. 2. Specif., the building up by streams, in arid regions, of fan-like graded plains, by the shifting of streams and the loss of the water in the dry soil; contrasted with *degradation*, which always precedes it.

The waste plains of arid lands, on the other hand, are regions of *aggradation*. W. D. JOHNSON *21st Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey pt. iv, p. 620.* [*gov. rrg. off. '01.*]  
 [*< L. ad- + GRADATION.*]—*aggradation plain* (Geol.), a topographic plain built up by *aggradation* in arid districts. It begins by the building up of the hollowed bed of a stream, at the foot of a declivity, forming a plain with a nearly straight longitudinal profile, which may become a very broad plain of deposition.

The last addition to an *aggradation plain* should exhibit the coarsest material. W. D. JOHNSON *21st Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey pt. iv, p. 636.* [*gov. rrg. off. '01.*]

—ag-gra-da'tion, a. 1. Of, relating to, or caused by *aggradation*. 2. Producing *aggradation*.  
 ag-grade, 1 a-gréd; 2 a-grád, vt. [*-GRAD'ED; -GRAD'ING.*] Phys. Geog. To add to; opposed to *degrade*; as, the bed of a river is *aggraded* when silt is deposited on it. [*< AG + GRADE.*]

ag-gran-dize, 1 a-grán-daiz; 2 a-grán-diz, r. [*-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.*] 1. To make great or greater; increase or intensify; exalt in honor, wealth, influence, or power. The first act of Herod, after Augustus had aggrandized him, was to build a temple. GEORGE LIFE OF CHRIST vol. i, p. 51. [A. 1886.] 2. To cause to appear greater; give grandeur to; widen the scope of; as, Christianity has *aggrandized* the epic. II. 4. [*Rare.*] To make greater. [*< F. aggrandir.*]

ag-gran-dize, 1 a-grán-daiz; 2 a-grán-diz, r. [*-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.*] 1. To make great or greater; increase or intensify; exalt in honor, wealth, influence, or power. The first act of Herod, after Augustus had aggrandized him, was to build a temple. GEORGE LIFE OF CHRIST vol. i, p. 51. [A. 1886.] 2. To cause to appear greater; give grandeur to; widen the scope of; as, Christianity has *aggrandized* the epic. II. 4. [*Rare.*] To make greater. [*< F. aggrandir.*]

ag-grate, vt. 1. To please. 2. To thank.  
 ag-grate, 1 a-grá-té; 2 a-grá-té, vt. [*-VAT'ED; -VAT'ING.*] 1. To add weight or intensity to; make heavier, worse, or more burdensome; also, to make more heinous; increase the guilt of; as, sickness *aggravates* the ills of poverty.

The fullness of their knowledge *aggravated* the perversity of their ignorance. FARRAR *Early Days of Christ*, p. 127. [r. & w.] 2. [*Colloq.*] To provoke greatly; exasperate; annoy; as, he *aggravates* me beyond measure: an erroneous use perhaps from confusion with *aggraver*. 3. To increase inflammation in; irritate; as, to *aggravate* a wound. 4. [*Rare.*] To exaggerate; as, to *aggravate* details. 5. To burden, as with a weight or with accusation. [*< L. aggravatus, pp. of aggravare, < ad, to, + gravis, heavy.*]

Syn.: enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse. To *aggravate* is etymologically to increase in weight, hence in gravity, severity, or intensity. A disease or other evil may be *aggravated* but not a person. *Enhance* and *magnify* are often used in the lofty and good sense; as, to *enhance* the glory of God; "I *magnify* mine office." Rom. xi, 13. *Aggravate* is used always in the bad sense, to make worse what is already bad; as, to *aggravate* a fever or an enemy. See AFFRONT; INCREASE.—Ant: alleviate, assuage, attenuate, diminish, lessen, palliate, reduce, soften.—ag-gra-va'tor, n.

ag-gra-va'tor, n. Burdened or weighed down; made more serious, as a crime.

ag-gra-va'ting, 1 a-grá-vét'ing; 2 a-grá-vát'ing, pa. 1. [*Colloq.*] Provoking or fitted to provoke; exasperating; irritating. 2. Making more intense, burdensome, heinous, etc.—ag-gra-va'ting-ly, adv.

ag-gra-va'tion, 1 a-grá-vé'shan; 2 a-grá-vá'shon, n. 1. The act of *aggravating*, or the state of being *aggravated*; a making, or the fact of being made, heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc. 2. Originally, an enhancing circumstance; in law, some extrinsic circumstance considered as increasing the atrocity of a crime.

By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharged.  
 Or else with just allowance counterpoised.

3. [*Colloq.*] (1) The act of provoking; exasperation; annoyance; teasing. (2) Irritation; inflammation. 4. [*Rare.*] Exaggeration. 5. R. C. Canon Law. The censure following a third admonition; the curse denounced against an obstinate offender. 6. A charge; accusation.

ag-gra-va'tive, 1 a-grá-vé'tiv; 2 a-grá-vá'tiv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending toward *aggravation*. II. n. Anything causing *aggravation*.  
 ag-gre-gant, 1 a-gré-gant; 2 a-gré-gant, n. One of the constituents or particulars that make up an aggregate, or sum total.

ag-gre-gate, 1 a-gré-gé; 2 a-gré-géit, r. [*-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.*] 1. To bring together, as into one place, mass, sum, or body; collect; mass; as, population and wealth are *aggregated* in cities. 2. To make as a sum or whole; amount to, as in number, weight, or the like; as, the ships *aggregate* 5,000 tons. 3. [*Rare.*] To add as a constituent part or member; unite to (rarely with) a body or association; as, Paul was *aggregated* to the twelve in the apostolic body.

II. 1. To form a mass or collection.—ag-gre-ga'tor, n. ag-gre-gate, a. Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; also, formed by a collection of individuals; collective. (1) Bot. Agglomerate; collected together: said of (a) a flower like the teasel, consisting of a mass of small flowers gathered in a head, or (b) of a fruit like the raspberry, made up of distinct carpels of a single flower massed together. (2) Anat. Formed into clusters; as, *aggregate glands*. (3) Geol.

Composed of distinct minerals separable by mechanical means, as granite. (4) Zool. Compound: said of animals in which several individuals are united into a common organized mass or oecium, as in tunicates. (5) Logic. Held by more than one person; as, *aggregate meaning*, a form of common or catholic opinion or thought. See COMMUNITY. [*< L. aggrego, pp. aggregatus, < ad, to, + grex (greps), flock.*]—*corporation aggregate*, a body politic consisting of many individuals united in one association and kept up by succession of members, as a city corporation.—ag-gre-gate-ly, adv.—ag-gre-gate-ness, n. ag-gre-gate, n. 1. The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; complete whole; as, the *aggregate* of all virtues; wealth in the *aggregate*.

A nation is but the *aggregate* of . . . individuals. FROUDE *Short History of England*, p. 258. [1872.] The public happiness is to be the *aggregate* of the happiness of individuals. WEBSTER *Works* vol. i, p. 190. [L. & C. 1864.] 2. Mil. The combined force of enlisted men and officers in a command. 3. Building. Material for making concrete. 4. An assembly or mass of individuals or items; a collection; an aggregation; specif., a rock formed of a collection of minerals. 5. Math. The totality of all points or numbers satisfying a given condition; as, the *aggregate* of functions. An *aggregate* in which all points are limiting points, that is, within even an infinitesimal distance of each of which are found an infinite number of points of the *aggregate*, is termed a dense *aggregate*. If all the limiting points are points of the *aggregate* it is called a perfect *aggregate*. *Aggregates* of the same power are those which are susceptible of being brought into one-to-one correspondence. An *enumerable aggregate* is one which has the same power as the *aggregate* of natural numbers.

Syn.: agglomeration, aggregation, amount, collection, entirety, mass, sum, total, totality, whole. An *aggregate* of financial items is an *amount*, *sum*, or *total*. An *aggregate* of material objects is a *collection*, *mass*, or *whole*; an *agglomeration* is a heterogeneous mass. *Collection* points rather to the differences, *mass* to the unity. We say a *collection* of minerals, a *mass* of rock. The result of multiplication is a product, the result of addition a *sum*, *total*, or *aggregate*.—social *aggregate*, a group of beings carrying on a social existence by living or working together.

ag-gre-ga'tion, 1 a-gré-gé'shan; 2 a-gré-gé'shon, n. 1. The act of *aggregating*, or the state of being *aggregated*; collection or assemblage into one whole or mass; *aggregate condition*.

Our stellar universe . . . shows varieties of structure and of *aggregation* corresponding with . . . those which we recognize in the solar system. PROCTOR *Expansion of Matter*, p. 274. [1874.] There is among our population a tendency towards *aggregation*, which concentrates the strain upon our social and political fabric. STURGEON *Our Country* ch. 4, p. 44. [L. & C. 1885.]

2. Logic. The combination of species into a genus, or of terms into a general term whose truth is assured by that of any one or all of its parts. 3. That which is combined into a whole; a collection or mass, as of like particles; an *aggregate*.—*aggregation theory*, a theory that matter progresses from an imperceptible to a perceptible state by means of *aggregation*.—biologic a., the theory that a complex organism, such as one of the *Metazoa*, is the result of the *aggregation* of independent organisms represented by the structural units (as metameres) now morphologically separable. organic a.—genetic a. (Sociol.), a group of kinsmen who have spent their lives in one locality; also, a population persisting by births, rather than by the inclusion of aliens.—law of a., the tendency everywhere apparent of all material things, whether great or small, to group themselves.—primary a. (Physics), the process resulting in the present condition of inorganic matter; grouping of atoms into molecules and masses.—secondary a. (Biol.), the process resulting in the present condition of organisms; the grouping of biomolecules into living cells and organisms.—tertiary a. (Sociol.), the process resulting in the social grouping of individuals, as the gathering into populations.

ag-gre-ga'tive, 1 a-gré-gé'tiv; 2 a-gré-gé'tiv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending to *aggregation*; collective. 2. [*Rare.*] Associative; social; gregarious. ag-gre-gate, vt. To *aggravate*; exaggerate. ag-gre-gate, ag-gress', 1 a-gres; 2 a-grés, r. I. 1. To make the first attack; commit an *aggression*; also, to encroach; intrude. II. 4. [*Rare.*] To encroach upon the rights of; attack; assault. [*< F. aggreser, < LL. aggressor, freq. of L. aggredior, approach, < ad, to, + gradior, walk.*]

ag-gres'sion, 1 a-gresh'an; 2 a-gresh'on, n. An unprovoked attack; unwarranted inroad or encroachment upon the rights of another, whether prompted by hostility or not; also, the committing of such attacks or encroachments.

Nations have seemed to court *aggression* and bondage. CHANNING *Works*, Napoleon Bonaparte p. 523. [A. V. A. 1883.] [*< F. < L. aggressio(n)-, < aggreser; see AGGRESS, c.*]

ag-gress'ive, 1 a-gres'iv; 2 a-grés'iv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending toward *aggression*; collective. 2. [*Rare.*] Associative; social; gregarious. ag-gre-gate, vt. To *aggravate*; exaggerate. ag-gre-gate, ag-gress', 1 a-gres; 2 a-grés, r. I. 1. To make the first attack; commit an *aggression*; also, to encroach; intrude. II. 4. [*Rare.*] To encroach upon the rights of; attack; assault. [*< F. aggreser, < LL. aggressor, freq. of L. aggredior, approach, < ad, to, + gradior, walk.*]

ag-gres'sion, 1 a-gresh'an; 2 a-gresh'on, n. An unprovoked attack; unwarranted inroad or encroachment upon the rights of another, whether prompted by hostility or not; also, the committing of such attacks or encroachments.

Nations have seemed to court *aggression* and bondage. CHANNING *Works*, Napoleon Bonaparte p. 523. [A. V. A. 1883.] [*< F. < L. aggressio(n)-, < aggreser; see AGGRESS, c.*]

ag-gress'ive, 1 a-gres'iv; 2 a-grés'iv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or tending toward *aggression*; collective. 2. [*Rare.*] Associative; social; gregarious. ag-gre-gate, vt. To *aggravate*; exaggerate. ag-gre-gate, ag-gress', 1 a-gres; 2 a-grés, r. I. 1. To make the first attack; commit an *aggression*; also, to encroach; intrude. II. 4. [*Rare.*] To encroach upon the rights of; attack; assault. [*< F. aggreser, < LL. aggressor, freq. of L. aggredior, approach, < ad, to, + gradior, walk.*]

ag-gre-gate, 1 a-gré-gé; 2 a-gré-géit, r. [*-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.*] 1. To bring together, as into one place, mass, sum, or body; collect; mass; as, population and wealth are *aggregated* in cities. 2. To make as a sum or whole; amount to, as in number, weight, or the like; as, the ships *aggregate* 5,000 tons. 3. [*Rare.*] To add as a constituent part or member; unite to (rarely with) a body or association; as, Paul was *aggregated* to the twelve in the apostolic body.

II. 1. To form a mass or collection.—ag-gre-ga'tor, n. ag-gre-gate, a. Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; also, formed by a collection of individuals; collective. (1) Bot. Agglomerate; collected together: said of (a) a flower like the teasel, consisting of a mass of small flowers gathered in a head, or (b) of a fruit like the raspberry, made up of distinct carpels of a single flower massed together. (2) Anat. Formed into clusters; as, *aggregate glands*. (3) Geol.

II. 1. To feel grief; lament. [*< OF. agreter, < L. aggravo; see AGGRAVATE, c.*]

ag-grieved, 1 a-grívd; 2 a-grévd, pa. 1. Subjected to grief; to feel injury or injustice. 2. Law. Prejudiced in rights of person or property by the judgment or decision of a court; as, a right of appeal given to the party *aggrieved* by a judgment.—ag-grieved'ness, n.

ag-group, 1 a-grúp; 2 a-grúp, vt. To form or arrange in a group; group. [*< F. agrouper, < à (< L. ad), to, + grouper; see GROUP, c.*]—ag-group'ment, n. ag-gur, 1 a-gur; 2 a-gur, n. The agallochum. [*< Hind. agur.*] a'ghal, 1 a'ga; 2 a'gá, n. [Turk.] Same as AGA. a-gha't, 1 a-gá; 2 a-gá, n. [Pers.] Literally, lord or master: used as a term of address, as the English *master*.

A-ghan, 1 a-gun; 2 a-gun, n. [Hind.] A month of the Hindu calendar. See CALENDAR.

a-gha'nee, 1 a-gá'né; 2 a-gá'né, n. [Hind.] The second and principal rice-crop of Hindustan. u-ghu'neet.

a-ghast', 1 a-gást; 2 a-gást, a. Struck with terror a-gast', & amazement; dumb and gaping with horror: predicative or appositive.

All stood and stared *aghast*—shocked, and yet fascinated—at so strange a spectacle. HAGGARD *She* ch. 19, p. 165. [L. & C.]

Too long, at clash of arms amid her bowers  
 . . . the earth has stood *aghast*. BRYANT *After a Tempest* st. 6.

[*M.E. agast, pp. of agasten, terrify, < AS. a-, away, + gastan, terrify.*]—a-ghast'ness, n.

agh-la-bites, 1 a-glá-bíts; 2 a-glá-bíts, n. pl. An Arab dynasty whose members flourished in northern Africa from the 8th to the 9th century and were followed by the Fatimites. Agh-la-bites; Agh-la-bites.

A-gho'ra, 1 a-gú-ra; 2 a-gú-ra, n. One of a Sivaite Hindu sect, given to the practice of obscene rites: now almost extinct. [Hind., unclear.] A-gho'rit.

A'ghrim, 1 a-g'rim; 2 a-g'rim, n. A parish in Galway county, Ireland, where William III. of England defeated James II. in 1691.

A'gl-a, 1 a-g'la; 2 a-g'la, n. Bib. (Apocryphs). 1 *Ed. v. 34.* ag'li-a-ste'ri-um, 1 a-jí-a-ste'ri-um; 2 a-jí-a-ste'ri-um, n. Arch. A sanctuary, especially that part of a basilica in which the altar was set up. STURGEON *Dict. Arch.* [*< Gr. hagiastérion, < hagio, holy.*]

A'glib, 1 a-g'lib; 2 a-g'lib, n. In *The Arabian Nights*, a calendar, in the story of *The Three Calenders*, who lost his right eye as a punishment for curiosity.

ag'l-blet, a. Practicable; feasible.

ag'l-la-wood', 1 a-g'la-wú'd; 2 a-g'la-wú'd, n. Eaglewood. [*< Sp. agulla, eagle, + wood.*]

ag'le, 1 a-jí; 2 a-jí, a. Able to move or act quickly, physically or mentally; active; nimble; brisk: when used of the mind often implying trickiness; as, an *agile* animal; an *agile* reasoner. [*< L. agilis, < ago, do.*] Syn.: ACTIVE; NIMBLE.—ly, adv.—ness, n.

ag'li-ty, 1 a-jí-lí-tí; 2 a-jí-lí-tí, n. 1. The quality of being *agile*; quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness; activity; speed of body or mind.

The Indians could thread their labyrinths with the *agility* of a deer. IRRING *Sketch-Book*, Philip of Pokanoket p. 201. [L. & C.] 2. Operative force.

ag'lit', vt. & r. To wrong; sin against. a-glit'e. CHAU-A'glin'court', 1 a-já'h'kúr; 2 a-já'h'kúr, n. A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France, where Henry V. of England defeated the French, Oct. 25, 1415.

ag'ing, 1 a-jí'ing; 2 a-jí'ing, n. 1. The process of making or becoming old; or of causing to appear old. See AGE, r. 2. The curing or maturing of logwood by exposure to the air, thus developing the coloring-matter hematine, as a result of the oxidation of hematoxylin. 3. Elec. The property of iron shown by increased loss of hysteresis on long exposure to alternating magnetization, particularly at a higher temperature. age'ing.

ag-ing-ma-chine', n. A machine used in printing calico for procuring a uniform dissolving and distribution of the mordant on the fiber, during the aging process.—a-room, n. A hot and humid room in which cloth is aged as in calico-printing.

ag'lo, 1 a-jí-o; 2 a-jí-o, n. [*-os, 1 -os; 2 -os, pl.*] 1. The premium payable for the exchange of one kind or quality of money or currency into another; exchange premium. 2. An allowance for depreciation of coin by wear. 3. [*Rare.*] The business of a broker or money-changer; brokerage. [*< It. aglio, exchange, < agio, = EASE.*]

ag'lo-o-sy-man'dron, 1 a-jí-o-sí-mán'drén; 2 a-jí-o-sí-mán'drén, n. A bar of wood or metal struck, as with a hammer, by Christians in Mohammedan countries for a bell. [*< Gr. hagio, holy, + semantron, sign, < semainō, give a signal.*] ag'lo-o-sy-man'drum.

ag'lo-o-tage, 1 a-jí-o-tí; 2 a-jí-o-tá, n. The charge of an agio; hence, loosely, money-changing; brokerage.

A'gl-ra, 1 a-jí-ra; 2 a-jí-ra, n. A town in Catania province, Sicily. A-gyl-um; (Ancient).

A'gls, 1 a-jí's; 2 a-jí's, n. Ancient Spartan kings of the 11th, 5th, 4th, and 2d centuries B. C.

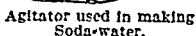
ag'ist, 1 a-jíst; 2 a-jíst, vt. Law. 1. To feed and care for, as horses or cattle, for hire. 2. To assess, as land or its owner, for a public purpose. [*< OF. agister, give lodgings to, < a (< L. ad), to, + agister, lodge, < L. jaceo, lie.*]—a-gist'ment, n. 1. Law. (1) The act of agisting. (2) Contract for agisting. (3) The price of or profit from agisting. 2. [Eng.] Forest pasture or herbage. 3. An assessment upon lands. 4. A dike. a-gist'age, 1 a-jíst'age; 2 a-jíst'age, n. Law. One who receives and pastures cattle for hire; especially, in England, an officer having supervision of cattle agisted in the royal forests. ag'is-ta'tor; a-gist'ert.

ag'li-ta-ble, 1 a-jí-tá-bl; 2 a-jí-tá-bl, a. Easily agitated. ag'li-tant, n. One who plans or incites.

ag'li-tate, 1 a-jí-té; 2 a-jí-tát, r. [*-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.*] I. 1. To move, excite, or stir up (the feelings or thoughts); perturb; ruffle; as, sorrow *agitates* the heart. 2. To disturb or shake irregularly; as, the wind *agitates* the sea; "the infant . . . will *agitate* his hands." Westm. Rev. Sept., 1892, p. 324. 3. Hence, to stir up or keep alive interest in; keep constantly before the public; call repeated attention to; discuss; debate; as, to *agitate* the labor question. 4. To cause to move or act; set or keep moving. 5. Brewing. To stir (yeast and wort) vigorously, for the purpose of thorough distribution and oxygen-absorption. 6. [Archaic.] To revolve in the mind; scheme or plan about; consider; as, to *agitate* designs of treason.

II. 1. To excite, or endeavor to excite, public interest and action; as, to *agitate* for reform. [*< L. agitalis, pp. of agito, freq. of ago, drive.*]

Syn.: alarm, convulse, disturb, excite, fuster, flutter, ruffle, shake, stir. To *agitate* is to arouse a somewhat angry







2. Naturally or logically corresponding; suitable; correspondent; conformable; as, a truth that is agreeable to human reason.

Over all things that are agreeable to his nature and genius the man has the highest right. Emerson *Essays* p. 129, in c. & co. 3. Ready to agree; favorably inclined; giving assent; willing; as, I am agreeable to the proposal. 4. [Colloq.] Being in accordance or conformity; used instead of agreeably; as, agreeable to my promise I have come. Compare AGREEABLY. 5f. Concordant, as testimonials. [*F. agréable, < agréer*; see AGREE, v.] a-gré-a-blet.

Syn.: acceptable, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, welcome. An agreeable person is one who would readily win favor in any company. Pleasant and pleasing both refer to giving pleasure, but with a difference in usage. We say a pleasant companion, a pleasing prospect. A pleasant face is that of one who appears to feel pleasure and to be desirous to give pleasure. A pleasing face is one that pleases us by simple contour and expression. That is acceptable which is worthy of acceptance; as, an acceptable gift; acceptable prayer. See AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE; COMFORTABLE; DELIGHTFUL; PLEASANT. —Ant.: disagreeable, hateful, obnoxious. —Pred.: agreeable in manner, to every one.

a-grée-a-bl(e)-ness, 1 a-gré-a-bl-ness; 2 a-gré-a-bl-ness, n. 1. Agreeableness, as of climate or flavor. 2. Phren. The desire to please; also, the supposed seat of such desire; suavity; blandness. 3f. Consistency; conformity. a-grée-a-bles, 1 a-gré-a-blz; 2 a-gré-a-blz, n. pl. Agreeable persons or things.

There were as many ugly women as beauties, or agreeables. Addison *Spectator* Oct. 16, 1712.

a-grée-a-bly, 1 a-gré-a-bly; 2 a-gré-a-bly, adv. In an agreeable manner, or in a manner answering (to). (1) Suitably, or in accordance (with). (2) So as to give pleasure; pleasingly; as, the agreeably good may be wrong. 3f. Alike.

a-greed, 1 a-gríd; 2 a-gréd, pa. 1. Brought into or being in harmony; united in opinion, feeling, or sentiment; as, both men were agreed. 2. Law. Arranged, as by bargain, covenant, etc., so as to be binding; also, settled by consent; as, the agreed rate. 3. Consented to; granted; used as a rejoinder. 4f. Made satisfactory; pleased.

a-gree-ment, 1 a-grí-ment or -ment; 2 a-gré-ment, n. 1. The act of coming into accord, or the state of being in accord, as of persons; as, the controversy ended in agreement. 2. A state of correspondence; adjustment, as of things; conformity; as, the agreement in nature and providence is complete. Specif.: (1) Gram. Correspondence in grammatical condition or relation, as in person, number, gender, or case; concord. (2) Logic. Capability of being true at the same time; as, the agreement of two terms. 3. The act of assenting, or the resulting state. Specif., in law: (1) Mutual assent. (2) A contract. See CONTRACT, n. 4. The language or terms in which reciprocal promises are embodied. 5. A pleasant accessory, circumstance, quality, or the like; a Gallicism: usually in the plural. [*F. agrément, < agréer*; see AGREE, v.] a-grée-ment.

Syn.: see CONTRACT; HARMONY; SYMMETRY. —Agreement of London, an agreement by France, Great Britain, and Russia Sept. 5, 1914, not to make peace with Austria-Hungary and Germany except by unanimous consent. —gentleman's a., an agreement resting on honor and not legally enforceable, as between leaders of industrial enterprises, with reference to matters such as competition, rates, and prices, not lying within the domain of lawful contract. —method of a., see INDUCTIVE METHOD.

a-gre-e't, adv. Sorrowfully; grievously; amiss. a-grí-e't, a-gré-e't, 1 a-gré-e't; 2 a-gré-e't, adv. [*F.*] Beyond a fixed or customary number; added; superlative. a-grí-e'men't, 1 a-gré-mén; 2 a-gré-mén, n. [*F.*] 1. A pleasing characteristic or quality; that which charms. 2. A pastime or diversion, particularly one that pleases or appeals to the intelligence. 3. Mus. Embellishments or graces, as the shake or trill.

a-gres'tial, 1 a-grés'tial; 2 a-grés'tial, a. Of the fields or of the country; rural; unpolished. [*L. agrestis, < ager, field*.] a-gres'ted; a-gres'tic; a-gres'ti-cal. a-gres'tian, 1 a-grés'tian; 2 a-grés'tian, n. 1. A belonging to the country. 2. n. A countryman. a-gres'tí-f, a-gré-e't, vt. To agrieve. [*It.*] a-grí-e't, a-gré-e't, 1 a-gré-e't; 2 a-gré-e't, n. See HERPES. [*< Gr. agrios, a-grí-b, 1 a-grí-b; 2 a-grí-b, n. A conical mountain in Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib.*] a-grí-e't, a-gré-e't, 1 a-gré-e't; 2 a-gré-e't, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

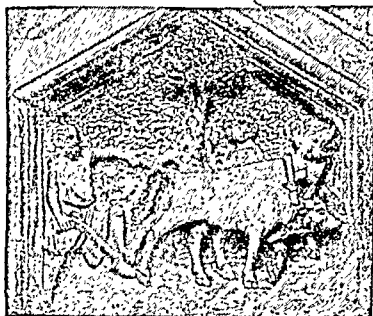
a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. 1. Cneus Julius (c. 137-75/93), a Roman general; governor of Egypt, 7,000 ft. high. Ch. agrib. 2. a-grí-o-la, 1 a-grí-o-la; 2 a-grí-o-la, n. In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a king of the Tatars.

Syn.: cultivation, culture, farming, floriculture, gardening, horticulture, husbandry, kitchen-gardening, market-gardening, tillage. Agriculture is the generic term. Including at once the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; farming is the practise of agriculture as a business; there may be theoretical agriculture, but not theoretical farming; we speak of the science of agriculture, the business of farming; scientific agriculture may be wholly in books; scientific farming is practised upon the land; we say an agricultural college, rather than a college of farming.



Agriculture.—An Allegory from the Campanile di Giotto, Florence.

Farming refers to the cultivation of considerable portions of land, and the raising of the coarser crops; gardening is the close cultivation of a small area for small fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., and while it may be done upon a farm is yet a distinct industry. Gardening in general, kitchen-gardening, the cultivation of vegetables, etc., for the household, market-gardening, the raising of the same for sale, floriculture, the culture of flowers and horticulture, the culture of fruits, flowers, or vegetables, are all departments of agriculture, but not strictly nor ordinarily of farming; farming is itself one department of agriculture. Husbandry is a general word for any form of practical agriculture, but is now chiefly poetical. Tillage refers directly to the work bestowed upon the land, as plowing, manuring, etc.; cultivation refers especially to the processes that bring forward the crop; we speak of the tillage of the soil, the cultivation of corn; we speak also of land as in a state of cultivation, under cultivation, etc. Culture is now applied to the careful development of any product to a state of perfection, especially by care through successive generations; the choice varieties of the strawberry have been produced by wise and patient culture; a good crop in any year is the result of good cultivation.

—Department of Agriculture, see DEPARTMENT.

#### SOME TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

Words and phrases which are not self-explaining will be found defined in their appropriate vocabulary places, often with additional information as to growth, styles, varieties, etc. Some of the most common and self-explaining words and phrases, as well as terms common to other departments and trades, are omitted.

alfalfa  
almond  
apple, a-peeler  
apricot  
artichoke  
asparagus  
aveller  
avocado  
awner  
ax  
baler  
bale-tie  
banana [chine  
band-cutting ma-  
barking-tools  
barley, b.-chumper  
bean  
beat-ax  
beat  
bill-hook  
blender  
blackberry  
blueberry  
breaker  
brushing-machine  
brush-cutter, b.-  
puller  
Brussels sprouts  
bush-cutter, b.-  
puller  
cabbage  
cantaloop  
carrot  
cauliflower  
celery  
check-rower  
cherry  
chestnut  
chicory  
citron  
cider  
cider-cleaver, c.-  
cob-stacker  
corn, c.-harp, c.-  
husker, c.-shell-  
er, c.-shocker  
cotton, c.-topper  
crab  
cracking-machine  
cradle  
cranberry  
cucumber  
cultivator  
currant  
cutting-box  
decorticator  
dewberry  
dibble  
dibbling-machine  
digger  
digging-machine  
ditch-cleaner  
ditching-machine  
drag, d.-chain  
drain-cleaner  
drain-tile layer  
dropper  
dumpling-reel  
ear-lifter  
endive  
ensilage  
fan  
fence-jack  
fence-post driver  
fencing-machine  
fertilizer, f.-dis-  
tributor  
fiddle  
fig  
flax  
fodder  
fork  
fruit-gatherer, f.-  
mower  
fumigator  
gang-plow  
garlic  
gooseberry [g.-saw  
grafting, g.-chisel,  
grain, g.-binder,  
g.-cleaner, g.-  
conveyor, g.-  
crusher, g.-drier,  
g.-ventilator  
grape  
grass, g.-edger  
groomer  
grubber  
guard  
guava  
harrow  
harvester  
hay, h.-band ma-  
chine, h.-carrier,  
h.-cocker, h.-el-  
evator, h.-fork,  
h.-loader, h.-  
maker, h.-rack,  
h.-rake, h.-ra-  
ker, h.-spreader,  
h.-sweeper, h.-  
twister, h.-un-  
loader  
hazel  
heading-machine  
hedging-tools  
hiller  
hoe  
hoeing-machine  
hop-frame  
hopper  
hotbed-frame  
huckleberry  
huller  
hummer [chine  
humming-mag  
hush-glove, h.-  
husking-glove, h.-  
insect, f.-destroy-  
er, l.-trap  
irrigator  
jumper  
kilblowing-machine  
kumquat  
land-marker, l.-  
fence  
lawn-mower  
lemon  
lentil  
lettuce  
lime  
mandarin  
mangel-wurzel  
mango  
manure, m.-drag  
mattock  
maul  
melon  
mower  
mowing-machine  
mulberry  
muskmelon  
nectarine  
oil  
oil-cake breaker  
oil-cake grinder  
oil  
onion  
orange  
osier-peeler  
oxbow  
ox-yoke  
parsnip  
pea  
peach  
pear  
pepper  
persimmon  
pickaxe  
pickapple  
pitter  
planter  
plant-protector,  
p.-screen, p.-  
sprinkler  
plow, p.-cleaner  
plum  
pomegranate  
pomelo  
porter  
post-hole auger  
potato, p.-assort-  
er, p.-coverer,  
p.-scoop  
powder-blower  
prairie-renovator  
press  
propagating-box  
pruner  
pulverizer  
pumpkin  
purslane  
quince  
rake  
raker  
raspberry

reaper  
riddle  
ridger  
ripple  
root-pulper, r.-  
shredder, r.-  
slicer  
rotary spader  
row-marker  
rutabaga  
rye  
sage  
salsify  
sap-bucket  
scarifier  
scoop  
scuffler  
scythe  
seedling-machine  
seedling-stand  
self-blinder  
separator  
shears  
shovel  
sickle  
sieve  
sifter  
skid  
sled  
smut-machine  
snath  
sower  
spade  
spading-machine  
spinach  
spraying-machine  
sprayer  
sprinkler  
spud  
squash  
stack-borer  
stacker  
stacking-derrick  
stack-stand  
staddle  
stalk-elevator  
stakeboat, s.-  
cleaner, s.-gath-  
erer  
strawberry  
straw-carrier  
stubble-turner  
stump-extractor  
swather  
sweeper  
tedder  
thrasher [chine  
thrashing-ma-  
tomato  
tormentor  
track-clearer  
transplanter  
tree-brush, t.-pro-  
tector, t.-re-  
mover  
trellis  
turnip  
walnut  
watermelon  
weeder  
wheel  
willow, w.-peeler  
winnowing-ma-  
chine

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. The science of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

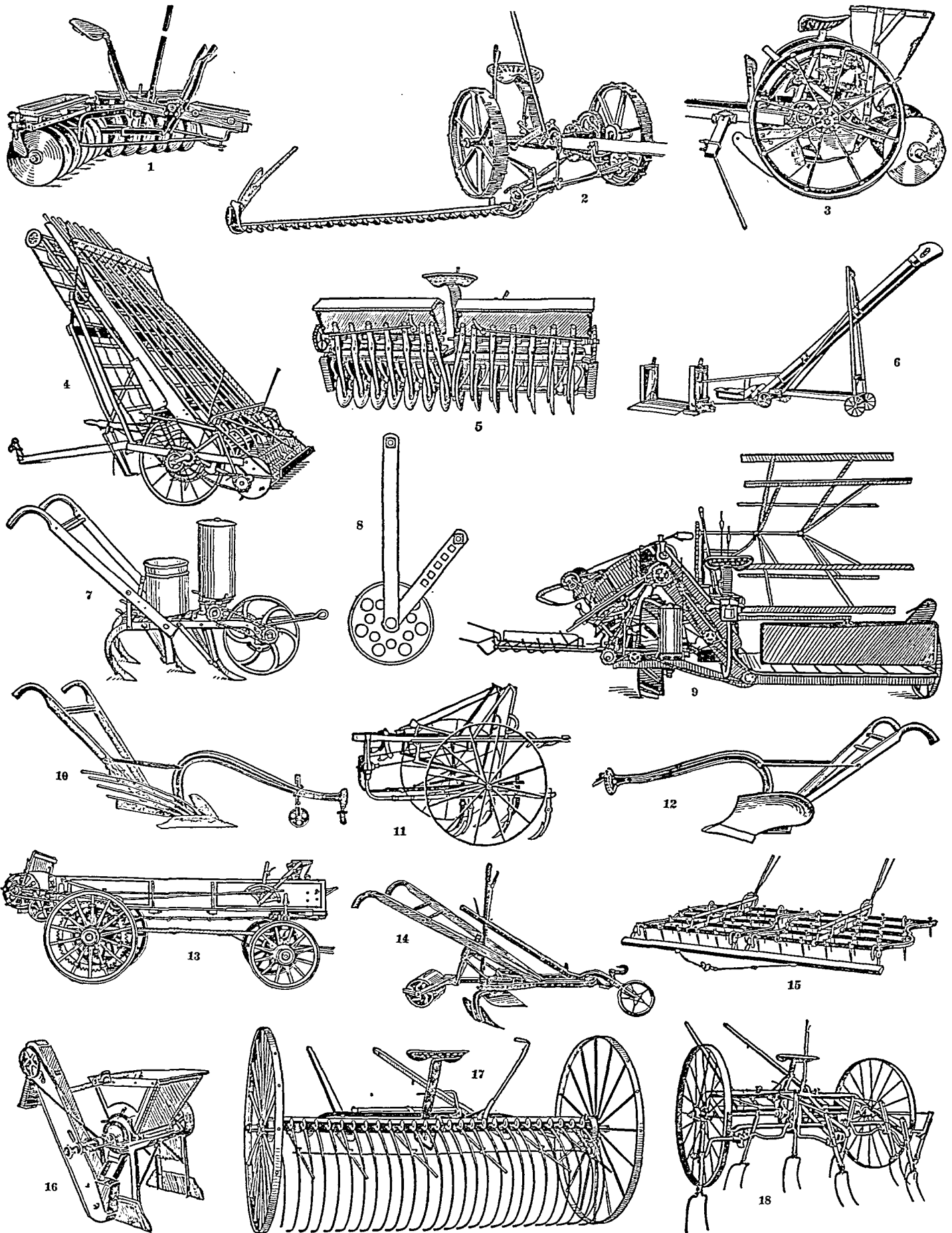
a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.

a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. a-grí-cul'tur-ist, 1 a-grí-cul'tur-ist; 2 a-grí-cul'tur-ist, n. One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture.





# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Disk-harrow. 2. Mower. 3. Potato-planter. 4. Hay-loader. 5. Disk-harrow with seeder attachment. 6. Portable Grain-elevator. 7. Cotton- and Corn-planter. 8. Gage-wheel Attachment for Plows. 9. Mowing- and Binding-machine (rear view). 10. Plow with rod sod-breaker and gage-wheel. 11. Riding-cultivator. 12. Walking-plow. 13. Manure-spreader. 14. Horse-hoe. 15. Tooth-harrow. 16. Feed-grinder. 17. Automatic-dump Hay-rake. 18. Hay-thresher.

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L



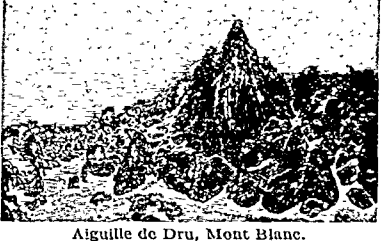
al'gret, 1 ē'gret; 2 ā'grēt, *n.* 1. A heron, the egret. The traffic in *algrets* is regulated by the duties imposed under the Tariff Act and by certain provisions in the Lacey Act, now incorporated as Sections 241-244 of the Criminal Code of the United States. The important provisions in this law are the clause in Section 242 prohibiting delivery to a common carrier of birds killed or shipped in violation of local laws, and that in Section 243 requiring all packages containing plumage shipped in interstate commerce to be marked with the name of the shipper and a statement of the contents. Sales and possession of *algrets* are now prohibited under several of the State laws, among which the recent statutes of Louisiana, Massachusetts, and New York may be mentioned. T. S. PALMER Bureau Biol. Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in letter to *Standard Dict.* Nov. 5, '10.

2. A tuft composed of feathers or precious stones, worn on a helmet, fez, etc., or on a head-dress for women. 3. One of the hogfishes (*Lachnolemus falcatus*). 4. The bonnet-macaque. 5. A cluster of points forming the air terminals of a lightning-rod. 6. *Bot.* Same as EGRET. [*E. algrette*, tuft of feathers, an egret; see EGRET.] al'grette' 1. [*Aquamarine.*]

al'gus'-ma-rin', 1 ē'-ma-rin'; 2 ā'-ma-rin', *n.* [*F.*] *algues marines*, 1 ē'-mārt'; 2 ā'-mōrt', *n. pl.* [*F.*] *Phys. Geog.* Waters that have become stagnant through the change of course of a river.

Al'gues'-Mort'es', *n.* A town in Gard department, France, with ancient fortifications and antiquities. [*< L. Aque Mortuae.*]

al'gul-ère', 1 ē'-gŭ-ēr' or ē'-gyār'; 2 ā'-gŭ-ēr' or ā'-yēr', *n.* [*F.*] A tall and slender richly ornamented pitcher or jug; a ewer or fagon.



Aiguille de Dru, Mont Blanc.

al'gulle', 1 ē'gŭl', ē'gŭil', or ē'gwil; 2 ā'-gŭl', ā'gŭel', or ā'gwil', *n.* [*F.*] 1. A sharp rocky mountain-peak, especially one of those of the Italian Alps near Mont Blanc. 2. A slender rock-perforating drill. 3. A priming-wire. 4. A vent-cleaner. 5. A disease affecting falcons, due to lice. — al'gull-lesque', *n.* Shaped like, or somewhat like, needle. See AGLET.

al'gull-lette', 1 ē'gŭl-yet'; 2 ā'-gŭl-yet', *n.* [*F.*] 1. An ornamental shoulder-tag; aglet. 2. A side-dish served on a skewer.

al'gul-sé', 1 ē'gŭl-zē'; 2 ā'-gŭl-sē', *a.* [*F.*] *Her.* Pointed obtusely, as the four ends of a cross. — a-guisse'; al-guisse'; ap-point-ée'; e-gul-se'; e-guls-se'.

al-gul-et, *n.* Same as AGLET. [*Manchuria, China.*]

Al'-gun', 1 ol-gŭn'; 2 ē-gŭn', *n.* A town and naval station in A-J'a, 1 ē-āl' or al'ja; 2 ā'-ja or r'ja, *n.* *Bib.* Neh. xi, 31. Al'-ja-lon, 1 ē'lor al'jā-lon; 2 ē'lor r'jā-lon, *n.* *Bib.* The valley where the moon stood still; also, a city in Palestine. [*Heb., place of deer.*] A'lā-lon'; A'ja-lon'.

Al'-je'th-sha'har, *n.* *Bib.* Ps. xlii (heading).

Al'-ken, 1 ē'kēn; 2 ē'kēn, *n.* 1. Charles A. (<sup>10</sup>/1827-1/1882), an American clergyman and educator. 2. William (<sup>1</sup>/1806-7/1887), an American politician; Governor of South Carolina. 3. A county of S. W. central South Carolina; 1,065 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat. 5. A town of Crenshaw county, Ala.

Al'-kin, 1 ē'kin; 2 ā'kin, *n.* Arthur (<sup>5</sup>/1780-4/1854), an English writer on science. 2. John (<sup>1</sup>/1747-12/1822), an English editor; author; *General Biography*. 3. Lucy (<sup>1</sup>/1781-1/1864), an English author of historic memoirs; daughter of John.

al'-kin-ite, 1 ē'kin-ait; 2 ā'kin-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A blackish lead-gray sulfid of lead, copper, and bismuth (PbCuBiS<sub>3</sub>), found in Siberia, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; needle-ore. [*< Dr. A. Åtkin.*]

ail, 1 ēl; 2 āl, *v. I. t.* To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble bodily or mentally; make ill; disturb.

I don't see as anything ails the child.

H. B. Stowe *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 24, p. 304. [*n. x. c. 1838.*]

II. *t.* To be somewhat ill; mostly now in the participial and adjective form; as, the child is *ailing*.

I grew a pale and slender boy. I began to *ail* and mope.

BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 15. [*1859.*]

[*< AS. eglan, trouble, < egle, = Goth. aglus, troublesome.*]

ail', *n.* [*Rare.*] Trouble; ailment.

ail', *n.* [*Dial.*] The beard of barley or other grain.

A'l-la, 1 ē'-la; 2 ā'-la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Al'-lan-tus, 1 ē-lan'tus; 2 ā-lān'tūs, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A genus of trees of the quassia family. 2. [*a-*] A tree of this genus. See TREE OF HEAVEN. The atlantus is native in several Oriental countries, and is cultivated in Europe and America for shade and for its leaves, upon which a variety of silkworm feeds. [*< attān, Malakka name.*] al-lan'thus; al-lan'tus; al-lan'thus; silk'-worm, *n.* The caterpillar of the cynthis-moth (*Philo-santia cynthis*) feeding on alanthus-foliage, and naturalized in America from the Orient, where the cocoons are utilized to some extent for silk. — al-lan'ter-y-, *n.* [*Rare.*] A grove of alanthus-trees. — al-lan'thic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from alanthus; as, *alanthic acid*. al-lan'tic; — al-lan'tine. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the atlantus or the silkworm that feeds on it. II. *n.* Silk from the atlantus-silkworm.

A'l-lath, 1 ē'lāth; 2 ā'lāth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ail', *pp.* Ailed. S. S. al-lāth; 2 ā-lē', *a. Her.* Having wings like birds, or sails like windmills. [*< L. ala, wing.*]

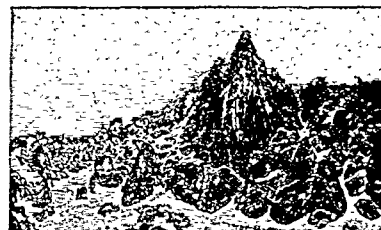
ail'e', *n.* Aisle; obsolete form.

Al'-leen', 1 ē-lēn'; 2 ā-lēn', *n.* [*Ir.*] See HELEN.

al'-le-ron, 1 ē'lē-rōn; 2 ā-lē-rōn, *n.* [*F.*] 1. *Arch.* A wing wall to conceal the aisle of a church, or a half-gable formed by a penthouse roof. 2. *Aero.* A small operatable auxiliary wing-tip or surface for maintaining the lateral balance of aeroplanes. ORVILLE WRIGHT. [*F., dim. of aile; see AILE.*]

al'-lette', 1 ē-lēt'; 2 ā-lēt', *n.* [*F.*] An iron or steel shoulder-plate worn by a man-at-arms before the complete evolution of plate armor; the original of the epaulet, and sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. [*F., dim. of aile; see AILE.*] al'lē-ron; al'-lette'; als'lette'.

Al'-linn, 1 ē-līn; 2 ā'līn, *n.* [*Ir.*] In prechristian legend, the daughter of Lewy, or, as some claim, of Owen, and beloved of Baile; she died while forcibly detained by the



Aiguille de Dru, Mont Blanc.

youths of Lelstair as she was on her way to meet Balle at Rosnaree. See BAILE. DOUGLAS HYDE *A Literary History of Ireland* ch. 11, p. 117. [F. v. '06.]

**allit**, 1 allit; 2 allit. A dependant of the ancient Cymry without clannish connections.

**alliv**, 1 alliv; 2 alliv. Pierre d' (1350-1420). French cardinal; called the "Hammer of Heretics."

**allment**, 1 allment; 2 allment. n. Indisposition of body or mind; slight sickness.

There is much that is called spiritual ailment that is nothing but stomachic ailment. See *Spencer Lectures to Young Men* lect. viii, p. 269. [F. v. 1868.]

**syn**: See DISEASE; ILLNESS.

**al-lö**, 1 al-lö; 2 al-lö. [Hawall.] A religious ceremony at which a hog is offered in sacrifice and a part of it eaten, as by persons entering certain professions. [Puffin.]

**all'sa-cock**, 1 all'sa-cock; 2 all'sa-cock. n. [Local, Scot.] The all'sa Craig, 1 all'sa Craig; 2 all'sa Craig. A basaltic islet in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

**Al-lur-dä**, etc. Same as *ALURIDE*, etc.

**al-lur-pho-bi**, n. Same as *ALURIDE*.

**all-weed**, 1 all-weed; 2 all-weed. n. A CLOVER-PODDER.

**aim**, 1 aim; 2 aim. v. i. t. To direct, as a missile, blow, etc., with the purpose of hitting some specified object or part of an object; also, to direct (a weapon) with the eye, before its discharge; point or level; as, to aim a gun at a mark. 2. To direct toward or against, as any word, act, or proceeding; as, to aim a remark at any one.

There's no weapon that slays  
Its victim so surely (if well aimed) as praise.  
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 1, st. 20.

**3f**. To estimate; conjecture; devise.

**II. i**. 1. To direct a missile or point a weapon at or toward anything. 2. To have a purpose; make something one's object; endeavor earnestly; as, one should aim to succeed; ambition aims high: usually with at or an infinitive.

What Dr. Arnold mainly aimed at was to promote the self-development of the young minds committed to his charge.  
SAINES *Brief Biographies*, Arnold p. 74. [F. v. 1861.]

**3**. [Colloq., U. S.] To intend; as, she aims to go to-morrow: common in the Tennessee mountain regions. **4f**. To make an estimate; form a guess. [*OF*, *esmer*, *L. ximio*, estimate.] *Frapp*, at aim.

**aima**, a. [Fr.] Visible by 2 without remainder; even; not odd: applied to numbers. 2. Being in a straight line; short; direct; figuratively, related by blood; akin.

**aim**, n. 1. The act of aiming, directing, or pointing a weapon, missile, remark, etc., at anything; as, the mist interfered with his aim. 2. The line of direction of anything aimed; as, the aim was correct.

Success will be found in a quiet singleness of justly chosen aim.  
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, ch. 3, p. 190. [W. v. 1860.]

**3**. The object or point aimed at or to be aimed at; a mark or target; as, to miss one's aim. 4. That which is intended; design; purpose; as, a noble aim.

A common error is that it may be allowable for a man to live a life of idleness, having no work, no aim.  
D. S. GRAYSON *Christian Ethics* pt. ii, p. 222. [S. v. 1875.]

**5f**. Conjecture.

**Syn**: aspiration, design, determination, end, endeavor, goal, inclination, intent, intention, mark, object, purpose, tendency. The aim is the direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The mark is that at which one shoots; the goal, that toward which one runs. All alike indicate the direction of endeavor. The end is the point at which one would close his labors; the object, that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. Aspiration, design, endeavor, purpose, referring to the mental acts by which the aim is attained, are often used as interchangeable with aim. Aspiration applies to what are viewed as noble aims; endeavor, design, intention, purpose, indifferently to the best or worst. Aspiration has less of decision than the other terms; one may aspire to an object, and yet lack the fixedness of purpose by which alone it can be attained. Purpose is stronger than intention. Design especially denotes the adaptation of means to an end; endeavor refers to the exertions by which it is to be attained. One whose aims are worthy, whose aspirations are high, whose designs are wise, and whose purposes are steadfast, may hope to reach the goal of his ambition, and will surely win some object worthy of a life's endeavor. See AMBITION; DESIGN; DIRECTION; DUTY; PURPOSE. — Ant: aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.

**aim-er**, 1 aim-er; 2 aim-er. n. One who cried "aim" to archers; hence, an encourager. — **aim-frontlet**, n. A wooden sight fitted to the muzzle of a cannon: rarely used. — **to give aim**, in archery, to stand near the target to tell the archers where their arrows fall. — **aim-ful**, a. Full of purpose. — **aim-fully**, adv. [Rare.] With definite purpose.

**Al'mak**, 1 Al'mak; 2 Al'mak. n. 1. A legislative branch of the Mongol people that controlled the government. 2. A division consisting of four nomadic tribes in the country north of Herat and Kabul, Afghanistan: 250,000 in number.

**al-ma'tra**, 1 al-ma'tra; 2 al-ma'tra. n. The tabarra.

**Al'mard**, 1 Al'mard; 2 Al'mard. n. Gustave (1818-1883). A French story-writer and traveler.

**almd**, pp. Aimed.

**A. I. M. E.**, abbr. American Institute of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers.

**aim-less**, 1 aim-less; 2 aim-less. a. Wanting in aim or purpose. — **aim-less-ly**, adv. — **aim-less-ness**, n.

Reading ought not to be aimless, even though its aim be to while away an hour. *Pontre Books and Reading* p. 31. [S. 1873.]

**Alm-well**, 1 Alm-well; 2 Alm-well. n. A decayed gentleman, one of the beaux in Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem*.

**alm-wor'thy**, 1 alm-wor'thy; 2 alm-wor'thy. a. Worthy to be made an end or aim; as, an unworthy purpose. — **alm-wor'thy-less**, n. Excellence of aim; also, the quality of being aimworthy.

These worthy fellows waited, . . . trusting in God for aim-worthiness. *BLACKMORE Lorna Doone* ch. 54, p. 390. [S.]

**aln**, 1 aln; 2 aln. [Scot.] Own.

**aln**, 1 aln; 2 aln. n. The 16th Hebrew letter, having originally a sharp guttural and a vibrating palatal sound — both peculiar to the Semitic. See ALPHABET. [Heb., 'ayin, *Ar. 'ayin*, orig. eye.] *ayint*.

**Al'n**, 1 Al'n; 2 Al'n. n. Bō. A city in Palestine. *Josh. xv, 32*. [Heb., an eye; a spring or fountain.]

**aln**, 1 aln; 2 aln. n. A river in France; length, 118 m. Jura mountains to the Rhône. 2. A department in France: 2,239 sq. m.; 1,600 artificial lakes, used for fish-breeding and grain-cultivation; capital, Bourg-en-Bresse.

**Al-nad**, 1 Al-nad; 2 Al-nad. n. A district and town in Hadramaut, Arabia.

**aln-na-lite**, 1 aln-na-lite; 2 aln-na-lite. n. Mineral. A variety of cassiterite containing tantalum pentoxid. [*Gr. alnos*, dire, *lit*, stone.]

**aln-ne**, 1 aln-ne; 2 aln-ne. a. [F.] [AINE. *sem.*] Elder; ad-

vanced in years: sometimes combined with proper names; as, Dumas *aln*.

**aln-ent**, 1 aln-ent; 2 aln-ent. a. [Rare.] Her. Running, as animals.

**aln-hum**, 1 aln-hum; 2 aln-hum. n. *Pathol.* A chronic disease that results in the dropping off of the little toes: said to be peculiar to the negro race.

**aln-mul-ler**, 1 aln-mul-ler; 2 aln-mul-ler. n. *Maximilian Emanuel* (1707-1777). A German painter on glass.

**aln-ne**, 1 aln-ne; 2 aln-ne. n. In Irish heroic legend, the second son of a king, brother to Naels. See DEIRDRE, NAELISE, and SONS OF USNACH. **Alnn**.

**Al'no**, 1 Al'no; 2 Al'no. n. One of a people found as uncivilized tribal communities in northern Japan and a few adjacent islands: often called the aborigines of the country; also, their language, unclassified, and but faintly resembling Japanese. They are of medium size, darker than the Japanese, the men wearing full beards. They worship the sun, moon, sea, etc., but believe also in an invisible spirit and in an evil principle. — **Al'no**, a.

The full beard is found among the Ainos, of whose hairy bodies so much has been said. The most trustworthy observers assure us that except in a few isolated cases the hairiness is not greater than in Europeans, but that it is always to be seen on the breast and legs — a fact that ranks as a curiosity.

GERLAND in *Iconographic Encyc.* vol. i, p. 262.

**aln-sel'**, 1 aln-sel'; 2 aln-sel'. n. [Scot.] Own self. **aln-sell'**, **alns'le**, 1 alns'le; 2 alns'le. n. [Hew (1792-1878).] A Scottish poet in America, author of *A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns* (1820).

**Al'n-Soph'**, 1 Al'n-Soph'; 2 Al'n-Soph'. n. [Heb.] Occult. A being infinite, boundless, absolutely self-identical, but without attributes. [*Gr. Soph'*, without end.]

These and covered the world is the *Al'n-Soph'*, who is both immanent and transcendent.

Kabbala Demutia tr. by Mathers, intro. p. 38. [G. n. 1887.]

**Alns'worth**, 1 Alns'worth; 2 Alns'worth. n. 1. Henry (1571-1623), an English scholar and controversialist. 2. Robert (1660-1743), an English scholar; *Lat. Dict.*

**3. William Harrison** (1805-1882), an English novelist; *The Tower of London*, etc.

**aln't**, 1 aln't; 2 aln't. [Colloq.] Am not; are not: always inelegant; also, an illiterate ungrammatical form for the contractions *isn't*, *hasn't*, and *haven't*: a vulgarism. **ant't**.

**aln-tib'**, 1 aln-tib'; 2 aln-tib'. n. A city in Syria, Turkey; an Arabian mission station.

**Al'nu**, 1 Al'nu; 2 Al'nu. n. See AINO.

**Al'nv.**, abbr. *Freemasonry*. Anno Inventionis (in the year of the discovery).

**Al-oil-an**, 1 Al-oil-an; 2 Al-oil-an. n. Same as *EOILAN*, etc.

**Al-o-lis**, 1 Al-o-lis; 2 Al-o-lis. n. [Gr.] Same as *EOILIA*.

**Al'o-lo-bran'**, 1 Al'o-lo-bran'; 2 Al'o-lo-bran'. n. *pl. Conch.* A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with variable gills, including all except the *Anthobranchiata*. [*Gr. alolos*, quick-moving, *branchia*, gills.]

**al-phy'**, 1 al-phy'; 2 al-phy'. n. *Eccl.* An ultimate formation; the last stage of a succession.

**al'pim**, 1 al'pim; 2 al'pim. n. [Braz.] Bot. The sweet cassava: probably a Tupian name.

**alr**, 1 alr; 2 alr. v. i. t. 1. To expose to the air, especially to outdoor air; admit air into; purify or dry by exposing to the air; ventilate; as, to air a room. 2. To expose to heat; as, to air clothing or liquors. 3. To make public; show off; display; as, to air theories.

**II. i**. [Archaic.] To take the air, as in the street or park.

**alr't**, v. To set to music; compose an air for.

**alr**, n. 1. (1) The mixture of gases that forms the apparent blue envelop of the earth. (2) The atmosphere.

Air consists chiefly of the gases oxygen and nitrogen very nearly in the proportions one to four. Recently it has been found to contain newly discovered gaseous elements nearly allied chemically to nitrogen, which have been named argon, neon, krypton, and xenon; also helium, long known spectroscopically as a constituent of the solar atmosphere, and now believed to be a product of the disintegration of radium. These substances exist only as traces, with the exception of argon, which forms nearly 1 per cent. of the atmosphere by volume. There are also numerous impurities such as ammonia, sulfuric acid, etc. Carbonic dioxide, which is present in greater or less quantities, generally at 1 of 100,000, is usually regarded as a normal constituent.

**2**. The open space around and above the earth; as, a flaming sword hung in the air; to emerge into the air. And all the air a solemn stillness holds. *GRAY Elegy* st. 2.

**3**. An atmospheric movement or current; wind; breeze; frequently in the plural; as, the gentle airs fanned his cheeks. 4. Utterance abroad; publicity; as, the rumor has taken air. 5. Any gas; especially, gas arising from combustion or the like, as from furnaces in iron-works. 6. Paint. The representation of atmosphere; atmospheric perspective. 7. *Liturg.* The nephele. 8. Figuratively, something light and ethereal; wind; as, all air and no sense. 9f. Breath; hence, information; intelligence. [*Fr.*, *L. aer*, *Gr. aer*, *aemi*, breathe.] **alr't**; **alr't**; **alr't**; **alr't**. n. 1. An inflated bag used to raise or buoy up a sinking or sunken vessel. 2. In a pneumatic molding-machine, a device consisting of air-filled bags, which give the proper pressure to the sand; also, any device composed of air-filled bags for exerting a uniform pressure, as in printing-frames, bookbinders' case-making machines, etc. 3. [Slang.] A shallow, loquacious person. — **alr-ball**, n. A ball inflated with air, used for a toy. — **alr-barometer**, n. A device for recording slight oscillations, as in the level of well-water by recording changes of air-pressure. — **alr-base**, n. A place or region used as a basis of operation for one's air force. — **alr-bell**, n. A vibrating pulsation of air such as one felt mechanically from a vibrating object in which the waves are of extremely low frequency. — **alr-bell**, n. 1. *Zooph.* A roundish or pear-shaped organ acting probably as a gas-secreting gland for the swim-bladder in *Auronea*; an aurophore. 2. An air-globule, as a bubble formed in glass-making or in developing photographs; air-bladder. — **alr-billow**, n. A prolonged and moderate atmospheric wave, speed, an air-wave originating between two horizontal strata of varying velocity and direction. — **alr-bladder**, n. 1. A sac filled with air, the homolog of a lung, generally situated under the anterior part of the spinal column of fishes, aiding them to maintain an equilibrium in the water; the sound. 2. Any vesicle filled with air, as in seaweed, glass, iron-castings, etc. — **alr-blast**, n. An air-current (1) forced upon a fire to stimulate combustion; (2) directed on a dust or sand to prevent its settling, or (3) impinged upon surfaces for polishing and abrading. — **alr-boat**, n. A hydrocrafter. — **alr-bone**, n. A bone filled with air, as in birds. — **alr-bottle**, n. A portable metallic container for compressed air, used for inflating automobile tires. — **alr-bound**, a. Prevented by the presence of air from acting; said of suction-pipes and sewage-pipes. — **alr-box**, n. 1. The conduit through which

air for heating rooms is supplied to a furnace. See *Illus.* under FURNACE. 2. An air-compartment of a life-boat. 3. A duct to convey fresh air into a mine. — **alr-brake**, n. See BRAKE. — **alr-brush**, n. An implement for spraying liquid color by compressed air. — **alr-bucket**, n. A water-wheel bucket so arranged that the air may escape without interfering with the entering water. — **alr-bug**, n. Any true bug living in the open air and not in water; a land-bug. — **alr-built**, a. Baseless; chimerical; air-casting. n. A casting with an air-space between it and the mold, to prevent too great transmission or radiation of heat. — **alr-castle**, n. A visionary project or scheme; a day-dream. — **alr-cataract**, n. An apparatus for lessening the impact of a moving object suddenly stopped, in which the air acts as a cushion, and lessens the force of impact. — **alr-cavity**, n. Any cavity containing air, as the air-sacs in birds. — **alr-cell**, n. 1. *Zool.* A cavity for the reception of air. Specifically: (1) One of the minute compartments lining the alveolar passages and air-sacs of the lungs; an alveolus. (2) An air-sac of an insect. (3) A dilatation of the air-vessels or tracheae of an insect. (4) A cavity filled with air, in various parts of the tissues of plants. — **alr-chamber**, n. A chamber or enclosed space containing air; as, (1) to preserve buoyancy, as in a life-boat; (2) to serve as a cushion, as in a force-pump (see *Illus.* under FORCE-PUMP); (3) to receive air from a water-pipe; (4) an air-cell; (5) a compartment between the septa of various chambered *Cephalopoda*, as the nautilus; a camera; loculus. — **alr-chambered**, a. — **alr-channel**, n. 1. A channel through which air passes. 2. *pl.* Channels in the masonry of walls and fire-bridges and beneath the hearths of reverberatory furnaces intended to preheat the air admitted and to prevent injury to the foundations from the great heat of the furnace. — **alr-cock**, n. A faucet used to control the passage of air. — **alr-compartment**, n. An air-tight part, as of a shaft, for ventilating a mine. — **alr-cone**, n. In a marine engine, a cone to receive air and steam from the hot-well. — **alr-cooled**, a. — **alr-cooling**, a. Reducing the heat of the cylinder of a gasoline-engine, as in motor vehicles, by diffusing it over an enlarged surface through additional radiators and exposing it to a current of air. — **alr-craft**, n. The science of aerial navigation. 2. Aeroplanes and balloons collectively. — **alr-crossing**, n. — **alr-cushion**, n. A cushion where one air-current runs over or under another one, or over or under the level or gang-road. — **alr-cushion**, n. 1. A bag inflated with air, specif., one used (1) as a pillow, or (2) in a water-pipe to lessen the water-hammer. 2. An air-spring. — **alr-cylinder**, n. 1. A nearly air-tight cylinder having a piston playing in it: used to check the recoil of a gun. 2. A cylinder beneath a railway-car, in which is compressed air which operates brakes. — **alr-dew**, n. Manna. — **alr-door**, n. A door for controlling air-currents in a mine. — **alr-drain**, n. 1. A channel around a foundation to promote dryness by allowing free circulation of air. 2. A passage for the escape of gas from a mold while the molten metal is being poured in. — **alr-drawn**, a. Drawn in the air; imaginary. — **alr-dried**, a. Evaporated; dried in the air, as fruit. — **alr-driven**, a. Driven by air, especially by compressed air. — **alr-dry**, a. So thoroughly dry that no moisture is expelled upon exposure to the air. — **alr-drying**, n. Drying in air by exposure, as woods, fruits, etc. — **alr-duct**, n. 1. A tube or passage conveying air. 2. Specif., the duct connecting the air-bladder with the intestines collectively. — **alr-fish**, n. — **alr-fish**, n. *Pathol.* Embolism by bubbles of air in the veins. — **alr-float**, n. [Eng.] A passage made in a coal-seam for ventilation. — **alr-float**, n. Same as *ALR-BLADDER*. 2. — **alr-float**, a. Separated by an air-current; said of light substances, such as fine graphite. — **alr-flue**, n. A small flue in a chimney through which to draw the foul air from a room. — **alr-formed**, a. Made of or like the air. — **alr-fountain**, n. A fountain which ejects water by means of compressed air. — **alr-funnel**, n. 1. A ventilating-flue formed by leaving one end of a funnel open to the atmosphere above the water-line. 2. *Zool.* The inferior part of the pneumotocyst of a free-swimming amphipore in which the gas is secreted. — **alr-gap**, n. 1. The air-space between the armature and field in a dynamo or motor. 2. Same as *GAP*. 2. — **alr-gas**, n. Air mixed with hydrocarbon vapor: used for heating and as an illuminant. — **alr-gossamer**, n. An air-thread. — **alr-heading**, n. A smaller passage in a mine driven parallel with the gangway, and used for ventilation. — **alr-hack**, n. A lifting-jack operated by compressed air and consisting of a vertical cylinder and a piston, the rod of which serves as a lifting-arm. — **alr-jacket**, n. To furnish with an air-jacket. — **alr-jacket**, n. A garment, usually of rubber, inflated and used as a life-preserver. — **alr-jlg**, n. *Mining*. An apparatus which by means of currents of air separates minerals according to their specific gravity. — **alr-leak**, n. *Elec.* The loss of charge sustained by an insulated substance because of the discharging action of the surrounding atmosphere. — **alr-lift**, n. A pump in which the lifting power consists of air drawn up an inner pipe to force water up an outer one. — **alr-line**, n. 1. The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. 2. A direct railroad route. — **alr-liquefier**, n. A device for changing air into liquid air, as by means of compression and cooling. — **alr-lock**, n. 1. An air-tight antechamber of a submarine caisson: for graduating the air-pressure. 2. A stoppage of the flow of water in a pump caused by the presence of air. — **alr-logged**, a. Impeded by air, as a piston-head in a cylinder. — **alr-loop**, n. A narrow window. — **alr-machine**, n. A ventilating-machine for renewing the air, as in a mine. — **alr-monger**, n. A visionary. — **alr-passage**, n. Bot. An extended air-space between cells, as in stems of some water-plants. — **alr-pillow**, n. See AIR-CUSHION. — **alr-plane**, n. An aeroplane. — **alr-plant**, n. A plant unconnected with the ground, growing on tree or other object, but not parasitic and deriving its nourishment from the atmosphere. — **alr-plate**, n. A glass plate, or a glass plate, permitting only a given quantity of air to pass through: a perforated baffle-plate. — **alr-plug**, n. *Naut.* A plug that can be removed from a water-tight manhole-plate or scuttle-cover into which it is screwed. — **alr-pocket**, n. Same as *POCKET*. 2. — **alr-poise**, n. Instrument for weighing air. — **alr-pore**, n. Same as *STOMA*. — **alr-potato**, n. An East-Indian yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), a tuberous clematis, cultivated as an oddity, bearing very large aculeate axillary bulbs, edible like potatoes. — **alr-pressure**, n. Atmospheric pressure. — **alr-proof**, a. Impenetrable by air. — **alr-propeller**, n. 1. Any ventilating device that diffuses air, as a rotary fan. 2. A device for supplying air, as to an iceboat, to aid in its propulsion. — **alr-receiver**, n. A contrivance for equalizing the air-pressure in a furnace. — **alr-receptacle** or **alr-reservoir**, n. A place for air; an air-sac in a bird. — **alr-regulator**, n. The regulating apparatus of a gas-burner, which heats atmospheric air passing through it to a reheating or steel-melting furnace, coke-ovens, etc. — **alr-register**, n. Same as *REGISTER*. 4. — **alr-saller**, n. *Aero*. A glider. — **alr-separator**, n. Any apparatus, as a dust-separator, utilizing air-power, as for the separation of minerals. — **alr-setting**, a. Hardening by exposure to the air, as cement. — **alr-sickness**, n. Same as



**AERIAL SICKNESS.**—**air-sinus**, *n.* One of the hollow spaces in the bones of the skull that communicate with the nasal passages.—**air-slaked**, *a.* Slaked by exposure to the air, as lime. See **SLAKE**.—**air-slacked**.—**air-sollar**, *n.* See **SOLLAR**.—**air-speed**, *n.* *Aero*. Speed through the air, as of a flying-machine; distinguished from its speed before leaving the ground. See **LAND-SPEED**. **LOUGHEED** *Vehicles of the Air* p. 466. [R. & B. Co. 10.]—**air-stirring**, *a.* Vibrating the air; thrilling, as music.—**air-stone**, *n.* A meteor.—**air-streams**, *n. pl.* Currents of air artificially produced and charged with smoke; used in determining the movements of air in encountering various obstacles.

His [Marce's] method is to form a series of parallel air-streams within a large chamber, then to charge them with smoke. When an obstacle is placed in their path the movement of the air is clearly distinguished. *Scientific American* Feb. 1, '02, p. 75.

**air-tap**, *n.* A pet-cock for a series of hot-water pipes.—**air-thread**, *n.* A floating thread of spider's silk.—**air-threatening**, *a.* High-reaching; as, "air-threatening tops of cedars tall."—**air-tint**, *n.* *Paint*. An atmospheric modification of a tint.

The marvelous falls off and shades away into soft air-tints.

J. A. SIMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. 1, ch. 4, p. 149. [1880.]

—**air-trap**, *n.* 1. Same as **STENCH-TRAP**. 2. A small funnel to intercept air-bubbles, as in a barometer-tube.—**air-trunk**, *n.* A ventilating conduit, as in a public hall or theater.—**air-tumbler**, *n.* A tumbler-pigeon.—**air-twist**, *n.* An air-bubble, as in the stem of a glass receptacle, that becomes a hollow spiral by twisting.—**air-twisted**, *a.*—**air-valve**, *n.* See **VALVE**.—**air-vesicle**, *n.* *Bot.* A bladder-like air-chamber serving as a float for many water-plants, as in certain sea-weeds.—**air-volcano**, *n.* *Phys. Geog.* A non-volcanic opening from which gas, mud, and stones are ejected.—**air-washer**, *n.* A device for clearing air of foreign substances by circulating it through water.—**air-washings**, *n. pl.* The atmospheric impurities remaining in a liquid through which air has been passed for purification.—**air-way**, *n.* Any passageway for air; particularly, the ventilating passage of a mine.—**air-wood**, *n.* [Rare.] Wood dried in the air, *i. e.*, not kiln-dried.—**dephlogisticated air**, oxygen.—**fixed air**, carbon-dioxide gas.—**hot air** [Slang, U. S.], empty brag; boastfulness.—**in the air**, 1. Insecure; unsupported; also, abroad; prevalent; as, the battery is in the air; changes are in the air. 2. Without body or foundation in fact; undetermined; as, the project is as yet all in the air.—**to be or go up in the air** [Colloq., U. S.], to become excited; as, he went up in the air when told the cost.—**to beat the air**, to make vain or blind efforts.—**to take air**, to become public; as, the scandal is sure to take air.—**to take the air**, 1. *Falconry*. To try to rise above the falcon; said of a bird trying to escape. 2. To go into the air. 3. To make a trip in an airplane.

Air is used as the first element in self-explaining compound nouns naming: (1) Things containing air, as, air-holder, air-reservoir.

(2) Things conveying air or permitting it to pass; as, air-brick, air-grating, air-hole, air-shaft, air-course, air-level, air-stack, air-exhaust, air-pipe, air-strainer, air-faucet, air-pit, air-strake, air-gate, air-port, air-tube.

(3) Things operated by air, or using it as a motive fluid; as, air-balloon, air-hoist, air-telegraph, air-drill, air-locomotive, air-thermometer, air-engine, air-pistol, air-whistle, air-hammer, air-spring.

(4) Things designed to distribute or move air, to regulate its flow, or to act on it; as, air-circulator, air-condenser, air-injector, air-compressor, air-governor, air-regulator.

(5) Things used for measuring the humidity, purity, quantity, velocity, etc., of air; as, air-gage, air-manometer, air-meter, air-tester.

(6) Things in which air forms the principal or sole component or agent; as, air-bath, air-cure, air-current.

—**air-less**, *a.* Not open to the air; destitute of air; as, an airless vault; airless space.—**air-like**, *a.*

**air<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* 1. The peculiar or characteristic appearance, mien, or manner of a person or thing; as, a kingly air; an air of secrecy.

The great dome of St. Paul's looks down with an air of motherly protection. *Living Sketch-Book* p. 190. [J. N. A. 1886.]

2. Artificial or assumed manner or appearance; affectation; commonly in the plural.

Don't be haughty, and put on airs.

SAXE *Proud Miss McBride*, Moral.

**Syn.** appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, sort, style, way.

Air is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the air of a scholar, or the air of a villain.

Appearance refers more to the dress and other externals. We might say of a travel-soiled pedestrian, he has the appearance of a tramp, but the air of a gentleman.

Expression is most often applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant expression of countenance; look may be momentary; as, he gave his comrade a significant look. We may, however, speak of the look or looks as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the look of an adventurer; I did not like his looks.

Bearing is rather a lofty word; as, he has a noble bearing; port is practically identical in meaning with bearing, but is more exclusively a literary word. Carriage, too, is generally used in a good sense; as, the lady has a good carriage.

Mien is closely synonymous with air, but less often used in a bad sense. We say a rakish air, rather than a rakish mien. Mien may be used to express some prevailing feeling as, "an indignant mien." Demeanor goes beyond appearance, including conduct, behavior; as, a modest demeanor.

Manner and style are, in large part at least, acquired. See **BEHAVIOR**; **MANNER**; **PRETENSE**.—**to give oneself airs**, to assume affected manners or superiority.

**air<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* *Mus.* A melody as contrasted with a harmonic succession of notes, rhythmically arranged; tune.

Sweet air, how every note brings back  
Some sunny hope, some day-dream bright!

MOORE *Come Play that Simple Air Again* st. 2.

2. The leading part in a harmonized piece; usually soprano; as, she sang the air, and I the alto. [F., < *It. aria*, < *L. aria*, atmosphere; see **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*] **Syn.** see **TUNE**.—**national air**, the tune of a popular patriotic song recognized either officially or by general consent.

**Air<sup>4</sup>**, 1. *air<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* 2. *air<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* See **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*  
**air<sup>5</sup>**, *adj.* & *adv.* [Scott.] Early. [set to music.]  
**air<sup>6</sup>**, *adj.* & *adv.* 1. Capable of being aired. 2. That may be air-bath, air-bathing, etc. See under **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*

**air<sup>7</sup>**, *crat.* See under **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*  
**air<sup>8</sup>**, *pp.* Aired. S. S. [shire, Scotland.]  
**Air<sup>9</sup>**, *drle*, 1. *air<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* 2. *air<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* A coal-mining town, Lanark-

**air<sup>10</sup>**, *drome*, *n.* An aerodrome.

**air<sup>11</sup>**, 1. *air<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* 2. *air<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* [A. RIG, pl.] [Ir.] *Ir. Hist.* In the tribal division of ancient Ireland, a freeman whose standing was based on his possessions, as of cattle, land, tenants, etc. An *ogair* was a householder, and a *bo-air* one who possessed as many as 20 cows. The *aire-desa*, *aire-ar*, *aire-tuisi*, and *aire-forguill* each held 10, 20, 27, and 40 tenants, respectively, on their lands and received food-rent from them.

The enclosed houses belonged to the freemen (*aire*, pl. *airis*). The size of the houses and of the enclosing mound and ditch marked the wealth and rank of the *aire*. If his wealth consisted of chattels, he was a *bo-air* (cow-air).

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 768.

**air<sup>12</sup>**, *re*, *n.* Same as **AERIE**.

**Air<sup>13</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. A fortified manuf. town in Pas-de-Calais dep., France. 2. A collegiate town in Landes dep., France. 3. A tributary of the Ainse river, France; 1.81 m.

**Aire<sup>14</sup>**, *dale*, *terrier*. See **DOG**.

**air<sup>15</sup>**, *em*, *bo*, *lism*, etc. See under **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*

**air<sup>16</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. One who airs. 2. A device for purifying or drying by air; a clothes-drier.

**air<sup>17</sup>**, *fleet*, *n. pl.* The aircraft of a nation collectively.

**air<sup>18</sup>**, *gun*, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. An air-gun. 2. An air-rifle.

**air<sup>19</sup>**, *head*, *ing*, *n.* See under **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*

**air<sup>20</sup>**, *hole*, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. A hole containing gas or air, made by air, or intended for or allowing its passage. 2. A flaw in a casting. 3. An opening in the ice. 4. *Aero*. An air-pocket. See **POCKET**, *n.* 8.

**air<sup>21</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. An aerie.

**air<sup>22</sup>**, *if*, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. Made airy; flimsy; pretentious; showing airs. [**AIRY** + **IF**].

**air<sup>23</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. In a light or airy manner; delicately. 2. In light spirits; gaily; jauntily.

**air<sup>24</sup>**, *ness*, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. The quality of being airy.

**air<sup>25</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. An exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying. 2. Exercise in the air.—**airing**, *sh*, *n.* A place for drying gunpowder.

**air<sup>26</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Prov.] Full of air; breezy. *Airish* out doors, ain't it? C. E. CHADDOCK *Despot of Broomfield* Core ch. 27, p. 479. [U. M. C. 1889.]

2. [Colloq.] Assuming airs; showing off; airified; as, an airish fellow. 3. *Aerial*.

**air<sup>27</sup>**, *jack*, *n.* See under **AIR<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [winds.]

**air<sup>28</sup>**, *lane*, *n.* A course through the air not subject to variable air.

**air<sup>29</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. A giddy, frivolous person.

**air<sup>30</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. Early; now considered slang, but in the 17th century the correct form and sound, and still heard in Pennsylvania and New England.

**air<sup>31</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] An aeronaut.

**air<sup>32</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>33</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] An aeronaut.

**air<sup>34</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>35</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] An aeronaut.

**air<sup>36</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>37</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>38</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>39</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>40</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>41</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>42</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>43</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>44</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>45</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>46</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>47</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>48</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>49</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>50</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>51</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>52</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>53</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>54</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>55</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

to pass, enter, or circulate; as, an air-tight joint or vessel.—**air-tight stove**, or **air-tight**, a sheet-iron wood-stove from which air can be nearly excluded or admitted in any desired degree, so that combustion may be exactly regulated.

For the abomination of the air-tight stove is reserved till winter weather. *Hawthorne Mosses* ch. 1, p. 39. [H. M. & Co. 1887.]

**air<sup>56</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>57</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>58</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>59</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>60</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>61</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>62</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>63</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>64</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>65</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>66</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>67</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>68</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>69</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>70</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>71</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>72</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>73</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>74</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**air<sup>75</sup>**, 1. *air*, 2. *air*, *n.* 1. [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation; opposed to seamanship; as, daring and skilful airmanship. *New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

**ak'-i-ne'-si-a**, 1. **ak'-i-ni'-se**; 2. **ak'-i-ne'-si-a**, *n.* **Pathol.** 1. Paralysis of the nerves of motion. 2. The momentary interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. [**< Gr. *aktinista*, < a-priv. + *kineō*, move.**] **ak'-si-a**; **ak'-i-ne'-sist.**—**akinesia algera**, paralysis resulting from the pain accompanying muscular movement.—**ak'-i-ne'-sist**, **ak'-i-ne'-sist**, *a.*

**ak'-i-nete**, 1. **ak'-i-nit**; 2. **ak'-i-nēt**, *n.* **Bot.** A non-motile spore detached for propagation without true cell-formation or rejuvenescence. See **APLANOSPORE**. [**< Gr. *akinētos*, motionless, < a-priv. + *kineō*, move.**]  
—**ak'-i-ne'-tē**, *a.*

**ak'-i-ne'-to-gen'-e-sis**, 1. **ak'-i-nit'-to-je-n'-sis**; 2. **ak'-i-nē'-to-ge-n'-e-sis**, *n.* **Biol.** Degeneracy of animal structure through inactivity. Compare **KINETOGENESIS**.

**Ak'-is**, *n.* [**Gr.**] Same as **ACIS**.

**A'-ki-ta**, 1. **ā'-ki-tā**; 2. **ā'-ki-tā**, *n.* 1. A ken in Honshiu Island, Japan. 2. Its capital.

**Ak'-ka**, 1. **ak'-k**; 2. **ā'-k**, *n.* 1. One of the northern group of Negrito dwarfs, living in the forest region of Central Africa. See **NEGROID**. 2. The language of this group.

**Ak'-ka'-la**, 1. **ā'-k**; 2. **ā'-k**, *n.* A town in Syria. **A'-kret**, 1. **ā'-kret**. 2. A village of Sahara where caravans plying between Morocco and Timbuktu halt.

**Ak'-kad**, **Ak'-ka'-di-an**. Same as **ACCAD**, etc. (v. 38.

**Ak'-kos**, 1. **ak'-kōs**; 2. **ā'-kōs**, *n.* **Bib.** (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1. **Eds.** **Ak'-kra**, 1. **ak'-k**; 2. **ā'-k**, *n.* A city; capital of the Gold Coast Colony, W. Africa.

**Ak'-kub**, 1. **ak'-kub**; 2. **ā'-kub**, *n.* **Bib.** 1 **Chron.** iii, 24.

**ak'-kum**, 1. **ak'-kum**; 2. **ā'-kum**, *n.* [**Heb.**] In the Talmud, a pagan; an idolater. (formerly **Teslin**.)

**Ak'-lan**, 1. **ak'-lan**; 2. **ā'-lan**, *n.* A lake in Alaska; 100 by 15 m.; **alt.** **ak'-lan**. Same as **ACME**.

**Ak'-me'-linsk**, 1. **ak'-me'-linsk**; 2. **ā'-me'-linsk**, *n.* A government of central Asiatic Russia; 225,074 sq. m.

**a-knee'**, 1. **a-nē'**; 2. **a-nē'**, *adv.* [**Archaic.**] In a kneeling posture.

**a-know'**; **a-know'**ledge. Same as **ACKNOW**, etc.

**A'-kol'-me-tel**, 1. **a-kol'-mi-tel**; 2. **a-kōl'-me-tōl**, *n.* **pl.** Same as **ACOMETE**.

**a-ko'-kō**, 1. **a-ā'-kō**; 2. **a-ā'-kō**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. litorfolia*, a tree the juice of which is applied as a remedy for ulcers.

**A'-ko'-la**, 1. **ā'-kō**; 2. **ā'-kō**, *n.* 1. A district in W. Berar, British India; 1,600 sq. m. 2. A town in Akola district; a seat of American missions.

**a'-kornt**, **a'-kret**, *n.* An acorn. **ake'-horn't**. [**British India.**]

**A'-kot'**, 1. **a-kōt'**; 2. **a-kōt'**, *n.* A town in Akola district, **ak'-ou-lā'-tion**, **a-kou'**phone, etc. See **ACCOLUTION**, etc.

**ak'-ra**, **ak'-tā'**, *n.* [**Ind.**] The vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

**Ak'-ra-bat-ti-ne**, 1. **ak'-ra-bā-tōl-nē**; 2. **ā'-k** **ra-bā-ti-nē**, *n.* **Bib.** (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 **Macc.** v, 3.

**Ak'-rab'-him**, 1. **ak'-rab'im**; 2. **ā'-rab'im**, *n.* **Bib.** A pass in Palestine. [**Heb.** scorpion.]

**Ak'-ree'**, *n.* Same as **ACNARES**.

**ak'-re'-ophagy**, *n.* Same as **ACROPHAGY**.

**ak'-ro-ce-phal'ic**, *a.* Same as **ACROCEPHALIC**.

**Ak'-ron**, 1. **ak'-ran**; 2. **ā'-ran**, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Summit county, O.; seat of Buchtel College (Universallist), founded in 1870 (since 1913 known as the University of Akron). 2. A town in Hale county, Ala. 3. A town in Plymouth county, Ia. 4. A village in Erie county, N. Y.

**Ak'-sal**, 1. **ak'-sāl**; 2. **ā'-sāl**, *n.* A mountain of the Kara Kūm'-rang, Turkistan; 14,825 ft. high.

**Ak'-su**, 1. **ak'-sū**; 2. **ā'-sū**, *n.* A city in E. Turkistan, China; conquered by China, 1877.

**a'-ku**, 1. **ā'-kū**; 2. **ā'-kū**, *n.* [**Hawaii.**] *Ich.* A valuable food-fish, the ocean bonito (*Gymnosarda pelamis*). [**High.**]

**A'-ku'**, *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal; 24,313 ft.

**Ak'-ud**, 1. **ak'-ud**; 2. **ā'-ud**, *n.* **Bib.** (Apocrypha, footnote). 1 **Eds.** v, 30. [**Heb.**]

**a-ku'-le**, 1. **a-kū'-le**; 2. **ā'-kū'-le**, *n.* [**Hawaii.**] A fish, the *gōk'-kū'm*, 1. **ā'-kū'm**; 2. **ā'-kū'm**, *n.* See **AKKUM**.

**A'-ku'**, 1. **ā'-kū'**; 2. **ā'-kū'**, *n.* An island and active volcano in the Aleutian Islands.

**a-kund**, 1. **ā'-kund**; 2. **ā'-kund**, *n.* [**Hind.**] A small tropical tree (*Calotropis gigantea*) yielding a valuable fiber.

**A'-ku'-tan**, 1. **ā'-kū-tān**; 2. **ā'-kū-tān**, *n.* An island and active volcano in the Aleutian Islands; 5,888 ft. high.

**Ak'-yab'**, 1. **ak'-yāb'**; 2. **ā'-yāb'**, *n.* 1. A district in Arakan, Lower Burma; 5,535 sq. m. 2. Its seaport capital.

**al'**, 1. **a**, **ā**, **all**. **II. conf.** Albelt.

**al'**, 1. **ā**, **ē**, **il**, **n. [**Hind.**] A species of Indian madder (*Morinda citrifolia*), used in Madras for dyeing turbans red.**

**al'**, **prefix**. 1. An alphabetic form of Latin *ad* before *l*, as in allocation. 2. An incorrect form of *al* (derived from Anglo-Saxon, but spelled according to Latin analogy). 3. The: the Arabic definite article, as in Alkoran.

**-al**, 1. **-al**; 2. **-al**, **suffix**. 1. Of or pertaining to, belonging, characterized by; an adjective suffix; as, *personal*; musical; also in some nouns that were originally adjectives; as, *animal*; *rival*. 2. The act of doing or the state of suffering that which is expressed by the verb stem to which the suffix is added; as, *betrayal*. [**< F. -al, -el, < L. -alis.**]

**-al**, **suffix**. **Chem.** Noting a compound having the properties of or derived from an aldehyde, as *chloral*. [**< ALCOHOL.**]

**AL**. [**U. K.**] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Nottinghamshire.

**Al**. Aluminum; a chemical symbol.

**Al**, **abbr.** Albert, alley.

**Al**, **abbr.** *Alia*, *alt* (old things; other persons).

**A. L.**, **abbr.** Freemasonry. **Anno Lucis** (in the year of light): 4,000 years before the Christian era.

**a-la**, 1. **ē**; 2. **ā**, **n. [**L.**—**1. -l**; 2. **-lē**, **pl.**] 1. **Biol.** A wing or a wing-like formation, part, or process, as one of the lateral projections of the nose or one of the side petals of a papilionaceous flower; specifically, in the plural, the lateral parts of a corioped shell when overlapped by others. 2. The armpit. 3. A small side room or recess in an ancient Roman house. [**L. wing, < azis, axle.**]  
—**ala cluere** (*Anal.*), a small grayish triangular area, superjacent to the nucleus of the vagus nerve, on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.**

**ā-la**, 1. **ā**; 2. **ā**, **n. [**F.**] 1. After the manner of; in accordance with; according to; as: often in a humorous sense; as, *used with English words*: as, "an attachment *à la* Plato"; hair dressed *à la* Pompadour. 2. **Cookery.** As done in, prepared after the manner of; flavored with; as, *lobster à la Newburg*. For additional terms see **FOREIGN PHRASES—à la carte** [**F.**], by the card; in accordance with the bill of fare: said of meals, at restaurants, etc., that are served upon orders selected from a bill of fare, each article having a separate and specified price.**

**A. L. A.**, **abbr.** American Library Association.

**a-la'**, **Ala'**, **Alabama** (colloq.).

**a-la'**, 1. **ā**; 2. **ā**, **n. [**P. I.**] Memory; a Targumic term.**

**a-lan'gin**, { 1 a-lan'jin, -jin or -jin; 2 a-lan'gin, -gin or a-lan'gin, } -gin, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark, root, and leaves of a small Indian tree (*Alangium lamarkii*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*). The drug is a powerful, bitter tonic, and in large doses is emetic and cathartic.

**A-lan'gi'-um**, 1 a-lan'gi'-um; 2 a-lan'gi'-um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of East-Indian trees of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*). The aromatic roots of *A. decapetalum* are used for dropsy, and as an antidote to snake-bite; and its sonorous ornamental wood for bell-cases. [*A-lan'gi*; *A-lan'gi*-er-].

**a-lan'hil'-lo**, a-lan'hil'-yō; 2 a-lan'hil'-yō, *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidial bird (*Oreoscoptes montana*). [*Lana*].

**A-la'nī**, 1 a-lē'nī; 2 a-lā'nī, *n. pl.* An ancient nomad people of Europe and Asia. They appeared in the 1st century B. C., and lost their identity after the 5th century A. D.

**a-la-nin**, { 1 a-lē-nin, -nin or -nin; 2 ā-lā-nin, -nin or -nin, } *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}_2$ ); derived from aldehyde, ammonia, and hydrocyanic acid;  $\alpha$ -amidopropionic acid. [*< ALDEHYDE*].

**a-lan'nah**, 1 a-lū'nō a-lan'ō; 2 a-lā'nā a-lā'nā, *n.* [Ir.] Literally, "my child"; used as a sign of endearment.

**a'lant**, 1 a'lant; 2 ā'lant, *n.* [*G.*] Elecampane or any other plant of the genus *Inula*. **a'lan-tol'**, -a'lant-cam'phor-*n.* A liquid ( $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}$ ) with peppermint-like smell; from elecampane-root; elecampane-camphor. -**a-lan'tif**, *a.* Derived from elecampane. -**alantific acid**, a crystalline compound ( $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_5$ ). -**a-lan'tin**, *n.* Same as **NULIN**. -**a-lan'tine**, -**alantolate acid**, a colorless hydroxyacid ( $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$ ), present in elecampane. -**a-lan'to'-lactone**, *n.* Same as **HELENIN**. [180 m. to Suwanee river.

**A-lap'a-ha**, 1 a-lap'a-hā; 2 ā-lā-pa-ha, *n.* A river in Georgia; **a-lā-pa-so'tes**, 1 ā-lō-pa-so'tes; 2 ā-lā-pā-so'tes, *n.* [*P. I.*] *Bot.* Mexican tree. **ap'pa-so'tes**; **a'p-pa-so'tes**.

**a'lar**, 1 ē'lar; 2 ā'lar, *a.* 1. Having alae or wings; of or pertaining to alae or wings; wing-shaped. The bone or quill of the bird gives the most alar strength with the least weight. Emerson *Conduct of Life* p. 259. [*r.* *a.* r. 1860.] 2. *Bot.* Axillary, as in the fork. 3. Of or pertaining to the armpit. [*< L. alarct, alarctus, < ala*; see **ALA**]. **a'lar-a-ry**, -alar cartilages (*Anat.*), those that support the alae or lateral expansions of the nose. -*a. chest*, a chest having projecting shoulder-blades. -*a. ligaments*. 1. Folds of the synovial membrane in the knee-joint. 2. Bands that pass from the odontoid process of the axis-vertebra to the skull. -*a. membrane*, the triangular membrane prolonged from the shoulder-joint to wrist, along the anterior margin of a bird's wing.

**Al A'raf**, 1 ā'lā'raf; 2 ā'lā'raf. [*Ar.*] 1. The boundary between heaven and hell, as described in the Koran. 2. *Sufism.* An exalted state, as of a mystic, in the contemplation of the Deity.

**A'lar-cón**, 1 ā'lōr-kōn'; 2 ā'lār-cōn', *n.* 1. Don Fernando de (1466-1541), a Spanish navigator. 2. Pedro Antonio (c. 1833-7/1891), a Spanish poet and novelist; *El Sombrero de Tres Picos*.

**A'lar-cón'y Men-dō-tha**, 1 men-dō'thā; 2 ſ men-dō'thā, **Jan Rulz de** (1580?-1630). A Spanish dramatist; *El Tecedor de Segovia*.

**a-large't**, *vt. & tr.* To enlarge; increase.

**A-lā'rī-a**, 1 a-lē'rī-a; 2 a-lā'rī-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of brown algae belonging to the family *Laminariaceae*. They have a large leaf-like frond, 6 inches to 3 feet long, with several fruiting sporophylls at the base. [*< L. alarius*; see **ALAR**].

**Al-arīc**, 1 ā-lā-rīc; 2 ā-lā-rīc, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. **Al-arīk**, 1 ā'lōr-īk; 2 ā-lā-rīk; **E. Al-rīc**, 1 ā-lōr-īc; 2 ā-lā-rīc; **G. Al-rīc**, 1 ā-lōr-īc; 2 ā-lā-rīc; *It. Sp.* **A-lā-rīc**, 1 ā-lōr-īc; 2 ā-lā-rīc; **Al-rīc**, 1 ā-lōr-īc; 2 ā-lā-rīc; 3. A king of the Visigoths (350?-410) who pillaged Rome. 4. A king of the Visigoths, killed by Clovis I. 507. 4. **A. Cotin**, Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712-1786): a name given him by Voltaire - "Alaric" to indicate his greatness as a soldier, and "Cotin," his indifferent qualities as a poet, since Cotin was a French poet ridiculed by Molière and Boileau. [*Teut., noble ruler*].

**a-larm**, 1 a-lūrm; 2 a-lārm', *r.* 1. *t.* 1. To affect with the emotion of alarm; cause alarm to; strike with sudden fear or apprehension of danger; frighten; as, the appearance of the sheriff **alarms** the criminal. *Alarm every soul. For the foul thief is just at your gate.*

BURNS *The Kirk's Alarm* st. 8.

2. To arouse to a sense of danger; make alert or watchful: in this sense not necessarily implying fear; as, the threat of war thoroughly **alarmed** the country; "the savages were **alarmed**," J. Abbott *Lives of Pres.* ch. 1, p. 17. 3. To give the alarm to; apprise of danger; summon to meet danger; arouse; incite; as, Paul Revere **alarmed** the Middlesex farmers. 4. [*Rare.*] To disturb; agitate. 5*t.* To call to arms.

II. *i.* 1. To sound out in the manner of an alarm. 2*t.* To sound the call to arms. **a-lar'um**, -a-larm'-a-bl(e), *a.* -**a-larm'd-ly**, *adv.* In an alarmed manner.

**a-larm'y**, *n.* 1. A strong emotion of fear or apprehension, aroused by sudden danger and commonly inciting to defense or escape; as, an epidemic causes great **alarm**. The people took the **alarm**, and moved promptly. J. T. Peck *Great Republic* period ii, ch. 1, p. 174. [*ll. & w.* 1868.]

2. (1) Anything, as a sound or signal, to apprise of danger; any danger-signal awakening fear; as, a beacon-fire may be kindled as an **alarm** in case of invasion. The **alarm** went inward through many a tribe. KNOTT *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 4. [*ll. & w.* 1880.] 2. *Mil.* A call to arms, to meet danger. (3) *t.* In fencing, any sign or challenge of attack, usually a step forward or stamp with the foot. 3. Anything that arouses attention, causes sudden disturbance, or excites fear or terror. 4. A device for arousing or calling attention: in England, usually **alarm**. Some **alarms** are named: (1) From the danger to which they call attention; as, **burglar-alarm**, **fire-alarm**, **fog-a**, **gas-a**, (for noting the presence of gas), **ground or choke-damp** (in a mine), **high-pressure a.**, **high-water a.**, **iceberg-a.**, **leak-a.**, **low-water a.**, and **shoal-a**. (2) From the object of attachment; as, **holler-a.**, for giving warning of any danger to a boiler; **funnel-a.**, attached to a funnel to note when it has filled a receptacle; **lock-a.**, **safe-a.**, **till-a.**, **trunk-a.**, for noting, respectively, when a lock, safe, till, or trunk is being tampered with. (3) From the method employed to make or transmit the signal; as, **clock-mill a.**, for scaring birds, operated by the wind; **electric a.**, in which the signals are electrically transmitted. (4) From special use; as, **marriage a.**, and **war a.**, given by the elements at sea to warn of a vessel of danger; **telegraphic a.**, for calling a telegraph operator's attention to a non-acoustic instrument; **watch a.**, a watch-like apparatus giving an alarm at a predetermined time; **watchman's a.**, a watchman's rattle. 5. [*Arrhaic.*] Any loud noise. 6*t.* A sudden attack. [*< OF. alarme, < It. allarme, for a le arme, < a (< L. ad), to, + le (< L. ille, illas, f. acc. pl.), the, + arme (< L. arma), arms*]. **a-larm'e't**.



watch-chain having a cross-bar passed, usually, through a button-hole.—A. crane, a silk-and-cotton crape.—A. ware,



A1b.

Tex. 7. A village in Antrim county, Mich.  
**al'ba'-ce'te**, 1. *al'ba'-the'te*; 2. *al'ba'-the'te*, n. 1. A province in Murcia, Spain; 5,972 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
**al'ba'-core**, 1. *al'ba'-kôr*; 2. *al'ba'-côr*, n. 1. One of various tunnies or large scombroïd fishes of the genus *Thunnus*; especially the great or long-finned tunny or alalonga (*Thunnus alalonga*) of the Atlantic 2. A carangoid fish, the derbio (*Lichia glauca*). [*< Pg. albacor, < Ar. al, al*, + *bukr*, young camel.] *al'bi'-coret*.  
**al'ba'-da'-ra**, 1. *al'ba'-dâ-ra*; 2. *al'ba'-dâ-ra*, n. [Ar.] The first joint of the great toe with its sesamoid bones, which, after *Ar.* supposition, are the nucleus for the resurrection body. *al'ba'-da'-rân*; *al'ba'-dâ'-rân*.  
**al'ba'-ba'-ca**, 1. *al'ba'-bâ'-ka*; 2. *al'ba'-bâ'-câ*, n. [P. I.] *Bat*. One of several menthaceae aromatic herbs grown for seasoning or for medicinal use; especially, *Ocimum basilicum* and *O. canum*, both species called *atabakak* in Guam, and *O. sanctum*. *al'ba'-ba'-ca mo-ra'-da*.  
**Al'ba Lon'ga**, 1. *al'ba lon'gâ*; 2. *al'ba lôn'gâ*. The most powerful city of ancient Latium, site of the mythical story of the birth of Romulus and Remus, founded, according to legendary accounts, by Ascanius, son of Æneas, and destroyed under Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.  
**al'ban'**, 1. *al'bân*; 2. *al'bân*, n. *Chem*. An oxidation product of gutta, consisting apparently of a mixture of two crystalline compounds, sphirialban ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ ) and cubitalban ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ). [*< L. albus*, white.]  
**Al'ban'**, *al'bân*; 2. *al'ba'-bân*, n. *Salt*. The first martyred Christian, co-reign in Great Britain. The town of St. Albans is believed to stand on the site of his martyrdom, 304. 2. The united kingdom of the Scots and Picts after the conquest of the Picts by Kenneth I., in 844 or 846.  
**Alban'**, *abbr.* Albanian.  
**Al'ba'-nen'ses**, 1. *al'ba'-nen'siz*; 2. *al'ba'-nên'sëz*, n. *pl.* [*L.*] A sect of Cathari. — *Al'ba'-nen'sian*, *a. & n.*  
**Al'-ba-ni'**, 1. *al'-bâ-ni'*; 2. *al'-bâ-ni'*, n. 1. Francesco (1578-1660), an Italian painter. 2. The stage name of Emma Lejaneuse (1/1/1852- ), a Canadian soprano operatic singer, and actress, after 1878 Mrs. Ernest Gye.  
**Al'-ba-ni'**, *al'-bâ-ni'*; 2. *al'-bâ-ni'*, n. 1. A country of Europe on the Adriatic sea; 11,080 sq. m.: occupied by Serblans, 1912; by Austrians, 1916; an independent country since June 3, 1917. 2. A country of ancient Asia including the eastern Caucasus Mountains. 3. [Poet.] Scotland.  
**Al'-ba-ni'-an**, 1. *al'-bâ-ni'-an*; 2. *al'-bâ-ni'-an*, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of (1) modern Albania, in European Turkey, or (2) ancient Albania, on the Caspian sea. 2. The language of modern Albania, belonging to the Illyric class of the northern division of the Aryan family, Skiptetar. 3. *Ch. Hist.* A Christian sect. See CATHARI. 4. *pl.* Light cavalry, recruited chiefly in European Albania, for the service of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France.  
**Al'-ba-no**, 1. *al'-bâ-no*; 2. *al'-bâ-no*, n. 1. A lake and a mountain in E. E. France, near the Swiss frontier. 2. A city and summer resort, with classical ruins, near Albano lake.  
**Al'-ba-ni'**, 1. *al'-bâ-ni'*; 2. *al'-bâ-ni'*, n. 1. Leopold George Duncan Albani, Duke of (1/1/1853-1/1/1884), fourth son of Victoria of England. 2. Louisa, Countess of (1/1/1753-1/1/1824), wife of Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, and of Alfleri. 3. A river in N. Ontario, flowing into James Bay. 4. 1. *al'-bâ-ni'*; 2. *al'-bâ-ni'*. The Scottish Highlands: ancient name. 5. A county in eastern New York. 6. 527 sq. m. 7. A county in the state of New York. 8. A county in S. E. Wyoming; 4,600 sq. m.: county-seat, Laramie. 8. A town, county-seat of Dougherty county, Ga. 9. A city, county-seat of Linn county, Ore.: the seat of Albany College (Presbyterian), founded in 1866. 10. A seaport on the S. coast of Western Australia. 11. The county-seat of Clinton county, Ky. 12. The county-seat of Gentry county, Mo. 13. The county-seat of Shickford county, Va. 14. A town in Orleans county, Vt. 15. A town in Delaware county, Ind. [*< L. albus*, white].  
— **Albany beech-drops**, same as **PINE-DROPS**. — **A. beef**, see **BEEF**. — **A. lead**, in whist, a queen, jack, ten, or nine.



a soft pottery of the terra-cotta variety molded into ornamental forms, and sold to decorators in the Illinois stage.

**Al-ber-ta'**, 1 al-bur-ta; 2 al-bur-ta, *n.* A province in N. W. Canada, between the Rocky Mountains and the Central Plains; 252,925 sq. m.; capital, Edmonton.

**Al-ber-ta'**, *n.* Feminine of **ALBERT**.

**Al-ber-tan'**, 1 al-bur-tan; 2 al-bur-tan, *n.* Of or pertaining to the Albertan subdivision. See the noun. **II.** *n.* The earliest subdivision of the Pleistocene or Glacial epoch in North America; also, the deposits of glacial drift formed at that time. [*< Alberta*, province of Canada.]

**Al-ber-tan'**, 1 al-bur-tan; 2 al-bur-tan, *n.* Giovanni (1558-1601), an Italian painter. 2. Johann (1698-1716), a Dutch theologian and scholar. 3. Leon Battista (1714-1779), an Italian architect. 4. Salomon (1540-1600), a German anatomist.

**Al-ber-ti'**, 1 al-bur-ti; 2 al-bur-ti, *n.* *pl.* *Helminth*. A family of parasitic worm-like rotifers with a rudimentary trochal disk. **Al-ber-ti'**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Prince Albert*]. — **Al-ber-ti'**, *n.* — **Al-ber-ti'**, *n.*

**Al-ber-tine**, 1 al-bur-tin; 2 al-bur-tin, *n.* *pl.* Of or pertaining to the younger branch of the house of Albert of Saxony (1443-1500); as, the *Albertine* tracts, dealing with economics, etc., in opposition to the elector Ernest. **II.** *n.* 1. *Ceram*. Terra-cotta pottery in a soft condition ready for ornamentation. 2. Albert was stamped with designs of flowers in relief.

**Al-ber-tin'**, 1 al-bur-tin; 2 al-bur-tin, *n.* Johann Baptist von (1769-1831). A German Moravian divine and hymn-writer.

**Al-ber-tist**, 1 al-bur-tist; 2 al-bur-tist, *n.* A follower of Albertus Magnus.

**Al-ber-tite**, 1 al-bur-tit; 2 al-bur-tit, *n.* *Mineral*. A pitchy, jet-black, asphaltum-like substance; a thickened hydrocarbon. [*< Albert* county, N. B.] **Albert** coal.

**Al-ber-tia**, 1 al-bur-tia; 2 al-bur-tia, *n.* A city, the county-seat of Freeborn county, Minn.

**Al-ber-tian**, 1 al-bur-tian; 2 al-bur-tian, *n.* A great central African lake, 140 by 40 m. in extent; altitude, 2,720 ft.; a source of the White Nile.

**Al-ber-to**, 1 al-bur-to; 2 al-bur-to, *n.* [*It. & Sp.*] **Albert**.

**Al-ber-tus**, 1 al-bur-tus; 2 al-bur-tus, *n.* Mag'nus (1207-1280). A medieval philosopher, theologian, and scholar; founder of scholasticism.

**Al-ber-tville**, *n.* 1. 1 al-bur-ti; 2 al-bur-ti, *n.* A town in Savoy department, France. 2. 1 al-bur-ti; 2 al-bur-ti, *n.* A village in Marshall county, Ala.

**Al-ber-type**, 1 al-bur-typ; 2 al-bur-typ, *n.* 1. A picture printed in ink from a photographic plate of gelatin and albumen sensitized with potassium bichromate. 2. The process by which the picture is produced. [*< Joseph Albert*, inventor.] **Albert type**.

**Al-bes-cent**, 1 al-bes-cent; 2 al-bes-cent, *n.* Growing white or moderately white; whitish. [*< L. albes-cent* (-s), *ppr.* of *albesco*, grow white, *< albus*, white.] — **al-bes-cence**, *n.* The act or process of growing white.

**Al-bes-spine**, 1 al-bur-spin; 2 al-bur-spin, *n.* [*Archaeol.*] The English hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). [*OF.* *< L. albus*, white, + *spina*, thorn.] **al-bes-spynet**.

**Al-bes-tad**, 1 al-bur-tad; 2 al-bur-tad, *n.* Same as **GALBANUM**.

**Al-bi'**, 1 al-bi; 2 al-bi, *n.* An ancient cathedral town, capital of Tarn department, France; it gave a name to the Albigenes. **Al-bi'**.

**Al-bi'**, 1 al-bi; 2 al-bi, *n.* Derived from Latin *albus*, white; a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical places, either singly or in groups. **Al-bi-a'**, 1 al-bi-a; 2 al-bi-a, *n.* The county-seat of Monroe.

**Al-bi-an'**, 1 al-bi-an; 2 al-bi-an, *n.* *Geol.* Indicating or referring to the lowest subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous of Europe. [*< Aube*, department in France.]

**Al-bi-cans**, *n.* See **CORPUS ALBICANS**, under **CORPUS**.

**Al-bi-cant**, *n.* Turning white. — **al-bi-can'tia**, *n. pl.* *Anat.* Same as **CORPORA ALBICANTIA**.

**Al-bi-ca'tion**, 1 al-bi-ca'tion; 2 al-bi-ca'tion, *n.* The process of becoming white; the development of white spots or bands in the foliage of plants.

**Al-bi-core**, *n.* Same as **ALBACORE**.

**Al-bi-cu-lu'**, 1 al-bi-cu-lu; 2 al-bi-cu-lu, *n. pl.* White persons; used disparagingly. [*W.*] [*Dim.* of *L. albus*, white.]

**Al-bi-bu-rus**, *n.* *Bot.* Having white flowers.

**Al-bi-gen'es**, 1 al-bi-gen'es; 2 al-bi-gen'es, *n. pl.* [*LL.*] *Ch. Hist.* A sect of reformers (11th to 13th century), named from Albi (Latin *Albiga*), in the south of France. The Albigenes, distinct from the Waldenses, were a branch of the Cathari. They rejected sacraments, considered marriage sinful, and opposed church authority. They were finally (13th century) exterminated by the crusades and the Inquisition. **Al-bi-geol's**. — **Al-bi-gen'si-an**, *n.* *a. & n.*

**Al-bi-n'**, 1 al-bi-n; 2 al-bi-n, *n.* *Mineral*. A white opaque partly decomposed apophyllite. **Al-bi-net**.

**Al-bi-nen**, 1 al-bi-nen; 2 al-bi-nen, *n.* A village on a mountain, 4,000 ft. high, in the Valais canton, Switzerland, accessible only by ladders nearly perpendicular. **Ar-bi-nen'**.

**Al-bi-nism**, *n.* The state or condition of being an albino; leucopathy or leucism. See **ERYTHRISM**; **MELANISM**. **al-bi-no-ism**.

Albinism, found in all parts of the world, is most prevalent in the Indian and negro races, and may be complete or partial. It is caused by the absence of the minute particles of coloring-matter which usually are present in the lowest and finally deposited layers of the epidermis, and whence the skin derives its color. The eyes are peculiarly affected. The iris is a pale rose color, while the pupil is bright red due to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum, the coloring-matter of the eye membrane, which serves to protect the retina; consequently, the vision of the albino is very defective in a strong light.

**al-bi-nis'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to albinism; affected with leucism or leucopathy. **al-bi-no'ist**.

**Al-bi-nu-s**, 1 al-bi-nu-s; 2 al-bi-nu-s, *n.* A Roman tribune of the 5th century.

**al-bi-no'**, 1 al-bi-no; 2 al-bi-no (*CHIN*). — *[nos]*, 1 noz; 2 nos, *pl.* 1. A person, animal, or plant exhibiting an abnormal congenital deficiency of coloring-matter; especially, a person with milky-white skin and hair, and reddish eyes. 2. An embossed impression taken without color from a die, as the uncolored proof of a stamp. 3. [*Mex.*] An octocorn. [*Pg.* *< alba*, *alro*, *< L. albus*, white.] — **al-bi-nal**, *a.* Marked by albinism. — **al-bi-nes-cent**, *a.* Tending toward albinism. — **al-bi-ness**, *n.* A female albino. — **al-bi-nic**, *a.* Characterized by albinism.

**al-bi-ni-ri-a**, 1 al-bi-ni-ri-a; 2 al-bi-ni-ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as **CUTLEURIA**. See **ALBUMINURIA**.

**Al-bi-nus**, *n.* 1. 1 al-bi-nu-s; 2 al-bi-nu-s, *n.* Bernard Steg-feld (1697-1770), German anatomist and surgeon.

2. 1 al-bi-nu-s; 2 al-bi-nu-s, *n.* **Decimus Clodius** (—197), a Roman general, once governor in Gaul. 3. Any one of many Romans of the principal family of the Postumians.

**Al-bi-on'**, 1 al-bi-on; 2 al-bi-on, *n.* [*Rare* or *Poet.*] Great Britain: an ancient name once suggested by the white cliffs of the southern coast. [*L.* perhaps *< Gael. al-bion*, a white wave (*Ceram*), a ware with colored slip-decoration imitating a bygone English style.]

**Al-bi-on'**, 1 al-bi-on; 2 al-bi-on, *n.* *Myth.* A gigantic son of Poseidon; killed by Hercules. **Al-bi-on'** [*Gr.*]. 2. A manufacturing city in Calhoun county, Mich.; the seat of Albion College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1861. 3. The county-seat of Edwards county, Ill. 4. The county-seat of Orleans county, N. Y. 5. A town in Noble county, Ind. 6. A village in Boone county, Neb. 7. A town in Dane county, Wis. 8. A town in Jackson county, Wis. 9. A town in Trempealeau county, Wis.

**Al-bi-re-o**, 1 al-bi-re-o; 2 al-bi-re-o, *n.* *Astron.* The star (*Beta*) in Cygnus standing for the head of the Swan. **Al-bis**, 1 al-bis; 2 al-bis, *n.* A German river; now the Elbe.

**al-bite**, 1 al-bi; 2 al-bi, *n.* *Mineral*. A triclinic, usually white, feldspar; sodium aluminum silicate ( $\text{NaAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ ); a common constituent of granite and other rocks. See **FELDSPAR**. [*< L. albus*, white.] **soda feldspar**. — **al-bite** (*Cryst.*), a style of twinning in which the twinning-plane is the brachyprismoid: usually polysynthetic and frequent in the mineral albite. **DANA Mineral**, pp. 326-328. [*J. v. '09*]. — **al-bitic**, *a.* — **al-bi-ti-za'** (*or* *-sa'tion*), *n.* *Petrog.* The production of secondary albite in a rock by metamorphism. [*A French Jacobin*].

**al-bi'te'**, 1 al-bi; 2 al-bi, *n.* Antoine Louis (c. 1750-1812). **al-bi-ven'tral**, *a.* Having a white belly, as certain birds.

**al-bi-z'i**, 1 al-bi-z'i; 2 al-bi-z'i, *n.* Tommaso (1347-1417). A chief magistrate of Florence.

**al-bi-z'i-a**, 1 al-bi-z'i-a; 2 al-bi-z'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of hardy ornamental trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceae*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, and allied to *Acacia*, to which they are sometimes referred. See **MESSENA**, and **SILK-TREE**, under **SILK**. [*< It. Albizi*, Tuscan family which introduced the silk-tree into Italy.]

**al-bo-car-bon**, 1 al-bo-car-bon; 2 al-bo-car-bon, *n.* *Chem.* The solid residue from the distillation of creosote; naphthalene. [*< L. albus*, white, + *carbon*].

**al-bo-ca-ry**, 1 al-bo-ca-ry; 2 al-bo-ca-ry, *n.* [*Rare*]. Government by white men. [*< L. albus*, white, + *Gr. kratos*, rule.]

**al-bo-dac'ty-lous**, 1 al-bo-dak'ty-lus; 2 al-bo-dac'ty-lus, *a.* White-winged. [*< L. albus*, white, + *Gr. daktylos*, finger, wing.]

**Al-bo-in**, 1 al-bo-in; 2 al-bo-in, *n.* A Lombard king who reigned in 561-573 and founded the Lombard dominion in Italy. At a banquet in Verona he forced his queen, Rosmunda, to drink from a wine-cup made of her father's skull, the instance furnishing the basis for Giovanni Rucellai's tragedy *Rosmunda*.

**al-bo-lene**, 1 al-bo-lin; 2 al-bo-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A petroleum product used as a vehicle for ointments, and as a spray in the treatment of throat and nose diseases: a trade term. [*< L. albus*, white, + *oleum*, oil.] **al-bo-linc**.

**al-bo-lite**, 1 al-bo-lit; 2 al-bo-lit, *n.* A cement or artificial stone, made by mixing calcined magnesite with infusorial earth and magnesium chloride. [*< L. albus*, white, + *-lite*]. **al-bo-lith**.

**Al-bo-na**, 1 al-bo-na; 2 al-bo-na, *n.* A city in Istria.

**Al-bo-ni'**, 1 al-bo-ni; 2 al-bo-ni, *n.* Marietta (1823-1894). An Italian contralto singer; pupil of Rossini; married Count Peppi in 1854, and Charles Ziesler in 1877.

**al-bo-rak**, 1 al-bo-rak; 2 al-bo-rak, *n.* [*Ar.*] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven. They arrived at the gate . . . where, alighting from *Al Borak*, Mahomet fastened her to the rings.

*Invig. Mahomet* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 116. [*a. p. r.* 1863.]

**Al-bo-rach**.

**Al-bo-roz'**, 1 al-bo-roz; 2 al-bo-roz, *n.* **Gil Alvarez** Carrillo de (1305-1367). A Spanish ecclesiastic and soldier.

**Al-br'**, *abbr.* **Albrecht**.

**Al-brac'e**, 1 al-brac'e; 2 al-brac'e, *n.* [*It.*] In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a castle in Cathay (China) where Angelica, daughter of Galaphron, seeks refuge from the scorn of Rinaldo. See **ANGELICA**.

**Al-brecht**, 1 al-breht; 2 al-breht, *n.* 1. [*Dan. & G.*] Same as **ADALBERT**. See **ALBERT**. 2. Sophie (1757-1837), a German poetess. 3. Wilhelm (1786-1848), a German agriculturist.

**Al-bright**, 1 al-brait; 2 al-brit, *n.* 1. Jacob (1759-5-1808), an American Methodist preacher, who founded the Evangelical Association. 2. A follower of Jacob Albright. See **EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION**.

**al-bronze**, 1 al-bronz; 2 al-bronz, *n.* A durable alloy of copper and aluminum. [*Contraction* of **ALUMINUM BRONZE**].

**Al-bu-ca**, 1 al-bu-ca; 2 al-bu-ca, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceae*), allied to *Orytholapum*, cultivated for their yellowish flowers. [*< L. albus*, a plant of the lily kind.]

**Al-bu-ca'**, 1 al-bu-ca; 2 al-bu-ca, *n.* 1. A town in Badajoz province, Spain, where the British, Spanish, and Portuguese defeated the French, May 16, 1811. 2. A town in Leyte, P. I. [*Portugal*].

**Al-bu-fe-ra**, 1 al-bu-fe-ra; 2 al-bu-fe-ra, *n.* A seaport in **Al-bu-fe-ra**, 1 al-bu-fe-ra; 2 al-bu-fe-ra, *n.* A lake in Valencia, Spain; area, 100 sq. m.

**al-bu-gin'e-a**, 1 al-bu-gin'e-a; 2 al-bu-gin'e-a, *n.* *Anat.* A white fibrous tissue enveloping certain organs, as the eye, the testicle, the ovary, and the spleen. [*< L. albugo* (*albugin*); see **ALBUGO**]. — **al-bu-gin'e-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the eye of the eye applied to the firm white fibrous tissue forming the tendons, ligaments of the joints, and aponeuroses. **al-bu-gin'e-ant**; **al-bu-gin-ous**. — **al-bu-gin'e-ous-ness**, *n.* — **al-bu-gin'it**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the albuginous tissue, as in gout and rheumatism.

**Al-bu-gin'it-a-ce-ae**, 1 al-bu-gin'it-a-ce-ae; 2 al-bu-gin'it-a-ce-ae, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of phycocytous fungi belonging to the group *Peronosporales*. It includes *Albugo*.

**al-bu-go**, 1 al-bu-go; 2 al-bu-go, *n.* 1. [*GI-NES*, 1 -jiniz; 2 -giniz, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A disease of the eye characterized by a white opacity of the cornea; leucoma. 2. [*A-*] *Bot.* Same as **CYSTROPS**. [*< L. albus*, white.]

**al-bu-ka-lin**, 1 al-bu-ka-lin; 2 al-bu-ka-lin, *n.* A complex substance found in the blood of persons affected by leucocythemia.

**Al-bu-lu-da**, 1 al-bu-lu-da; 2 al-bu-lu-da, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of malacostracans, the ladyfishes, having a conical head, with molar teeth on the parapsphoid and pterygoid bones. **Al-bu-lu-n**, (t. c.). [*< L. albus*, whitish, *< albus*, white.] **al-bu-lu-id**, *n.* — **al-bu-lu-id**, *a. & n.*

**al-bu-lu-no-sin**, 1 al-bu-lu-no-sin; 2 al-bu-lu-no-sin, *n.* A substance derived from wood treated with sodium sulfite in solution with the addition of albumen: claimed to possess sizzling and mordanting properties. **al-bu-lu-no-sine**.

**al-bum**, 1 al-bum; 2 al-bum, *n.* 1. A book for holding photographs or the like. 2. A blank book for registering names, or preserving autographs, stamps, etc.; hence, a printed compilation of selections. 3. A register. 4. *Rom. Antig.* A tablet for the record of public transactions, names, etc. **al-bet'**. 5. Anything white. (1) *Law*. Rent paid in white money or silver; blanchefarm. (2) *Pathol.* Leucorrhea. [*L.* white tablet, *< albus*, white.]

**al-bu-men**, 1 al-bu-men; 2 al-bu-men, *n.* 1. The white of an egg.

White of egg is no longer recognized in the pharmacopoeias of the world, with the exception of the German, which prescribes a dried form of albumen, to be used in the preparation of iron albuminate and similar compounds.

*The National Standard Dispensatory* p. 121.

2. The nutritive material that fills the space in a seed between the embryo and the seed-coats; endosperm or perisperm. 3. *Chem.* Albumin. [*L.* whiteness, *< albus*, white.] — **al-bu-men-gland'**, *n.* In some mollusks, as land-snails, a large, tongue-shaped body, dilated during the act of mating, secreting a thick and viscous fluid which probably envelops the ova. — **al-bu-men-lze** or *-lze*, *tr.* Same as **ALBUMINIZE**. — **al-bu-men-old**, *n.* Same as **ALBUMINOID**.

**al-bum** *Græ'cum*, 1 al-bum *gr'icum*; 2 al-bum *gr'icum*. [*L.*] The excrement of dogs and some other animals, whitened by exposure to weather; used in tanning and formerly in medicine.

**al-bu-min**, 1 al-bu-min; 2 al-bu-min, *n.* *Chem.* The transparent, viscous, nitrogenous substance ( $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_{15}\text{O}_{22}$ ) found in the blood, in all serous fluids, and in many animal and vegetable juices and solids. It contains nearly 2 per cent. of sulfur, and is amorphous like all proteins; it is soluble in water and coagulable by heat, alcohol, and the stronger acids. Alb. min. is used for clarifying purposes, as in wine-making, sugar-refining, and cooking, and also in the printing of calico, in photography, etc. Compare **ALBUMEN**. [*< L. albumen* (*albumin*); see **ALBUMEN**]. — **albumin** process, a photographic process in which the plate is coated with sensitized albumin. — **alkali**, *a.* a modification of albumin formed by the action of an alkali. — **Bence Jones**, *a.* a true albumin which in urine suggests the presence of multiple myeloma: formerly, **Bence Jones albumose**. — **circulating**, *a.* albumin which occurs only in the fluids of the body. — **iodized**, *a.* (*Phot.*) albumin in which an iodine is present. — **toxic**, *a.* same as **TOXALBUMIN**. — **al-bu-min-ate**, *n.* *Chem.* A compound in which albumin acts as a weak acid radical. — **Weyl's albuminate**, a modified globulin, following its long exposure to water. — **al-bu-mina-tu-ri-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* An excess of albuminates in urine. — **al-bu-min'ic**, *a.* Relating to or obtained from albumin. — **al-bu-min'ifer-ous**, *a.* Yielding or containing albumin. — **al-bu-min'if-er-ous**, *a.* Resembling albumin. — **al-bu-min'if-er-ous**, *n.* *Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of albumin in a liquid; as, Esbach's *albuminometer* (a graduated tube used in measuring the precipitate resulting from admixture with a reagent). — **al-bu-min'om'e-ter**, — **al-bu-min'om'e-ter**, *n.* *Chem.* The substance of the cells that compose the tissue enclosing the whites of birds' eggs. — **al-bu-min'om'e-ter**, — **al-bu-min'om'e-ter**, *n.* Yielding or secreting albumin. — **al-bu-min-lze** or *-lze*, *tr.* 1. To change into albumin. 2. To coat or saturate with albumin. — **al-bu-men-lze**. — **al-bu-min-lze** or *-lze*, *tr.* **al-bu-min-lze**. — **al-bu-min-lze** or *-lze*, *tr.* Derived from **ALBUMEN** or **ALBUMIN**: a combining form; as, *albumino-fibrous* tissues.

**al-bu-min'oid**, 1 al-bu-min'oid; 2 al-bu-min'oid, *n.* Of the nature of or like albumen or albumin. [*< ALBUMINO- + -oid*]. — **al-bu-me-noid**. — **albuminoid** disease, a form of degeneration of certain organs into a peculiar wax-like substance, formerly supposed to be allied to starch; waxy degeneration. — **al-bu-min'oid**, *a.*

**al-bu-min'oid**, *n.* 1. *Chem.* One of a diversified subclass of the simple proteins derived mainly from the supporting and connective animal tissues. See **SCLERO-PROTEIN** and **PROTEIN**. 2. *Brewing*. The nitrogenous constituents of barley malt and hops, partly extracted and contained in beer; sometimes a cause of cloudiness in the liquid. **al-bu-me-noid**.

**al-bu-min'om'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the proportion of albumin, as in urine. — **al-bu-min'om'e-try**, *n.* *Chem.* A substance obtained from an albuminoid; peptone. — **al-bu-min'om'e-try**, *n.* *Chem.* Albuminous. **II.** *n.* [*Rare*]. An albumose. — **al-bu-min'om'e-try**, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition in which there is an excess of albumin in the blood or in the tissues.

**al-bu-min'ous**, 1 al-bu-min'ous; 2 al-bu-min'ous, *n.* Of, pertaining to, like, characterized by, or consisting of albumen or albumin. — **al-bu-min'ous-ness**, *n.* — **al-bu-min'ou-ri-a**, 1 al-bu-min'ou-ri-a; 2 al-bu-min'ou-ri-a, *n.* [*< L. albumino- + Gr. ouron*, urine.] — **cyclic albuminuria**, the appearance of a small amount of albumin in the urine at a definite time each day. — **al-bu-min'ou-ri-a**, *n.* — **al-bu-min'ou-ri-a**, 1 al-bu-min'ou-ri-a; 2 al-bu-min'ou-ri-a, *n.* *Chem.* 1. Same as **ALBUMINOID**. 2. An insoluble substance, difficult of digestion, yielding tyrosin, found in the cartilage of mature animals. Compare **TYROSIN**. [*< ALBUMIN + -oid*].

**al-bu-min'om'e-try**, 1 al-bu-min'om'e-try; 2 al-bu-min'om'e-try, *n.* An apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of albumin in the urine. [*< ALBUMIN + -SCOPE*].

**al-bu-mose**, 1 al-bu-mos; 2 al-bu-mos; 2 al-bu-mos or al-bu-mos, *n.* A substance formed from albuminoids during digestion; also, any of the proteoses. During the process of digestion, *primary albumoses* are first formed, and these in turn become *deuteralbumoses* or *secondary albumoses*, which quickly result in peptones and simpler bodies.

**al-bu-mo-su-ri-a**, 1 al-bu-mo-su-ri-a; 2 al-bu-mo-su-ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition of the urine in which it contains albumose. Compare **ALBUMOSE**. [*< ALBUMINOSE + Gr. ouron*, urine.]

**Al-bu-quer-que**, 1 al-bu-quer-que; 2 al-bu-quer-que, *n.* 1. Alfonso d' (1453-1515), a Portuguese commander and navigator. 2. Mateo de (—1646), a Portuguese general. 3. A group of islands in the Caribbean sea. 4. 1 al-bu-quer-que; 2 al-bu-quer-que, *n.* A city, county-seat of Bernalillo county, N. Mex.; the seat of the University of New Mexico (non-sectarian), founded in 1892. 5. A manufacturing town in Extremadura province, Spain. 6. A town in Bohol, P. I.

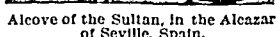
**Al-burg**, 1 al-burg; 2 al-burg, *n.* A village in Grand Isle county, Vt.

**al-burn**, 1 al-burn; 2 al-burn, *n.* *a.* Auburn. **II.** *n.* 1. **Alburnum**. 2. *Zool.* The bleak. [*< ALBUMIN*].

**al-bur-ni-tas**, 1 al-bur-ni-tas; 2 al-bur-ni-tas, *n.* A disease of trees in which the transformation of sapwood into heartwood is arrested, and, accordingly, rings of the former are found mingled with those of the latter. [*< ALBUMIN*].

**al'chohol**, *n.* an impalpably fine powder. [*L.L., < Ar. al-ko'h-l'* *< al, the, + koh'l, powdered antimony, < kahala, paint.*] **al'choo'l;** **al'co-ho-let;** **al'cool;** **al'ko-holf.**

— absolute alcohol, pure alcohol entirely free from water. Pure alcohol can not be obtained by ordinary distillation alone. The rectified spirit or alcohol of the pharmacopoeias contains 9 per cent. by weight of water. In the United States, 10 per cent. in Great Britain. — **al-co-hol-**ic, *a.* containing alcohol. — **al-co-hol-i-cal,** *a.* of water in the United States, 51 per cent. in Great Britain. See PROOF DISTILLATION, in vocab. — **clannamle al,** same as STRENGTH.







Scaleless, as certain fishes. **II.** *n.* A scaleless fish. [*< Gr. alepidōtos, < a-priv. + lepi(d)-s, scale, < lepo, peel.*]

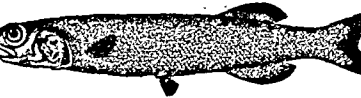
**1-lep'1-l'p'1-drī-dē, 1-a-lep'1-sō'rī-dē, 2-a-lēp'1-sā'rī-dē, n. pl.**

**Ich.** A family of deep-sea malacocterygian fishes having elongated scaleless body, conic head, and deeply cleft mouth with lancet-like teeth; the lancet-fishes. **A-lep'1-sau'rūs, n. (t. g.)** [*< Gr. alepos < a-priv. + lepos, lepis, scale*] *< sauros, lizard.* **A-lep'1-l'1-do-sau'rī-dā; A-lep'1-o-sau'rī-dē, -dā; -a-lep'1-l'or -l-do-'sau'rīd, n. -a-lep'1-l'or -l-do-'sau'rīd, a. & n.**

**1-lep'1-o-ce-phal'1-dē, 1-a-lep'1-o-sa-l'1-dē, 2-a-lēp'1-o-ce-fā-l'1-dē, n. pl.** **Ich.** A deep-sea family of clupeoid fishes with the dorsal opposite the anal fin. [*< Gr. a-priv. + lepos, scale, (< lepo, scratch), + cephal'1, head.*]

**1-a-lep'1-o-ceph'a-lōid, a. & n.**

**1-lep'1-o-ceph'a-lūs, 1-a-lep'1-o-sef'a-lūs; 2-a-lēp'1-o-cēf'a-lūs, n.**



**Baird's Alepocephalus. 1/12**

**Ich.** 1. A genus typical of *Alepocephalus*. **2. [a-] 1-l'1, 1-lol; 2-l'1, pl.** A fish of this genus.

**1-lep'1-pole', n.** See under **ALB.**

**1-lep'1-po, 1-a-lep'o; 2-a-lēp'o, n. 1.** A vilayet in northern Syria, 30,304 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an inland commercial city noted for its extensive suburban gardens. **3.** A town in Greece county, Pa. **4.** Aleppo evil (*Pathol.*), a boil, carbuncle, or ulcer, affecting men and animals, endemic in tropical or subtropical countries, and supposed to be most common in regions bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. **A. bolli; A. buttoni; A. ulceri.** — **A. grass,** same as **JOHNSON GRASS.**

**1-lerc', 1-a-lūrs' (or Sp.) a-le'r-thē; 2-a-lērc' (or Sp.) ā-lē'r-thē, n. [Sp.] 1.** A tall tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*) of the pine family known as the Chilean arbutov-ite. **2.** The wood of the sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadratifolia*), also of the pine family. **a-lerse'1,** captured by the Romans, 259 B. C. **1-le'r'1-a, 1-a-lē'r'1-a; 2-a-lē'r'1-a, n.** A city of ancient Corsica. **1-ler't', 1-a-lē'r't'; 2-a-lē'r't', n. 1.** Keenly watchful; on the lookout; ready to act on short notice; as, an alert guard.

Thus ending loudly. — *also used.*

**KEATS Endymion bk. ii. st. 8.**

Let magistrates alert perform their parts.

**COWPER Table Talk I. 311.**

**2.** Lively in movement; characterized by briskness; nimble; as, an alert step.

The French are alert rather than spontaneous.

**W. C. BROWNELL French Traits ch. 4, p. 128. [s. 1889.]**

[*< F. alerte, < It. all' erta, on the watch, < all' (< d. alio, to, to, & la (< L. illa), the*] + *erta, lookout, prop. f. pp. of, ergere, raise, < L. erigo; SEE ERECT, a.]*

**Syn.** active, brisk, bustling, lively, on the watch, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake.

**Alert, ready, and wide-awake** refer to a watchful promptness for action. **Ready** suggests thoughtful preparation; the watch and the *alert* are the trained soldier's ready. **Ready** expresses more life and vigor than *prepared*. The gun is *prepared*; the man is *ready*. **Prompt** expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. The sense of *brisk*, "nimble," is the secondary and now less common signification of *alert*. See **ACTIVE; ALIVE; ATTENTIVE; NIMBLE; VIGILANT.** — **Ant.** drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, sluggish, stupid.

— *of being alert.*

**1-lep'1-pō, 1-a-lēp'1-pō; 2-a-lēp'1-pō, n.** The state or quality —

Let a pastor live in a state of alertness toward all resources of oratorical knowledge.

**AUSTIN Phelps Men and Books xxi, p. 313. [s. 1882.]**

**1-ler't', n. 1.** Mil. A warning against sudden attack, or the attack itself; as, an expected *alert*. **2.** An alert attitude; guard.— *on the alert, on the lookout; ready.*

**1-ler't'a, 1-a-lē'r't'; 2-a-lē'r't'a, n. [Sp.] 1.** A call, as of a sentinel, denoting that he is on guard at his post; also, a watchword.

**1-es, 1-ē'iz; 2-a-lēs, suff. Bot.** A feminine plural used to form the scientific names of groups of allied families and usually added to a stem representing the typical family of the group; as, *Rosales*, a group of allied families of which *Rosaceae* is the type. Such a group in one classification, as Lindley's, is called an *alliance*; in another, as Bentham and Hooker's, a *cohort*; in still another, as Engler's, a *series*, in current acceptance an *order*. [*L. pl. of -alis, -al.*]

**1-es'scot'1, n.** See under **ALB.**

**1-e'set', vt.** To lease again; repurchase.

**1-e'si'a, 2-a-lē-shi-a; 2-a-lē-shi'a, n.** A town and fortress in ancient Gaul captured by Julius Cæsar, A. D. 52, completing the subjugation of Gaul.

**1-e'si'yer, n.** See under **ALB.**

**1-e'si'su, 1-a-lē-shi-su; 2-a-lē-shi-sū, Alexander (47/1500-37/1566).** A Scottish Protestant divine prominent in negotiations between the Lutheran and Anglican churches.

**A-le's't; A-le'sse't.**

**1-less't', vt.** To make less.

**1-le'ssā-dr'a, 1-lē's-sān-drī-a; 2-lē's-sān-drī-a, n. 1.** A province in N. Italy, 1,660 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a historic, strongly fortified mountain city. The imitates of Alesandria between Napoleon I. and the Austrians (1800) was, according to Fyffe (*History of Modern Europe*), more fatal to Austria than unconditional surrender.

**1-es'sl-o, 1-a-lē's-sl-o; 2-lē's-sl-o, n.** In Bellini's opera *La Sonnambula*, Liza's lover.

**1-le'sund, 1-lē's-un; 2-lē's-un, n.** A town in Norway.

**1-le'su, 1-lē'su; 2-lē'su, n.** See under **ALB.**

**1-lē'-the's, 1-a-lē'-thi-a; 2-lē'-thē's, 2-lē'-thē's, a. & n.** A feminine personal name. **G. 1-lē'-thē's, 1-lē'-thē's, 2-lē'-thē's; It. 1-lē'-thē's, 1-lē'-thē's, 2-lē'-thē's; Sp. 1-lē'-thē's, 1-lē'-thē's, 2-lē'-thē's. [Gr. trutli.]**

**1-lē'-thi-ō'-ky, 1-a-lē'-thi-ō'-ky; 2-lē'-thi-ō'-ky, n.** The branch of modified logic that treats of truth and error. **HAMILTON Logic lect. iv, p. 47. [a. & L. 1800.]**

[*< Gr. alētheia, truth, + -ology.*]

**1-lē'-thom'-eter, 1-a-lē'-thom'-tar; 2-lē'-thom'-ter, n. [Humorous.]** A supposed instrument for measuring truth. [*< Gr. alēthes, true, + -meter.*]

**1-lē'-thop'-ter, 1-a-lē'-thop'-tar; 2-lē'-thop'-ter, n. Bot.** 1. A *Palaeozoic* (Carboniferous) genus of large polyptinate fossil ferns. [*< Gr. alēthes, true, + pteris, fern.*]

**2-lē'-thop'-ter-oid, a.**

**1-lē'-tho'-ra-ma, 1-a-lē'-tho'-rā-ma; 2-lē'-tho'-rā-ma, n.** An improved cinematograph in which the screen is continuously illuminated instead of at intervals, and the film operates steadily instead of interruptedly.

**1-lē'-tho-scope, 1-a-lē'-tho-skōp; 2-lē'-tho-skōp, n.** An optical instrument for giving to pictures a stereoscopic effect. [*< Gr. alēthes, true, + skōpō, view.*]

**1-lē'-thi-ō'-ky, 1-a-lē'-thi-ō'-ky; 2-lē'-thi-ō'-ky, n.** A town in ancient Calabria.





Like a great island in the midst of the *Algonquins* lay the country of tribes speaking the generic tongue of the *Iroquois*.  
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 20. [L. N. & Co. 1886.]  
*Algonquins*



KEY 1: alse; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chūn; go; Jet; η = sing; so; ship; chūn, this; azure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch, †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, bāt, būrn; ōil, bōy; e = k; c = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch.

alfarga  
alike

**Al-gon'quin**, 1 al-gon'kin, 2 al-gōn'kin, n. 1. A village in Michigan county, Ill. 2. *Geol.* An extensive North American Pleistocene lake, which covered all the basins of the present Great Lakes north of Lake Erie and discharged eastward across what is now Ontario and through Lake Iroquois into the Hudson river.

**al-go-pho-bi-a**, 1 al-go-fō-bi-a; 2 al-go-fō-bi-a, n. *Pathol.* Abnormal fear of pain. [*< Gr. algos, pain, + -phobia.*]

**al'gor**, 1 al'gor; 2 al'gōr, n. [*L.*] Cold; chilliness; especially, an abnormal coldness, as in the early stages of a fever.

**al-go-rism**, 1 al-go-rizm; 2 al'gō-rism, n. 1. The Arabic or decimal system of numeration now in common use; also, computation by this system; hence, arithmetic. 2. Any method, or any special application of a method, of numeration or computation, especially a method represented by symbols. [*< F. algorithm, < LL. algorithmus, < Ar. al-Khawārazmī* (the native of Khawārazm, or Khiva), surname of an Ar. mathematician, *al-Khawārazmī*, -al-go-rism-stones, n. pl. Counters. -al-go-ris-m, a. -al-go-ris-t, n. One who uses or favors the use of Arabic numerals in computation; an arithmetician. -al-go-ris-tic, a. Of or pertaining to an algologist or algorism.

**al-go'sis**, 1 al-go'sis; 2 al-gō'sis, n. *Pathol.* A morbid condition brought about by the presence of algae or fungi in the body. [*< ALGAE.*]

**al'gous**, 1 al'gus; 2 al'gūs, a. Like, pertaining to, or abounding with algae or seaweed. [*< L. algosus, < alga, seaweed.*]

**al'gra-phy**, 1 al-gra-fi; 2 al'grā-fy, n. A surface-print-al'gra-fy, ing method, similar to lithography, from aluminum plates instead of stone or zinc. New and improved methods of treating zinc for the same process have displaced aluminum as a substitute for stone in lithographic work, and in the rubber offset process. [*< al- in ALUMINUM + -GRAPHY.*] -al-graphic, a.

**al'gua-zil'**, 1 al'gwa-zil'; 2 al'gwa-zil', n. [*Sp.*] In Spain and her colonies, an officer of justice; a constable.

The command was given to Diego de Arana, . . . *alguañil* to the armament. *Invivo Columbus vol. i, bk. iv, p. 233.* [*fr. 1861.*]

**al'gua-cl'i'**, 1 al'gwa-cl'i'; 2 al'gwa-cl'i', n. See ALMUG.

**al'gy**, 1 al'gi; 2 al'gy, n. Diminutive of ALGERON.

**al'ha-ce-na**, 1 al'ha-che-na; 2 al'ha-che-nā, n. [*Sp.*] A recess; particularly, an ornamental niche used for a cupboard having Spanish or Moorish decorations.

**Al-ha'di**, 1 al-hā-dī; 2 al-hā-dī, n. Same as HAMZA.

**Al-ha'gi**, 1 al-hā-gī; 2 al-hā-gī, n. *Bot.* A small genus of shrubby African and Asiatic plants of the bean family (*Fabaceae*). A. *camellorum* or *Maurorum* produces its leaves in the hottest weather only and exudes an edible manna. [*< Ar. al-hāgi, camel's thorn.*] A'gūt.

**Al-ha'kem**, 1 al-hā-kēm; 2 al-hā-kēm, n. 1. A call of Cordova (913-17/1976); patron of literature and science. 2. See AL-MOKANNA.

**Al-ham'bra**, 1 al-hām-brā; 2 al-hām-brā, n. 1. A medieval Moorish palace in Granada, Spain, regarded as the finest example of Moorish architecture, which has given its name to a type of decoration. 2. A town in Los Angeles county, Cal. 3. [a-] A coarse counterpane having colored threads woven through it. [*Sp.* < *Ar. al, the, + hamra, red.*]

**Al-ham-brā'ic**, 1 al-hām-brā'ic; 2 al-hām-brā'ic, a. Of or pertaining to the Alhambra, or like it in style or decoration. -Alhambraic architecture, see MOORISH.

**Al-ham-bresque'**, 1 al-hām-brēsk'; 2 al-hām-brēsk', a. *Arch.* Like the Alhambra or its peculiar and delicate type of Moorish architecture; Alhambraic.

**Al-ha'zen**, 1 al-hā-zen; 2 al-hā-zen, n. An Arabian mathematician and philosopher of the 10th century.

**al-hen'a**, 1 al-hēn'a; 2 al-hēn'a, n. Same as HENNA.

**al'het'**, 1 al'hēt'; 2 al'hēt', n. The "longer confession of sin" of the Jews. It is arranged like an acrostic, and is chanted repeatedly on the Day of Atonement at the services by reader and congregation.

**A'il**, 1 a'il; 2 a'il, n. (600?-661.) The adopted son of Mohammed and the fourth calif.

**A'il-a'ga**, 1 a'il-a'ga; 2 a'il-a'gā, n. A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

**Al'al'**, 1 al'al-o or al-al'; 2 al'al-o or al'al', n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. 1, 51. Al'vath.

**A'li-ha'met'**, 1 a'lyā'mē; 2 a'lyā'mē, Jacques (1726-1788). A French engraver.

**Al'an**, 1 al'an or a-l'an; 2 al'an or a-l'an, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. 1, 40. Al'vant.

**al'as**, 1 al'as; 2 al'as, a. *Law.* Another; second; as, an *alias* writ, i. e., one issued when the first has failed.

**al'as**, n. 1. Another name; an assumed name.

Wilson is never so good, as when he assumes the glorious *alias* of Christopher North. G. GILLMAN *Mod. Lit.* p. 137 (A. 1850).

There is no sin but seeks to cheat the world by an *alias*. *Gazette Entering on Life, Character* p. 25. [*fr. v. a. 1887.*]

**al'as**, adv. 1. Otherwise; for *alias dictus*, otherwise called; as, Richard Roe, *alias* James Jackson. 2. *Law.* At another time; previously; heretofore; used in a writ issued a second time. [*L.* < *alius*, other.]

**Al'ba'ba**, 1 al'bā-bā; 2 al'bā-bā, n. In the *Arabian Nights*, the hero of *The Forty Thieves*, who gains entrance to the robbers' cave by the magic words "Open sesame."

**al'ban-ban'**, 1 al'bān-bān; 2 al'bān-bān, n. [*Tag.*] Any of several casapinaceous shrubs and trees of the genus *Bauhinia*, especially *B. blanda*, a small tree bearing large, yellow, ill-smelling flowers.

**Al'bert'**, 1 al'bērt'; 2 al'bērt', Jean Louis, Baron (1711-1766-1783). A French physician who attended Louis XVIII., wrote *Diseases of the Skin*, etc. -Al'bert's disease, a disease affecting (1) the skin of the scalp, face, and trunk, characterized by painful tumors which may spread and ulcerate; (2) the skin of the sternum, shoulders, and neck, characterized by hard, thickened patches of fibrous tissue, sometimes pigmented.

**Al'Be'yy'**, 1 al'bēy'; 2 al'bēy', n. (1728-1773). A Mameluke chief who attempted to secure independence for Egypt.

**al'bi-bl**, 1 al'bi-bai; 2 al'bi-bi, n. A form of defense by which the accused, in order to establish his innocence, undertakes to show that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed; as, he proved an *alibi*. [*L.*, old locative case of *alibi*, other.]

**al'bi-bl**, adv. Elsewhere; at or in another place.

**al'bi-bl'i-ty**, 1 al'bi-bl'i-ty; 2 al'bi-bl'i-ty, n. Nutritive quality or value.

**al'bi-ble**, 1 al'bi-bl; 2 al'bi-bl, a. Nourishing; nutritive; as, *albi* food. [*< L. albiilis, < alba, nourish.*]

**al'bi-bran'**, 1 al'bi-brūn'; 2 al'bi-brān', *Girolamo* (1470-1524). An Italian painter, "the Raphael of Messina."

**Al'cant**, 1 al'cant; 2 al'cant, n. A red wine from Alicante, Spain. See WINE.

**Al'can'te**, 1 al'cān'tē; 2 al'cān'tē, n. 1. A province in southeastern Spain. 2. 1855 sq. m. Its capital.

**Al'ca-ta'**, 1 al'cā-tā; 2 al'cā-tā, n. A seaport in Sicily.

**Al'ice**, 1 al'is; 2 al'ic, n. 1. A feminine personal name. Dan. El'se, 1 el'sē; 2 el'sē; D. El's'e, 1 el's'e; 2 el's'e; F. Al'ice, 1 al'is; 2 al'ic; L. Al'ic-a, 1 al'ic-a; 2 al'ic-h-i-a; Sw. El'sa, 1 el'sa; 2 el'sa. 2. Princess (Alice Maud Mary) (1843-1935), 2d daughter of Victoria of England; grand duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. 3. The heroine of Meyerbeer's opera *Robert le Diable*. 4. The false and murderous wife of Arden of Feversham. 5. In Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, the subject of the odd adventures. 6. A village in Nueces county, Tex. [*Teut. scm., noble cheer.* See ADELIN.]

**Al'ice Bridge'north**. In Scott's *Peter of the Peak*, the heroine, who marries Julian Peveril. (1849.)

**Al'ice-ot'**. The pen-name of Sarah Orne Jewett (1849-1909).

**al'ic-hel**, 1 al'ic-hel; 2 al'ic-hel, n. *Astrol.* Angular position, as of a planet. [*< Ar. al-ic-hel, < al, the, + hel, progress.*]

**A-lic-a**, 1 a-lic-a; 2 a-lic-a, n. *Alice* in Lillo's adaptation of A. Diminutive of ALEXANDER.

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. *Astrol.* A conjunction of two planets, where one overtakes the other.

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**al'ic-ic'**, 1 al'ic-ic'; 2 al'ic-ic', n. [*Ar. al, the, + ic-ic, contact, < uqala, join.*]

**war**.—a. friend, the subject of a government with which the state where he resides is at peace.—a. good (*Ethics*), a good over which the individual has no control, or that does not result from his own acts.—A. Property Custodian [U. S.]. A Federal officer created under the Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, to control enemy property in the United States. He may confiscate it or hold it as trustee.—a. water, water conducted across land to irrigate land beyond.—undesirable a. (*Eng. Law*), a person without means, a lunatic or idiot, or one who has committed, in another country, an offense extraditable in Great Britain.

**al'ien-a-ble**, 1 al'ien-a-bli; 2 al'ien-a-bli, a. Capable

**al'ien-a-bli'**, of being alienated or alienated, as lands.—a'lien-a-bli'-ty, n. [*alien or an alien.*]

**al'ien-age**, 1 al'ien-aj; 2 al'ien-ag, n. The state of being alienated; 1 al'ien-aj; 2 al'ien-aj, n. [*-AT-ED; -AT-ING.*]

1. To make alien; cause to turn away; make indifferent or averse; estrange; as, to alienate a friend.

2. To make over to another, as a title or right; alien. [*< L. alienatus, pp. of alieno, < alienus; see ALIEN, a.*]

**al'ien-at'**, pa. Made alien; estranged; transferred; specifically, out of one's mind; demented.—al'ien-a'tor, n. One who alienates; humorously, a thief.

**al'ien-at'**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. 2. Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, alienation of mind. [*OF.* < *L. alienatio(n)-, < alieno; see ALIENATE, v.*]

**al'ien-a'tion**, I. a. Alienated. II. n. An alien.

**al'ien-a'tion**, 1 al'ien-e'shan; 2 al'ien-a'shon, n. 1. The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the alienation of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance; opposed to inheritance; as, the alienation of an estate. (3)



appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals.—*Ant.*: different, dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.—*Prep.*: alike *in* kind; they are all alike to me.

**a-like**, *adv.* In like manner; in the same or similar manner, form, or degree; with the same or similar results; equally; as, to treat all customers alike.—**a-like**, *mind* ed, *a.* Having the same mind or purpose.

**a-li-la**, 1 a-li-la; 2 a-li-la, n. [P. I.] An attendant; servant. **a-lim**, 1 a-lim; 2 a-lim, n. [A.] A learned teacher of things sacred among the Moslems, as an imam or mufti.

**a-li-ma**, 1 a-li-ma; 2 a-li-ma, n. *Crust.* The first stage after hatching of a stomatopod, as a mantis shrimp or scud; formerly considered an independent genus. [*Gr. halimos*, of the sea, < *hals*, sea.]

**a-li-ma**, 1 a-li-ma; 2 a-li-ma, n. A fort in Khair Pass, Peshawar, India, which was taken and held by the British Nov. 22, 1878.

**a-li-ment**, 1 a-li-ment or -ment; 2 a-li-ment, *vt.* 1. To furnish with food or necessities; feed; nourish; maintain. 2. *Scots Law.* To make provision for the maintenance of, as of a child or dependent person.—**a-li-ment-er**, *n.*

**a-li-ment**, *n.* 1. That which nourishes, or adds to an organism the substance necessary to its growth; food, literal or figurative; as, *aliment* for the body or mind. It helps, both in medicine and *aliment*, to change and not continue the same medicine and *aliment* still. *Bacon Nat. Hist.* § 67.

2. The necessities of life in general; sustenance; support. 3. Provision or allowance for maintenance, as of a pensioner or pauper; used especially in *Scots Law*.

He [Warkotsh] had some pension or *aliment* from the Austrian Court. *Caryle Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xx. ch. 9, p. 177. [L.] [*F.* < *L. alimentum*, < *alo*, nourish.]

*Syn.*: food, meat, nourishment, nutriment, provision, sustenance. See *dict.*—*Ant.*: bane, poison.—**a-li-men-tal**, *adj.* Supplying food; tending to nourish; pertaining to or of the nature of *aliment*; nutritious; as, *alimental* fertilizers.

The sun that light imparts to all receives From all his *alimental* recompense. *Milton P. L.* bk. v, l. 424.

—**a-li-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-li-men-tive**, *a.* *Phren.* Of or pertaining to food or the desire for it.

**a-li-men-ta-ry**, 1 a-li-men-ta-ry; 2 a-li-men-ta-ry, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or furnishing *aliment*; nourishing; nutritious; as, *alimental* substances. 2. Connected with the function or processes of nutrition; as, *alimental* organs. 3. [Rare.] Having a digestive apparatus; as, *alimental* canal, the passage, extending from the mouth to the anus, in which food is received, digested, and assimilated.—**a-li-men-ta-tion**, *n.*

**a-li-men-ta-tion**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tion; 2 a-li-men-ta-tion, *n.* 1. The act, process, or method of supplying nutritive. 2. The act, process, method, or capacity of receiving and assimilating nutriment. 3. Provision for support; maintenance.

—**medicinal alimentation**, the administering of medicine by mingling it with food for transmission to another, as to the mother or nurse of a nursing infant.—**a-li-men-ta-tiv** (es, *a.*) Of or pertaining to *alimentation*.

**a-li-men-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

**a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness**, 1 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness; 2 a-li-men-ta-tiv-ness, *n.* 1. *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of desire for food and drink. 2. The propensity to eat and drink. *Human Alimentary Canal.*

The alignment of a battalion is effected when the men are drawn up in line; the alignment of a camp is a rectilinear arrangement of the tents according to some prearranged plan. *Farrar Mil. Dict.*

2. The line to which adjustment is made, or the persons or things arranged in line; specif. (*Archaeol.*), a row of members. 3. The drawing of an imaginary straight line through two or more points or objects. 4. The ground-plan of a work, as in railroad or military engineering. **a-li-nement**, *n.*

**a-li-n'er**, 1 a-li-n'er; 2 a-li-n'er, *n.* *Surre.* A device (generally a telescope) for sighting an angle-measuring instrument.

**a-li-nit**, 1 a-li-nit; 2 a-li-nit, *n.* A bacterial culture of *Bacillus elenbachensis*, said to promote the formation of nitrogenous plant-food in the soil by decomposing humus by fixing atmospheric nitrogen; trade name. [*Gr.* < *L. alo*, nourish, < *nitrum*, see *NITRUM*.]

**a-li-nit**, 1 a-li-nit; 2 a-li-nit, *n.* [*P. I.*] *Bot.* A medium-sized tree (*Chloroxylon setetaria*) of the beat family (*Meliaceae*) with odd-pinnate leaves and flowers in panicles, yielding a reddish, fine-grained wood, highly prized for furniture.

**a-li-oth**, 1 a-li-oth; 2 a-li-oth, *n.* A star of the third magnitude, situated next to the bowl of the Dipper, much used in observations for latitude at sea. See table under *STAR*. [*Ar. al-oth*, fat sheep's tail.]

**a-li-pa-sha**, 1 a-li-pa-sha; 2 a-li-pa-sha, *n.* 1. An Albanian warrior and leader (1741-1822). 2. See *AALI*.

**a-li-pa-ta**, 1 a-li-pa-ta; 2 a-li-pa-ta, *n.* [*P. I.*] *Bot.* An East-Indian shrub or small tree (*Ezcarita agallochum*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*) with ovate leaves and delicate flowers, and a white, acrid, milky juice, causing ulceration to the skin and blindness to the eyes. Its resin is reputed a remedy for bites of poisonous animals.

**a-li-ped**, 1 a-li-ped; 2 a-li-ped, *a.* 1. Having wings on the feet, as the god Mercury; hence, swift-footed. 2. *Zool.* Having a wing-membrane connecting the digits. [*L. alpe(d)-s*, < *ala*, wing (see *ALA*), < *ped(s)*, foot.]

**a-li-ped**, *n.* A wing-footed animal; a chiropter or bat. **a-li-phatic**, 1 a-li-phatic; 2 a-li-phatic, *a.* *Chem.* Obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat. [*Gr. aliphatos*, oil, fat.]—**aliphatic compounds**, a class of carbon compounds, such as methane, ethylene, acetylene, and their derivatives, characterized by the open-chain structure.

**a-li-pin**, 1 a-li-pin; 2 a-li-pin, *n.* Same as *ALLEPI*. [*Term.*]

**a-li-pite**, 1 a-li-pite; 2 a-li-pite, *n.* [*P. I.*] A slave; Tagalog. **a-li-pite**, 1 a-li-pite; 2 a-li-pite, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive light-green hydrated magnesium-nickel silicate similar to genthite. [*Gr. alipes*, not greasy.]

**a-li-pite-ri-on**, *n.* Same as *ELEOTRISUM*. **a-li-pit**, 1 a-li-pit; 2 a-li-pit, *a.* I. Relating to anointing. II. *n.* An unguent. [*Gr. aleipos*, anointed, < *aleipho*, anoint.]

**a-li-quant**, 1 a-li-quant; 2 a-li-quant, *a.* Contained in another number or quantity, but not without remainder; as, 4 is an aliquot part of 9. Compare *ALIQUOT*, *a.* [*F. aliquante*, < *L. aliquantus*, somewhat, < *alius*, other, & *quantus*, how much.]

**a-li-quot**, 1 a-li-quot; 2 a-li-quot, *a.* Contained in something else an exact number of times; said of a part or division; as, 6 is an aliquot part of 12 and 18. II. *n.* An aliquot part. [*F. aliquote*, < *L. aliquot*, < *alius*, some, & *quot*, how many.]—**aliquot tones** (*Acoustics*), overtones or harmonics.

**a-li-raj-pur**, 1 a-li-raj-pur; 2 a-li-raj-pur, *n.* A state in Rajputana, India: 703 sq. m.; capital, Rajpur.

**a-li-ris**, 1 a-li-ris; 2 a-li-ris, *n.* In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, the hero, who, under the name of Feramorz, wins the heroine's love.

**a-li-sep-tal**, 1 a-li-sep-tal; 2 a-li-sep-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to lateral expansions of the nasal septum, as in the skull of an embryonic bird. II. *n.* An aliseptal cartilage. [*L. ala*, wing, & *septal*.]

**a-li-sh**, 1 a-li-sh; 2 a-li-sh, *a.* Somewhat like ale; as, an *alish* taste.

**a-li-sma**, 1 a-li-sma; 2 a-li-sma, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A widely distributed genus of perennial herbs of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceae*). The corn-like tubers of *A. plantago* are said to be eaten by the Kalmucks. 2. [*a.*] Any plant of this genus. [*Gr. alisma*, plantain.]—**a-li-smal**, *a.*

**a-li-sma-ce-ae**, 1 a-li-sma-ce-ae; 2 a-li-sma-ce-ae, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of aquatic or marsh-plants (order *Nitadles*)—the water-plantain family—having racemes or panicles of flowers with a double perianth of 3 persistent sepals and deciduous petals, scape-like, and radical petiole leaves. This family, containing about 13 genera and 70 species, is widely distributed throughout the temperate zone. Chief genera, *Alisma* and *Sagittaria*. [*Gr. ALISMA*.]—**a-li-sma-ceous**, *a.*

**a-li-sma-d**, 1 a-li-sma-d; 2 a-li-sma-d, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*.

**a-li-sma-les**, 1 a-li-sma-les; 2 a-li-sma-les, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former botanical alliance comprising marsh water-plants with usually unisexual flowers. It embraced the water-plantains and one or two others. [*Gr. ALISMA* + *-oid*.]

**a-li-son**, 1 a-li-son; 2 a-li-son, *n.* 1. *Archibald* (1717-1783), a Scotch clergyman and author: *Nature and Principles of Taste*. 2. *Sir Archibald* (1717-1783), a Scotch historian; son of Archibald; *History of Europe during the French Revolution*, etc. 3. *William Pulteney* (1790-1855), a Scotch physician and physiologist. 4. *Alce*.

**a-li-son-ite**, 1 a-li-son-ite; 2 a-li-son-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* An indigo-blue cuproplumbite; a doubtful species. [*R. E. Alson*.]

**a-li-sp**, 1 a-li-sp; 2 a-li-sp, *adv.* & *a.* With a hiss; hissing.

**a-li-sphe-noid**, 1 a-li-sphe-noid; 2 a-li-sphe-noid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the greater wings of the sphenoid bone; as the *alisphe-noid* canal. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *SPHENOID*. [*L. ala* (see *ALA*) + *SPHENOID*.]

**a-li-sphe-noid**, *n.* A bone, separate in many animals and in the human fetus, forming in man the great wing and external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

**a-li-st**, 1 a-li-st; 2 a-li-st, *adv.* & *a.* *Naut.* In a canted or inclined position; listed over.

**a-li-t** [*Poet.*], *imp.* & *pp.* of *ALIGHT*, *v.*

**a-li-te**, *n.* A little; formerly written a *lie*.

**a-li-trunk**, 1 a-li-trunk; 2 a-li-trunk, *n.* *Entom.* The segment of the thoracic part of the body to which the wings are attached. [*L. ala* + *truncus*; see *ALA* and *TRUNK*, *n.*]

**a-li-tur-gi-cal**, 1 a-li-tur-gi-cal; 2 a-li-tur-gi-cal, *a.* *Ecl.* Without a liturgy; said of days when the liturgy or eucharistic service is omitted. **a-li-tur-gi-cal**, *n.*

**a-li-un-de**, 1 a-li-un-de; 2 a-li-un-de, *adv.* [*L. Lau*, From

a source extrinsic to the principal matter; from elsewhere; as, testimony to explain or contradict a written instrument from other sources than itself is evidence *alunde*.

**a-live**, 1 a-live; 2 a-live, *a.* 1. In a living state, or a state in which the organs perform their functions; having life; said of organisms: opposed to *dead*; as, the tree is *alive* even in winter; is your father yet *alive*?

Ah, what shall I be at fifty Should Nature keep me *alive*, If I find the world so bitter When I am but twenty-five? *Tennyson Maud* vi, l. 5.

2. In action, motion, or existence; in force or operation; in full vigor; as, to keep the fire *alive*; his love was still *alive*. 3. In lively action; in an animated state; sprightly; as, *alive* with enthusiasm. 4. In a condition of attentiveness, sensitiveness, or susceptibility; open to impressions; as, *alive* to human interests; *alive* to pain.

She was *alive* to anything that gave her an opportunity for active sympathy. *Elton Middlemarch* ch. 20, p. 102. [*n. c.* & *co.* 1883.]

5. Abounding in life or living things, or in evidences of life; as, the hive was *alive* with bees.

Every stone is *alive* with purpose.

*Burns Signs and Seasons* p. 281. [*n. c.* & *co.* 1886.]

6. Of any or all living; as, he is the most eloquent man *alive*. 7. *Print.* Same as *LIVE*; erroneous use.

*Alive* is used colloquially and provincially as an intensive; as, man *alive*! *sakes alive*! [*Gr. on life*; *on*, *in*; *life*, *dat. of life*; see *LIFE*.]

*Syn.*: active, alert, animate, animated, breathing, brisk, existent, existing, live, lively, living, quick, subsisting, vivacious. *Alive* applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, or when one says he is just *alive*, to that which implies the very utmost of vitality and life in the words "he is *all alive*," "thoroughly *alive*." So the word *quick*, which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying man, he is still *breathing*; or we speak of a *breathing* statue, or "breathing and sounding, beautiful statue." *Tennyson Princess* can. v. l. 155, where it means having, or seeming to have, full and vigorous breath, abundant life. See *ACTIVE*; *ALERT*; *ENERGIC*; *NIMBLE*; etc.—*Ant.*: dead, defunct, dispirited, dull, lifeless, spiritless, stiff, stupid, torpid, unalive, every nerve; *alive* to every noble impulse; *alive with* terror, hope, resolve; *alive through* all his being.

—**look alive**, make haste; be lively.

**a-li-vin-cu-lar**, 1 a-li-vin-cu-lar; 2 a-li-vin-cu-lar, *a.* *Zool.* Possessing a strong transverse ligament: said of various bivalves. [*L. ala*, wing, & *vinculum*, band.]

**a-li-wal**, 1 a-li-wal; 2 a-li-wal, *n.* A village in Punjab, India; scene of British defeat of the Sikhs, Jan. 28, 1846.

**a-li-wal**, *n.* A health resort in the Cape of Good Hope, S. W. of the Province of the Orange Free State; sulfur springs; occupied by French troops Nov. 14, 1899.

**a-li-z-a-rine**, 1 a-li-z-a-rine; 2 a-li-z-a-rine, *n.* *Chem.* 1. **a-li-z-a-rine**, An orange-red crystalline coloring compound (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) used to dye cotton, wool, and silks various shades of red. 2. A compound of anthrapurpurin, flavopurpurin, and alizarin used in dyeing. **alizarin yellow**. 3. Any dye derived from anthracene. It was formerly obtained from madder, but is now derived from anthracene. [*F. alizarine*, < *alzar*, madder.]

**a-laz-a-rine**, *n.* **alizarin** dyes, a group of dyes derived from anthracene, embracing *a. carmine*, green, red, and yellow in various hues. *a. colors*;—**commercial a.**, same as *PIGMENT*.—**a-liz-a-rate**, *n.* A salt of alizarin.

**a-li-zar**, 1 a-li-zar; 2 a-li-zar, *n.* Madder; so called in the Levant. **a-li-zar**, *a.* Of pertaining to, or obtained from madder.—**alzaric acid**, *n.*

**a-li-ja-ma**, 1 a-li-ja-ma; 2 a-li-ja-ma, *n.* [*Sp.*] 1. A medieval Jewish community or congregation in Spain. 2. A Jewish or Moorish school, locality, or synagogue.

**a-li-ja-ma-do**, 1 a-li-ja-ma-do; 2 a-li-ja-ma-do, *n.* A member or an inhabitant of an aljama.

**a-li-ja-mi-a**, 1 a-li-ja-mi-a; 2 a-li-ja-mi-a, *n.* 1. The language of the Spanish Jews and Moors. 2. The Spanish language written in Arabic or Hebrew letters.

**a-li-ja-mi-a-do**, 1 a-li-ja-mi-a-do; 2 a-li-ja-mi-a-do, [*Sp.*] *a.* Pertaining to aljama. II. *n.* A person who uses aljama; also, something written in aljama.

**a-li-ji-bar**, 1 a-li-ji-bar; 2 a-li-ji-bar, *n.* [*Sp. Am.*] A cistern or reservoir for rain-water. **a-li-jbet** [*Sp.*].

**a-li-jo-ba**, 1 a-li-jo-ba; 2 a-li-jo-ba, *n.* Same as *JUBHA*.

**alk**, 1 alk; 2 alk, *n.* An oleoresin obtained in North Africa from the terebinth (*Pistacia terebinthus*), and known in its liquid form as *Chian turpentine*. [*Ar. alk*.] **alk**, *gum*.

**alk**, *n.* [*Dial. Eng.*] The black-billed or razor-billed auk.

**alk-a-hest**, 1 alk-a-hest; 2 alk-a-hest, *n.* *Alchem.* An imaginary liquid, reputed to be a universal menstruum, capable of resolving all bodies into their constituent elements. [*Prob. invented by Paracelsus*.] **alk-a-hest**, *n.*

**alk-a-hest-ical**, *adj.* **alk-a-hest-ical**, *adj.*

**alk-a-ken-gi**, *n.* Same as *ALKERENG*.

**alk-a-lam-ide**, 1 alk-a-lam-ide; 2 alk-a-lam-ide, *n.* A compound in which two or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia have been replaced by acid and base radicals. [*Gr. ALKAL + AMMON*.] **alk-a-lam-ide**, *n.*

**alk-a-les-cent**, 1 alk-a-les-cent; 2 alk-a-les-cent, *a.* Tending to become or becoming alkaline; slightly alkaline. II. *n.* An alkalinescent compound.—**alk-a-les-cency**, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; slight alkalinity.

**alk-a-les-cent**, *a.* Tending to become or becoming alkaline; slightly alkaline. II. *n.*

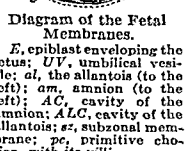


(3) With final I omitted, as in  
 always

III, conf. Affixe: alfo. (ing to  
 17a, 1 17b: 2 17c: 3 17d: 4 17e: 5 17f: 6 17g: 7 17h: 8 17i: 9 17j: 10 17k: 11 17l: 12 17m: 13 17n: 14 17o: 15 17p: 16 17q: 17 17r: 18 17s: 19 17t: 20 17u: 21 17v: 22 17w: 23 17x: 24 17y: 25 17z: 26 17aa: 27 17ab: 28 17ac: 29 17ad: 30 17ae: 31 17af: 32 17ag: 33 17ah: 34 17ai: 35 17aj: 36 17ak: 37 17al: 38 17am: 39 17an: 40 17ao: 41 17ap: 42 17aq: 43 17ar: 44 17as: 45 17at: 46 17au: 47 17av: 48 17aw: 49 17ax: 50 17ay: 51 17az: 52 17ba: 53 17bb: 54 17bc: 55 17bd: 56 17be: 57 17bf: 58 17bg: 59 17bh: 60 17bi: 61 17bj: 62 17bk: 63 17bl: 64 17bm: 65 17bn: 66 17bo: 67 17bp: 68 17bq: 69 17br: 70 17bs: 71 17bt: 72 17bu: 73 17bv: 74 17bw: 75 17bx: 76 17by: 77 17bz: 78 17ca: 79 17cb: 80 17cc: 81 17cd: 82 17ce: 83 17cf: 84 17cg: 85 17ch: 86 17ci: 87 17cj: 88 17ck: 89 17cl: 90 17cm: 91 17cn: 92 17co: 93 17cp: 94 17cq: 95 17cr: 96 17cs: 97 17ct: 98 17cu: 99 17cv: 100 17cw: 101 17cx: 102 17cy: 103 17cz: 104 17da: 105 17db: 106 17dc: 107 17dd: 108 17de: 109 17df: 110 17dg: 111 17dh: 112 17di: 113 17dj: 114 17dk: 115 17dl: 116 17dm: 117 17dn: 118 17do: 119 17dp: 120 17dq: 121 17dr: 122 17ds: 123 17dt: 124 17du: 125 17dv: 126 17dw: 127 17dx: 128 17dy: 129 17dz: 130 17ea: 131 17eb: 132 17ec: 133 17ed: 134 17ee: 135 17ef: 136 17eg: 137 17eh: 138 17ei: 139 17ej: 140 17ek: 141 17el: 142 17em: 143 17en: 144 17eo: 145 17ep: 146 17eq: 147 17er: 148 17es: 149 17et: 150 17eu: 151 17ev: 152 17ew: 153 17ex: 154 17ey: 155 17ez: 156 17fa: 157 17fb: 158 17fc: 159 17fd: 160 17fe: 161 17ff: 162 17fg: 163 17fh: 164 17fi: 165 17fj: 166 17fk: 167 17fl: 168 17fm: 169 17fn: 170 17fo: 171 17fp: 172 17fq: 173 17fr: 174 17fs: 175 17ft: 176 17fu: 177 17fv: 178 17fw: 179 17fx: 180 17fy: 181 17fz: 182 17ga: 183 17gb: 184 17gc: 185 17gd: 186 17ge: 187 17gf: 188 17gg: 189 17gh: 190 17gi: 191 17gj: 192 17gk: 193 17gl: 194 17gm: 195 17gn: 196 17go: 197 17gp: 198 17gq: 199 17gr: 200 17gs: 201 17gt: 202 17gu: 203 17gv: 204 17gw: 205 17gx: 206 17gy: 207 17gz: 208 17ha: 209 17hb: 210 17hc: 211 17hd: 212 17he: 213 17hf: 214 17hg: 215 17hh: 216 17hi: 217 17hj: 218 17hk: 219 17hl: 220 17hm: 221 17hn: 222 17ho: 223 17hp: 224 17hq: 225 17hr: 226 17hs: 227 17ht: 228 17hu: 229 17hv: 230 17hw: 231 17hx: 232 17hy: 233 17hz: 234 17ia: 235 17ib: 236 17ic: 237 17id: 238 17ie: 239 17if: 240 17ig: 241 17ih: 242 17ii: 243 17ij: 244 17ik: 245 17il: 246 17im: 247 17in: 248 17io: 249 17ip: 250 17iq: 251 17ir: 252 17is: 253 17it: 254 17iu: 255 17iv: 256 17iw: 257 17ix: 258 17iy: 259 17iz: 260 17ja: 261 17jb: 262 17jc: 263 17jd: 264 17je: 265 17jf: 266 17jg: 267 17jh: 268 17ji: 269 17jj: 270 17jk: 271 17jl: 272 17jm: 273 17jn: 274 17jo: 275 17jp: 276 17jq: 277 17jr: 278 17js: 279 17jt: 280 17ju: 281 17jv: 282 17jw: 283 17jx: 284 17jy: 285 17jz: 286 17ka: 287 17kb: 288 17kc: 289 17kd: 290 17ke: 291 17kf: 292 17kg: 293 17kh: 294 17ki: 295 17kj: 296 17kk: 297 17kl: 298 17km: 299 17kn: 300 17ko: 301 17kp: 302 17kq: 303 17kr: 304 17ks: 305 17kt: 306 17ku: 307 17kv: 308 17kw: 309 17kx: 310 17ky: 311 17kz: 312 17la: 313 17lb: 314 17lc: 315 17ld: 316 17le: 317 17lf: 318 17lg: 319 17lh: 320 17li: 321 17lj: 322 17lk: 323 17ll: 324 17lm: 325 17ln: 326 17lo: 327 17lp: 328 17lq: 329 17lr: 330 17ls: 331 17lt: 332 17lu: 333 17lv: 334 17lw: 335 17lx: 336 17ly: 337 17lz: 338 17ma: 339 17mb: 340 17mc: 341 17md: 342 17me: 343 17mf: 344 17mg: 345 17mh: 346 17mi: 347 17mj: 348 17mk: 349 17ml: 350 17mm: 351 17mn: 352 17mo: 353 17mp: 354 17mq: 355 17mr: 356 17ms: 357 17mt: 358 17mu: 359 17mv: 360 17mw: 361 17mx: 362 17my: 363 17mz: 364 17na: 365 17nb: 366 17nc: 367 17nd: 368 17ne: 369 17nf: 370 17ng: 371 17nh: 372 17ni: 373 17nj: 374 17nk: 375 17nl: 376 17nm: 377 17nn: 378 17no: 379 17np: 380 17nq: 381 17nr: 382 17ns: 383 17nt: 384 17nu: 385 17nv: 386 17nw: 387 17nx: 388 17ny: 389 17nz: 390 17oa: 391 17ob: 392 17oc: 393 17od: 394 17oe: 395 17of: 396 17og: 397 17oh: 398 17oi: 399 17oj: 400 17ok: 401 17ol: 402 17om: 403 17on: 404 17oo: 405 17op: 406 17oq: 407 17or: 408 17os: 409 17ot: 410 17ou: 411 17ov: 412 17ow: 413 17ox: 414 17oy: 415 17oz: 416 17pa: 417 17pb: 418 17pc: 419 17pd: 420 17pe: 421 17pf: 422 17pg: 423 17ph: 424 17pi: 425 17pj: 426 17pk: 427 17pl: 428 17pm: 429 17pn: 430 17po: 431 17pp: 432 17pq: 433 17pr: 434 17ps: 435 17pt: 436 17pu: 437 17pv: 438 17pw: 439 17px: 440 17py: 441 17pz: 442 17qa: 443 17qb: 444 17qc: 445 17qd: 446 17qe: 447 17qf: 448 17qg: 449 17qh: 450 17qi: 451 17qj: 452 17qk: 453 17ql: 454 17qm: 455 17qn: 456 17qo: 457 17qp: 458 17qq: 459 17qr: 460 1



ando, somewhat quickly and gaily. Ingrida Sender-







**al-lit'er-ate**, 1 a-lit'er-ät; 2 ä-lit'er-ät, v. [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] 1. To make alliterative; as, to alliterate verses. II. i. 1. To use alliteration. 2. To be alliterative.

**al-lit'er-ate**, 1 a. Characterized by alliteration. II. n. [Rare.] One given to alliteration.

**al-lit'er-a-tion**, 1 a-lit'er-a-shon; 2 ä-lit'er-a-shon (XII), n. 1. The successive use or frequent recurrence of the same initial letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words, also the product of such repetition: as in "What a tale of terror, now, their turbulency tells."

In no other lyric than "The Raven" is Poe so self-possessed. No other is so determinate in its repetitions and alliterations. E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of America* ch. 7, p. 242. [U. M. & Co. 1885.]

The Spaniard poured out his wrath, . . . calling his colleague with neat alliteration a poltroon, a pantaloon, and a pig. MOTLEY *John of Barneveldt* vol. 1, ch. 1, p. 34. [n.]

2. Specif., the regular recurrence of an initial letter or sound in the accented parts of words in poetry; initial rhyme. See ALLITERATIVE VERSE.

Alliteration was the characteristic principle of Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Old Frisian (Old Saxon, etc.) verse. It occurs also in later verse, as in *Piers Plowman*, and, more or less modified, in Chaucer, Spenser, Swinburne, etc. Alliterative phrases, such as might and main, life and limb, wretch and wad, etc., are numerous in English. Like consonants and like and unlike vowels alliterate.

[< LL *alliteratio* (n.), < L. *ad*, to, + *littera*, LETTER.]

**al-lit'er-a-tion-al**, a. Marked by alliteration.

**al-lit'er-a-tive**, 1 a-lit'er-a-tiv; 2 ä-lit'er-a-tiv (XII), a. **al-lit'er-a-tiv**, 1 a-lit'er-a-tiv; 2 ä-lit'er-a-tiv (XII), a. Of or pertaining to alliteration; characterized by, containing, or using alliteration; as, an alliterative poet. -ly, adv. -ness, n.

-alliterative verse. 1. Verse containing alliteration. 2. Verse constructed according to the laws of alliterative poetry. In the Anglo-Saxon poetry a verse consisted of two half-verses bound together by initial rhyme or alliterating letters. Each hemistich had two strongly accented syllables; but the first accented syllable of the second hemistich was the rhyme-giver, with which one of the accented syllables of the first hemistich must rhyme and both might rhyme as in the lines, "Beowulf was Brema Blaed wide sprang." *Beowulf* 1, 18. "There Preched a Pardoner As he a Priest were." *Piers Plowman* l. 68.

**al-lit'er-a-tor**, 1 a-lit'er-a-tor; 2 ä-lit'er-a-tor, n. One using **al-lit'er-a-tiv**, 1 a-lit'er-a-tiv; 2 ä-lit'er-a-tiv, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from alloxantin and uric acid. [*ALLOXAN* + euphonic -it- + URIC.] -allit'uric acid, a yellowish crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>).

**al-lit'um**, 1 a-lit'um; 2 ä-lit'um, n. [L.] A large widely distributed genus of plants of the lily family (*Liliaceae*) - the onions - with a tunicate bulb, leafless scapes, flowers in a terminal umbel, and a garlicy odor. Many species are in cultivation, *A. cepa* being the common onion, *A. porrum* the leek, *A. sativum* the garlic, *A. schenoprasum* the chive, etc. - *A. sativum* 1 a-lit'um; 2 ä-lit'um, n. *Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed essentially of anorthite and olivine, with or without small amounts of augite. [*ALLIT*, in the Island of Rum, Scotland.]

**al-lit'is**, 1 a-lit'is; 2 ä-lit'is, Pierre (1641-1717). A French Protestant scholar; an exiled preacher in England from 1685.

**al-lit'ing**, all-knowing, all-davish, all-maintaining, etc. See *ALL*, adv.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. A fish, the angler, etc. See *ALL*, adv.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. The state or quality of being complete or entire; totality; completeness.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Derived from Greek *allos*, other; a combining form. In chemistry it denotes unexplained isomerism; as, *allomaleic acid*, a namesometimes applied to fumaric acid. -**al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Chem. A white crystalline substance (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) derived from caffeine.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. A seaport in Chalkmannan-shire, Scotland.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. A Gaulish nation formerly inhabiting the ancient French provinces of Savoie and Dauphiné, now the departments of Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Isère, and Alpes.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Of or pertaining to the Allobroges; applied in the 17th century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, their great center, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] 1. To place as a share or in shares; set apart or aside; apportion; assign; as, to allocate poor-funds. Three mighty rivers pierces it [Africa] to the very heart, have been allocated by a kind nature, one to each of its solid sides. DRAKEMAN *Tropical Africa* p. 7, [s. v. 1889.]

2. To localize, as a person or event. [*LL* *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *locus*, place.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. The act of allocating, or the state of being allocated; a setting apart; apportionment; allotment; assignment; as, an allocation of stock. 2. The act of locating, or the state of being located; fixation; disposition; as, the allocation of lines in the spectrum. 3. The allowance of an item in auditing an account, especially an exchequer account; also, the item allowed. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. [L.] Law. The judicial indorsement certifying the approval or allowance of a writ or order.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. A steel-gray cobalt-arsenite-bismuth sulfide, usually with part of the cobalt replaced by iron (Co(As,Bi)S), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*ALLO* + *Gr.* *klasiss*, breaking.] **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. [It.] Mus. In place: a direction to cease playing all ottava and play as written.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. [Ind. of N. Cal.] Shell money. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Effecting concealment by the use of adventitious objects, as the small English crab (*Stenorhynchus phalangia*), which decks itself with pieces of seaweed, ulva, etc. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [*ALLO* + *Gr.* *kryptos*, hidden.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. [Rare.] To deliver an **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. A formal or authoritative exhortation or address. Specif.: (1) *Rom. Antiq.* An address of a general to his army. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A solemn address by the Pope to the cardinals in secret consistory, usually published by posting on the door of St. Peter's.

The text of the alliteration is not accessible. *WISCONSIN LAST FOUR YEARS*, Leo XII, p. 212. [n. & n.]

2. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing or exhorting in words. [*LL* *allocutio* (n.), < *allocuo*, address, < *ad*, to, + *loquo*, speak.] **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Same as *ALLODUM*. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

Free allodial proprietors were transformed into the tenants of a lord. FISKE *Am. Political Ideas* p. 47. [n. 1885.]

[< LL *allodialis*, < *allodium*; see *ALLODUM*.] **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. Land held allodially. 2. An allodial holder. -**al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. The allodial system of land-tenures; opposed to feudalism. -**al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One holding lands by an allodial tenure.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Law. Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service; opposed to feudal; as, allodial lands. See *ALLODUM*.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. A variety of barite. [*ALLO* + *Gr.* *morphe*, form.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* iv, 37.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. *Bib.* Gen. xxxv, 8. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. A false name; pseudonym; especially, the name of some person assumed by an author to conceal identity and gain credit. 2. A book bearing such name. [*ALLO* + *Gr.* *onyma*, name.] -**al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. A nearly silver-white palladium, found in hexagonal plates in the Harz Mountains, Germany. [*ALLO* + *PALLADIUM*.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. *Med.* One who practices or favors the allopathic system of medicine.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. 1. Of or pertaining to allopathy; as, allopathic remedies. 2. Practising or favoring allopathy; as, an allopathic physician. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. In a manner conformable to allopathy; by means of allopathy.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. *Med.* A system of remedial treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by producing, through medicines, a condition incompatible with the disease: a term applied by some homeopaths, and widely in popular use, to the common or "regular" system of medical practice, to distinguish it from homeopathy. See *HETEROPATHY*.

Neither "homeopathy" nor "allopathy" was ever heard of till the [Hahnemann] chose to invent the terms, and taking one himself, gave the other the rest of the medical world. *Dr. H. Rogers' Green's Letter* to Dr. J. B. 314. [o. & L. 1859.]

[< *ALLO* + *Gr.* *pathos*; see *PATHEOS*.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Designating pelagic organisms which seem to have an unlimited bathymetric range. [*ALLO* + *PELAGIC*.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Same as *ALLOPHANE*. [*ALLO* + *Gr.* *phane*, to appear.]

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Chem. Of or pertaining to that which is changeable in appearance or color. [*Gr.* *allopheos*; see *ALLOPHANE*.] -**al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. An unstable compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) derived from cyanogen.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. Philol. Of another race or stock; alien; foreign; applied especially (1) to the prehistoric inhabitants of Europe, and (2) to unclassified non-Indo-European, non-Semitic tongues, such as the Turanian, Basque, Etruscan, etc.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.

**al-lit'ing**, 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n. One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al-lit'ing** 1 a-lit'ing; 2 ä-lit'ing, n.



KEY 1: *aisle*; *au* = *out*; *ell*; *lu* = *feud*; *chin*; *go*; *Jet*; *u* = *sing*; *so*; *ship*; *chin*, *this*; *azure*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *h* = *loch*, *f. obsolete*; *f. variant*.  
KEY 2: *bōōk*, *bōōt*; *full*, *rule*, *cure*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *bōy*; *ε* = *k*; *ς* = *s*; *gō*, *gem*; *ink*; *ς* = *z*; *thin*, *this*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *h* = *loch*.

alliterate  
allseed

[< *F. allotir*, < *ā* (< *L. ad*), *to*, + *lotir*, *allot*, < *lot* < *LL. lottum* (< *OHG. lōz*), *lot*.]

**Syn.** *appoint*, *apportion*, *assign*, *award*, *destine*, *distribute*, *divide*, *give*, *grant*, *mete*, *out*, *portion*, *out*, *select*, *set apart*. A portion or extent of time is *allotted*; as I expect to live out my *allotted* time. A definite period is *appointed*; as, the audience assembled at the *appointed* hour. *Allot* may also refer to space; as, to *allot* a plot of ground for a cemetery; but we now often use *select*, *set apart*, or *assign*. *Allot* is not now used of persons. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as, the *appointed* hour; the *appointed* place; an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* may also refer to time, place, or person, but it always has reference to what is considerably in the future; a man *appoints* to meet his friend in five minutes; he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of work, but rather of places, persons, or things. We *assign* a work to be done and *assign* a man to do it, who, if he fails, must *assign* a reason for not doing it. That which is *allotted*, *appointed*, or *assigned* is more or less arbitrary; that which is *awarded* is the due requital of something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it; as, the medal was *awarded* for valor. See **APPORTION**.—**Ant.** appropriate, confiscate, deny, refuse, resume, retain, seize, withhold.—**Prep.** allot to a company for a purpose.

—*al-lot'ta-bl(e)*, *a.*—*al-lot'tee*, *n.* The person to whom anything is allotted.—*al-lot'ten*, *a.* [Poet.] Allotted.—*al-lot'ter*, *n.* One who allots.—*al-lot'ter-y*, *n.* [Archaeol.] Allotment.

**al-to-the-ism**, *1 al'to-thi'z-m*; *2 āl'o-thē'z-m*, *n.* Worship of strange gods, or of other gods than Jehovah. [*ALLO* + *THEISM*.]

**al-to-the-r-a**, *1 al'to-thi'r-a*; *2 āl'o-thē'r-a*, *n. pl.* A Mesozoic order of mammals, the multituberculates. [*ALLO* + *Gr. thērion*, wild beast.]+*al-to-the-r-an*, *a.* & *n.*

**al-loth-i-gene**, *1 a-loth'i-jin*; *2 āl'ōth'gēn*, *a. Geol.* Produced from elsewhere; said of the ingredients of elastic rocks, or of the elastic ingredients of any rock; contrasted with *authigene*. [*Gr. allothi*, elsewhere, + *-GENE*.] *al-loth-i-gene'tic*; *al-loth'i-gen'ic*; *al-loth-i-to-ge-nic*; *al-to-tho-ge-nous*.—*al-loth'i-ge-net-i-cally*, *adv.*

**al-lot'ment**, *1 a-lot'ment* or *-ment*; *2 āl'ōt'ment*, *n.* 1. The act of allotting; assignment by lot; distribution. 2. That which is allotted; share; portion; specifically, that which comes or falls by supreme authority; destiny. Our posterity . . . are here to . . . suffer the allotments of humanity.

**Webster Works**, *Bunker Hill* in vol. i, p. 59, ft. n. & co. 1864.]

3. A part or portion, as of land, apportioned for a specific purpose. [*F. allotement*, < *allotir*; see **ALLOT**.]—**allotment certificate**, or **letter of a.**, a letter of advice to a shareholder or subscriber to shares in a registered company, acquainting him with the numbers of shares allotted him and dates when payments for them are due.—*a. note* or *ticket*, a writing by which a seaman directs the payment of a portion of his wages to some member of his family.

—**a. system**, the allotting of land for cultivation and settlement. **Specif.** (1) [Eng.] to the laboring classes at a small rental; (2) [U. S.] to Indians in exchange for tribal ownership of a reservation.

**al-lot'ri-o-don'ti-a**, *1 a-lot'ri-o-don'ti-a*; *2 āl'ōt'ri-o-dōn'ti-a*, *n. Pathol.* A tooth in an abnormal situation; also, the transplating of teeth.

**al-lot'ri-o-geus'ti-a**, *1 a-lot'ri-o-giūs'ti-a*; *2 āl'ōt'ri-o-giūs'ti-a*, *n. Pathol.* 1. Perversion of the sense of taste. 2. Abnormal appetite. [*Gr. allos*, strange, + *geusis*, taste.] *al-lot'ri-o-geus'ti-at*.

**al-lot'ri-o-mor'phic**, *1 a-lot'ri-o-mōr'fik*; *2 āl'ōt'ri-o-mōr'fik*, *a. Petrol.* Having a shape determined by preexisting surrounding crystals: said of the last-crystallized minerals in granular igneous rocks; xenomorphic; anhedral. [*Gr. allos*, foreign, + *morphē*, form.]

**al-lot'ri-o-ph'a-gy**, *1 a-lot'ri-o-f'a-j*; *2 āl'ōt'ri-ō-f'a-gy*, *n. Pathol.* An unnatural craving to eat things hurtful or unsuitable for food; depraved appetite. [*Gr. allos*, foreign, + *phagēin*, eat.]

**al-lot'ri-ous**, *1 a-lot'ri-us*; *2 āl'ōt'ri-ūs*, *a.* Belonging to another; alien. [*Gr. allos*, < *allos*, other.]+*al-lot'ri-ous factor* (*Math.*), a factor which must be removed from a remainder or quotient in forming the greatest common divisor.

**al-lot'ri-u-ri-a**, *1 a-lot'ri-yū'r-i-a*; *2 āl'ōt'ri-yū'r-i-a*, *n. Pathol.* The presence of abnormal substances in the urine. [*Gr. allos*, strange, + *ouron*, urine.]

**al-to-trope**, *1 al'to-trōp*; *2 āl'o-trōp*, *n.* One of the forms assumed by an allotropic substance, as the diamond is an allotrope of carbon.

**al-to-troph'ic**, *1 al'to-trōf'ik*; *2 āl'o-trōf'ic*, *a.* 1. **Physiol.** Changed in nutritive properties or value; rendered innutritious: said of nutritious albuminoids which, through molecular change, have become innutritious during digestion. 2. **Bot.** Nourished wholly by another organism, as a saprophyte. [*ALLO* + *Gr. trophos*, nourishing.]

**al-to-trop'ic**, *1 al'to-trōp'ik*; *2 āl'o-trōp'ic*, *a. Chem.* Of pertaining to, or having the property of allotropy. [*Gr. allos*, < *allos*, other, + *tropē*, turn.] *al-to-trop'i-cal-ly*;—*al-to-trop'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*—*al-to-trop'i-cal-ty*, *n.* **al-lot-ro-pism**, *1 a-lot-ro-piz-m*; *2 āl'ōt-ro-piz-m*, *n.* The property, process, or principle of allotropy; allotropy. I apprehend it is only moral allotropy in any case: different results from like materials by different treatment.

**Græke Entering on Life**, *Companions* p. 46, l. b. & co. 1887.]

**al-lot-ro-pize**, *1 a-lot-ro-piz*; *2 āl'ōt-ro-piz*, *vt.* [*P*-IZED; *-P*-IZING.] [*Rare*.] To cause to undergo allotropy; make allotropic.

**al-lot-ro-pous**, *1 a-lot-ro-pūs*; *2 āl'ōt-ro-pūs*, *a.* 1. **Entom.** Adapted slightly for pollinating flowers: said of insects.

2. **Bot.** Adapted for pollination by certain insects: said of flowers.

**al-lot-ro-py**, *1 a-lot-ro-pi*; *2 āl'ōt-ro-py*, *n. Chem.* The variation in physical properties shown by elements or their compounds without change of chemical composition. **Allotropy**, . . . custom has to some extent restricted its use to inorganic chemistry: the corresponding property of organic compounds being generally termed isomerism. Conspicuous examples are afforded by oxygen, carbon, boron, silicon, phosphorus, mercury and iodine. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. i, p. 704. [*Gr. allotropia*, < *allos*, other, + *tropos*, turn; see **TROPIC**, *a.*]

**al-to-tri'fic**, *1 al'to-tri'fik*; *2 āl'o-tri'fik*, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resulting from the presence of a foreign substance: said of diseases. [*Gr. allos*, strange, + *hylē*, wood.] **al'to-ta'ra**, *1 al'to-tā'ra*; *2 āl'ō-tā'vā*. [*It.* *Mus.* 1. At the distance of an octave: a direction in piano-music to indicate that it is to be played an octave higher or lower than written. 2. In octaves: used in orchestral scores to

indicate how one instrument has to play with another. 3. Without chords; in unison: a direction in playing from a figured bass.

**al-lo-ver**, *1 āl'ō'vər*; *2 āl'ō'vər*, *n.* A fabric of lace or other material having an embroidered pattern extending over its entire surface.

**al-lo-ver-ish**, etc. See **ALL**, *adv.*

**al-low'**, *1 a-lau'*; *2 āl'ō'*, *r.* [*Allow* derives its meanings from both Latin *laudare*, to praise, and *allocare*, to place, stow. Since the 13th century it has, however, been regarded as one word, with the diversity of meaning to be expected from its supposed dual source.] **I. t.**

1. To interpose no obstacle in the way of; suffer to act, occur, or exist; indulge; as, he *allows* no one to pass. [*He allows himself in arch allusions or kind-hearted satire.*

**CHANNING Works**, *Fenelon* p. 557, (A. U. A. 1883.)

2. To grant as a right, privilege, or share; allow; give; afford; as, he *allows* his daughter a stipend. 3. To give consent to; approve; sanction; as, to *allow* an appeal; to *allow* an item in an account.

And the king . . . *allowing* it, the Prince and Enid rode.

**TENNISON Enid st. 1.**

4. To make allowance or provision for; take into account; deduct; abate; as, I *allow* much on account of his ignorance; to *allow* one-tenth for shrinkage. 5. To concede to be, or to be true; acknowledge; as, to *allow* one's guilt.

We may *allow*, or admit, that which we have disputed, but of which we have been convinced, or we may *allow* certain premises as the basis of argument; but we assert, not *allow*, our own opinions. **R. G. WURTE Words and their Uses** p. 90, (su. & co. 1870.)

6. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] (1) To assert or believe as true; affirm; calculate; conclude; opine. (2) To have in the mind, as an intention; propose; intend; used especially in the southern United States.

But I come back here *allowin'* To vote as I used to do.

**JOHN HAY Banty Tim st. 2.**

7. [*Prov. Eng. & Ir.*] To counsel; advise. 8. To praise. **II. i.** To make allowance, concession, or abatement; as, to *allow* for discrepancies. [*OF. alouer*, < *LL. allocare*; see **ALLOCATE**.]—*al-low'er*, *n.*

**Syn.** admit, concede, consent to, grant, let, permit, sanction, suffer, tolerate, yield. We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that which we give some express authorization. When this is given verbally it is called permission; when in writing it is commonly called a permit. There are establishments that any one will be *allowed* to visit without challenge or hindrance; there are others that no one is *allowed* to visit without a permit from the manager; there are others to which visitors are *admitted* at specified times, without a formal permit. We *allow* a child's innocent intrusion; we *concede* a right; grant a request; *consent* to a sale of property; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage; *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning servant; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to demand or necessity against our wish or will, or *yield* something under compulsion; as, the sheriff *yielded* the keys at the muzzle of a revolver, and *allowed* the mob to enter. *Suffer*, in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare, its place being taken by *allow*, *permit*, or *tolerate*. See **CONCEDE**; **ENDURE**; **PERMIT**.—**Ant.** deny, resist, withhold.—**Prep.** allow of such an action; allow one *in* such a course; allow for spending-money.—to *allow* a thing to one [Local, U. S.], to regard it as right that he should suffer or bear it.—to *a. of*, to permit; approve.

**al-low'a-ble**, *1 a-lau'ə-bl*; *2 āl'ō'ə-bl*, *a.* That *al-low'a-ble*, } may be allowed; permissible; admissible; not improper or objectionable. **Syn.** see **ADMISSIBLE**.—*al-low'a-ble-ness*, *n.*—*al-low'a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**al-low'ance**, *1 a-lau'əns*; *2 āl'ō'ənc*, *vt.* [*ANCED*; *ANCING*.] To put on an allowance; allot a stated quantity to; limit as to amount, especially of food, as in shipwreck.

**al-low'ance**, *n.* 1. That which is allowed; a portion or amount granted for some purpose, as by custom, military regulation, operation of law, or judicial decree; also, a limited amount or portion, as of income, or food; as, an *allowance* of rations; an *allowance* for tare or breakage; to put one on an *allowance* of bread.

[The Duke of Marlborough] drew a large *allowance* under pretence of keeping a public table.

**MACAULAY England** p. 347, l. r. & co. 1856.]

2. The act of allowing; toleration; sanction; concession; admission; as, the *allowance* of a claim. 3. Recognition of modifying circumstances, or deduction or addition therefor; a margin for deviations from a standard; as, an *allowance* for tare or for variation (as in weight of coins); to make *allowance* for age.

Too little *allowance* is made for the surprises of genius.

**E. C. STEEDMAN Poets of America** p. 3, l. h. m. & co. 1885.]

4. Acknowledgment. 5. **Founding**. A portion, as of a core, beveled to prevent the friable edges touching while closing the mold. [*OF. allowance*, < *alouer*; see **ALLOW**, *vt.*] *al-low'ment*. **Syn.** see **PERMISSION**.—*time allowance*, the length of time by which one competitor in a race is allowed to start in advance of the other or others, or the amount which is credited to him by reason of some acknowledged inferiority on his part.

**al-low'ed**, *1 a-lau'd*; *2 āl'ō'ld*, *pa.* That is permitted; *al-low'ed*, *a.* acknowledged; admitted; licensed; as, the *allowed* freedom of speech.—*al-low'ed-ly*, *adv.*

**al-low'er**, *1 a-lau'r*; *2 āl'ō'r*, *n.* One who allows. **al-low'ers**, *1 a-lau'əns*; *2 āl'ō'əns*, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) formed by the oxidation of urea with nitric acid. [*ALLOANTON* + *OXALIC*.] *mesoxaly* urea.—*al-lox-an-ate*, *n.* A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.—*al-lox-an'tic*, *a.*

**al-lox-an'tin**, *1 a-lōks-an'tin*; *2 āl'ōks-an'tin*, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + 3H<sub>2</sub>O) obtained as from alloxan by reduction. [*ALLOXAN*.]

**al-lox-u-re'mi-a**, *1 a-lōks-yū-rē-mi-a*; *2 āl'ōks-yū-rē-mi-a*, *n. Pathol.* The presence of alloxuric bases in the blood. [*ALLOXAN* + *Gr. ouron*, urine, + *haima*, blood.] *al-lox-u-re'mi-at*.

**al-lox-u-ric**, *1 a-lōks-yū'r-ik*; *2 āl'ōks-yū'r-ik*, *a. Chem.* Relating to alloxan and urea; affected by, composed of, or containing alloxan and urea. See **PURIN**. [*ALLOXAN* + *UREA*.]

**al-lox-y-pro'te'ic**, *1 a-lōks-yū-prō't-ik*; *2 āl'ōks-yū-prō't-ic*, *a.* Containing nitrogen and sulfur, as an acid found in urine. [*ALLO* + *oxy* + *PROTEIN*.]

**al-lo-y'**, *1 a-lōi*; *2 āl'ō'y*, *r.* **I. t.** 1. To mix with an alloy; reduce the purity of, or otherwise modify, by admixture; hence, to modify; temper; debase; impair.

Pauperism, pauper, poor man, are expressions of pity, but pity *alloyed* with contempt. **LAMB Essays of Elia** p. 15, l. r. & co. 1.

2. To form into an alloy; combine by mixing.

**II. i.** To enter into combination; form an alloy. [*F. aloyer*, < *OF. alier*, < *aligo*; see **ALIGATION**.]

**al-lo-y'**, *1 a-lōi* or *al'oi*; *2 a-lō'y* or *āl'ō'y*, *n.* 1. A homogeneous compound or mixture of two or more metals, as brass, formed by the fusion of copper and zinc, or bronze, consisting of copper and tin; commonly produced by fusing together the constituent metals. See **AMALGAM**.

The following are some of the most important alloys: (1) **Aluminum** combines with copper to form *aluminum bronze*, used in machinery, and with zinc to form *aluminum zinc*, used in parts of chemical apparatus requiring strength and lightness. (2) **Antimony** alloys with lead, potassium, sodium, and tin. With lead and tin it forms *type-metal*, with tin *musket-metal*, and with tin and other metals *plate metal*, *Britannia metal*, and *queen's-metal*, the last-named used in jewelry. (3) **Arsenic** is used in lead to produce metal for shot. With copper it yields *white copper* and *tombac*, used for imitation jewelry. (4) **Bismuth** alloys chiefly with lead, tin, and type-metal, forming *fusible alloy*, used for clichés, and *peutiers' soft solder*. (5) **Cadmium** combines with mercury to form an amalgam used to fill teeth, with gold and silver to form an alloy used by jewelers, and with tin, lead, and bismuth to form *Wood's fusible alloy*. (6) **Chromium** alloys with iron to form *ferro-chrome*, and also with tin and copper. (7) **Copper** combines with zinc to form *brass*, with tin to form *bronze*, *gun-metal*, and *bell-metal*, and with lead to form *pot-metal*, used for faucets and domestic utensils. Alloys of these four metals in varying proportions also exist. (8) **Gold** alloys with copper, silver, manganese, cobalt, nickel, antimony, tin, zinc, bismuth, lead, the platinum metals, arsenic, tellurium, and mercury. With copper it forms a reddish gold, and with silver a lighter-colored alloy called *jeweler's gold*. Gold coin is an alloy of gold and copper, generally with silver also. (9) **Iron** alloys with copper, zinc (forming *Aitch's metal*, used for casting cannon), tin, titanium, manganese (forming *ferromanganese*, used in the Bessemer steel process), tungsten, nickel (*metecite*), cobalt, gold, and platinum. (10) **Lead** combines with antimony and tin to form *type-metal*, with arsenic for shot, with tin to make *peutier* and *solder*, with bismuth to form *fusible alloy*. (11) **Manganese** is used with iron to form steel, as *spiegeleisen*. It is used in the Bessemer process to deoxidize the metal. (12) **Mercury** forms with tin an amalgam for sil-vering mirrors, with gold and tin one for gilding, with tin, gold, and silver one used for filling by dentists, with sodium one used for metallurgical purposes, and with zinc one used for coating the rubbers of electric machines. (13) **Nickel** alloys with copper and zinc to form white metals used largely in place of silver and called *alabaster*, *British plate*, *electrum*, *German silver*, *pagany*, *tutenag*, *white copper*, etc. (14) **Palladium** yields with silver and copper tough alloys used in the making of hard instruments. (15) **Platinum** alloys with gold, and with the various platinum metals with which it is found in nature. (16) **Rhodium** combines with platinum metals and with steel to form a fusible alloy. (17) **Silver** alloys with copper, as in *coin* and *solder*, and with tin, mercury, and other metals. (18) **Tin** combines with lead to form *peutier* and ordinary plumbers' or tinsmiths' solder, with copper and antimony to form *Babbitt metal*. (19) **Zinc** alloys with copper to form brass, and also with tin and lead as in *Burton's alloy*, used for plowshares.

2. The baser metal in such compound or mixture that reduces the commercial value of the compound or mixture as its proportion is increased; as, the *alloy* used for hardening gold and silver coins. 3. Anything that reduces the purity or excellence of what is good or desirable; as, a noble character without *alloy* of meanness.

There is . . . much of base alloy in our very best thoughts.

**SCOTT Pirate** p. 159, l. v. & co. 1.

Delight hath no taint of alloy. **PHRASE CARY A Canticle st. 1.**

4. **Standard**; fineness. [*F. aloi*; see **ALLOT**, *v.*]

**Syn.** admixture, adulteration, debasement, deterioration. *Adulteration*, *debasement*, and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad; *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense. An excess of alloy virtually amounts to *adulteration*; but *adulteration* is now mostly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses. In the figurative sense, as applied to character, etc., *alloy* is unfavorable, because there the only standard is perfection.—**Prep.** an alloy of silver and copper; the alloy in the ornament.—**alloy balance**, an adjustable balance which is in equilibrium when the metals in the scale-pans are in the proper proportions for forming an alloy.—**Homburg a.**, a silver-white alloy made by mixing equal parts of lead, bismuth, and tin.—**Krafft's a.**, an alloy consisting of 5 parts bismuth, 2 parts lead, and 1 part tin, having its melting-point at 104° C. (220° Fahr.).—**Leichtenberg's a.**, see **FUSIBLE METAL**.—**Lipowitz's a.**, an easily fusible alloy of 15 parts bismuth, 8 of lead, 4 of tin, and 3 of cadmium, melting at 155° F., and used for soldering white metallic objects injured by high temperature, such as Britannia metal, and for fine or fragile castings.—**Prinsep's alloys**, in pyrometry, alloys of gold, silver, and platinum so combined that the temperature of a furnace may be found by placing them in it and noting those that are fused; so called from their inventor, James Prinsep.—**Retz a.**, an alloy which withstands well the corroding effect of alkalis or acids. It is constituted of 15 parts copper, 1 of antimony, 2.34 of tin, 1.82 of lead.

**al-lo-y'age**, *1 a-lōi'*; *2 āl'ō'ig*, *n.* The act or process of alloying; specifically, in minting, of alloying the precious metals with baser ones to harden them; also, the alloy.

**al-lo-y'op**, *al-lo-y'op*, *n.* [*Gr. allos*, < *allos*, other, + *ops*, S. S.]

**al-lo-y'oid**, *1 āl'ō'ō'id*; *2 āl'ō'ō'id*, *n. Zool.* An animal bud or zooid differing from the parent: opposed to *isozoid*. [*ALLO* + *Gr. zōē*, life, + *-OID*.]

**al-peace'ful**, *al-peace'ful*, *al-peace'ful*, etc. See **ALL**, *adv.*

**al-round'**, *1 āl'ō'round*; *2 āl'ō'round*, *a.* 1. Including the whole in its range or scope; complete in action or effect; as, an *all-round* tax; an *all-round* education.

No landscape, however simple, . . . admits . . . of *all-round* realization. **Nineteenth Century Feb.**, 1891, p. 219.

2. Excelling or acting in all or many departments of the same business; occupied with many varied pursuits; many-sided; versatile; as, an *all-round* athlete.

**All Saints**. The festival of the Church commemorative of all saints and martyrs, occurring Nov. 1; All Saints' day; All-Hallows; Allhallows. In the Greek Church it is observed on the first Sunday after Pentecost.

I . . . love to keep

*All-Saints*,—the unknown good that rest

In God's still memory folded deep. **LOWELL All-Saints** st. 1.

**All-Saints Bay**. A bay, Bahia de Todos os Santos, at

Bahia, Brazil; area, about 100 sq. m.

**all'st**, *1 āl'ō'st*; *2 āl'ō'st*, *adv.* See **ALL**, *adv.*

**all'seed'**, *1 āl'ō'sēd*; *2 āl'ō'sēd*, *n.* [*Gr. Brit.*] Any one of various small many-seeded weeds. **Specif.** (1) The bird's

knot-grass (*Polygonum articulare*) or a goosefoot (*Chenopodium polyspermum*), both naturalized and common in the United States. (2) Either of two European weeds, a daisy (*Radiola millegiana*) and a pinkwort (*Polycaeron tetraphyllum*). The latter is found in the United States near Charleston, S. C.

**all'side'd**, 1 al'sid'ed; 2 al'sid'ed, a. Developed on all sides; pertaining to all sides; broad-minded; approaching or capable of being approached from all sides; as, an all-sided question.

**all'sorts**, 1 al'sôrts; 2 al'sôrts, n. The tap droppings of malt and spirituous liquors mixed and used as a beverage.

**All Souls**. R. C. Ch. A day of commemoration, occurring Nov. 2, on which special intercession is made for the souls of all the faithful departed.

**all'spice**, 1 al'spâs; 2 al'spîc, n. of a West-Indian tree, the pimento (*Eugenia pimenta*), of the myrtle family, gathered and dried in the sun. It is an aromatic spice, and has been thought to combine the flavor of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg.

2. Any one of various aromatic shrubs; as, the Carolina allspice or sweet-scented shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) and Japan allspice (*Chimonanthus fragrans*), both of the calycanthus family; wild allspice or spicewood (*Benzoin benzoin*) of the laurel family of the United States; the fever-bush—**all'spice**—oil, n. Pimento-oil. See under oil, a. tree, n. Any shrub of the genus *Calycanthus*.—**all'spicy**, a. [Rare.] Of the nature of allspice; hot; sharp; as, an allspicy temper.

**All'stan**, 1 al'stan; 2 al'ston, Washington (1779-1843). An American painter and poet; called "the American Titian."

**all'stall**, 1 al'stôl; 2 al'stôl, n. [thing.] All things, n. 1. All things, n. [Dial. or Obs.] Every-  
**al'lu-a-dite**, 1 al'yū-dî't; 2 al'yū-dî't, n. Mineral. A brownish-red iron-manganese phosphate, massive or in nodules, and believed to be an alteration-product of triphylite. [*Francis Alluaud* (1778-1865), French mineralogist.]

**al-lude**, 1 al-lūd; 2 al-lūd, v. [*AL-LUD'ED; AL-LUD'ING.*] To refer incidentally, indirectly, or by suggestion; as, to allude to a past event.

Allude is in danger of losing its peculiar signification, which is delicate and serviceable. . . . [It] means to indicate jokingly, to hint at playfully. . . . Allusion is the by-play of language.

R. G. WATTS *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 100. [See a. co. 1870.]

[*L. alludo*, treat lightly, < *ad*, at, + *ludo*, play.]  
Syn.: advert, hint, imply, indicate, insinuate, intimate, mention, point, refer, signify, suggest. These words divide into two classes along the line of the expressed or unexpressed; *advert*, *allude*, *mention*, and *refer* are used of language that more or less distinctly utters a certain thought; the others of language from which it may be inferred. We *allude* to a matter slightly, perhaps by a word or phrase, as it were in byplay; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance that distinctly turns the mind or attention to it; as, marginal figures *refer* to a parallel passage; we *mention* a thing by explicit words, as by naming it. The speaker *adverted* to the recent disturbances; he *alluded* to the remissness of certain public officers; he *mentioned* no name, it was easy to see to whom he *referred*. One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *intimate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply* his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action. — *Frepp.* [*Her.* Glowing; red; shining; noting the eyes of a beast so represented on an escutcheon.]

**al'lu-mette**, 1 al'lū-met; 2 al'lū-met, n. [*F.*] A friction-match; formerly, a spill.  
I am twisting an allumette out of one of you now, and relighting my calumet. LOWELL *Poem for Critics* prelim. note to 2d ed.

**al'lun'der-stand-ing**, etc. See *ALL*, *ad.*

**al'lun's**, 1 al'lūn's; 2 al'lūn's, n. Unsorted coal of all grades, except fine coal, raised from any seam.

**al-lur'ant**, a. Alluring.

**al-lure**, 1 al-lūr; 2 al-lūr, v. [*AL-LURED; AL-LUR'ING.*] 1. To draw with or as with a lure; attract by the prospect of pleasure or advantage. 2. To attract insidiously; charm; fascinate.

The ruddy square of comfortable light. . . .  
Allured him, as the beacon-blaze allures.  
The bird of passage. TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 44.

**II. i.** To have a pleasing effect; exercise attraction.

Why should the west wind allure  
Which I could not on me endure? EMERSON *The Problem* st. 2.

[*OF. allurer*, < *all* (< *L. ad*), to, + *lurer*, leurrer; see *LURE*, n.]—**al-lur'er**, n.

Syn.: attract, cajole, entice, coax, decoy, draw, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce, tempt, win. We may *attract* others to a certain thing without intent; as, the good unconsciously *attract* others to virtue. We may *allure* to that which is evil, but also to that which is good and noble by purpose and endeavor, as in the famous line "Lead us not to brighter worlds, and lead the way." GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 170. *Lure* is rather more akin to the physical nature. It is the word we would use of drawing on an animal. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring*. *Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly in. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in winning one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in either a bad or a good sense, in which latter it surpasses the highest sense of *allure*, because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts; as, "he that winneth souls is wise." *Prov.* xl. 30. See *DRAW*. — *Ant.*: chill, damp, deter, dissuade, drive away, repel, warn. — *Prep.*: allure to a course; allure by hopes; allure from evil to good.

**al-lure**, 1 al-lūr; 2 al-lūr, n. The act of alluring, or that which allures. The covered promenade of the Burlington Arcade is, on rainy days, a great allure for a small chop-house hard by.

N. P. WILKS *People I have Met* p. 37. [*L. a.* & co. 1853.]

**al-lure**, 1 al-lūr; 2 al-lūr, n. [*Al.*] Allure; bearing.

O Spanish eyebrow, Spanish eyes. Voice and allure of Spain.

F. W. H. MYERS *Reminiscences* Youth l. 102.

**al-lure-ment**, 1 al-lūr-ment; 2 al-lūr-ment, n. 1. The act or process, or the quality or power, of alluring; enticement; fascination. 2. Anything that allures; a charm; a lure; or bait.

Difficulty, aberration, martyrdom, death are the allurements that act on the heart of man. CARLYLE *Heroes*, etc. p. 70. [*L. co.*] Syn.: see *ATTRACTION*; *BAIT*; *BLANDISHMENT*.

**al-lur'ing**, 1 al-lūr'ing; 2 al-lūr'ing, pa. So pleasing as to move one to draw near; attractive; tempting; fascinating. Syn.: see *ATTRACTIVE*. — *ly*, *adv.*—*ness*, n.

**al-lu'sion**, 1 al-lū'shun; 2 al-lū'zhon, n. 1. The act of alluding, or the words by which one alludes; an indirect and incidental reference to something without definite mention of it.

He who has actually to govern (must be perpetually guided by considerations to which no allusion can be found in the writings of Adam Smith. MACAULAY *Ess.* vol. i, p. 1046. [*W. T. A.* 1881.]

2. *Rhet.* A species of comparison in which the comparative words are omitted, yet the represented object is still made the leading theme; as, "the self-seeking will betray his friend or brother with a Judas kiss." [*L. allusio* (n), < *alludo*; see *ALLUDE*.]

**al-lu'sive**, 1 al-lū'siv; 2 al-lū'siv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to allusion, or to like allusion; referring to something not directly mentioned; suggestive.

Her helpless misery . . . she was trying to make present to Deronda in an allusive speech. ELIOT *Deronda* p. 207. [*L.* 1878.]  
Calmness, allusion, metaphysical, figurative. [*L. allusivus*, pp. of *alludo*; see *ALLUDE*.] **al-lu'so-ry**,—**al-lu'sive** (ly), *adv.*—**al-lu'sive-ness**, n.

**al-lu'vi-al**, 1 al-lū'vi-al; 2 al-lū'vi-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvion or alluvium; as, alluvial deposits or formations.

Alluvial plains are mostly flood-plains of rivers. [*L. alluvius*, < *alluo*, wash upon, < *ad*, to, + *luo*, wash.] **al-lu'vi-ant**, **al-lu'vi-ous**,—**alluvial cone** (*Phys. Geog.*), the fan-shaped accumulation of detritus deposited where a river issues from a steep course upon flat land. a. fan. — *a. epoch*, the latter part of the Champlain period (Quaternary), overlying the Illuvial period, and characterized by more quiet fluvial and lacustrine depositions.

**al-lu'vi-al**, n. Alluvial soil, especially in Australia such soil bearing gold.

**al-lu'vi-at'ed**, 1 al-lū'vi-at'ed; 2 al-lū'vi-at'ed, pa. Covered or filled with alluvium; as, an alluviated valley.

**al-lu'vi-a-tion**, 1 al-lū'vi-a-shun; 2 al-lū'vi-a-shon, n. *Geol.* The process of building alluvial cones and deltas.

The watersheds . . . are rearranged . . . by alluviation. G. K. GILBERT *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1880 p. 136. [*loov. rra. ovr.*]

**al-lu'vi-on**, 1 al-lū'vi-on; 2 al-lū'vi-on, n. 1. The earthy material deposited by floods; alluvium; used in this form especially in law. See note under *ALLUVIUM*. Such accretions, if gradual, belong legally to the owner of the soil at the water's edge; but otherwise, if the increase occur from some sudden and violent cause.

Unas pointed out the impression of a meocasin in the moist alluvion. COOPER *Last of the Mohicans* p. 168. [*L. a. c.*]

2. Inundation; flood. 3. The washing of sea-waves against a shore, or of a river along its banks. 4. A downpour of volcanic cinder-mud, which, consolidated, is called tufa. [*F.*, < *L. alluvio* (n), < *alluo*; see *ALLUVIAL*.] **al-lu'vi-ot**.

**al-lu'vi-um**, 1 al-lū'vi-um; 2 al-lū'vi-um, n. [*VI-A* or *VI-UM*, pl.] *Geol.* 1. Recent deposits of sand, gravel, or mud, formed wherever the flow is checked in the currents of rivers, lakes, or estuaries. Such deposits occur chiefly as flood-plains of rivers and lakes, as bars in rivers and at mouths of estuaries, or as deltas. 2. More loosely, any subaqueous deposits of fluvial detritus, in which sense many old strata are alluvial deposits. 3. [Rare.] Volcanic cinder-mud; alluvion.

*Alluvium* has been much confused with *allusion*, and some dictionaries treat them as identical. This is, however, plainly wrong, since *alluvion* has had an extensive usage as equivalent simply to *inundation*, which *alluvion* has not had. In a single book (Lyle's *Principles of Geology*) *alluvion* has, in the later editions, been substituted for the *alluvion* of the earlier editions, with the meaning of a flood of wet volcanic cinders. Moreover, *alluvion* has legal uses which *alluvium* does not have. [*L.* prop. neut. of *alluvius*; see *ALLUVIAL*.]

**al'lur'ant**, all'wôrth; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

**al'lur'ant**, 1 al'lur'ant; 2 al'lur'ant, *adv.* Everywhere. *all'wher'es*, n.

ate, n. A salt in which the group allyl alcohol acts as an acid radical. — **al'lyl-ene**, n. A colorless, ill-smelling gas (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) formed by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene. **al'lyen**,—**al'lyl-ic**, a.—**al'lyl'in**, n. *Chem.* A viscous liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) formed when glycerin is heated with oxalic acid.

**al'ma**, 1 al'mā; 2 al'mā, n. An Egyptian singing girl of the better sort, who amuses the rich, sings, dances at funerals, etc. See *GRAVEYARD*. [*Ar. 'almah*, learned.] **al'mahit**; **al'mahit**; **al'mahit**; **al'mahit**.

**Al'ma**, 1 al'mā; 2 al'mā, n. 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the personified spirit or soul, a "virgin bright," queen of Body Castle and the House of Temperance. 3. A river in the Crimea, Russia; the scene of a Russian defeat by the allied troops of England, France, and Turkey, Sept. 20, 1854. 4. A village in Gratiot county, Mich.; the seat of Alma College (Presbyterian), founded in 1887. 5. A township in Allegany county, N. Y. 6. A town in Jackson county, Wis. [*L.*, nourishing, cherishing.]

**al'ma-can'tar**, n. Same as *ALMUCANTAR*.

**al'ma-cen**, 1 al'mā-chen; 2 al'mā-chen, n. [*CE'NES*, pl.] [*Sp.*]

**al'ma-cl-ga**, 1 al'mā-cl-ga; 2 al'mā-cl-ga, n. [*P. I.*] 1. A tree of the genus *Dipterocarpus*, yielding a light, ashy-colored wood and a valuable gum. 2. Its wood or the gum antang.

**Al'ma Dagh**, 1 al'mā dāg; 2 al'mā dāg. A mountain range on the northern boundary of Syria, Asiatic Turkey; it forms a branch of the Taurus range; the ancient Amanus.

**Al'ma-den**, 1 al'mā-den; 2 al'mā-den, n. A town in south central Spain; noted quicksilver-mines.

**al'ma-dī'a**, 1 al'mā-dī'a; 2 al'mā-dī'a, n. 1. A long East-Indian shuttle-shaped river-boat. 2. An African canoe, sometimes made of bark. [*F. almadie*, < *Ar. al-madīyah*, < *al*, the, + *madīyah*, ferry-boat, < *aday*, cross.]

**al'ma-diet**; **al'ma-diet**; **al'ma-diet**; **al'ma-diet**.

**Al'ma-gest**, 1 al'mā-gest; 2 al'mā-gest, n. 1. *Astron.* Ptolemy's great work on astronomy, explaining the celestial motions on the geocentric system; named from the title of the Arabian translation of this work made in 827. 2. In medieval science, any authoritative treatise, as upon astrology or alchemy. [*OF. almageste*, < *Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**al'ma-gra**, 1 al'mā-gra; 2 al'mā-gra, n. [*Sp.*] A deep-red ochre originally from Andalusia, Spain, similar to Indian red; used as a pigment, and in polishing glass and metals.

**al'ma-gret**.

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. Diego de (1475-1538), a Spanish soldier in Peru. 2. Diego de, "the Lad" (1520?-1542), his son, assassin of Pizarro.

3. A city in Spain.

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]

**Al'ma-gro**, 1 al'mā-gro; 2 al'mā-gro, n. 1. [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. 2. (1) Germany. (2) A German. [*Ar. al-majisti*, < *al*, the, + *gr. megistos*, superl. of *megas*, great.]





a-lo'ja, 1 a-lo'ha; 2 a-lo'hä, n. A spiced liquor consisting of honey diluted with water.

a-lo-man'cy, n. Same as HALOMANCY.

Alom-bra'do, n. [Sp.] See ALPHABET.

Alon, 1 a-lon; 2 a-lon, n. pl. [P. I.] Waves: a Tagalog term.

a-lone, 1 a-lon; 2 a-lon, adv. & a. 1. Apart from others; without any aid or company; sharing with no other; single; solitary; as, he walks his way alone. 2. By extension, without any equal; with no competitor; unique; unparalleled.

They say he is a very man, per se. And stands alone. SHAKESPEARE *Titus and Cressida* act. i, sc. 2.

3. Excluding all others; only; solely: sometimes attributively before the noun; as, he alone survived; the alone source of wisdom.

The use of alone in the sense of sole or only, as a prepositive qualifying a noun, common in the 16th and 17th centuries. Is now rare.

There's life alone in duty done. And rest alone in striving. WHITTIER *The Drovers* st. 1.

[ME. at one, ALL ONE.]

Syn.: see SOLITARY. — let 'a-lone, a. Neglecting or refraining: as, a *let-alone* policy. — to let or leave a., to let be; keep back or withdraw from; refrain from having to do with. — a-lone'ly, adv. & a. — a-lone'ness, n.

a-lon'g, 1 a-lon'g; 2 a-lon'g (xiii), adv. 1. Over or through length in time or space; onward: said of progressive motion, often of motion parallel with something, and in this sense usually with by; as, to go along down the road; a brook running along by the hedge; the years glide swiftly along.

An instinct bears along. Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong. LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 4.

2. At points extending through or over the length (of anything); by the side; near: often with by; as, the grasses grew along by the brookside. 3. In company, conjunction, or association, either as going or being with another; usually followed by with, as, he takes his valise along; consider this truth along with that.

I like this in [John] Bull, . . . for he must take England along with you. LOWELL *Fireside Travels* p. 297. [It. M. & Co. 1884.]

4. [Archaic.] At full length; lengthwise; as, "Under yond' yew-trees lay thee all along." SHAKESPEARE *Rom. and Jul.* act. v, sc. 3: "Saul felt straightway all along on the earth." 1 Sam. xxviii, 20. 5t. (1) In full. (2) At a.

— all along [Colloq.], all the time throughout a course or period; as, I knew it all along. — get a. [Colloq.], go; get out of the way. — to get a., to fare; make progress; succeed; as, he gets along well. — the American form of the English phrase to get on. — to hitch a., to move along on a seat without rising; as, can you hitch a-ong a little?

a-lon'g, adv. [Prov. or Colloq.] By reason; on account; because; used in the prepositional phrase along of (formerly along on), and sometimes shortened to long; as, this is all along of his meddling; 'twas long of you I came. (< AS. *along*, < *ge* (together) + *lang*, long.)

a-lon'g, prep. 1. Through or over the length of; on the line of; in the direction of; as, the ship sailed along the coast; an electric shock runs along the nerve.

The love that leads the willing spheres Along the unending track of years. BYRANT *Song of the Sower* st. 10.

2. At points extending through or over the length of; in or by the course of; by the side of; throughout: said of space or time; as, the trees grow along the road; along his life were scattered many blessings. (< AS. *and-lang*, < *and* + *lang*; see A., against, and LONG.)

a-lon'gships, adv. [Rare.] In line with the length of a ship.

a-lon'gshore, 1 a-lon'gshor; 2 a-lon'gshor, adv. Along the shore, either on the water or on the land. — a-lon'gshoreman, n. See LONGSHOREMAN.

a-lon'gside, 1 a-lon'sid; 2 a-lon'sid, adv. 1. Close to the side; along the side; at the side (of something, as a ship), as merchandise to be delivered on a wharf for shipment by an outgoing vessel. 2. Side by side.

a-lon'gsid, prep. Side by side with, beside.

a-lon'gst, 1 a-lon'gst; 2 a-lon'gst, adv. & prep. [Archaic.] 1. Along. 2. Naut. Moored head and stern in mid-stream.

al'on-sen'el, 1 al'on-sen'el; 2 al'on-sen'el, n. An astrigint shrub (*Covanta mexicana*) of the rose family, common in Utah, and highly valued as a styptic in hemorrhages.

Al-on-so-a, 1 a-lon-so-a; 2 a-lon-so-a, n. Bot. A genus of attractive serophrularaceous shrubs and herbs, natives of the Andean region of tropical America. About 11 species and varieties are cultivated in botanical gardens.

A-lon'zo, 1 a-lon'zo; 2 a-lon'zo, n. Same as ALPHONSO.

a-loof, 1 a-loof; 2 a-loof, n. The alewife.

a-loof, adv. 1. Intentionally at a distance; not in sympathy with or desiring to associate with others; apart; away; as, to stand aloof. 2t. Naut. Windward. (< A., on, + D. loof; see LOOF.)

Syn.: afar, apart, away, by oneself, separately. See APART; DISTANT. — Ant.: close, near, together. — Prep.: from.

a-loof, prep. [Rare.] Apart or separate from; as, aloof the crowd. — a-loof'ness, n. The state of being or keeping aloof; distance; indifference.

a-loof, 1 a-loof; 2 a-loof, adv. Drooping or hanging over on one side; as, the hayricks were all aloof.

al'o-pe-cla, 1 al'o-pe-cla; 2 al'o-pe-cla, n. A skin-disease of several varieties, causing loss of hair, or baldness, and sometimes loss of the nails. 2. Baldness. [L., < Gr. *alopekia*, fox-mare, < *alopex* (alopex), fox. — al'o-pe-cyt., — alopecia areata, circumscribed patches of baldness occasioned by the fungus *Trichophyton audouinii*. — al'o-pe-clist, n. One who gives treatment for alopecia or baldness.

Al'o-pe-cla, 1 al'o-pe-cla; 2 al'o-pe-cla, n. p. Ich. The *Alotidra*. Al'o-pe-cla, n. (t. g.) — al'o-pe-cla, n. — al'o-pe-cla, n. — al'o-pe-cla, n. — al'o-pe-cla, n.

al'o-pe-cla, 1 al'o-pe-cla; 2 al'o-pe-cla, n. I. A. Resembling the fox; vulpine; said of a series of canine carnivores without frontal air-sinuses, including the fox, etc. II. n. A fox-like carnivore. [< Gr. *alopex*, fox, + *cidos*, form.]

Al'o-pe-cla, 1 al'o-pe-cla; 2 al'o-pe-cla, n. Bot. A genus of grasses, the foxtail grasses. See FOXTAIL, 2. (< Gr. *alopekos*, < *alopex* (alopex), fox, + *oura*, tail.)

a-lop'ke, 1 a-lop'ke; 2 a-lop'ke, n. A head-dress of ancient Thracians, made of fox-ur.

Al'o-pli-dra, 1 al'o-pli-dra; 2 al'o-pli-dra, n. pl. Ich. A family of sharks with an excessively long tail; the threshers.

Al'o-pla, n. (t. r.) [< Gr. *alopekia*, shark, < *alopex*, fox, shark. — a-lo-pli-dra, n. — a-lo-pli-dra, n. (Spain. *alopla*, 1 a-lo'pla; 2 a-lo'pla, n. A town in Malaga province.

A-lo-rang, 1 a-lo-rang; 2 a-lo-rang, n. A town in Misamis district, Mindanao.

a-lor'cic, 1 a-lor'cic; 2 a-lor'cic, n. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from aloes; as, *aloric acid* (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

[< ALOE + ORCIN.] al'or-clin'ic.

a-lor'ing, 1 a-lor'ing; 2 a-lor'ing, n. Fort. A passage or gangway; a footpath shielded by the parapet. [< F. *aller*, go; see ALLEY.]

a-lo'sa, 1 a-lo'sa; 2 a-lo'sa, n. [L.] Zool. The shad, or [A.] the genus typified by the shad.

a-lo'se, 1 a-lo'se; 2 a-lo'se, n. A shad; especially, the allice-shad. [F., < L. *alosa*.]

A-lo'st, 1 a-lo'st; 2 a-lo'st, n. A town in N. E. Belgium.

Al'oth, 1 al'oth; 2 al'oth, n. Bib. 1 Kings iv, 16.

al'ou-atte, 1 al'ou-at; 2 al'ou-at, n. [F.] The howler. al'ou-atte; 1 al'ou-at; 2 al'ou-at, n.

a-lou'chi, 1 a-lou'chi; 2 a-lou'chi, n. Acouchi-resin. a-lu'chi, 1 a-lu'chi; 2 a-lu'chi, n.

a-loud, 1 a-loud; 2 a-loud, adv. 1. With ordinary strength of voice; audibly: opposed to in a whisper.

Bondage is hoarse, and may not speak aloud. SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act. ii, sc. 2.

2. With a loud voice or noise; loudly; as, to shout aloud. 3. Using the voice; out loud: opposed to silently; as, did you read aloud? [< A., on, + LOUD.]

Syn.: audibly, clamorously, loudly, noisily, obstreperously, sonorously, vociferously. One read aloud so as to make the reading audible to any listener who may be near at hand; he calls aloud so as to be heard at a distance. Thus the word ranges in meaning from that which is just audible to that which is clamorous, noisy, etc. — Ant.: inaudibly, quietly, silently, softly.

a-lou'ette, 1 a-lou'ette; 2 a-lou'ette, n. [F.] 1. A lark; specif., in Canada and Louisiana, the horned lark (*Otocoris alpestris*). 2. A mechanism composed of several mirrors, which, while revolving, reflect a ray of light, in order to produce sleep by varying the eyes.

a-lou'et, 1 a-lou'et; 2 a-lou'et, n. In or to a low or lower position; below: opposed to aloft; archaic, nautical, or poetical. Floating of the film aloft. Fluttering of the leaves aloft. JEAN INGELWOL *Lily and Lute* pt. ii, st. 9.

a-low', 1 a-low'; 2 a-low', adv. [Scot.] In a blaze; on fire. a-low', n.

a-low', n. To allow.

al'ox-an'tin, 1 al'ox-an'tin; 2 al'ox-an'tin, n. Chem. An oxidation product of barbaloin and scopolin.

Al'o-y's-l-a, 1 al'o-y's-l-a; 2 al'o-y's-l-a, n. Bot. 1. A monotypic genus now included in *Lippia*. A. *citradora*, now *Lippia citradora*, is the lemon-verbena. 2. [a.] A plant of this genus; hence, the lemon-verbena. [< Maria Louisa Theresa, wife of Charles IV. of Spain.]

Al'o-y's-l-us, 1 al'o-y's-l-us; 2 al'o-y's-l-us, n. [L.] St. Louis Gonzaga (3/1568-9/1591). Patron saint of colleges; his feast is June 21.

alp, 1 alp; 2 alp, n. 1. (1) [A.] pl. A range of lofty mountains of central Europe. The absolute solitude, the intense stillness of the upper Alps is most impressive. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* ch. 8, p. 227. [A. F. 1866.] (2) Any peak of this range. (3) In Switzerland, a range of pasture-land on a mountain-slope. 2. A lofty mountain or mountain-peak. 3. A huge barrier or obstacle. [< F. *Alpes*, < L. *Alpes*, the Alps; cp. Gael. *alp*, high mountain.]

alp, n. [Local, Eng.] The bullfinch. [< AS. *alp*, elephant, < L. *elephas*; see ELEPHANT.] Alpet.

Alp, n. In Byron's *Stanza of Corinthe*, a renegade Christian who becomes a commander in the Turkish army.

alp, n. Teut. Folk-lore. A dream-demon; nightmare. [S.]

al-pac'a, 1 al-pac'a; 2 al-pac'a, n. 1. A semi-domesticated cameloid ruminant (*Lama pacos*) of the lofty mountains of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, resembling a sheep, but with a longer neck, and yielding a long fine wool, usually dark brown, or black. 2. Alpaca wool. 3. Any fabric made of or in imitation of alpaca-wool; esp., a very light cotton-and-wool fabric with hard, shiny surface; also, a garment made of such material; as, I wore my alpaca for the drive. 4. An alloy of plated nickel. [Sp., < Ar. al, the, + Peru. *paco*, name of the animal.]

al-pag'a, 1 al-pag'a; 2 al-pag'a, n. A French dress-goods made in a common plain-weaving harness-loom, having for its texture a cotton warp and a long-staple wool filling; distinguished from alpaca.

al'par-ga'ta, 1 al'par-ga'ta; 2 al'par-ga'ta, n. [Sp.] A saddle cloth shoe having a sole of plaited hemp or rush, worn by the Chinese and by Spanish peasants and Filipinos.

al'par-ga'te, 1 al'par-ga'te; 2 al'par-ga'te, n.

Al'p-ar-sian, 1 al'p-ar-sian; 2 al'p-ar-sian, n. A Seljuk sultan (1029-1122), who conquered the Byzantines, and hence styled his dynasty "Roman."

al'pa-so'te, 1 al'pa-so'te; 2 al'pa-so'te, n. The Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*).

al'pay, 1 al'pay; 2 al'pay, n. [P. I.] A timber-tree (*Nephelium luteum*). See ALPHALUM.

al'pen, 1 al'pen; 2 al'pen, n. [Rare.] Alpine.

al'pe-na, 1 al'pe-na; 2 al'pe-na, n. 1. A county in N. E. Michigan; 580 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

al'pen-glow, 1 al'pen-glow; 2 al'pen-glow, n. Meteor. The rosy light of the rising or setting sun, seen on the Alps or other mountains; specif., the reappearance of the sunset colors on a mountain summit sometimes observed after the original colors have faded; also, a similar phenomenon preceding the regular coloration at sunrise.

al'pen-horn, 1 al'pen-horn; 2 al'pen-horn, n. A long, slightly curved, very sonorous horn, used by cowherds on the Alps, formerly by Swiss soldiers, and orchestraly. al'p-horn.

al'pen-stock, 1 al'pen-stock; 2 al'pen-stock, n. A long, pointed staff or pole, shod with iron, and sometimes provided with a hook or the like; used by mountain-climbers, especially on the Alps. Steam has usurped the place of the alpenstock on the Rhigi. HOLLAND *Everyday Topics, Personal Development*, p. 1884.

al'pine-stock, 1 al'pine-stock; 2 al'pine-stock, n.

Al'pes-Ma'ri'times, 1 al'pes-Ma'ri'times; 2 al'pes-Ma'ri'times, n. A department in S. France; 1,443 sq. m.; capital, Nice.

al'pes-tri-a, 1 al'pes-tri-a; 2 al'pes-tri-a, n. [L.] A mountain of the Alps.

al'pes-tri-n, 1 al'pes-tri-n; 2 al'pes-tri-n, n. 1. Bot. Of, pertaining to, or growing on mountain heights below the limit of forest-growth; subalpine. 2. [Rare.] Alpine. [< LL. *alpestris*, < L. *Alpes*, Alps.]

Alph, 1 alf; 2 alf, n. A sacred river of Xanadu mentioned in Coleridge's *Kubla Khan*.

Alph, abbr. Alphonse.

Al'pha, 1 al'pha; 2 al'pha, n. 1. The first letter in the English A, a. See A; ALPHABET. 2. Hence, the beginning, first, or chief of anything. Compare OMEGA. In chemistry, alpha (α) is used attributively to indicate: (1) One of the first of two or more isomeric compounds; the other isomers being designated by beta (β), gamma (γ), etc. (2) A compound containing an atom or group in a special position; also, a substituted group or atom in such a position: other positions being indicated by beta (β), gamma (γ), etc. In organic acids alpha designates that the substituted atom or group is attached to the same carbon atom as is the carboxyl group; the succeeding carbon atoms along the chain, in the direction away from the carboxyl, being indicated by beta (β), gamma (γ), etc. For other examples, see NAPHTHALENE, NAPHTHOL, etc. 3. Astron. A symbol of one of the chief stars in a constellation, commonly the brightest star; as, alpha Tauri. 4. [A.] A hypothetical body, to which, altho it is not itself absolutely at rest, the motion of all other bodies, especially in the rotation, may be referred. The hypothesis was devised to reconcile Leibnitz's theory of the relativity of space with the seeming absoluteness of rotary motion: so called by Carl Neumann. [L., < Gr. *alpha*, < Heb. *aleph*, ox.] — alpha rays, same as OBSCURE RAYS. — the α and ω, both the first and the last; beginning and end; the sum total: used of Christ, Rev. i, 8.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'pha-bet; 2 al'pha-bet, n. 1. A series of al'pha-bet, symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage, as a, b, c, d, etc.; as, the English alphabet.



Effingham county, Ill. 2. In Rowe's *The Fair Penitent*, Calista's husband, who kills Lothario, her paramour. See **LOTHARIO**. 3. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, the alias of the







Aluminum does not oxidize or tarnish like most metals, when exposed to dry or moist air, and neither hot nor cold water has any effect on it. When hammered and rolled it becomes as hard as iron and it is lighter than glass. It has been proposed for use in many cases in which lightness and strength combined are desired, as for airships, as a substitute for iron in the manufacture of boats and bridges, and as a structural material. The tenacity with which aluminum clings to its oxygen made it at first an exceedingly expensive metal to extract from its ores, but since 1876, when the more recent advances in electricity began, methods have been devised for their electrolytic reduction.

The metal aluminum occurs widely and abundantly distributed in nature, but always in combination. . . . At the present day nearly all of the metal is made by the action of powerful electric currents on molten mixtures of its compounds; for example, the oxide dissolved in cryolite. Formerly it was quite expensive, but it is now so cheap that it may be considered among the common metals. . . . One pound cost about 20 dollars, now it is worth from 35 to 40 cents. . . . Its properties make it a highly useful metal, and it is being employed for many purposes for which iron was formerly used. Most of the metal is used for making alloys. *Nat. Stand. Dispens.* p. 146. [L. mos. & co. '03.]

[< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al'u-min'i-um**: aluminum brass, a malleable, ductile alloy of aluminum, copper, and zinc, in proportions varying from 1 to 5.8 parts, 55.8 to 77.5 parts and 21 to 43 parts of each metal, respectively. Its tensile strength is greater than that of the usual brass, and it keeps its color better in the air. — **a. bronze or gold**, an alloy of aluminum and copper resembling pale gold: used in cheap jewelry, etc. — **a. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish-white crystalline powder ( $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) used as a remedy in locomotor ataxia and as a disinfectant. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and when dehydrated also in ether. — **a. hydroid** (*Chem.*), a compound ( $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ ), obtained from alum by precipitation with alkali hydroxids or carbonates as a white, tasteless, odorless powder used in medicine, externally, as an astringent, and in the arts for manufacture of organic dyes. — **a. silver**, a bright alloy of aluminum and silver, used in instruments where lightness is desirable. — **a. sulfate**, *Chem.* 1. A white, odorless crystalline powder ( $\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) soluble in water, and used in medicine as an antiseptic for purulent ulcers, etc. According to the United States Pharmacopoeia it must be 99.5 per cent. pure. 2. A yellowish-white to bluish-white crystalline mass — the crude form — used in the arts, as for clarifying water, dressing leather, staining paper, and as a mordant in dyeing; concentrated or patent alum.

**al'um-ish**, 1 al'um-ish; 2 ä'üm-ish, *a.* Of the nature of or slightly like alum.

**a-lum-na**, 1 a-lum-na; 2 a-lüm-na, *n.* [*-næ*, 1-ni; 2-nē, pl.] A woman graduate. [*L.*, fem. of *alumnus*. See ALUMNUS.]

**a-lum'nal**, 1 a-lum'nal; 2 a-lüm'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to alumni or alumnae.

**a-lum'ni-ate**, 1 a-lum'ni-ät; 2 a-lüm'ni-ät, *n.* The time during which one is under instruction; pupilage.

**a-lum'niol**, 1 a-lum'nöl or -nöl; 2 a-lüm'nöl or -nöl, *n.* Pharm. The aluminum salt of naphthol disulfonic acid. [*< ALUMINO- + -ol*.]

**a-lum'nus**, 1 a-lum'nus; 2 a-lüm'nus, *n.* [*-ni*, 1-nai; 2-ni, pl.] A male graduate from a school, college, or other institution of learning; loosely, any pupil of a college or school. [*L.*, foster-son, *< alio*, nourish.]

**al'um-root'**, *n.* See under ALUM.

**a-lum'dum**, 1 a-lum'dum; 2 a-lüm'dum, *n.* A crystalline aluminum abrasive made in electric furnaces: a protected trade-mark name. NORTON & COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.

**al'u-mif-er-ous**, *a.* Same as ALUMINIFEROUS.

**al'u-mite**, 1 al'u-mit; 2 ä'ly-mit, *n.* Mineral. A white hydrous potassium-aluminum sulfate ( $\text{H}_2\text{KAl}_2\text{S}_6\text{O}_{20}$ ), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*< F.* *alum*, ALUM.] **al'u-mit'i-lite**.

**a-lu'no-gen**, 1 a-lu'no-jen; 2 a-lü'nö-gēn, *n.* Mineral. A silky white hydrous aluminum sulfate ( $\text{H}_2\text{Al}_2\text{S}_6\text{O}_{20}$ ), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< F.* *alun* (see ALUM) + *-gen*.]

**a-lu'pag**, 1 a-lu'pag; 2 ä-lu'päg, *n.* [*P.*] A tree, the alpag; Tagalog term.

**Al'u-re-dus**, *n.* Alfredus. See ALFRED.

**a-lur'ite**, 1 a-lur'it; 2 a-lür'it, *n.* Mineral. A purple to red scaly variety of mica ( $\text{H}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$ ), found massive. [*< Gr.* *alourgēs*, purple.]

**al'us**, 1 ä'us; 2 ä'ūs, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] The tree of a Mah-ratta plow.

**A'ush**, 1 ä'ush; 2 ä'ūsh, *n.* *Bib.* Num. xxxiii, 13.

**a-ut'a**, 1 a-ut'a; 2 a-lüt'a, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A soft leather, probably dressed with alum. 2. A plaster spread on wet leather. 3. A soft, pliable, non-laminated leather-stone.

**al'u-ta'ceous**, 1 al'u-tä'ceus; 2 ä'ly-tä'shūs, *a.* 1. Resembling tawed leather, as in its soft and pliable qualities or its color; leathery. 2. *Bot.* Pale-brown in color.

**A'ut-vi't**, 1 ä'ut-vi't; 2 ä'ü't-vi't, *n.* A town in Misamis district, Mindanao, P. I.

**Al'va**, 1 al'vo or (Sp.) ä'vä; 2 ä'l'va or (Sp.) ä'l'vä, *n.* 1. Duke of (1505-1582), Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, a Spanish general; ravaged the Netherlands. 2. A city in Woods county, Okla.

**Al'vah**, 1 al'va; 2 ä'l'va, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xxxvi, 40.

**al'va ma-r'i-na**, 1 al'vo ma-r'i-na; 2 ä'l'va ma-r'i-na. Sea-sedge; dried edis used as a stuffing for cushions, mat-tresses, etc. [*For L. ulva*, sedge; *marina*, f. of *marinus*; see MARINE.]

**Al'va-ra'**, 1 al'va; 2 ä'l'van, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xxxvi, 23.

**Al'va-ra'do**, 1 al'va-ra'do; 2 ä'l'vä-rä'thō, *n.* 1. Alonso de (1490-1556), a Spanish officer in Mexico and in Peru. 2. Pedro de (1495-1541), a Spanish officer with Cortez. 3. 1 al'vo-rä'do; 2 ä'l'vä-rä'do, a city in Johnson county, Tex.

**Al'va-rez**, 1 ä'l'va-rēz; 2 ä'l'vä-rēz, *n.* 1. Albert Raymond (1861- ) (died 1902), a French operatic tenor singer. 2. Francisco (died 1540?), a Portuguese traveler in Abyssinia. 3. Don José (1768-1830), a Spanish sculptor. 4. Juan (1780-1867), a Mexican general and statesman.

**Al'va-ry**, 1 ä'l'vä-ry; 2 ä'l'vä-ry, *Max* (1858-1898), A German operatic tenor.

**al'vat**, 1 al'vat; 2 ä'l'vāt, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A transverse beam fastened to a pole, used to move loads.

**al'v-e-ry**, 1 al'v-e-ry; 2 ä'l'v-ä-ry, *n.* [*Lat.*, 1-ry; 2-ry, pl.] 1. A beehive: a name given to an early dictionary of English, Latin, French, and Greek. [*M.*] 2. *Anat.* The hollow of the external ear: so called from the wax found there. [*< L.* *alvearum*, beehive, *< alveus*, cavity.] **al'v-e-ri-um**.

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

**al'v-e-ate**, 1 al'v-e-ät; 2 ä'l'v-ä't, *a.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] To shape like a dome or trough: hollow out. [*< L.* *alveatus*, hollowed.]

milky juice of a Brazilian tree (*Euphorbia heterodoxa*) of the euphorbia family. It is employed in medicine. **al'v-e-loz**.

**al'v-e-loz**, 1 al'v-e-loz; 2 ä'l'v-ä-lōz, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A deep angular cavity in the receptacle of a composite flower, as the cotton-thistle. 2. The depressed peritheum in certain ascomycetous fungi. 3. A pore in a fungus of the family Polyporaceae.

**al'v-e-o-lar**, 1 al'v-i-o-lar or al'v-i-o-lär; 2 ä'l'v-ä-o-lar or ä'l'v-ä-o-lär (XIII), *a.* 1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or like alveoli; as, the alveolar membrane; the alveolar arch. See ALVEOLUS. **al'v-e-o-lä-ry**. 2. Pronounced with the tongue-tip pressed on the front upper alveolar processes.

— **alveolar echinococcus** disease, a disease affecting the liver and bile-ducts, characterized by a dark-greenish discoloration of the skin due to obstruction of the bile-ducts. — **a. hypothesis**, a theory that protoplasm consists of alveoli, or cells, in continuity, their common walls giving the characteristic reticulated aspect. — **a. index**, see INDEX. — **a. line** (*Crantom*), the prolongation of the line from the margin of the anterior nares to the anterior nasal spine. — **a. passages**, in the lungs, the terminal ramifications of the bronchioles, studded with alveoli. — **a. plasma** (*Bot.*), same as TROPHOPLASM. — **a. point**, the point on the outer edge of the upper jaw between the central incisors. See CRANTOM. — **a. processes**, the dental margins of those bones of the jaws in which the teeth are set. — **al'v-e-o-lis** or ä'l'v-ä-o-lis, 1 al'v-i-o-lis or ä'l'v-ä-o-lis; 2 ä'l'v-ä-o-lis or ä'l'v-ä-o-lis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a dental alveolus.

**al'v-e-o-lus**, 1 al'v-i-o-lus; 2 ä'l'v-ä-lūs, *n.* [*-li*, 1-lai; 2-li, pl.] [*L.*] A small cavity, pit, cell, or the like, resembling a honeycomb-cell, as the socket for a tooth, an air-cell of the lungs, or a cavity in a coral or the like. **al'v-e-o-lēt**.

Each alveolus closely invests the fang contained within it. *MILNANT The Cat* 27. [*M.*]

— **al'v-e-o-lar'i-form**, *a.* Shaped like the cells of honeycomb. — **al'v-e-o-late**, *a.* Having alveoli arranged like the cells of a honeycomb; deeply pitted; like honeycomb. **al'v-e-o-lat'ed**. — **al'v-e-o-lä-tion**, *n.* The state of being alveolate; a formation, structure, or arrangement of alveoli. — **al'v-e-o-lä-form**, *a.* *Anat.* Formed like an alveolus. — **al'v-e-o-lä-fo'm**, *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the alveolar point and to the condyles of the occipital bone: applied to a reference plane. — **al'v-e-o-lä-dēn-tal**, *a.* Of or relating to the tooth-sockets; as, the alveodental canal. — **al'v-e-o-lä-lä-äl**, *a.* Relating or belonging to the alveoli of the teeth and the lips. — **al'v-e-o-lä-lä-guäl**, *a.* Relating or belonging to the alveoli of the teeth and the tongue. — **alveololinguäl sulci**, the channels or spaces between the tongue and the gums.

**Al'ver-stone**, 1 al'ver-stön; 2 ä'l'ver-stōn, *Lord* (1842-1891), Richard Everard Webster, a Lord Chief Justice of England.

**al've-us**, 1 al'v-i-us; 2 ä'l'v-ä-üs, *n.* [*-li*, 1-lai; 2-li, pl.] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A trough-like duct or surface, as the wider part of the thoracic duct. 2. The hollow or channel of a sea or river. 3. The utricle of the ear. 4. A layer of nerve-fibers on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus major.

**Al'vi-a-nö**, 1 ä'l'v-i-ä'nö; 2 ä'l'v-i-ä'nö, *Bartolommeo* (1455-1515). An Italian general and patron of literature.

**al'vi-du'cus**, 1 al'v-i-dü'cus; 2 ä'l'v-i-dü'cus, *a.* Pur-gative. [*< L.* *alvus*, belly, + *duco*, lead.]

**Al'vin**, 1 al'vin; 2 ä'l'vīn, *n.* A masculine personal name. *Teut.*, beloved by all.

**Al'vine'z**, 1 al'vin-äz; 2 ä'l'vīn-äz, *Joseph, Baron von* (1735-1810). An Austrian general. **Al'vin'zyt**.

**al'vīn**, 1 al'vīn or -vīn; 2 ä'l'vīn or -vīn, *a.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from the belly and lower intestines; as, *alvine* evacuations. [*< L.* *alvus*, belly.]

**Al'vīn**, *n.* See ALVIN.

**Al'vis**, 1 ä'l'vīs; 2 ä'l'vīs, *n.* *Norse Myth.* In the *Lay of Alvis*, Alvis, the dwarf suitor for Thor's daughter; frustrated by Thor, who piles him with questions until daylight compels him to retreat to his underground abode. — **Al'viss-mal**, *n.* One of the Eddic songs which relates the story of Alvis.

**al'vite**, 1 al'vāt; 2 ä'l'vīt, *n.* A hydrous silicate containing glucina, alumina, yttrium, zirconia, iron sesquioxide, and thorium: found in Norway.

**Al'vord**, 1 al'vörd; 2 ä'l'vörd, *n.* A village in Wise county, Va.; 2 ä'l'vörd, *n.* 1. A native state in Rajasthan, India; 3,213 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**al'way**, 1 al'wē; 2 ä'l'wä, *adv.* Always: the original form, now archaic or poetic. [*M.E.* *alway*, *al way*, *< alne way*, *< AS.* *alne weg*, acc. sing. of *al weg*, every way, always; see *ALL, WAY*.]

**al'ways**, 1 al'wīs or ä'l'wīs; 2 ä'l'wag or ä'l'wäg, *adv.* 1. Through all time; ever; forever; as, grief can not last always.

*Society is always trying . . . to grind us down to a single flat surface.* *WILKINS Professor* 2, 4. [*in. n.* & co. 1884.]

2. At all times; at every recurring time; whenever opportunity offers; regularly; invariably; as, he always greeted me kindly. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] Nevertheless; yet; altho. [*M.E.* *alwayes*, gen. sing. used adverbially of *alway*; see *ALWAY*.]

**Al'win**, 1 al'win; 2 ä'l'vīn, *n.* Same as ALVIN.

**ä'ly**, 1 ä'l'y; 2 ä'l'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to ale. **ä'lyt**.

**Al'y-at'es**, 1 al'y-ät'es; 2 ä'l'y-ät'es, *n.* Lydian king and father of Croesus, late 7th century B. C.

**a-lym'ph-i-a**, 1 a-lim'fi-a; 2 ä-l'y-m'fi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Lack of lymph; absence of lymph.

**a-lyp'i-us**, 1 a-lip'i-us; 2 ä-l'y-p'i-üs, *n.* A musician, writer, sophist, and architect in ancient Alexandria or Syria, in the 4th century. **A'ly'p-i-üs**.

**al'y'm**, 1 al'y'm; 2 ä'l'y'm, *n.* *Pathol.* Incessant agitation; restlessness. [*< Gr.* *alysmos*, disquiet, *< alys*, to weary.]

**A-ly's-um**, 1 ä-l'is-um; 2 ä-l'is-um, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A large genus of plants of the mustard family (*Brassicaceae*), bearing racemes of white or yellow flowers. Some species, as sweet Alyssum (*A. maritimum*), are very fragrant. 2. [*a*] Any plant of this genus; as, the rock-alysum (*A. saxatile*). [*< L.* *alysion*, *< Gr.* *alysion*, *< a-priv*, + *lyssa*, madness.]

**a-lis'son**, 1 ä-l'is-sōn; 2 ä-l'is-sōn, *n.*

**al'y-tarch**, 1 ä'l'y-tärch; 2 ä'l'y-tärch, *n.* The officer in police charge at the Olympic games; also, in the post-classical period an overseer of any public games. [*< Gr.* *alytis*, police officer, + *archō*, he first.]

**Al'y-tes**, 1 al'y-tēs; 2 ä'l'y-tēs, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of frogs with two species in southwestern Europe, including *A. obstetricans*, the nurse-frog. [*< Gr.* *alytos*, indissoluble.]

**am**, 1 am; 2 äm, *lat. per. sing. pres. ind. of* *am* expressing present existence, or, when used absolutely, permanent existence.

And God said unto Moses I am that I am. *Ex. iii, 14.*

[*< AS.* *em*, *am*, *< √es*, be, + *-m*, *< -mi*, I; cp. *Goth. im* (*< es-mi*), Sans. *asmi*, *am*.]

**A. M.**, *abbr.* Anno Mundi (in the year of the world); *Annus Mirabilis* (the wonderful year, 1666); *ante meridiem* (before noon); *Artem Magister* (Master of Arts), see M. A.; *Are Maria* (Hall Mary).

**Am**, *abbr.* America; American; Amos; (*MU*) ammunition party.

**a'mā**, 1 ä'mā; 2 ä'mā, *n.* [*-M.E.* 1-mi; 2-mē, pl.] [*L.*] 1. Any receptacle for wine, especially a vessel in which in the early Christian church the wine for the eucharist was kept or mixed. See CRUET. 2. An enlargement of a semicircular canal of the internal ear at the end opposite the ampulla.

**a'mā'**, *n.* Same as AMAH.

**a-mā'**, 1 a-mā'; 2 ä'mā', *n.* [*P.*] A father: Tagalog term.

**A. M. A.**, *abbr.* American Medical Association; American Missionary Association.

**Am'a-ad**, 1 am'a-ad; 2 ä'mä-äd, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**a'mā'a-mā**, 1 ä'mā-ä'mā; 2 ä'mā-ä'mā, *n.* [*Hawaii*.] *Ith.* The common mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

The amama of the natives is perhaps the most abundant and important food-fish. *Gleaner Bull. U. S. Fish Com.* vol. xxiii pt. i. p. 139. [*Gov. rra. off. '05*.]

**Am'a-bel**, 1 am'a-bel; 2 ä'mä-bēl, *n.* A feminine personal name. [*L. fem.* *amabile*.] **A-mā'b'il-lit**.

**a-mā'b'le**, 1 a-mā'b'lē; 2 ä'mā'b'lē, *n.* The groove in the upper lip.

**a-mā'b'le**, 1 a-mā'b'lē; 2 ä'mā'b'lē, *adv. & a.* [*It.*] *Mus.* Tenderly; soft or gentle.

**Am'a-b'lyt**, 1 am'a-b'lyt; 2 ä'mā-b'lyt, *n.* [*Archaeol.*] Loveableness. [*< L.* *amabilis* (*< amare*, love).]

**am'a-erāt'ic**, 1 am'a-erāt'ic; 2 ä'mā-erāt'ic, *n.* Same as AMASTRENTIC. [*< Gr.* *hama*, together, + *eratos*, strength.]

**am'a-erine**, 1 am'a-erīn or -erīn; 2 ä'mā-erīn or -erīn, *a.* Without long fibers: said of certain nerve-cells of the retina. [*< Gr.* *a-priv*, + *makros*, long, + *is*, thin fiber.]

**A'mād**, 1 ä'mād; 2 ä'mād, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh. xiv, 26.*

**A-mād'a-tha**, 1 ä-mād'a-thā; 2 ä-mād'a-thā, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocryphal). *Ezth. xvi, 10.*

**A-mād'a-thi**, 1 ä-mād'a-thī; 2 ä-thi, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocryphal; Douai).

**A-mād'a-thi**, 1 ä-mād'a-thi; 2 ä-thi, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocryphal; H. V.). [*Josh. xvi, 10.*]

**am'a-da-vat'**, 1 am'a-da-vät'; 2 ä'mā-da-vät', *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A small plover-like singing bird of India (*Estrella amandata*), common in cages, having red and black plumage flecked with white, and a red beak. **am'a-da-vat' or -vadē'**.

**a-man-da-vat**.

**am'a-dēl'phous**, 1 am'a-dēl'fus; 2 ä'mā-dēl'fus, *a.* Social; gregarious. [*< Gr.* *hama*, together, + *adelphos*, brother.]

**A'ma-de-o**, 1 ä'mā-dē'o; 2 ä'mā-dē'o, *n.* A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

**Am'a-dē-üs**, 1 ä'mā-dē-üs; 2 ä'mā-dē-üs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Ferdinando Maria* (1845-1890), Duke of Aosta, king of Spain; son of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy. **A'ma-de-o'** [*It.*]. 3. A large lake in the mountainous interior of South Australia, near its W. border.

&lt;



a-mal'ga-ma-bl(e), 1 a-mal'ga-ma-bl; 2 a-mal'ga-ma-bl, a. Capable of amalgamation.  
a-mal'ga-mate, 1 a-mal'ga-met; 2 a-mal'ga-mat. r. [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] I. f. 1. To unite (a metal) in an alloy with mercury; as, dipping the zinc plates of a battery by a dipping process. 2. To form an amalgam with; as, mercury easily amalgamates gold. 3. To form into a compound by mixing or blending; unite; combine; as, to amalgamate diverse races. Used specifically, in the southern United States, of marriage between white and black persons.  
II. f. 1. To form an amalgam. 2. To mix or blend together in a homogeneous body; combine; coalesce, as two parts in growth.  
These... invaders had amalgamated amicably with the native race. BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* vol. ii, p. 237. [F. r. c.] [*L. amalgalum*, pp. of *amalgama*, < *amalga*, *L. malagma*; see *AMALGAM*.] a-mal'gami; a-mal'ga-matizet; a-mal'gami. Syn: see MIX- a-mal'ga-mat'ing-pan'. 1. A mechanical apparatus like a pan, with a revolving muller used for grinding ores in order that gold and silver may be removed by a mercury process.  
a-mal'ga-mate, a. United by or as by amalgamation; amalgamated.  
a-mal'ga-ma'tion, 1 a-mal'ga-ma'shan; 2 a-mal'ga-ma'shon, n. 1. The act or process of forming an amalgam, especially in the extraction of a metal from its ore by mercury. 2. Union of different races, or diverse elements, societies, or corporations, so as to form a homogeneous whole or a new body; interfusion; intermarriage; consolidation; coalescence; as, the amalgamation of stock.  
It was in London, and chiefly by means of the state, that a thorough amalgamation of the Saxon, Norman, and scholarly elements of English was brought about.  
LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 156. [o. & co. 1870.]  
3. The result of mixing or blending; a homogeneous body formed by mixture. — a-mal'ga-ma'tion-ist, n. a-mal'ga-ma'tive, { 1 a-mal'ga-ma'tiv; 2 a-mal'ga-ma'tiv. a-mal'ga-ma'tive, { 1 a-mal'ga-ma'tiv; 2 a-mal'ga-ma'tiv. a. Characterized by a tendency to or capacity for amalgamation.  
a-mal'ga-ma'tor, 1 a-mal'ga-ma'ter; 2 a-mal'ga-ma'tor, n. 1. An apparatus used in mining for bringing pulverized ore into close contact with mercury to extract free metal from it by amalgamation. 2. Any person or thing that amalgamates; as, an amalgamator of corporations. a-mal'ga-ma'ter. — a-mal'ga-mist, n. [Rare.] An amalgamator; one skilled in amalgamating ores.  
a-mal'li-a, n. See AMELIA.  
a-mal'ik, 1 a-mal'ik; 2 a-mal'ik, a. Chem. Pertaining to a crystalline acid derived from tetramethylaloxanthin. [*Gr. amalos*, soft.]  
Am-a-lings, 1 a-mal-ing; 2 am-a-lings, n. pl. Among the ancient Goths the royal race, in later times rulers of the C-trogoths until the close of the reign of Theodoric the Great.  
Am-al-ric'tian, 1 am-al-ric'tian; 2 am-al-ric'tian, n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of pantheism as taught by the French philosopher and theologian Amalie de Bena (d. 1204), who believed in a threefold revelation of God by incarnation through Abraham, through Christ, and through himself; condemned by Pope Innocent III.  
a-mal'tas, 1 a-mal'tas; 2 a-mal'tas, n. An East-Indian ornamental tree (*Cassia fistula*) of the bean family.  
Am'al-tha'a, 1 am'al-tha'a; 2 am'al-tha'a, n. Myth. 1. The goat on whose milk Jupiter was bred, one of whose horns, broken off by the god, became the cornucopia, or horn of plenty. 2. A nymph who nursed the infant Jupiter. 3. The Cumaean sibyl who, according to legend, sold to Tarquinus Superbus the Sibylline Books. A-mal'the-a, n. [*Gr.*]  
Am'al-tha'e, 1 am'al-tha'e; 2 am'al-tha'e, n. pl. Conch. A secondary family of ammonites having a single concave operculum and a flattened and carinated shell with the last whorl embracing most of the preceding. A-mal'the-us, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. Amalthea*.] — a-mal'the-id, n. — a-mal'the-old, a.  
A'mam, 1 e'mam; 2 e'mam, n. Bib. Josh. xv. 26.  
A'mam-ba'hi, 1 a'mam-ba'hi; 2 a'mam-ba'hi, n. 1. A mountain range in Brazil; 200 m. long. 2. A river in Brazil; 100 m. long. A'mam-bay', n.  
am'an, 1 am'an; 2 am'an, n. [Turk.] A blue cotton cloth from the Levant; made chiefly at Aleppo.  
A'man, 1 e'man; 2 e'man, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). Tob. xiv. 10. A'ma-na, 1 a'ma-na; 2 a'ma-na, n. A river in Venezuela; 140 m. long.  
Am'a-na, 1 am'a-na; 2 am'a-na, n. Bib. S. of Sol. iv. 8. Am'a-nah, n. Bib. 2 Kings 12 (margin).  
a-mand', 1 a-mand'; 2 a-mand', n. Scots Law. A sum deposited by a sutor in court as security against evasive delay. [*F. amende*; see AMENDS.]  
A-man'da, 1 a-man'da; 2 a-man'da, n. 1. A feminine personal name. F. A'man'dine, 1 a'man'din; 2 a'man'din. 2. In Thomson's *The Seasons*, the lady invited to a lovers' walk; intended for Miss Young, [Ld. lovably].  
am'an-din, 1 am'an-din; 2 am'an-din, n. 1. The albuminous matter of sweet almonds. 2. Anything (as a candle) made from or containing amandin; especially, a cold-cream. [*F. amandine*, < *amande* (OF. *al-mande*); see ALMOND.] am'an-dine. [Among.]  
a-mang', 1 a-mang'; 2 a-mang', prep. [North. Eng. & Scot.]  
a-ma'ni, 1 a-ma'ni; 2 a-ma'ni, n. [Ind.] Sources of revenue, as lands, kept in government control; also, lands rented by the government for payment in kind.  
A-ma'nist, 1 a-ma'nist; 2 a-ma'nist, n. An inspirationist, or member of the "True Inspiration Society," a religious community of Germans, consisting of seven villages, in Amasa, Iowa.  
Am'a-ni'ta, 1 am'a-ni'ta; 2 am'a-ni'ta, n. Bot. A genus of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the family Agaricaceae; agarics having white spores, a veil, and a ring. *Amanita muscaria*, the death-cup or fly-agaric, has bright red caps dotted with white scales, 3/4 inch in diameter. It is very poisonous, containing the alkaloid muscarin. A. *phalloides*, a white, yellow, or green species, is also very poisonous, containing an alkaloid poison, probably identical with muscarin. [*Gr. amanita*, a certain fungus.]  
a-man'tine, { 1 a-man'tin, -tin or -tin; 2 a-man'tin, -tin. a-man'tine, { 1 a-man'tin, -tin or -tin. n. Chem. Neurin, the poisonous principle of certain fungi, as *Amanita muscaria*, A. *phalloides*, and other fungi of the same genus. [*Gr. amanita*.]  
A-man'top'sis, 1 a-man'top'sis; 2 a-man'top'sis, n. Bot. A genus of white-spored fungi, taken from *Amanita*, from which it differs in lacking the veil and ring and agrees with it in possessing a volva. While most of the species are poisonous, *A. vaginata* is edible, and is common in the woods. [*Gr. amanita*, fungus, + *opstr*, sight.]

am'a-nous, 1 am'a-nus; 2 am'a-nus, a. Without hands.  
[< A. not, + L. manus, hand.]  
A-man'ti-a, 1 a-man'ti-a; 2 a-man'ti-a, n. A Greek town in ancient Illyria. A-man'ti-a' [Gr.].  
a-man'ti-u-en'sis, 1 a-man'ti-u-en'sis; 2 a-man'ti-u-en'sis, n. [-ses, 1-sis; 2-sis, pl.] One who copies the manuscript or writes from the dictation of another; a scribe.  
What hired amanuensis can be equal to the scribe who loves the words that grow under his hand? ELIOT *Romola* p. 54. [a.] [*L. < a* (ab), from, + manus, hand.]  
A'mar', 1 a'mar'; 2 a'mar', n. 1. Jean Augustin du Rivier (1765-1837), a French writer. 2. J. P. André (1750-1816), a French agitator during the Reign of Terror.  
Am'a-ra, 1 am'a-ra; 2 am'a-ra, n. A genus of beetles of the family Carabidae, of medium size, oblong-ovate in form, and bronze-colored. [Perhaps akin to *Gr. amara*, a trench.]  
a-mar'a-cus, 1 a-mar'a-cus; 2 a-mar'a-cus, n. [Poet.] A plant, the dittany of Crete. [*L. < Gr. amarakos*, marjoram.]  
Am'a-ra-kan'ta-ka, 1 am'a-ra-kan'ta-ka; 2 am'a-ra-kan'ta-ka, n. A plateau in central India; altitude, 3,000 to 4,000 ft.  
Am'a-rant, 1 am'a-rant; 2 am'a-rant, n. In Percy's *Reliques*, Guy and Amaranth, a giant slain by Guy, Earl of Warwick.  
Am'a-ran-ta'ce-æ, 1 am'a-ran-ta'ce-æ; 2 am'a-ran-ta'ce-æ, n. pl. Bot. A family of the order *Chenopodiaceae* — the amaranth family — having flowers imbricated with dry and scarious bracts, usually colored. It embraces about 40 genera and 425 species. Am'a-ran-tha'ce-æ, — am'a-ran-ta'ceous, am'a-ran-tha'ceous, a. — am'a-ran-tad, am'a-ran'thad, n. Any plant of the amaranth family.  
am'a-ranth, 1 am'a-ranth; 2 am'a-ranth, n. 1. A plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, as *Amaranthus* (A. *tricolor*), or love-lies-bleeding (*A. caudatus*); more widely, any amarantad. 2. A globe-amaranth. 3. An imaginary flower said never to fade.  
Why did not Love the amarantad choose,  
That bears no thorns, and can not perish?  
SHELLEY *The Flower of Love* st. 3.  
4. A purplish coloring-mixture or pigment. [*L. amaranthus*, for *amarantus*, < *Gr. amarantos*, < a-priv. + *maraino*, wither.] am'a-rant; am'a-ran'thust.  
— am'a-ran-tha'ce-æ, n. A tall Australian plant (*Humea elegans*) of the aster family, sometimes cultivated for its pyramidal panicles of drooping heads of rose-colored flowers. — Chinese a., an Oriental amaranth (*A. paniculatus*), with ovate-acute thin green leaves, axillary and terminal flowers in short interrupted spikes, cultivated as a pot-herb by American Chinese, who call it hon-toi-moi. — spiny a., a weed (*A. spinosus*), with spiny axils, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, from Maine to Minnesota and southward. thorny a.  
am'a-ran'thine, { 1 am'a-ran'thin; 2 am'a-ran'thin, a. am'a-ran'thin, { 1 Of, pertaining to, or like the amaranth; containing amaranth. 2. Like the mythical amaranth; un fading; immortal.  
An amaranthine diadem enwove With many jewels.  
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, Today, and For Ever* bk. ii. l. 247.  
3. Of the color of amaranth. am'a-ran'thine.  
am'a-ran'thoid, 1 am'a-ran'thoid; 2 am'a-ran'thoid, a. Bot. Like or allied to the amaranth. [*Gr. amaranthos* + *-oid*.]  
am'a-ran'tite, 1 am'a-ran'tite; 2 am'a-ran'tite, n. Mineral. Triclinic hydrous ferric sulfate.  
Am'a-ran'tus, 1 am'a-ran'tus; 2 am'a-ran'tus, n. Bot. A genus of annual herbs of the amaranth family, natives of warm countries, and having minute mucous flowers in many-colored bracts. [*L. amarantus*; see AMARANTH.]  
Am'a-ra-pu'tra, 1 am'a-ra-pu'tra; 2 am'a-ra-pu'tra, n. A decayed city in Upper Burma, India.  
A-mar-go-sa, 1 a-mar-go-sa; 2 a-mar-go-sa, n. 1. A river in Nevada and California; 150 m. long. A-mar-go-za, 2. Same as DEATH VALLEY.  
A-mar-go-so, 1 a-mar-go-so; 2 a-mar-go-so, n. [Sp.] 1. A bitter bark obtained from the goat-bush, a shrub of the quassia family. Compare GOAT-BUSH. 2. The balsam-apple. A-ma-r'i-a, 1 a-ma-r'i-a; 2 a-ma-r'i-a, n. Bib. Neh. xi. 4. [Heb. whom God promised.] [phal.] 1 Esd. vii. 2.  
Am'a-r'i-as, 1 am'a-r'i-as; 2 am'a-r'i-as, n. A saline lake in Am'a-r'i-la, 1 am'a-r'i-la; 2 am'a-r'i-la, n. A saline lake in Chaves county, N. M.  
Am'a-r'i-lo, 1 am'a-r'i-lo; 2 am'a-r'i-lo, n. A town in Potter am'a-rin, 1 am'a-rin, -rin or -rin; 2 am'a-rin, -rin or am'a-rine, -rin, n. Chem. A crystalline, bitter, poisonous compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), formed by the action of ammonia upon an alcoholic solution of benzoic aldehyde. [*L. amarus*, bitter.]  
am'a-r-thrit'is, 1 am'a-r-thrit'is or -thrit'is; 2 am'a-r-thrit'is or -thrit'is, n. Pathol. Inflammation of the joints. [*Gr. amara*, together, + *ARTHRITIS*.]  
A-ma'ru, 1 a-ma'ru; 2 a-ma'ru, n. A Sanskrit poet; period unknown; author of *Amarushataka*, an erotic poem, by some attributed to the philosopher Sankara.  
Am'a-ryll'id-a-ce-æ, 1 am'a-ryll'id-a-ce-æ; 2 am'a-ryll'id-a-ce-æ, n. pl. Bot. A family of the order *Liliaceae* — the amaryllis family — closely allied to the *Liliaceae*, mostly bulbous and scape-bearing, with linear flat root-leaves and perfect hex-androus flowers. It embraces 800 species, including the narcissus, daffodil, snowdrop, etc. [*Gr. amaryllis*.] Am'a-ryll'id-a-ce-æ, — am'a-ryll'id-a-ceous, a. — am'a-ryll'id-e-ous, a.  
Am'a-ryll'is, 1 am'a-ryll'is; 2 am'a-ryll'is, n. Bot. 1. A genus of South-African Amaryllis. 2. A genus of the amaryllis family, frequent in bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, frequent in ornamental cultivation, formerly including many now assigned to other genera, but restricted to only a few species, of which *A. belladonna*, the belladonna lily, is the best known. 2. [a.] Any bulbous plant of this genus or of one formerly included in it, as *Zephyranthes*, *Crinum*, *Hippeastrum*, etc.  
When here and there, on sandy beaches  
A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew.  
TENNYSON *The Deity* st. 4.  
3. In the *Idylls of Theocritus*, the *Eclagues* of Vergil, and other pastoral, a country girl or shepherdess; hence, a rustic sweetheart. [*L. Amaryllis*, < *Gr. Amaryllis*, country girl in Theocritus, < *amarýssos*, sparkle.]  
Am'a-sa, 1 am'a-sa; 2 am'a-sa, n. Bib. 2 Sam. xix. 13. [Heb., a burden.]  
Am'a-sa-l, 1 am'a-sa-l or am'a-sol; 2 am'a-sa-l or am'a-sol, n. [ancient Latium.]  
Am'a-sa-sus, 1 am'a-sa-sus; 2 am'a-sa-sus, n. A river in Am'a-sa-sis, 1 am'a-sa-sis; 2 am'a-sa-sis, n. Pathol. Morbid lack of masticating power. [*Gr. a-priv. + masesis*, chewing.]

A-mash'a-l, 1 a-mash'a-l or a-mash'ol; 2 a-mash'a-l or a-mash'ol, n. Bib. Neh. xi. 13. A-mash'a-l (R. V.).  
A-ma'si-a, 1 a-ma'si-a; 2 a-ma'si-a, n. A city in Sivas vilayet, Asiatic Turkey; birthplace of Strabo; residence of ancient kings of Pontus, whose tombs are under the citadel.  
Am'a-si'ah, 1 am'a-si'ah; 2 am'a-si'ah, n. Bib. 2 Chron. xvii. 16.  
A-ma'sis, 1 a-ma'sis; 2 a-ma'sis, n. An Egyptian king in the Am'a-so-ni-a, 1 am'a-so-ni-a; 2 am'a-so-ni-a, n. Bot. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs, natives of tropical America, characterized by hairy tubular yellow flowers and red bracts which retain their color for months. *A. calydnia* is cultivated in greenhouses.  
a-mass', 1 a-mass'; 2 a-mass', r. I. f. To collect a great bulk or quantity of; gather into a mass.  
Addison *amassed*. . . three folios of manuscript materials before he began his "Spectator."  
SULLIVS *Self-Help* ch. 5, p. 153. [fr. 1870.]  
II. f. [Archaic.] To meet together; assemble. [*F. amasser*, < *a* (< *L. ad*), to, + *masser*, < *massee*; see MASS].  
Sms. accumulate, aggregate, collect, gather, heap up, hoard, hoard up, pile up, store up. With some occasional exceptions, *accumulate* is applied to the more gradual, *amass* to the more rapid gathering of money or materials, *amass* referring to the general result or bulk, *accumulate* to the particular process or rate of gain. We say interest is *accumulated* (or *accumulates*) rather than is *amassed*; he *accumulated* a fortune in the course of years; he rapidly *amassed* a fortune by shrewd speculations. Goods or money for immediate distribution are said to be *collected* rather than *amassed*. They may be *stored up* for a longer or shorter time; but to *hoard* is always with a view of permanent retention, generally selfish. *Aggregate* is now most commonly used of numbers and amounts; as, the expenses will *aggregate* a round million. — Ant: disperse, dissipate, divide, parcel, portion, scatter, spend, squander, waste. — Prep: amass for oneself, for a purpose, from a distance, with great labor, by industry.  
a-mass'a-bl(e), a. — a-mass'er, n. — a-mass'ment, n. The act or result of amassing; an accumulation.  
am'a-sa-set', 1 am'a-sa-set'; 2 am'a-sa-set', n. [F.] Paint. An instrument of horn, wood, or ivory, shaped like a palette-knife, used in scraping pigments together on the stone for grinding. am'a-zette'.  
a-mast', pp. Amassed. S. S.  
am'as-then'ic, 1 am'as-then'ic; 2 am'as-then'ic, a. Uniting actinic rays into one focus; said of a lens. [*Gr. lama*, together, + *sthenos*, strength.] am'a-ra'ti'ci.  
A-mas'tris, 1 a-mas'tris; 2 a-mas'tris, n. 1. Wife of Xerxes. 2. A Persian queen (died 288 B. C.), wife of Craterus, Dionysius of Herodota, and of Lysimachus.  
a-mas'ty, 1 a-mas'ty; 2 a-mas'ty, n. Anat. Same as AMAZIA. a-mas'ty-a, n. [*Gr. Amastia*, the mother of Lavinia.]  
A-ma'ta, 1 a-ma'ta; 2 a-ma'ta, n. 1. See AMY. 2. In Ver-a-mate', 1 a-ma'te'; 2 a-ma'te', a. [Archaic.] To dismy; dishearten. [*OF. amattir*, < a-, a-, to; and see CHECK-MATE.]  
a-mate'ti, r. To be a fellow or mate to; accompany.  
A-ma-te-ra'su, 1 a-ma-te-ra'su; 2 a-ma-te-ra'su, n. The Japanese sun-goddess.  
a-ma-te-ri-al-is'tic, 1 a-ma-te-ri-al-is'tic; 2 a-ma-te-ri-al-is'tic, a. Antagonistic to materialism or the materialistic philosophy; non-materialistic; antimaterialistic.  
am'a-teur, 1 am'a-teur; 2 am'a-teur, n. 1. Practising an art or occupation for the love of it, but not as a profession; as, an amateur sculptor.  
Some of our amateur fencers, . . . and boxers, we have no reason to be ashamed of. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 197. [o. & co. 1871.]  
2. Done, made, or practised by an amateur: often used disparagingly; as, amateur acting; amateur painting.  
am'a-teur, n. 1. One who practises an art, especially a fine art, not as a livelihood or professionally, but for the love of it; as, an amateur in music. See synonyms.  
The word *amateur* itself suggests a real interest.  
MACDONALD *Annals of Quiet Neighbourhood* p. 334. [n. & s.]  
2. Often, one who amuses himself with an art, but is not a master of it; one who makes more or less pretense to practising an art without having undergone professional preparation. 3. Sport. An athlete who has not engaged in contests open to professional athletes, or used any athletic art as a livelihood. The term varies in usage and definition according to the changeable regulations of athletic associations. 4. [Archaic.] One who is fond of or interested in anything; an admirer; as, an amateur of musical genius or of the table. [*F. < L. amator*, lover, < *amo*, love.]  
Sms. connoisseur, critic, dilettante, novice, professional, tyro. Etymologically, the *amateur* is one who loves, the *connoisseur* one who knows. In usage, the word *amateur* carries a natural implication of superficialness, though marked excellence is at times attained by amateurs. A *connoisseur* is supposed to be so thoroughly informed regarding any art or work as to be able to criticize or select intelligently and authoritatively; there are many incompetent critics, but there can not, in the true sense, be an incompetent connoisseur. The amateur practices to some extent that in regard to which he may not be well informed: the connoisseur is well informed in regard to that which he may not practice at all. A *novice* or *tyro* may be a *professional*; an amateur never is: the amateur may be skilled and experienced as the *novice* or *tyro* never is. *Dilettante*, which had originally the sense of *amateur*, has to some extent come to denote one who is superficial, pretentious, and affected, whether in theory or practise. — Prep: an amateur in art.  
— am'a-teur'dom, n. — am'a-teur'ish, a. Subjective of an amateur or his work; unskilful; feeble; crude; faulty. — *ly*, adverb, —ness, n. — am'a-teur'ism, n. The state of being an amateur; also, the general character or condition of being amateurish, unskilled, or faulty. — am'a-teur'ish, n. The character or quality of an amateur.  
Am'a-teur' Cas'u-al, Pen-name of James Greenwood, an English writer.  
am'a-thad, 1 am'a-thad; 2 am'a-thad, n. Bot. A sand-hill plant.  
Am'a-the'is, 1 am'a-the'is; 2 am'a-the'is, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). 1 Esd. ix. 29.  
Am'a-thil, 1 am'a-thil; 2 am'a-thil, n. Bib. (Apocrypha; Douai).  
Am'a-this, 1 am'a-this; 2 am'a-this, n. Bib. (Apocrypha; Douai).  
a-ma-thi-um, 1 a-ma-thi-um; 2 a-ma-thi-um, n. Bot. A sand-hill or sand-plant formation.  
A-ma'ti, 1 a-ma'ti; 2 a-ma'ti, n. 1. Andrea and Nicolo, Italian violin-makers at Cremona, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. Girolamo (1765-1834), an Italian scholar and antiquary. 3. Nicolo (1516-1564), the most eminent of Italian violin-makers, son of Geronimo. 4. Any violin made by one of the Amati family, and noted









or penalty.—*amende honorable*, a reparation or reparation publicly or openly made to an injured person. It formerly consisted of a public avowal of guilt, and was inflicted



on traitors, forgers, and fraudulent bankrupts; the simple amende honorable was made before the judges in court; the amende honorable in figuris was made in the public square, before the populace, the guilty person being robed in white, with bare feet and head, and bearing a lighted candle in his hand and an inscription on his breast. This punishment formed part of the Roman, French, and Dutch systems; it was abolished in France in 1791, revived in 1825, and once more suppressed in 1830, but continued in the form of a reparation until abolished in 1894. The word continues to be used in the Roman Catholic Church to denote prayers of reparation for sacrilege.

*Amende honorable*, in France, was a degrading punishment inflicted on traitors, who were brought into court with a rope round their neck, and made to beg pardon.

— *a. profitable* (Rom. Dutch Law), damages paid into court by the defendant in a defamation case, and usually distributed among the poor.

**a-mend'ment**, 1 *a-mend'ment* or -ment; 2 *a-mend'ment*, *n.* 1. The act of amending, or the state of having been amended; change for the better; improvement; correction; as, the amendment of health, manners, morals, etc.

I see a good amendment of life in thee; from praying to pursue taking.

SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act i. sc. 2.

2. The act of changing a fundamental law, as of a political constitution, or any change made in it according to a prescribed mode of procedure; as, to alter the law by amendment; an amendment to the Constitution.

The constitution of the United States contains a provision for its amendment.

BOUVIER *Law Dict.*

3. The act of modifying or formally proposing to modify a law, bill, motion, or resolution, before a legislative or deliberative body, or any change so made or proposed; as, the Senate rejected the House amendment.

4. *Law*. The correction or alteration of an erroneous or defective pleading or proceeding: made by consent or by permission of the court.

The courts . . . will allow of amendments at any time while the suit is depending.

BLACKSTONE *Comment. bk. iii.* p. 405.

5. Any material improving the soil by modification of its physical constituents rather than by nitrogen-fixing.

6. *Amends*.

**a-mends'**, 1 *a-mends'*; 2 *a-mends'*, *n. pl.* 1. Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation, as for injury, harm, wrong, or loss; chiefly in the phrase to make amends.

2. Amendment; recovery of health. [*F. amende*, < *amender*; see AMEND, *r.*] SYN.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION. — *Prep.*: amends to the sufferer for injuries.

**a-mends'**, *full*, *a.* Making compensation.

**a-mene'**, 1 *a-mine'*; 2 *a-mēn'*, *a.* [*Rare*] Agreeable. [*L. amēnus*, pleasant.]

**a-mēn'i-a**, 1 *a-mīn'i-a*; 2 *a-mēn'i-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* Amenorrhoea. [*L. a-*, not, < *Gr. mēn*, month.]

**a-men'idē**, 1 *a-men'id*; 2 *a-mēn'id*, *a.* *Egypt. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the god Amen or his priests, or the dynasty of priest-kings (the 21st), about 1000 B. C. See AMMON.

**a-men'i-tū**, 1 *a-men'i-tū*; 2 *a-mēn'i-tū*, *n.* [*-TIES*, 1 -tū; 2 -tis, *pl.*] Agreeableness, as of situation, climate, condition, disposition, or manner; also (usually in the plural), anything characterized by such agreeableness; as, the amenities of social intercourse. [*F. aménité*, < *L. amēnitas*, < *amēnus*, pleasant.] SYN.: see POLITENESS.

**a-men'o-ma-ni-a**, 1 *a-men'o-for* -mī'no-jmē'n'i-a; 2 *a-mēn'o-for* -mē'nō-jmē'n'i-a, *n.* A form of insanity in which the patient has pleasing delusions. [*L. amānus*, pleasant, < *mania*; see MANIA.] **a-mō'nō-ma-ni-a**.

**Am'e-no-phīs**, 1 *am'i-nō-phīs*; 2 *ām'e-nō-phīs*, *n.* Any of a dynasty of Egyptian kings; especially, A. III., who built the temple of Luxor; his exploits are inscribed on the Louvre Obelisk, Paris.

**a-men'or-rhē'a**, 1 *a-men'o-rhē'a*; 2 *a-mēn'o-rē'a*, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal suppression or non-occurrence of menstruation. [*L. a-*, not, < *Gr. mēn*, month, < *rhōa*, < *rheo*, flow.] **a-men'or-rhē'a**; **a-men'or-rhē'al** or **-rhē'al**, *a.* Pertaining to amenorrhoea. **a-men'or-rhēic** or **-rhēic**, *a.* Amenorrhoeal insanity, derangement of mind from amenorrhoea.

**a men'sa** et *tho*. [*Fr.*] From bed and board. See DIVORCE.

**am'ent**, 1 *am'ent*; 2 *ām'ent*, *n.* *Bot.* A deciduous, scaly-bracted spike of unisexual apetalous flowers; a catkin, as the inflorescence of the willow, birch, and poplar, and the male inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hickory. [*L. AMENTUM*.]

— **Am'en-ta-ce'e**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A supposed natural group of plants bearing the flowers in aments: now distributed among the families *Fagaceae*, *Salticaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, etc. — **am'en-ta-ceous**, *a.* *Bot.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like an ament; as, amentaceous flowers. 2. Bearing aments, or catkins; as, amentaceous trees. — **a-men-tal**, *n.* A plant that bears aments. — **am'ent**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing aments.

**a-men'ti-form**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of an ament.

**am'en-tal**; 1 *am'en-tal*; 2 *ām'en-tal*, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to aments; bearing aments.

**a-men'tal**, *a.* [*Rare*] Rejecting or denying the existence or necessity of mind, as in creation or art; non-mental.

**Am'en-ta'les**, 1 *am'en-tē'les*; 2 *ām'en-tā'les*, *n. pl.* An alliance in Lindley's classification equivalent to *Amentaceae*.

**a-men'thes**, 1 *a-mēn'thes*; 2 *a-mēn'thes*, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* The lower world; Hades.

**a-men'ti**, 1 *a-mēn'ti*; 2 *a-mēn'ti*, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* 1. An Egyptian goddess of the lower world; Anubis, who conducted the souls to the tribunal of Osiris, where the 42 judges sat, and whence they passed to the Egyptian paradise. 2. The abode of departed souls into which the sun descends at night. — *4* of the four Amenities, the tutelaries or demones represented upon the four Canopic vases: (1) The man-headed Anset; (2) the dog-headed Hapi; (3) the ape-headed Tuamset; (4) the hawk-headed Kebhs-naut. See these words.

**a-men'tia**, 1 *a-mēn'tia*; 2 *a-mēn'tia*, *n.* 1. Total or partial absence of mental power; extreme imbecility; idiocy. 2. A state of mystical transport; a rapturous trance. [*L.* < *ament* (*t*), imbecile, < *a* (*ab*), from, < *men* (*t*), mind.]

**a-men'tu-lum**, 1 *a-mēn'tu-for* -tū-lum; 2 *a-mēn'tu-for* -tū-lum, *n.* [*-LA*, *pl.*] *Bot.* Any branch that bears anthridia: said of mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

**a-men'tum**, 1 *a-mēn'tum*; 2 *a-mēn'tum*, *n.* [*-A*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Bot.* An ament. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A leather thong, especially one attached to the shaft of a javelin.

**a-men'uf'er**, *r.* To make less; diminish.

**am'e-nyl**, 1 *am'i-nyl*; 2 *ām'e-nyl*, *n.* Chem. An organic radical (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) derived from amylene (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).

**Amer.**, *abbr.* America; American.

**a-mercé'**, 1 *a-mērs'*; 2 *a-mērc'*, *rt.* [*A-MERCED'*; *A-MERC'* -ING.] 1. To punish by an assessment, especially by one levied at the direction of a court; fine; mulct.

They shall amerce him in a hundred shekels. *Deut. xxii.* 19.

2. To punish by any exaction or deprivation; deprive; as, to amerce an officer of a day's wages. [*< OF. amercier*, < *a mer*, at the mercy of, < *a* (*< L. ad*), at, < *merci*, mercy; see MERCY.] — **a-mercé-a-bl(e)**, *a.* 1. Liable to be amerced; as, a delinquent is amerciable. 2. Justifying or admitting of amercement; as, an amerciable offense. **a-mercé-a-bl(e)**, < *a-mercé*, *n.*

**a-mercement**, 1 *a-mērs'ment* or -ment; 2 *a-mērc'ment*, *n.* 1. The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced; also, the penalty or mulct imposed.

The outward gifts or amercement of fortune are but the soft or the hard materials out of which he is to build his fairest work of art.

FRANCIS THOMAS CARLYLE *vol. i.* p. 258. [*s.* 1882.]

2. *Law*. A penal fine or assessment imposed by a court upon its own officers for misbehavior or neglect of duty: fixed by law for certain minor offenses, but formerly assessed by a jury of assessors. **amercement royal**; **a-mercé-a-ment**.

**Am'er-gin**, 1 *em'er-gin*; 2 *am'er-gin*, *n.* *Ir. Myth.* A bard, son of Miled, and the first of the Milesians or Gaels to enter Ireland for purpose of conquest.

**A-mer'i-ca**, 1 *a-mer'i-ka*; 2 *a-mēri-ca*, *n.* 1. North, continent; 8,037,714 sq. m. 2. South, continent; 6,851,306 sq. m. 3. [*Gt. Brit.*] The United States. 4. A patriotic hymn of the United States written in 1832 by Dr. Samuel F. Smith, to the air of "God Save the King." 5. Central. See in vocab.

**A-mer'i-ca Cup**. A silver prize cup, originally known as the Queen's Cup, valued at 100 guineas, offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, first won by the wooden-kelled schooner "America," of 171 tons, (George Steers' builder: John C. Stevens, commodore), which on Aug. 22, 1851, defeated fifteen yachts (including the "Aurora") in a race around the Isle of Wight, finishing eight miles ahead of the nearest competitor. The dimensions of the "America" as originally built were: length over all, 100 ft. 6 in.; length on water-line, 90 ft. 4 in.; beam, 22 ft. 6 in.; draft, 11 ft. 6 in. In July, 1857, the cup was presented by the owner of the "America" to the New York Yacht Club, to be held as a trophy of international yachting supremacy, open to challenge by yachts of all nations. Since then its possession has been contested to 36 races, of which 33 have been won by American yachts.

**A-mer'i-kan**, 1 *a-mer'i-kan*; 2 *a-mēri-kan*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the continent of America, or western hemisphere, and the contiguous seas and islands, or any part of this region; as, the American aborigines; American antiquities. The name *America*, given in honor of Amerigo Vesputti, is applied in 1517 in *Cosmographia Introductio* to the coast of Brazil. It was extended to South America, and finally (about 1540) to the whole western continent. 2. Of or pertaining to the United States of America, its history, government, etc.; as, the American flag.

— **American architecture**, (ancient) see MEXICAN; PERUVIAN; PUEBLAN; (modern) see COLONIAL; FEDERAL.

— **A. class**, in the pure breeds of the domestic hen, a class comprising those varieties, forming a special type, which have been differentiated in the United States. The most important of these varieties are the Dominique, Java, Plymouth Rock, and Wyandotte. — **A. cloth**, a strong enameled cloth used for chair-coverings, etc. — **A. coal**, the American white pine: a trade name. — **A. Expeditionary Force**, the body of United States troops sent overseas to uphold American rights against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The first contingent landed in France June 26, 1917. — **A. fir**, the wood of any American tree of the genus *Abies* or the genus *Picea*: a lumber-trade phrase. — **A. language**. 1. Any one of the languages of the American aborigines.

The singular congruity in structure between all American languages, from the northern to the southern extremity of the continent.

PENNY CYCLOPEDIA, 1839, vol. xiii, p. 320.

2. [Recent.] Same as AMERICAN, *n.* 1, (2).

These two eminent authorities (W. D. Howells and Henry James) on American language, written and spoken, were leading instigators of a Society for the Study of Spoken English that has been organized in New York to teach us how to enunciate properly and pronounce correctly.

HARPER'S WEEKLY Dec. 29, '06.

— **A. organ**, the reed-organ. — **A. party**, a political party in the United States active from 1853 until 1856, with subsequent attempts at reorganization. Its main principle was that persons of foreign birth, or (subsequently) those who had not been twenty-one years in the United States, should have no part in the government. Its members were called *Know-Nothings*, because, the party being originally organized as a secret society, its members professed at first to know nothing about it. — **A. plan**, at a hotel, payment for board according to the time the guest stays, whether for one meal, a day, or a week, and not by separate items. Compare EUROPEAN PLAN, under EUROPEAN. — **A. Protection Association**, a secret organization formed in 1887 to prevent Roman Catholics from obtaining public office. — **A. race** (*Ethnol.*), one of the grand divisions of mankind, embracing the aboriginal tribes of North, Central, and South America. See table below.

The American race was that which was found occupying the whole of the New World when it first became revealed to Europeans.

D. G. BRINTON *Amer. Race* p. 17. [*s.* D. C. N. 1891.]

— **A. rails** (*Com.*), American railroad stocks: so called on the London Stock Exchange. — **Native A. party**, a party opposed to the election of foreigners and Roman Catholics, which came into prominence in the United States for a short time about 1843.

#### TABLE OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

The stocks (in full-face type) are determined by linguistic and racial affinities. Below each (in plain type) are the names of its tribal subdivisions. The principal names having historical interest are defined in the vocabulary.

#### I.—STOCKS AND TRIBES OF NORTHERN AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
<b>Al-gon'ki-an</b> . . . . .	East Canada and United States
<b>Ab-nak'i</b> . . . . .	Nova Scotia
<b>A-nap'a-ho</b> . . . . .	Upper Kansas River
<b>Black-foot</b> (Siksika) . . . . .	Upper Missouri River
<b>Chay-enne</b> . . . . .	Upper Arkansas River
<b>Chip'pewa</b> . . . . .	Lake Superior
<b>Cree</b> . . . . .	South of Hudson Bay
<b>Del'a-ware</b> (Lenape) . . . . .	Delaware River Drainage

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
<b>Ill'i-nols</b> . . . . .	Illinois River
<b>Kas-kas'ki-a</b> . . . . .	Mississippi R., below Illinois R.
<b>Kick'a-poo</b> . . . . .	Illinois River
<b>Ma-hi-can</b> . . . . .	Massachusetts
<b>Me-nom'i-nee</b> . . . . .	Green Bay, Mich.
<b>MI-a'mi</b> . . . . .	Between Miami and Wabash Rivers
<b>Mic'mac</b> . . . . .	Nova Scotia
<b>Mis'si-sau'ga</b> . . . . .	North of Lake Huron
<b>Mon'te-ga'ns</b> . . . . .	Hudson River
<b>Nan'ti-coke</b> . . . . .	East Canada
<b>Nar'ta-gan'set</b> . . . . .	East Chesapeake Bay
<b>On'ta-wa</b> . . . . .	Rhode Island
<b>Pas'sa-ma-quod'y</b> . . . . .	South of Lake Huron
<b>PI-a'ki-shaw</b> . . . . .	Maline
<b>Pie-gan</b> . . . . .	Middle Ohio River
<b>Pot'a-wat'-omi</b> . . . . .	Upper Missouri River
<b>Pow'ha-tan</b> . . . . .	South of Lake Michigan
<b>Sauk and Fox</b> . . . . .	Virginia
<b>Shaw-nee</b> . . . . .	Sac River
<b>Ath'a-pas-can</b> . . . . .	South Central United States
<b>A-pa'che</b> . . . . .	Alaska, Canada, Cal., New Mexico
<b>Chip'e-wy'an</b> . . . . .	New and Old Mexico and Arizona
<b>Hu'pa</b> . . . . .	South Central Canada
<b>Ji'a-ril'ia</b> . . . . .	North California
<b>Ku-chin'</b> . . . . .	New Mexico
<b>Li-pan'</b> . . . . .	Yukon and Copper Rivers, Alas.
<b>Me'sa-le-ro</b> . . . . .	Rio Grande, Tex.
<b>Mon'te-ga'ns</b> . . . . .	New Mexico
<b>Na-ha'ni</b> . . . . .	Central Canada
<b>Nay'a-ho</b> . . . . .	British Columbia
<b>Slave</b> . . . . .	New Mexico
<b>At-ta-ca-pa</b> . . . . .	Mackenzie River
<b>Be'o-thuk-an</b> . . . . .	Texas Coast
<b>Cad'do-an</b> . . . . .	Newfoundland
<b>A-da'i</b> . . . . .	Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, Dak.
<b>A-r'i-ka-ra</b> . . . . .	Red River, Tex.
<b>Bi-da'i</b> . . . . .	Dakota
<b>Cad'do</b> . . . . .	Trinity River
<b>Natch'i-toch</b> . . . . .	Red River, Louisiana
<b>Paw-nee</b> . . . . .	Present site of Natchitoches
<b>Wich'i-ta'</b> . . . . .	Arkansas River
<b>Chim'a-ku-an</b> . . . . .	Red River, Ark.
<b>Chim'a-ri'kan</b> . . . . .	Puget Sound, Wash.
<b>Chim'me-sy-an</b> . . . . .	North California
<b>Nassand Tsim'shi-an</b> . . . . .	Northwest British Columbia
<b>Chil-nook'an</b> . . . . .	Skeena and Nassau Rivers, Br. Col.
<b>Chil'i-ma'chan</b> . . . . .	Columbia River, Ore.
<b>Chil'mash-an</b> . . . . .	South Louisiana
<b>Co'a-huill'-te-can</b> . . . . .	California Coast, 34° to 35° North
<b>Co-pe-han</b> . . . . .	Rio Grande Mouth
<b>Win-tun'</b> . . . . .	North Central California
<b>Cos-ta'no-an</b> (Mutsun) . . . . .	Trinity River, Cal.
<b>Es'ki-mo'an</b> . . . . .	South of Golden Gate, Cal.
<b>Es'se-le'i-an</b> . . . . .	Arctic Coast
<b>Ir'o-quo'i-an</b> . . . . .	South of Monterey Bay, Cal.
<b>Ca-yu'ga</b> . . . . .	The Great Lakes and Carolina
<b>Cher'o-kee</b> . . . . .	South of Lake Ontario
<b>Con'es-to'ga</b> . . . . .	North Carolina, etc.
<b>E'rie</b> . . . . .	Lower Susquehanna River
<b>Hu'ron</b> (Wyandotte) . . . . .	South of Lake Erie
<b>Mo'hawk</b> . . . . .	Between Lake Ontario and Huron
<b>Neu'tral Na'tion</b> . . . . .	East New York
<b>O-ne'da</b> . . . . .	West of Niagara River
<b>On'-da'ga</b> . . . . .	Central New York
<b>Sen'-ca</b> . . . . .	New York and Ontario
<b>Tus-ca-ro'-ra</b> . . . . .	Central New York
<b>Kal'a-poo'lan</b> . . . . .	Migrated to New York from N. C.
<b>Ka-ran'ka-wan</b> . . . . .	Willamette River, Ore.
<b>Ker'es</b> . . . . .	Matagorda Bay, Tex.
<b>A'-co-ma</b> , <i>La-gu'na</i> , and other pueblos . . . . .	New Mexico
<b>Ki'o-wan</b> . . . . .	Nebraska and Wyoming
<b>Ki-tu'na-han</b> . . . . .	East British Columbia
<b>Ku'te-nai</b> . . . . .	British Columbia
<b>Ko-lush'an</b> (Tlingit) . . . . .	Southeast Alaska
<b>Ku-la'na-pan</b> (Pomo) . . . . .	Coast of California, 39° North
<b>Ku'gan</b> (Coos) . . . . .	Coos Bay and River, Ore.
<b>Lu'tu'm'i-an</b> . . . . .	Klamath Lakes, Ore. and Cal.
<b>Kla'math &amp; Mo'doc</b> . . . . .	
<b>Mar'i-po-sa</b> (Yuki) . . . . .	Tulare Lake, Cal.
<b>Mo'que-lum-nan</b> . . . . .	Interior of California
<b>Mus'kho-ge'an</b> . . . . .	Gulf States, East of Mississippi R.
<b>Ap'a-la'chee</b> . . . . .	North of Apalachee Bay
<b>Chick-a-saw</b> . . . . .	Upper Mobile River
<b>Choctaw</b> . . . . .	Bet. Mobile and Mississippi Rivers
<b>Creek</b> (Mus'ko-ki) . . . . .	Bet. Mobile and Savannah Rivers
<b>Sem'i-nole</b> . . . . .	Florida
<b>Ya-ma'-si</b> . . . . .	South Carolina Coast
<b>Natch'es-an</b> . . . . .	
<b>Natch'ez</b> . . . . .	Present site of Natchez
<b>Pi-man</b> . . . . .	East Shore, Gulf of California
<b>Co'ra</b> . . . . .	Jalisco, Mexico
<b>Hui-chol'</b> . . . . .	Jalisco, Mexico
<b>Ma'yo</b> . . . . .	Sinaloa, Mexico
<b>O-pa'ta</b> . . . . .	Sonora, Mexico
<b>Pa-pa'go</b> . . . . .	Rio Gila, Ariz.
<b>Pi'ma</b> . . . . .	Southern Arizona
<b>Ta-ra'hu-ma're</b> . . . . .	Northern Mexico
<b>Te'pe-ca'no</b> . . . . .	North Jalisco, Mexico
<b>Te'pe-huane</b> . . . . .	Sierra Madre Mts., Cal.
<b>Ya-quil</b> . . . . .	Sonora, Mexico
<b>Pu'jo-nan</b> . . . . .	East of Sacramento River, Cal.
<b>Ya'nu'ia</b> . . . . .	Sacramento River, Cal.
<b>Quo'ta-te'an</b> . . . . .	Klamath River, Cal.
<b>Sa'i-l'-nan</b> . . . . .	Coast of California, 35°-37° North
<b>Sa'lish-an</b> . . . . .	Wash., Br. Col., and Mont.
<b>At'nab</b> . . . . .	Fraser River
<b>Bel'la-coo'la</b> . . . . .	British Columbia Coast
<b>Clal'am</b> . . . . .	Washington State
<b>Lum'mi</b> . . . . .	Washington State
<b>Nis'qual-li</b> . . . . .	Washington State
<b>Sha-hap'ti-an</b> . . . . .	Upper Columbia River, Ore., etc.
<b>Kik'a-tat</b> . . . . .	Middle Columbia River
<b>Nes' Per'ce</b> . . . . .	Middle Columbia River
<b>Shas'tan</b> . . . . .	Northern California
<b>A'-cho-ma'vi</b> , <i>A'tu'ru-g'wi</i> , <i>Shas'ta</i> . . . . .	Northern California
<b>Sho-sho-ne-an</b> . . . . .	Great Interior Basin
<b>Ban'nock</b> . . . . .	Montana
<b>Che-me-hue'vi</b> . . . . .	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.
<b>Co-man'che</b> . . . . .	Northern Texas
<b>Ho'pi</b> (Mo'ki) . . . . .	Northeast Arizona
<b>Pal-ute</b> . . . . .	Utah
<b>Sho-sho'ni</b> . . . . .	Idaho and South Oregon
<b>Uta'</b> . . . . .	Utah
<b>Siou'an</b> . . . . .	Chiefly Missouri River Drainage
<b>As-sin'i-boin</b> . . . . .	Saskatchewan River

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.	Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.	Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Bi-lot'.	Mississippi	Ma'za-hua.	Valley of Mexico	Kech'u-a.	Peru
Ca-taw'ba.	North and South Carolina	O'to-mi.	Mexico	Cas'a-mar'ca.	Amazon River
Crow.	Yellowstone River	Pa'me.	Querétaro and Guanajuato	In'ca.	Apurimac River
Da-ko'ta.	Upper Mississippi River	Pa'ya.	Honduras	Qu'tu.	Near Quito
Hi-dat'sa.	North Dakota	Se'ri-a.	Tiburon Island and Sonora	La'ma.	Rio Yavari, Northeast Peru
I-o-wa.	Iowa River	Sub'it-a'ba.	Nicaragua	Lo-ven'za.	Northeast Bolivia
Kan'sa (Kaw).	Kansas	Sub'it-a'ba or Ne'-		Ni'te.	Northern Peru
Man'dan.	Upper Missouri River	grand.		Mal'na.	Rio Vermejo
O'ma-ha.	Elkhorn River	Ta-ras'co.	Michoacan, Mexico	Ma'ku-a.	South Ecuador
O-sage.	Arkansas and Osage Rivers	Ta-ras'co.		Ma'ta-co.	Northwest Brazil
O'to.	Platte River, Neb.	Te-quis'tla-te'ca.	Oaxaca, Mexico	Ma'rau-ha.	Vermejo River, Gran Chaco
Pon'ca.	Middle Missouri River	Te-quis'tla-te'ca (or		Mo'co-a.	Northwest Brazil
Qua-paw.	Lower Arkansas River	Chon'tal of Oaxaca)		Mo'co-te'na.	Colombia
Tu-te'lo.	Roanoke River, Va.	To'to-na'ca.	Oaxaca, Mexico	Mo'vi-ma.	Rio Beni, Eastern Bolivia
Win-ne-ba-go.	West of Lake Michigan	To'to-na'ca.	Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico	Mu'ra.	Rio Mamore, Bolivia
SKIT'ta-g'e-fan.	Queen Charlotte Islands	U'l'a.	Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico	O'co-ro'na.	Northwest Brazil
Hal'da.	Queen Charlotte Islands	U'l'a.		O'na.	Northeast Bolivia
Kal'ga'ni.	Queen Charlotte Islands	Co'co.	Segovia River	O'to-ma'ca.	Tierra del Fuego
Ta-hi'man.	Rogue River, Ore.	Co'ku.	Bluefields River, Nicaragua	O'tu-qui'a.	Southwest Venezuela
Ta-no'u.	New Mexico	Me'cho-ra.	Bluefields River, Nicaragua	Pa'ni-qui'ta.	Southeast Bolivia
Ti'mu-quan.	Florida Peninsula	Mi'co.	Rio Rama, Nicaragua	Co-l'ma.	Colombia
Ton't-kan.	Lower Yazoo River, Miss.	Pan'tas-ma.	Bluefields River, Nicaragua	Pae'ze.	Colombia
Ton'ka-wan.	West and Southwest Texas	Par'ras-tah.	Upper Segovia River, Nicaragua	Pa'no.	Upper Ucayali
U-che'an.	Savannah River, Ga.	Si'qui-a.	Bluefields River, Nicaragua	Cash'i-bo.	Rio Pachitea
Wal'ti-lat-pu'an.	Upper Bluefields River, Nicaragua	So'bi-ro'na.	Segovia River	Con't-bo.	Upper Ucayali
Wa-ka-shan.	Vancouver Island and Br. Col.	To'a-ca (Tow'ka or		Se'l-bos.	Upper Ucayali
Aht.	Vancouver Island	Twa'ka).	Nicaragua	U'l'a.	Upper Yavari River, Peru
Hnei'tuk.	British Columbia	U'l'a (Wool'wa, or	Bluefields River, Nicaragua	Pi'a-ra.	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Kwa'hi-utl.	Queen Charlotte and Vancouver	Smoo).	Honduras	Pue'l'che-an.	Rio Colorado and Negro, Arg. Rep.
Wash'o-an.	Northwest Nevada	Xi'ca-que (or Ji'ca-		Pu'na-vi.	Rio Mirada, Colombia
Well'spek-an.	Lower Klamath River, Cal.	que).		Pu'qui-na.	Lake Titicaca
Wis-hos'kan.	Mad and Eel Rivers, Cal.	Xin'ca.	Rio de los Esclavos, Guatemala	Quich'u-an.	Peru and Ecuador
Ya'ko-nan.	Coast of Oregon	Xin'ca.		Se'l'van.	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Ya'nan.	Coast of Oregon	Yu'ma.		Se'mu-cu.	Southeast Bolivia
Yu'ki-an.	Round Valley, Cal.	Co'chi-mi.	Lower California	Ta'ca-na.	North Bolivia
Yu'man.	Lower California and Mexico	Co'co-pa (Co'ca-pa).	Rio Colorado, Sonora, and Lower	Ta'pu-ya.	Brazil
Co'co-pa.	Colorado River Mouth	Gul'a-cu'ra.	Lower California	Bo'to-fo'bo.	Brazil
Die-gue'ño.	San Diego, Cal.	Za'po-tec.		Ca'yo-pot.	Rio Pardo, Brazil
Ha'ya-su'pal.	Lower Colorado River	A-mi'ah-fo.	Jamiletepec, Oaxaca	Co'yo-ta'ca.	Prov. of Goyaz, Brazil
Mar'te'pa.	Chia River, Ariz.	Ca'ti-no.	Coltahuaca, Oaxaca	Pu'ri.	Rio Paraíba, Brazil
Mo-ha've.	Mouth of Colorado River	Chu'cho (Chu'chon).	Culcatlan, Oaxaca	Tu'ca-no.	Uaupes River, Brazil
Zu'hi-an.	New Mexico	Cul'ca-te'co.	Culcatlan, Oaxaca	Ti'cu-na.	Brazil-Peru-Ecuador Border Region
Wa'ta-pai.	Colorado River, Northern Ariz.	Ma'za-te'co.	Oaxaca and Guerrero	Ti'mo-ti.	Venezuela
Yav'a-pai.	Arizona	Mix'tec.		Tru'mal-a.	Upper Xingu, Brazil
		Po-pol'o-ca (of Oaxa-)	Coltahuaca, Oaxaca	U'pi-Gua'ta-ni.	Amazon Basin and Southward
		ca).	Oaxaca	Am'a-zo'na.	Lower Amazon
		Sal'te-co.	Oaxaca	Bo'to-ro.	Rio Paraguay
		Tri'ke.	Tehuantepec	Ch'i-gus'no.	Bolivia
		Za'pa-te'co.	Oaxaca	Guaraní.	Paraguay
		Zo'que.	Oaxaca and Isthmus of Tehuantepec	Mun'du-ru'cu.	Rio Tabajoz, Brazil
				Mu-ra'.	Middle Amazon
				O'ma-gua.	Lower Ica River, Brazil
				Tzo'ne-ca (Patago-)	Patagonia
				nian).	Northwest Brazil
				U'i-to-ta.	Tierra del Fuego
				Yan'gan.	Venezuela-Colombia Border
				Yau-ra.	Near Truxillo, Peru
				Yu'ru-ca'ri.	Mamore River, Eastern Bolivia
				Za'pa-ro.	Ecuador and Northern Peru
				An'do-a.	Upper Amazon
				Pu'tu-ma'yo.	Upper Amazon

III.—STOCKS AND TRIBES OF MIDDLE AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Ath'a-pas'can.	Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango
A-pa'che.	Coschula, Durango, and Chihuahua
To'bo'so.	Honduras
Car'ib.	Honduras
Mo're'no.	Honduras
Chi'a-pa'neec.	Chilapas, Mexico
Chi'a-pa'neec.	Nicaragua
Di'ri'an.	Nicaragua
Man'gue.	Costa Rica
O-ro'ti-nan.	Costa Rica
Chi'cha.	Costa Rica
Bo're'ca or Brun'ca.	Costa Rica
Bri'bi.	Costa Rica
Gua-tu'so.	Rio Frio, Costa Rica
Guay'mie.	Panama
Gue'ta're.	Costa Rica
Ter-ra'ba.	Costa Rica
Chi-nan'tec.	Oaxaca, Mexico
Chi-nan'tec.	Oaxaca, Mexico
Co'ra-lu'it'ec.	Lower Rio Grande
Co'me-cu'di'ec.	Lower Rio Grande
Co'to-na-me.	Lower Rio Grande
Pin'to or Pa'ka-wa.	Lower Rio Grande
Cu'na.	Panama
Cu'na.	Panama
Do'rasque.	Panama
Chan'gul-na.	Panama
Chu'mu-lu.	Rio Funa, Panama
Do'rasque.	Panama
Gua'ta-ca.	Nicaragua
Ha'ma.	Nicaragua
Hua'tu-so.	Nicaragua
Hua're.	Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Hua've.	Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Len'ca.	Guat., Hond., San Salv., & Nicar.
Len'ca.	Guat., Hond., San Salv., & Nicar.
Ma'ta-gal'pa.	Nicaragua
Ma'ta-gal'pa.	Nicaragua
Ma'ya.	Guatemala
A'gua-ca-te'ca.	Guatemala
Cak'chi-kel.	Guatemala
Cha'ba-bal.	Chilapas
Chi'co-mu-cel'te-ca.	Chilapas
Chol.	Chilapas and Guatemala
Chon'tal.	Tabasco
Chon'tal.	Rio Motoagua, Guatemala, and
Chon'tal.	Honduras
Chu'he.	Guatemala
Huas'te-ca.	Rio Panuco, Vera Cruz
Ix'il.	Guatemala
Ja-cal'te-ca.	Guatemala
Ike'chi.	Rio Cahabon, Guatemala
Ki'che.	Guatemala
Mam.	Guatemala
Ma'ya.	Yucatan, Campeche, Guatemala
Mo'to-zin'te-ca.	Chilapas
Po'ko-mam.	Guatemala
Po-kon'chi.	Guatemala
Tzen'tal.	Tabasco and Chilapas
Tzot'zli.	Chilapas
Tzu'tu-hil.	Guatemala
Us-par'te-ca.	Adjoining the Pokonchi on the W.
Na'huatl.	
A'ca-xec.	Sierra de Topla, Sinaloa, and Du-
Az'tec.	rango
Ca'hi-ta.	Unknown
Co'ra.	Sinaloa
N'qui-ran.	Sierra Nayarit, Jalisco
O'pa-ta.	Nicaragua
Pi'ma.	Yagui R., Sonora, and Chihuahua
Pi'pil.	Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa
Pa-bal'bo.	Guatemala and San Salvador
Ta'ra-hu-ma'ri.	Adjoining the Acaxec
Ta'ba-ca.	Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango
Ta'pe-hua.	Adjoining the Acaxec
Tias'ca-lia.	Durango
Ti'at-me.	Tlaxcala
O'to-mi'a.	Unknown
O'na'x or Me'co.	Guanajuato, Mexico
Ma'tal-tzin'co or	
Pi'rin-da.	Michoacan, Mexico

III.—STOCKS AND TRIBES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
A'i-lu-lu'.	Tierra del Fuego
An-da'qui.	Fragua River, Colombia
A-po'lis-ta.	Apolo River, northern Bolivia
A-ra'u'a.	Rio Purus, West Brazil
Pu'ru-Pu'ru.	Rio Purus
Ar'a-wak.	Antilles and East Andes to 20° S.
Bar'e.	Rio Negro
Co'a-jiro.	Coquimbó Peninsula
Ma'pu-re.	Orinoco River
Ma-na-o.	Rio Negro, Brazil
Mo'x.	Rio Mamore
Pi'ro.	Ucayali River
Ar'dan.	Rio Napo and Masso, S. E. Ecuador
At'a-ca-me'no.	South Peru
Ar'au-can'ian.	Pampas, 35°-40° South
Ar'au-can'ian.	Chile
Ar'au-can'ian.	Rio Negro, Patagonia
Ar'au-can'ian.	Peru and Bolivia
Bar'ba-co'a.	Colombia
Be'to-ya.	Bogota
Pi'o-je.	Rio Putumayo
Bo-ro-ro.	Central Mato Grosso, Brazil
Ca'cha-qui.	Pampas and Chaco
Ca-na'ri-an.	Gulf of Guayaquil, Peru and Ecuador
Ca'ni-cha'na.	Northeast Bolivia
Ca'ra-ja.	South Brazil
Car'ib.	Antilles and North Coast of S. A.
Ac'ca-wai.	Guiana
Cu'ma-na.	North Venezuela
Gu'al-bi.	French Guiana
Ma'cu-si.	Rio Negro, Brazil
Mo'ti-lo'ne.	Rio Zulia, Venezuela
Nahua'ca.	Upper Xingu, Brazil
Ca'ri-ra.	Eastern Brazil, N. W. of Rio San
Ca'ri-ra.	Gran Chaco
Ca'yu-ba'ba.	Northeast Bolivia
Chan'go-a.	South Coast of Peru
Cha'pa-cu'ra.	Rio Blanco, Bolivia
Char'ru-a.	Paraná River
Chib'cha.	Colombia
Ar'u-ac.	Rio Paramo
Guay'mi.	Venezuela
Guay'mi.	Rio Magdalena, Colombia
Tai'a-man'ca.	Costa Rica
Chil'qui-to.	E. Bolivia, 16°-18° South
Cho'co.	Cauca, Colombia
Sam'bo.	Rio Sambo, Nicaragua
Cho'to-na.	Northeast Peru
Cho'no-a.	Chonos Archipelago, 45°-52° South
Cho'ro-ya.	Rio Meta, Orinoco Basin
Co'ra-be'ca.	Colombia
Cu'na.	Southeast Bolivia
Cue'va.	Panama
Da'ri-en.	Panama
Cu'ra-ve'ca.	Southeast Bolivia
Cu'ru-ca-ne'ca.	Southeast Bolivia
E'ni-na'ga.	Gran Chaco
Go-ya-ta'ca.	Eastern Brazil
Gua'hi'ba.	Colombia-Venezuela Border
Gua'rau-na.	Delta of the Orinoco, Venezuela
Gua'to-a.	Northern Chaco
Guay'cu-ru.	Paraguay River, Gran Chaco
Ab'i-po'ne.	Central Chaco
Ab'i-po'ne.	Rio Vermejo
I'te-ne'a.	Northeast Bolivia
I'to-na'na.	Northeast Bolivia
I'tu-ca-je'a.	Rio Chambiri, Peru
Ji'ra-ro (Xi'ra-ro).	Pastaza River, Ecuador

A-mer'i-can, n. 1. (1) A native or legally constituted citizen of the United States. (2) [Recent.] The English language as used in the United States: sometimes humorously. See AMERICANISM. 2. Any native or inhabitant of the American continent, whether aboriginal or descended from European settlers. 3. One of the aborigines of the American continent. 4. pl. [Eng.] American stocks and bonds of every class.

A-mer'i-ca'na, 1 a-mer'i-ka', -ka', or -kan'a; 2 a-mēr'i-ka', -ka', or -kan'a, n. pl. Things American, collectively; any collection of American literary papers, sayings, fragments, scraps of information, etc. See ANA.

American E. F., abbr. American Expeditionary Force. A-mer'i-can-ism, n. 1. A word or phrase peculiar to the people of the United States, or to some of them; also, a peculiar sense in which a word or phrase is used in the United States.

Americanism, n. 1. A word or phrase peculiar to the people of the United States, or to some of them; also, a peculiar sense in which a word or phrase is used in the United States. 2. Any usage, trait, idea, or the like, peculiar to the people of the United States. 3. American citizenship; also, attachment to American institutions and customs. In the following list of Americanisms only terms that have had wide circulation are included. For the nicknames of States, see under appropriate word.

about East	battery	bone	bummer
absquatulate	bayou	boodie, whole	bunco
adobe	beat	kit and	buncombe,
agony	beatall hollow,	boom	bunkum
all aboard, a.	to	boomer	bunkle
around, a.	beat it	boost	bushwhacker
fred, a. in, a.	beaut	booster	bust, n.
over, a.	bed-rock, a.	bod	caboose
allot upon	bee	bossy	cache
allow	belly-bumper, bottom dollar	chahoot	
all sorts of	b-buster, bounty-jump-	Cain, to raise	
almighty, a.	b-plumper, er	cake-walk	
al m i g h t y	b-whopper	Bowery boy,	catboat
dollar	big bug, b.	B. girl	calculate
angel	head, b.	bowie-knife	camp-meeting
anyway	mouth, b.	box-car	canoe
aunt	pond, b. take brace, r.	canoodle, t.	
awful	bird of freedom	brace-game	Canuck
backcap	bitt	brace up, to	canyon
back water, to	black-jack	break, n.	capper
backwoods	blacksnake	breakdown	carpet-bagger
bad break	blaze	bromid	catch on, to
baggage	bleacher	b r a n c o, b.	cautious
baggage, b.	blowhard	buster	caution, n.
smasher	blow in, to	broom-corn	cavort
bait	blowout	buck, n.	cayuse
ballyhack	blueback	bud, n.	chestnut, n.
band-wagon	blue-laws	buffalo-chips	chesty
banger	bluenose	bug	chin
banty	bluff	bull	chink
bark, bar	bogus	bulldoze	chinkapin
keeper	bolt, r.	bull-luck	chipper
barn	bonanza	bum, n.	chowder

**a**. An instrument used in detecting and studying ametrotia. [**Gr.** *amētros*, irregular (< *a*-priv. + *metron*, measure), + *metron*, measure.]

**am-tro'pī-a**, 1 *am-tro'pī-a*; 2 *ām'-trō'pī-a*, *n*. **Pathol.** 1. An abnormal condition of the refracting parts of the eye, causing confused or imperfect vision. 2. Any defect of vision caused by erroneous refraction. [**Gr.** *amētros*, irregular (< *a*-priv. + *metron*, measure), + *ōps* (ōp-), eye].—**amē-trope**, *n*. A person affected with ametropia.—**amē-tro'pī-a**, *n*.

**a-me'trous**, 1 *a-mē'trus*; 2 *a-mē'trūs*, *a*. Having no uterus. [**Gr.** *a*-priv. + *mētra*, womb.]

**Am-for'tas**, 1 *am-fōr'tas*; 2 *ām-fōr'tās*, *n*. In Wagner's *Parsifal*, Chief of the knights of the Holy Grail, Titirel's son and successor. By yielding to the wiles of Kundry he let the sacred spear fall into the possession of Klingsor, who wounded him grievously with it. He is healed by Parsifal after years of suffering.

**Am-ga'**, 1 *am-gō'*; 2 *ām-gā'*, *n*. A river in Siberia, Asia; 460 m. long.

**am'garn**, 1 *am'gārn*; 2 *ām'gār'n*, *n*. **Archol.** A form of celt having a ferrule attached; probably for the butt of a spear. [**W.** *amgarn*.]

**Am-ha'ra**, 1 *am-hō'ra*; 2 *ām-hā'rā*, *n*. 1. A kingdom in Abyssinia; capital, Gondar. 2. A native of that country.

**Am-har'le**, 1 *am-hār'ik*; 2 *ām-hār'le*, *n*. The speech of the Abyssinian court and nobles since A. D. 1300. See **ABYSSINIAN**. [**Gr.** *Amhara*, in Abyssinia].—**Am-har'an**, *Am-hār'ic*, *a*.

**Am'herst**, 1 *am'ar'st*; 2 *ām'er'st*, *n*. 1. Baron, Jeffrey (1717-84/1797), an English general and Governor of Virginia, 1763; commanded the British army, 1793-1795. 2. A district in Tenasserim, Lower Burma; 15,203 sq. m.; capital, Maulmain. 3. A county in S. W. central Virginia; 490 sq. m.; county-seat, Amherst. 4. A mining borough in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia. 5. A seaport, formerly Fort Lawrence, county-seat of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. 6. A town in Hampshire county, Mass.; seat of Amherst College (secetarian), founded in 1825, and of Massachusetts Agricultural College (nonsecetarian), founded in 1863. 7. A village in Lorain county, O. 8. A town in Hillsboro county, N. H. 9. A town in Portage county, Wis.

**Am'herst-burg**, 1 *am'er'st-būrg*; 2 *ām-er'st-būrg*, *n*. A port of entry in Essex county, Ontario.

**Am-her'sti-a**, 1 *am-hūr'stī-a*; 2 *ām-hūr'stī-a*, *n*. **Bot.** A monotypic genus of trees of the family *Cesalpiniaceae*. *A. nobilis*, growing only in very warm and moist temperature and bears gigantic pendulous clusters of superb vermillion flowers 8 inches long, the widely spreading petals being tipped with gold. It reaches 40 feet in height, and is greatly admired: the *thoea* of the Burmese, who offer its flowers to Buddha. [**C.** Countess of Amherst.]

**a-mhle'**, 1 *a-vik'*; 2 *ā'-vic'*, *interj.* [**Ir.**] O son!

**am'hū'n'lin**, 1 *a-yūr'nīn*; 2 *ā'-yūr'nīn*, *interj.* [**Ir.**] O darling!

**A'mī**, 1 *ā'mā*; 2 *ā'mī*, *n*. **Bib.** *Ezra* ii, 57.

**Am'ī**, 1 *ā'mī*; 2 *ā'mī-a*, *n*. **Ich.** 1. A genus typical of *Amia*. [**A.**] A genus of the genus, as the bowfin (*A. calva*). [**C.** *Amia*, a kind of tench.]

**a'mī-a-bl'i-l'ty**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl'i-l'ty*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl'i-l'ty*, *n*. 1. Kindness or sweetness of disposition; amiableness. 2. Lovableness.

**a'mī-a-ble**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

**a'mī-a-bl'**, 1 *ā'mī-a-bl*; 2 *ā'mī-a-bl*, *a*. 1. Possessing

Syn. cordial, favorable, friendly, hearty, kind, neighborly, sociable. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable*; the *amicable* may be merely formal; the *friendly* is from the heart.—Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, cold, distant, hostile, unfavorable, unfriendly, unkind.

—*amicable action* (*Law*), a friendly action instituted by consent of the parties for the purpose of obtaining the judgment or decision of a court upon a matter of common interest.—a. numbers, any two numbers either of which is the sum of the aliquots of the other.—*am'i-ca-bil'i-ty*, *am'i-ca-bil(e)-ness*, n. The quality of being amicable.—*am'i-ca-bly*, adv.

*am'ice*, 1 am'is; 2 am'ic, n. *Ecol.* A mass vestment consisting of a rectangular piece of fine white linen upon which a small cross is embroidered. It is worn about the neck and shoulders and is sometimes decorated with an apparel.

The morning donned *Amice* of summer gold.  
Edwin Arnold *Light of the World* bk. iii, p. 151. (r. & w. 1891.)

[< OF. *amit* (F. *amiet*), < L. *amicus*, cloak, < *ambi-*, around, + *facio*, throw.]

*am'ice*, n. 1. A hood, or hood and cape. *Amice*, as worn with long ends, or a cloak or tippet, made of or lined with gray fur, formerly worn in cold weather by clergymen, monks, etc.; still sometimes worn on the left arm as a badge by certain French canons, etc.

Morning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps, in *amice* grey.  
Munroe P. B. bk. iv, l. 426.

2f. Gray fur, as of the squirrel or marten. [*< F. au-*

*mice*, cp. *G. mütze*, cap.] *a'muice*.

*a-mice*, 1 a-mis; 2 a-mic, n. A feminine personal name. [L. beloved.]

A. M. I. C. E., abbr. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

*a-mi'el*, 1 a-mi'el; 2 a-mi'el, Giovanni Battista (1784-1863). An Italian astronomer and optician.

*a-mi'els*, 1 a-mi'el; 2 a-mi'el, Edmondo de (1846-1908). An Italian author of books of travel.

*am'i-er'o-bic*, 1 am'i-er'o-bic; 2 am'i-er'o-bic, a. Not produced by or due to microbes: said of certain diseases. [*< A., not, + micro-*, small.]

*a-mi'cron*, 1 a-mi'cron; 2 a-mi'cron, n. An amicroscopic particle.

*a-mi'cro-nu'cle-ate*, 1 a-mi'cro-nu'cle-ate; 2 a-mi'cro-nu'cle-ate, a. *Biol.* Without a micronucleus: said of certain protozoa from which the micronucleus has been artificially removed.

*a-mi'cro-scop'ic*, 1 a-mi'cro-scop'ic; 2 a-mi'cro-scop'ic, a. Not visible upon the most powerful microscope; ultramicroscopic. [*< A., not, + micro-*, small.]

*a-mi'cus*, 1 a-mi'cus; 2 a-mi'cus, n. [*a-mi'cus*, pl.] [*L.*] *Ecol.* Same as *AMICE*. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A cloak, toga, or any upper garment.

*a-mi'cu'*, 1 a-mi'cu'; 2 a-mi'cu', n. A lake with golden banks described as being situated in the fabled El Dorado, near the frontier of Brazil and British Guiana.

*am'id*, 1 am'id, -id or -aid; 2 am'id, -id or -id, n. *Chem.* *am'id*, 1. A compound derived from ammonia by replacing the hydrogen atoms with univalent acid radicals. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced the acid is called *primary*; when two, *secondary*; and when three, *tertiary*. *acid am'id*.

2. An alkalamid. 3f. Any compound formed by the replacement of the hydrogen in ammonia by another substance. [*< AMMONIA*—*amid* chloride, one of a class of compounds derived from the acid and ammonia. They have the general formula N(CCl<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.—*a-mi'd*, a.

*a-mi'd*, 1 a-mi'd; 2 a-mi'd, prep. Surrounded or encompassed by, so as to be in the midst of; among or mingled with; as, *amid* the throng; chiefly poetical. See note under *AMIDST*.

Lead, kindly light, *amid* the enringing gloom  
Lead thou me on. NEWMAN *Luz Benigna* st. 1.  
She stood and listened to my lay *Amid* the lingering light.  
COLERIDGE *Genetive* st. 4.

[ME. *amidde*, < AS. *on middan*; *on*, in; *middan*, dat. of *midde*, < *mid*; see *mid*.]

Syn. *amidst*, among, amongst, between, betwixt, in the midst of. *Amid* or *amidst* denotes surrounded by; *among* or *amongst*, mingled with. *Between* (or, in old or poetic style, *betwixt*) is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen." *Gen. xlii, 9*; the reference being to two bodies of herdmen. *Amid* denotes mere position; *among*, some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc.

Lowell's "Among my Books" regards the books as companions; *amid* my books would suggest packing, storing, or some other incidental circumstance. We say among friends, or among enemies, *amidst* the woods, *amid* the shadows. In the midst of may have merely the local meaning; as, I found myself in the midst of a crowd; or it may express even closer association than *among*; as, "I found myself in the midst of friends" suggests their pressing up on every side, oneself the central object; so, "where two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." *Matt. xviii, 20*; in which case it would be feeble to say "among them," impossible to say "amid them," not so well to say "amidst them."—Ant.: afar, away, beyond, outside, without.

*a-mi'd*, 1 a-mi'd; 2 a-mi'd, n. One of the five Buddhas of the present Kalpa, greatly honored in Japan.

The same center that swung before *Amida* could be refilled to wait Christian incense. GUERRIER *Mikado's Empire* p. 252. (in 1870.)

*a-mi'dah*, 1 a-mi'da; 2 a-mi'da, n. *Judaism*. The *Shema* prayer, or collection of nineteen benedictions recited morning, afternoon, and evening. It includes three praises, thirteen petitions, and three thanksgivings.

*am'i'da'd*, a. *Chem.* Changed into an *amid*.

*am'i'did*, 1 a-mi'did, -did or -doid; 2 a-mi'did, -did or -doid, n. *Chem.* A compound containing the group amidogen in union with an element or another radical.

*am'i'din*, 1 a-mi'din, -din or -din; 2 a-mi'din, -din or -din, n. *Chem.* A compound derived from acid amids through substitution of carbonyl oxygen by the imid (NH) group, as acetamidin (CH<sub>3</sub>C(NH).NH<sub>2</sub>). [*< AMID*.]

*am'i'din*, n. A transparent gelatinous solution of *am'i'dine*, starch in hot water. [*< am'id*, as in F. *amidon*, starch, L. *amylum*, < Gr. *amylon*, meal, < a-priv. + *mylo*, mill.]

*a-mi'dmost*, adv. & prep. In the very middle (of).

*am'i-do*, 1 am'i-do or am'i-do; 2 am'i-do or am'i-do. *Chem.* Derived from *amid*: a combining form indicating that the compound has had one atom of hydrogen (H) replaced by amidogen; as, *amido-benzene*, *amido-toluol*,—*am'i-do-a-cet'ic*, a. See *GLYCOCOLL*.—*amidoacetic acid*, glycolic.—*am'i-do-an'ti-py'rin*, n. A bright yellow crystalline substance (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O.NH<sub>2</sub>), obtained by reducing nitroso-antipyrin.

*am'i-do-az'o*, 1 am'i-do-az'o; 2 am'i-do-az'o. *Chem.* A combining form indicating that the resulting compound contains both amido and azo radicals.—*am'i-do-az'o-benz'ene*, n. Aniline yellow.—*am'i-do-az'o-benz'ol*, n. *Chem.* An azobenzol (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N=N.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), into which the amido group has been introduced (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N=N.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).—*am'i-do-az'o-benz'ol*.

*a-mi'do-gen*, 1 a-mi'do-gen; 2 a-mi'do-gen, n. *Chem.* A hypothetical radical (NH<sub>2</sub>), not yet isolated, but known from its existence in various organic compounds. [*< AMIDO-*, + *-GEN*.]

*am'i-dol*, 1 am'i-dol or -dol; 2 am'i-dol or -dol, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline powder (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH) used in photography as a developer for bromid plates. [*< AMID*, + *-OL*.]

*a-mi'do-plast*, 1 a-mi'do-plast; 2 a-mi'do-plast, n. *Bot.* Same as *LEUCOPLASTID*. [*< am'id-* (see *AMIDIN*) + Gr. *plastō*, form.]—*a-mi'do-plas'tid*.

*am'i-do-thi'o-lac'tic*, 1 am'i-do-thi'o-lac'tic; 2 am'i-do-thi'o-lac'tic, a. *Chem.* Designating a derivative of lactic acid into which have been introduced the radicals NH<sub>2</sub> and SH.

*am'i-dox'im*, 1 am'i-dox'im, -im or -im; 2 am'i-dox'im, -im or -im, n. *Chem.* A compound in which a hydrogen of the amido or imido group is substituted for hydroxyl, as acetamidoxim (CH<sub>3</sub>C(NH)NH<sub>2</sub>). [*< AMID* + *OXIME*.]

*am'i-dox'yl*, 1 am'i-dox'yl; 2 am'i-dox'yl, n. *Chem.* The univalent radical NHOH.

*a-mi'd-ships*, 1 a-mi'd-ships; 2 a-mi'd-ships, adv. 1. In the middle part, as of a ship; half-way between stem and stern; as, she parted *amidships*. 2. On the fore-and-aft line; as, to put the helm *amidships*.

*a-mi'dst*, 1 a-mi'dst; 2 a-mi'dst, prep. In the center of; surrounded by; among; in the progress of; amid; as, *amidst* flying bullets; moving *amidst* the throng. The recent tendency seems to be to distinguish *amidst* from *amid* by using it especially of scattered things or of something moving in the midst of other things.

Isosbly safe *amidst* the conquering bands.  
FELICIA D. HEMANS *Wife of Asdrubal* st. 2.

Syn.: see *AMID*.

*a-mi'd-u-lin*, 1 a-mi'd-u-lin; 2 a-mi'd-u-lin, n. A starch made soluble by heating. [*< F. amidon*; see *AMIDIN*.]

*a-mi'd-wa'd*, adv. & prep. Toward the middle (of).

A. M. I. E. E., abbr. Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

*Am'i-ens*, 1 am'i-ens or (F.) *am'i'än*; 2 am'i-ens or (F.) *am'i'än*, n. A manufacturing city, the capital of Somme department, France, with a cathedral, built 1220; captured by Spain March 11, 1597; retaken by the French Sept. 25; the scene of a treaty of peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, March 27, 1802, and of the defeat of the French, Nov. 27, 1870. Entered by German troops during the Great War (1914-18), Aug. 31, but evacuated by them Sept. 11, 1914; wantonly seized by them July, 1916, and from March to Aug., 1918.

*a-mi'g*, 1 a-mi'g; 2 a-mi'g, n. [*< P. I.*] 1. A friend; one who is more than an acquaintance. 2. Specif., a friendly native as opposed to an insurgent. 3. A male concubine; catamite. [*Sp.* < L. *amicus*.]—*a-mi'ga*, n. *fem.*

*a-mi'l-dä*, 1 a-mi'l-dä; 2 a-mi'l-dä, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of elongated, broad-headed cyclozooids with 10 to 12 branchiostomal rays, and a long dorsal; including the bowfin. [*< AMIA*.]—*a-mi'l-dä*; *Am'i-l-dä*; *Am'i-l-dä*;—*a-mi'dan*, n.—*am'i'dä*, n.

*a-mi'l-gö-gö-sis*, 1 a-mi'l-gö-gö-sis; 2 a-mi'l-gö-gö-sis, n. *Biol.* The unequal mingling of parental characters in sexual reproduction.

*am'i'l*, 1 am'i'l or am'i'l; 2 am'i'l or am'i'l, n. Same as *AUMIL*.

*am'i-lar*, n. Same as *AUMILAR*.

*a-mi'm'i-a*, 1 a-mi'm'i-a; 2 a-mi'm'i-a, n. Absence or loss of the power to use gestures, pantomime, or the like. [*< Gr. a-priv. + mimos*, mimic.]

*a-mi'n'a*, 1 a-mi'n'a; 2 a-mi'n'a, n. Same as *AMEN*.

*am'in'e*, 1 am'in-e, -in or -in; 2 am'in-e, -in or -in (xiii), n. *Chem.* A compound derived from ammonia by substituting alkyl or hydrocarbon radicals for the hydrogen atoms. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced the amine is called *primary*; when two, *secondary*; and when three, *tertiary*. [*< AMMONIA*.]—*a-mi'n'ic*, a.

*Am'i-na*, 1 am'i-na; 2 am'i-na, n. A character in the Arabian Nights; half-sister of Zobeide.

*a-mi'nä*, 1 a-mi'nä; 2 a-mi'nä, n. In Bellini's *La Sonnambula*, the heroine of the opera; a sonnambulist.

*a-mi'nä-dab*, 1 a-mi'nä-dab; 2 a-mi'nä-dab, n. *Bib.* *Matt. i, 4.*

*a-mi'nä*, 1 a-mi'nä or a-mi'nä; 2 a-mi'nä or a-mi'nä, n. In the Arabian Nights: (1) The wife of Sidi, a ghoul who leapt her three sisters like a leash of hounds, in the *History of Sir Noman*. (2) Same as *AMINAL*.

*a-mi'nä-shit*, n. To diminish.

*a-mi'nä-trent*, n. To administer.

*am'i-no*, 1 am'i-no or a-mi'no; 2 am'i-no or a-mi'no. *Chem.* Derived from *amin*: a combining form indicating presence of the radical NH<sub>2</sub> in the compound.—*am'i-no-a-cet'ic*, a. See *GLYCOCOLL*.

*am'i-no-jaz'o*, 1 am'i-no-jaz'o or a-mi'no-jaz'o; 2 am'i-no-jaz'o or a-mi'no-jaz'o, n. *Chem.* Any one of the amines of azobenzene. The para-compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N=N.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) occurs in yellow crystals, and its hydrochloride constitutes the aniline yellow of commerce, which in turn forms a basis for the manufacture of the diazo-dyes and indulins.

*am'i-nol*, 1 am'i-nol or -nol; 2 am'i-nol or -nol, n. *Chem.* A turbid mixture of aqueous trimethylamine, calcium oxide, and sodium chloride, of disagreeable odor, used as an antiseptic and a disinfectant. [*< AMIN* + *-OL*.]

*a-mi'n'te*, 1 a-mi'n'te; 2 a-mi'n'te, n. In Molière's *Les Amants*, a character, a name assumed by Cathos.

*a-mi'n'tor*, 1 a-mi'n'tor; 2 a-mi'n'tor, n. In Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Maid's Tragedy*, a character who gives up Aspatia to marry Evadne at the king's command.

*am'i-oid*, 1 am'i-oid; 2 am'i-oid, n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Amidae or the Amidiæ. II. n. One of the Amidae.

*am'i-ol'de*, 1 am'i-ol'de; 2 am'i-ol'de, n. *pl. Ich.* A suborder of ganoids with cycloid scales and branchiostomal rays. [*< AMIOL* + *-OID*.]—*am'i-ol'de-sis*; *Am'i-ol'de-sis*; *Am'i-ol'de-sis*; *Am'i-ol'de-sis*; a. & n.

*a-mi'r*, n. Same as *AMER*.—*a-mi'r-ship*, n.

*A'mis* or *A'milles*, 1 a'mi'z or a'mi'z; 2 a'mi'z or a'mi'z. A French medieval romance which describes the adventures of two knights who were bosom friends.

*Am'ish*, 1 am'ish; 2 am'ish, *Ch. Hist.* I. a. Relating to or designating the adherents of Jacob Amman (17th century). Compare *AMMANITE*. II. n. pl. A sect of Mennonites, the *Ober* (Upland) Mennonites; the popular name used interchangeably with *Amish*. See *AMMANITE*.

*Am'ish-man*, 1 am'ish-man; 2 am'ish-man, n. Done or occurring out of suitable order or relation; wrong; faulty; improper; used predicatively; as, something is *amish*. [*< A., on*, + *miss*, n.].—*a-mi'ss'ness*, n.

Syn.: abortive, bad, defective, false, inappropriate, ludicrous, inopportune, untimely, untrue, unwise, unworthy.—Ant.: appropriate, complete, effective, expedient, good, opportune, right, satisfactory, successful, true, wise, worthy. Prep.: there is something *amish* in his accounts; something *amish* with him.

*a-mi'ss*, n. [Arch.] A wrong; fault; misdeed.

*a-mi'ss'*, adv. [Arch.] Of proper or suitable order or relation; improperly; unfittingly; erroneously; as, to ask *amiss*. Love, without which the tongue Even of angels sounds *amiss*. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Heine's Grace* st. 11.

Ten censure wrong for one who writes *amiss*. Pope *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 6.

—to go *amiss*. 1. To go out of usual course or order; go astray; as, matters went *amiss*. 2. To be unable to stand training; said of a race-horse. —to take a, to be offended because of.

*a-mi'st-bl*, 1 a-mi'st-bl; 2 a-mi'st-bl, a. [Rare.] Liable to *a-mi'st-bl*; *bl* for lost. [*< F., L. amissibilis*, < L. *amissus*, pp. of *amitto*, a. ab, from, + *mitto*, send.]—*a-mi'st-bl'*, n. Liability to be lost or to lose.—*a-mi'st-bl'ing*, a. [*Colloq.*] Missing; lost.—*a-mi'st'ness*, n. Loss.

*Am'i-ta-bha*, 1 am'i-ta-bha; 2 am'i-ta-bha, n. A Buddha of the Mahayana school; represented as seated on a lotus, his hands on his knees, and his head surrounded by a nimbus; probably a solar myth. [*Sans.*, infinite light.]

*Am'i-tai*, 1 am'i-tai; 2 am'i-tai, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

*am'i-tap'sis*, 1 am'i-tap'sis; 2 am'i-tap'sis, n. *Cytol.* 1. The failure of the final stage in the sexual conjugation of organisms when the chromatins derived from the two parents should conjugate. 2. The vegetative reproduction of plants by suppression of the final stage of sexual fusion and the growing out of the normally spongy tissue directly into a new plant like the parent in cytomic structure.

*A-mi'te*, 1 a-mi'te; 2 a-mi'te, n. 1. A county in Mississippi; 700 sq. m. 2. A town, county-seat of Tangipahoa parish, La.

*am'i-to'sis*, 1 am'i-to'sis; 2 am'i-to'sis, n. *Cytol.* Cell-division without the formation of nuclear figures; direct division; opposed to *mitosis*. [*< A., not, + mitosis*.]—*am'i-to'te*, n. a. Of or pertaining to amitosis.—*am'i-to'te-cal'y*, adv.

*Am'i-tal*, 1 am'i-tal or -tal; 2 am'i-tal or -tal, n. *Bib.* 2 Kings.

*am'i-ty*, 1 am'i-ty; 2 am'i-ty, n. Friendly or peaceful relations, especially between monarchs, nations, or governments; mutual good feeling or offices; friendship; as, to live in *amity* with one's neighbors.

The old *amity*, and more than the *amity*, something like a close league, . . . now appeared almost in its full maturity. MILMAN *Latin Christianity* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. 3, p. 336. (L. M. 1855.)

The great and small but rarely meet On terms of *amity* complete. Cowper *Friendship* st. 20.

[< F. *amitié*, < L. *amicus*, friend, < *ami*, love.]

Syn.: see *FRIENDSHIP*; *HARMONY*.—*Prep.* *with* surrounding nations; *between* monarchs.

*Am'i-ty*, n. A town in Clark county, Ark.

*Am'i-ty-ville*, 1 am'i-ty-vil; 2 am'i-ty-vil, n. A village in Suffolk county, N. Y.

*a-mi'x'a*, 1 a-mi'x'a; 2 a-mi'x'a, n. *Biol.* Prevention of intercrossing by exclusive breeding within a group separated from others of its species or kind. This brings about change in the direction toward which the isolated group may tend, and prevents that uniformity which results from the intercrossing of the many types which form the average mean of a species. [*< A., not, + mix*.]

*a-mi'x'ist*.

*a-mi'z-a-bad*, 1 a-mi'z-a-bad; 2 a-mi'z-a-bad, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xiv, 3 (1611 ed.).

*Am'j'rah*, 1 am'j'ra; 2 am'j'ra, n. A Rajput state in central India; 554 sq. m.; capital, Amerah.

*am'ia*, 1 am'ia; 2 am'ia, n. Same as *AMIA*; erroneous forms.

*Am'wch*, 1 am'wch; 2 am'wch, n. A seaport town, borough, and parish in Anglesey county, Wales.

*am'y*, 1 am'y; 2 am'y, n. [*Local*, U. S.] The hellgrammite.

*am'm*, abbr. *Amalgam* (amalgamation).

*Am'm*, abbr. [*L.*] *Artium Mechanicarum Magister* (Master of Mechanical Arts).

*am'ma*, 1 am'ma; 2 am'ma, n. In Greece and Syria, a spiritual mother; abess. [*LL.*, < Gr. *ama*, mother.]

*am'ma's*, n. *Surg.* A truss for ruptures. [*< Gr. ham-*, band, < *haptō*, fasten.]

*Am'mah*, 1 am'mah; 2 am'mah, n. *Bib.* 2 Sam. ii, 24.

*am'man*, 1 am'man; 2 am'man, n. [*G.*] A district executive and judicial officer in some Swiss cantons. *am'manti*.

*am'man's*, n. A female tutelary of the animistic tribes of southern India.

*Am'man'ite*, 1 am'man'it; 2 am'man'it, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of those stricter upland Swiss Mennonites who followed Jacob Amman in 1620. Compare *HOOKER*.

*Am'ma-us*, 1 am'ma-us; 2 am'ma-us, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

*Am'med'a-tha*, 1 a-med'a-tha; 2 a-med'a-tha, n. *Bib.* *Ezch. lii, 10* (1611 ed.).

*am'me-ild*, 1 am'me-ild; 2 am'me-ild, n. An acid obtained by heating ammeline with sulfuric acid.

*am'me-lin*, 1 am'me-lin, -lin or -lin; 2 am'me-lin, -lin or -lin, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)) formed variously, as by prolonged boiling of melam with hydrochloric acid. [*Am-*, gram of MELAMIN.]

<



**Am-mld** 'l-ol, 1 a-mld'-el; 2 a-mld'-öl, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 *Esd.* v, 20.  
**Am-mil-el**, 1 a-mil'-el; 2 a-mil'-öl, n. *Bib.* Num. xlii, 12.  
**Am-mil-hel**, 1 a-mil'-hel; 2 a-mil'-höl, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
**Am-mil-hud**, 1 a-mil'-hud or am'-t-hud; 2 a-mil'-hud or am'-t-höl, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. vii, 26.  
**Am-mil-hur**, 1 a-mil'-hur; 2 a-mil'-hür, n. *Bib.* 2 Sam. xlii, 1.  
**Am-mil-a-dab**, 1 a-mil'-a-dab; 2 a-mil'-a-dab, n. 1. *Bib.* Num. i, 7. A masculine personal name: used formerly by playrights to designate a Quaker. [Heb., "the (divine) Kinsman gives."] 2. Of Sol. vi, 12.  
**Am-mil-a-dib**, 1 a-mil'-a-dib; 2 a-mil'-a-dib, n. *Bib.* S. Am-mil-o-lite, 1 a-mil'-o-lit; 2 a-mil'-o-lit, n. *Mineral.* A deep red earthy mineral containing iron, mercury and antimony. [*Gr.* *ammonia*, *cinabara*, + *lithos*, stone.]  
**Am-mil-sad**, 1 a-mil'-sad or -sad'-al; 2 a-mil'-sad or -sad'-al, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
**Am-mil-shad** 'dal, 1 a-mil'-shad or -shad'-al; 2 a-mil'-shad or -shad'-al, n. *Bib.* Num. i, 12.  
**Am-mil-te**, 1 a-mil'-te; 2 a-mil'-tē, n. *Mineral.* *Orthite*: rock-stone. [*Gr.* *ammitis*, sandstone, < *ammos*, sand.]  
**Am-mil-ud**, 1 a-mil'-ud; 2 a-mil'-öd, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
**Am-mil-a-bad**, 1 a-mil'-a-bad or a-mil'-a-bad; 2 a-mil'-a-bad or a-mil'-a-bad, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xxvii, 6.  
**Am-mo**, 1 a-mo'; 2 a-mo'. From Greek *amos*, sand: a combining form used chiefly in names of plants and animals that inhabit or frequent sand or sandy places.—**Am-mo-blum**, n. *Bot.* 1. A genus of hardy Australian annuals of the aster family closely allied to *Gnaphalium*, and cultivated for its everlasting flower-heads, an inch or more across. 2. [*Lat.*] Any plant of this genus.—**Am-mo-charl-dæ**, n. *pl.* *Helminth.* A family of univorous sea-worms whose anterior end has a laciniate campanulate membrane. **Am-mo-char'es**, n. (t. g.) **Am-mo-char'id-e-at**—**am-mo-char'id**, n.—**am-mo-char'id**, a.—**am-mo-chryse**, n. A soft stone consisting of glossy yellow particles. When pulverized it was used to strew over writing as a blotter.—**Am-mo-coe'ti-dæ**, n. *pl.* *Ich.* Larval lampreys, formerly regarded as a family, the young of *Petromyzontidae*. **Am-mo-coe'tes**, n. (t. g.)—**am-mo-coe'te**, **am-mo-coe'te**, a. & n.—**am-mo-coe'tid**, n.—**am-mo-coe'toid**, a. & n.—**am-mo-coe'ti-form**, a. *Ich.* Having the form of an ammocoete or larval lamprey.—**am-mo-dyte**, n. 1. A sandeel or ammodytid. 2. A European snake, the sand-piper. 3. *Bot.* A plant preferring sandy soil.—**Am-mo-dytidæ**, n. *pl.* *Ich.* A family of anacanthine fishes with an elongate body, pointed head, and no ventrals, including the sand-eels.—**Am-mo-dytes**, n. (t. g.)—**am-mo-dytid**, n.—**am-mo-dytoid**, a. & n.  
 Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
**Am-mon**, 1 a-mon; 2 a-mon, n. 1. The Egyptian sun-god Amen: so called by the Greeks and Romans. He was identified in the Great Oasis (El-Khargeh) with Kueph or Khnum, to whom the ram was sacred and who was worshipped there as Amen-Khnum under the form of a man with the head of a ram. The Egyptian divinity had a human head; when fused with Ra, the head of a hawk. See Ra. The Greek and Roman Zeus-Ammon or Jupiter-Ammon had a ram's head, often the ram's horns.  
 2. [*Lat.*] The argali, formerly *Ovis ammon*.  
**Am-mon'**, n. *pl.* *Bib.* A people descended from Ben Ammi, the son of Lot. **Am-mon-lites**.  
**Am-mon**, 1 a-mon; 2 a-mon, n. 1. Christoph Friedrich von (1709-72/1850), a German Protestant theologian, an early teacher of rationalism. N. Oltz (1782-1842), a German anthropologist who founded a law embodying his theory that the Teutonic people prefer town to country life.  
**Am-mo-ne-a**, 1 a-mo'-ne-a; 2 a-mo'-ne-a, n. *pl.* *Conch.* An extinct order or suborder of cephalopods having a chambered shell of various forms, with an aperture closed by one or two operculiform pieces. [*L.* *Ammon*; cp. *Ammonites*.] **Am-mo-ne-de-a**—**am-mo-ne-an**, a. & n.—**am-mo-ne**, 1 a-mo'-ne; 2 a-mo'-ne, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
**Am-mo-ni-a**, 1 a-mo'-ni-a; 2 a-mo'-ni-a, n. 1. A solution of gaseous anhydrous ammonia (see def. 2) in water; spirits of hartshorn. According to the United States Pharmacopœia, ordinary water of ammonia should contain 10 per cent. by weight of the gas, and the "stronger water of ammonia" 25 per cent. Liquid ammonia; water of ammonia.  
 2. A colorless pungent suffocating gas (NH<sub>3</sub>) found in small quantities in the air and in mineral waters, and obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of nitrogenous organic bodies, as bones, blood, coal, etc. It is very soluble in water. Liquefiable and solidifiable by cold and pressure, and strongly alkaline, combining with acids to form ammonium salts. It is used for artificial refrigeration (see *ILLUS.* of ICE-MACHINE) and for motors. It is of great value as a fertilizer, principally in the form of ammonium sulfate; it is also largely employed in the arts and in medicine.  
**Ammonia** was known to the early alchemists in the form of the carbonate under the name of spiritus salis urine. In the fifteenth century Basil Valentine showed that the same body may be obtained by the action of alkali upon sal ammoniac; and Glauber, in consequence, termed this body spiritus salis ammoniac. Roscoe and Schœnbein *Chemistry* vol. i, p. 378, 1875.]  
 The pungent odours have ammonia for their type.  
**BAIN Senses and Intellect** bk. i, ch. 2, p. 149. [A. 1879.]  
 [*L.* *AMMONIAC*, n.]—**albuminoid ammonia**, ammonia, generated by the dissolution of organic material, when potassium permanganate in alkaline solution is distilled with sewage, water, etc.—**am-mo-ni-a-al'am**, n. Same as *TSCHERMIGITE*.—**a.-condenser**, n. A spiral of pipe equipped for receiving ammonia-gas hot from a compressor, and cooling and condensing it to a liquid that by its future expansion will freeze water into artificial ice, or will generate a cold-storage plant. See *ICE-MACHINE*, under *ICE*.—**a.-type** (Chem.), designating certain triad forms as exemplified in ammonias, phosphorus, etc.  
**am-mo-ni-a-c**, 1 a-mo'-ni-a-k; 2 a-mo'-ni-æ, a. Of, pertaining to, or like ammonia; ammoniacal.  
**am-mo-ni-ac**, n. 1. Gum ammoniac.  
 Ammoniac is described by Pliny as "a resinous gum said to distill from a tree near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon." This vague indication points in all probability to the fact that the *Dorema ammoniacum* was grown in the botanical garden which was attached to the great Temple of Amen at Thebes. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.  
 2. *Ammonia*. [*OF.*, < *L.* *ammoniacum*, < *Gr.* *ammoniakos*, < *Ammon*, Ammon, < Egypt. *Amūn*.] **am-mo-ni-a-cum**, (Pharm.)—**am-mo-ni-a-c-plaut'**, n. A Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the parsley family, with branching profliferous umbels without involucre. Its abundant milky latex yields the drug ammoniacum.  
**am-mo-ni-a-cal**, 1 a-mo'-ni-a-kal; 2 a-mo'-ni-a-cal, a. *Chem.* Of, resembling, containing, or using ammonia; as, an ammoniacal odor; an ammoniacal engine.—**ammoniacal liquor**, the solution of ammonium salts obtained in distilling coal, as for the manufacture of gas.—**a. salt**, a salt formed by the direct union of ammonia and an acid, without elimination of hydrogen.

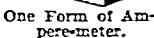
**Am-mo-ni-an**, 1 a-mo'-ni-an; 2 a-mo'-ni-an, a. Of or pertaining to Ammonius, especially (1) Ammonius Saccas, a Neo-Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, Egypt (2d and 3d centuries), or (2) Ammonius of Alexandria, a Christian philosopher (3d or 4th century).—**Ammonian** sections, sections into which Ammonius of Alexandria divided the Gospels.  
**Am-mo-ni-an'**, a. Of or pertaining to the Egyptian god of life, Ammon, or his oracular temple in Libya.  
**am-mo-ni-a-phone**, 1 a-mo'-ni-a-fon; 2 a-mo'-ni-a-fon, n. A device for inhaling ammonia as a stimulant to the voice. [*L.* *AMMONIA* + *PHONE*.]  
**am-mo-ni-a-te**, 1 a-mo'-ni-a-tē; 2 a-mo'-ni-a-tē, n. 1. Any organic nitrogenous matter used in the manufacture of fertilizers as a source of ammonia. 2. *Chem.* A compound of ammonia and a metallic oxide; an ammoniuret.—**am-mo-ni-a-ted**, a. *Chem.* Saturated or combined with ammonia.—**ammoniated mercury**, same as WHITE PRECIPITATE.  
**am-mo-ni-a-ter**, 1 a-mo'-ni-a-tēr; 2 a-mo'-ni-a-tēr, n. A constituent of a fertilizing compound which yields ammonia when mixed with the soil.  
**am-mo-ni-ic**, 1 a-mo'-ni-ik; 2 a-mo'-ni-ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from ammonium or ammonia. **am-mo-ni-cal**.  
**am-mo-ni-e-mi-a**, 1 a-mo'-ni-i-mi-a; 2 a-mo'-ni-e-mi-a, n. *Pathol.* A morbid condition in which the blood is poisoned by ammonium carbonate derived from decomposition of retained urea. [*L.* *AMMONIUM* + *Gr.* *haima*, blood.] **am-mo-ni-e-mi-a-t**.  
**am-mo-ni-i-d-ca'tion**, 1 a-mo'-ni-i-kā'shān; 2 a-mo'-ni-i-fī-cā'shōn, n. 1. The act or process of saturating with ammonia or an ammonium salt, as a soil or a fertilizer; also, the state of being so saturated. 2. The formation of ammonia, at the expense of other forms of nitrogen compounds, by the action of micro-organisms upon organic substances. [*L.* *AMMONIA* + *L.* *facio*, make.]  
**am-mo-ni-fy**, 1 a-mo'-ni-fai; 2 a-mo'-ni-fī, vt. & tr. [*TIED*; -FY'ING.] To treat with ammonia; to be subjected to ammonification. [*L.* *AMMONIA* + -FY'.]  
**am-mo-ni-o-**, 1 a-mo'-ni-o-; 2 a-mo'-ni-o-, n. 1. **am-mo-ni-o-**, 1 a-mo'-ni-o-; 2 a-mo'-ni-o-, n. From ammonia: combining forms used in chemistry and medicine; as, *ammonio-alumic*, containing ammonia and aluminum; *ammonio-acid*; *ammonio-salt*.  
 Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
**am-mo-ni-on**, 1 a-mo'-ni-on; 2 a-mo'-ni-on, n. *Chem.* The ammonium ion NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>. [*L.* *AMMONIUM* + *ION*.]  
**am-mo-ni-o-pla-tin'e**, a. Composed of both ammonia and platinum.—**ammonio-platinic chlorid**, a crystalline, yellow precipitate, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>, used in chemical analyses to determine ammonia or nitrogen.  
**am-mo-ni-ite**, 1 a-mo'-ni-itē; 2 a-mo'-ni-itē, n. Any fossil ammonian cephalopod shell. Ammonites are common in Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks of all parts of the world, and are usually ornamented outside with ribs, knobs, spines, etc., while the under layer is pearly, as in the nautilus. Some forms are between two and three feet broad.  
 The word is derived from the ancient Egyptian *Ammon* or *Ammon*, to whom the ram was sacred. It is from the form of the ram's horns of this deity that the fossil mollusk called *Ammonites* derives its name. See also the Greek *Ammon*, a form of Zeus with ram's horns, also called Jupiter-Ammon. Alexander the Great is represented on the coins of Lysimachus deified, with the horn of Ammon and diadem. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.  
 And on the pavement lay . . .  
 Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time.  
 Tennyson *Princess* prol., st. 2.  
 [*L.* *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon; see *AMMONIAC*.]—**am-mo-ni-tē**, a.—**am-mo-ni-tē-dæ**, n. *pl.* *Conch.* A family of ammonites, especially shells with a single corpulent apertures, narrow whorls and radiating ribs; chiefly Jurassic. **Am-mo-ni-tēs**, n. (t. g.)—**am-mo-ni-tid**, n.—**am-mo-ni-tifer-ous**, a. Containing ammonites.—**am-mo-ni-ti-form**, a.—**am-mo-ni-toid**, a. & n.—**am-mo-ni-tē**, 1 a-mo'-ni-tē; 2 a-mo'-ni-tē, n. A fertilizer composed of the animal products of rendering works.  
**Am-mo-ni-tē**, n. *Bib.* One of the people of Ammon.  
**Am-mo-ni-tēs**, 1 a-mo'-ni-tēs; 2 a-mo'-ni-tēs, n. *Bib.* A woman Ammonite.  
**am-mo-ni-ti-cone**, 1 a-mo'-ni-ti-kōn; 2 a-mo'-ni-ti-cōn, n. *pl.* *Conch.* A. Characterized by a symmetrical, compactly coiled shell like that of the ammonites. *IL*. n. The flat spirally coiled shell of some cephalopods, such as the ammonites. [*L.* *AMMONITE* + *CONE*.]  
**Am-mo-ni-tish**, 1 a-mo'-ni-tish; 2 a-mo'-ni-tish, n. *pl.* *Conch.* A. Characterized by the ammonites and said to have been very much akin to the Hebrew.  
**Am-mo-ni-tōl-dæ**, 1 a-mo'-ni-tōl-dæ; 2 a-mo'-ni-tōl-dæ, n. *pl.* *Conch.* 1. The *Ammonia*. 2. A superfamily of ammonians with circumphosphonal area directed forward, including most of the species. [*L.* *AMMONITE* + *OID*.]  
**am-mo-ni-tōl-de-an**, a. & n.  
**am-mo-ni-um**, 1 a-mo'-ni-um; 2 a-mo'-ni-um, n. *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent alkaline radical (NH), acting chemically like a basic element analogous to potassium and sodium. [*L.* *AMMONIA*.]—**ammonium amalgam**, a paste, metal-like mass which results from the passage of an electric current through ammonium chloride placed in contact with mercury at the negative electrode of a battery, or from pouring sodium amalgam into a solution of ammonium chloride.—**a. bases**, bases formed by the replacement, in whole or in part, of the hydrogen of the ammonium group by other elements or radicals, as amines and amides.—**a. bicarbonate**, the ammonium salt of bichloric acid, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>7</sub>—**a. carbonate**, a. A white solid consisting of a mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonium carbonate. It has an ammoniacal odor and is used for preparing smelling-salts. 2. A transparent crystalline compound, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, smelling like ammonia.—**a. chloroplatinate**, same as AMMONIOPLATINIC CHLORIDE.—**a. cyanate**, a white solid (NH<sub>4</sub>OCN) formed by treating cyanic acid with ammonia.—**a. hydrotid**, a compound (NH<sub>4</sub>OH), supposed to exist in ordinary aqueous or crustaceous ammonia.—**a. hydrate**,—**a. magnesium phosphate**, a crystalline salt (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, not readily soluble, occurring in urinary calculi, and employed in chemical analyses as an agent for removing magnesium.—**a. persulfate**, a salt, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, extensively used in photography for reducing negatives.—**a. phosphomolybdate**, a yellow crystalline compound of the form (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·12MoO<sub>3</sub>, employed in chemical analysis.—**a. platino-**

chlorid, same as AMMONIOPLATINIC CHLORIDE.—**a. sulfate**, an important commercial salt, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, manufactured from the ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufacture of gas. It is used as a nitrogenous fertilizer.—**a. sulfid**, a colorless crystalline compound (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S, formed by the combination of ammonia and hydrogen sulfid. It is unstable, but in solution it is a useful reagent in analytical chemistry.  
**am-mo-ni-u-ret**, 1 a-mo'-ni-yu-ret or a-mo'-ni-yu-ret; 2 a-mo'-ni-yu-ret or a-mo'-ni-yu-ret, n. Same as AMMONIATE, 2.—**am-mo-ni-u-ret-ed**, a. *Chem.* Combined with ammonia or ammonium. **am-mo-ni-u-ret-ted**.  
**am-mo-ni-u-ri-a**, 1 a-mo'-ni-yu-ri-a; 2 a-mo'-ni-yu-ri-a, n. *Pathol.* Excess of ammonia in the urine. [*L.* *AMMONIA* + *Gr.* *ouron*, urine.]  
**am-mo-ni-u-sic**, a. *Chem.* Basic in reference to ammonia. **Am-mo-ni-u-sic**, 1 a-mo'-ni-u-sic; 2 a-mo'-ni-u-sic, n. *pl.* *Conch.* The *Ammonia*. [*L.* *AMMONIA* + *OID*.]  
**am-mo-ni-u-sis**, 1 a-mo'-ni-u-sis; 2 a-mo'-ni-u-sis, n. *Chem.* Decomposition by action of ammonia like that of water in hydrolysis.—**am-mo-ni-u-lyze**, vt.—**am-mo-ni-u-lyt**, n.  
**am-mo-ni-u-sic**, 1 a-mo'-ni-u-sic; 2 a-mo'-ni-u-sic, n. Any one of three rivers in New Hampshire: (1) Upper, Coos county. (2) Lower, S. W. through Grafton county. (3) Wild, also through Grafton county.  
**Am-mo-ni-u-sic**, 1 a-mo'-ni-u-sic; 2 a-mo'-ni-u-sic, n. 1. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of grasses common along the shores of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Its one species, *A. armaria*, is the sand-reed or beach-grass. See *BEACH-GRASS*. 2. *Entom.* (1) A genus of crabronid wasps, common in North America, which burrow in sandy places and provision their burrows with caterpillars. (2) [*Lat.*] A wasp of this genus, as the widespread *A. uraria*.—**am-mo-ni-u-sic**, a. Thriving or living in sand, as certain grasses or insects.  
**Am-mo-ni-u-sic**, 1 a-mo'-ni-u-sic; 2 a-mo'-ni-u-sic, n. *pl.* *Crust.* A family of pycnogonids with cheliferous appendages, palpi well developed, false legs in both sexes, body compact, and proboscis fusiform. **Am-mo-ni-u-sic**, n. (t. g.) [Appar. < *Gr.* *ammos*, sand, + *thea*, spectacle.]—**am-mo-ni-u-sic**, n.—**am-mo-ni-u-sic**, n.  
**am-mo-ni-u-sic**, 1 a-mo'-ni-u-sic; 2 a-mo'-ni-u-sic, n. Use of the sand-bath as a curative.  
**am-mu-ni-tion**, 1 a-mu'-ni-tion; 2 a-mu'-ni-tion, n. To furnish with ammunition.  
**am-mu-ni-tion**, n. 1. Any substance, article, or device, as powder, ball, cartridges, rockets, etc., used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance. See *EXPLOSIVE*.  
 Great quantities of ammunition were put on board.  
 Macaulay *England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 131. [F. & C. 1856.]  
 2. Any resources constituting or considered as a stock of missiles or means of attack or repulse; as, the *ammunition* of learning.  
 Calvin's sons, Calvin's sons, seize your spiritual guns.  
 Ammunition you never can need.  
 Brans *The Kirk's Alarm* st. 17.  
 3. Originally, any objects, instruments, or stores, as guns, mortars, muskets, swords, bayonets, arrows, javelins, etc., directly used in war; munitions of war generally. [*F.* *ammunition*, cor. of *munition* (see *MUNITION*), prob. by mistaking *la munition* for *l'ammunition*.] See *MUNITION*.—**ammunition bread**, stockings, etc. [Engl., bread, etc., furnished to the government by contract for distribution to the soldiers.—**a.-chest**, n. A receptacle, as on a caisson or gun-carriage, to contain ammunition.—**a. shoes**, soft safety-shoes for soldiers or sailors whose duty it is to enter magazines.—**a. fixed**, a., powder and projectiles combined for use, as in cartridges, etc.—**a. metal**, a., fixed ammunition in metal shells or cartridges.  
**am-ne-mo-ni-c**, 1 a-mo'-ni-ni-k; 2 a-mo'-ni-ni-k, a. *Pathol.* Characterized by loss of memory; forgetful.  
**Am-ne-mu-ni-gil**, 1 a-mo'-ni-mu-ni-gil; 2 a-mo'-ni-mu-ni-gil, n. A mountain in Asia, lat. 35° 20' N., long. 95° 30' E.; over 20,000 ft. high.  
**am-ne-si-a**, 1 a-mo'-ni-si-a or -si-a; 2 a-mo'-ni-si-a or -si-a, n. *Pathol.* Loss or impairment of memory; morbid forgetfulness; especially, inability to recall or comprehend particular words or groups of words, a special form of aphasia. [*L.* *amnesia*, < *a-*, priv., + *mnēsis*, remember.] **am-ne-si-a-t'**, a.—**auditory amnesia**, loss of ability to understand spoken words. **am-ne-si-a**, a.—**am-ne-si-c**, 1 a-mo'-ni-si-k; 2 a-mo'-ni-si-k, a. Causing amnesia.  
**am-ne-si-ty**, 1 a-mo'-ni-si-ti; 2 a-mo'-ni-si-ti, n. [*TIED*; -TY'ING.] To grant amnesty to or for; pardon; as, to *amnesty* insurgents.  
 And so hereby all is *amnestied* and finished.  
 Carlyle *French Revolution* vol. ii, p. 19. [A.]  
**am-ne-si-ty**, n. [*TIED*, 1 -ty; 2 -tis, pl.] 1. An act of pardon or oblivion by which a government through its chief executive absolves a whole class or whole classes of offenders, without trial, from penalties and disabilities incurred, or pardons a whole class of offenses and all concerned therein.  
 To the executive alone is intrusted the power of pardon; and it is granted without limit. Pardon includes amnesty. It blots out the offense pardoned and removes its penal consequences.  
 U. S. Supreme Court Reports vol. xxx, p. 147.  
 The proclamation of the President extended unconditionally and without reservation a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason . . . with a restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution. . . . All the benefits which can result to the claimant from both pardon and amnesty would equally have accrued to him if the term 'pardon' alone had been used in the proclamation.  
 U. S. Supreme Court Reports vol. xiv, pp. 152-3.  
 Under the régime established in 1871, the right of amnesty in France, is reserved to the national assembly.  
 A. HEBBARD in *Cyc. of Polit. Science* vol. i, p. 89.  
 2. Any intentional forgetfulness or overlooking, especially of past wrongdoing or the like; as, peace should bring *amnesty*. [*L.* *amnestia*, < *L.* *amnesia*, < *Gr.* *amnesia*, < *a-*, priv., + *mnēsis*, remember.]  
 Syn: absolution, acquittal, oblivion, pardon. *Acquittal* is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty. *Pardon* is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant a *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblivion*, from the Latin, signifies overlooking an offense, so that the offender stands before the law as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblivion*," and includes a full

**am"pe-log'ra-phy, n.** The department of botany devoted to the description of the vine.~ **am"pe-log'ra-phist, n.**



n<sup>h</sup>phl-gō'nī-um, 1 am<sup>h</sup>h-gō'nī-um; 2 am<sup>h</sup>h-gō'nī-um, n.  
[N-A. pl.] Same as ARCEGONTUM.



One Form of Am-  
pere-meter.







**am-pho'tis**, 1 am-pho'tis; 2 am-pho'tis, n. [*TR*DES, 1-tal'diz; 2-ut'dez, pl.] [*Gr.* *Amphōtēs*. A protective covering for the ears, sometimes worn by boxers.  
**Am-phry'slan**, 1 am-phry'slan; 2 am-phry'slan, n. Of or pertaining to the river Amphrys in Thessaly; applied to Apollo because he tended Admetus's cattle near that river.  
**Am-plin**, 1 am-plin; 2 am-plin, n. A treaty port of Tainan city, S. W. Taiwan (Formosa). **Am-plug**, 1 am-plug; 2 am-plug, n. 1. Of great dimensions  
**am-pli**, } or capacity; large; extensive; spacious: capac-  
acious; as, an ample house.  
Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain.  
Fore Windsor Forest l. 159.

2. Large in amount or degree; complete; free; full; as, ample strength; the amplest liberty; ample justice.  
No white men could have made more ample apologies than did the Kickapoo, Irving Washington vol. i, p. 332. [*r. p.* 1863.]  
3. Fully sufficient to meet all needs or requirements; abundant; liberal; as, ample provision; an ample supply. [*F.* < *L.* *amplus*, large, prob. < *am*, for *ambi*, around + *plus*, full; cp. *plenus*, full.] — **am-ple** (ness), n. Syn.: abundant, affluent, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, full, liberal, plentiful, sufficient. That is enough which just meets a given demand; that is ample which gives a safe, but not a large, margin beyond; that is abundant, affluent, bountiful, liberal, plentiful, which is largely in excess of manifest need. *Plentiful* is used of supplies, as of food, water, etc.; as, "a plentiful rain," *Ps.* lxxviii, 9. We may also say a copious rain; but *copious* can be applied to thought, language, etc., where *plentiful* can not well be used. *Affluent* and *liberal* both apply to riches, resources; *liberal*, with especial reference to giving or expending. (Compare synonyms for *AFFLUENCE*.) *Affluent* may be used of thought, feeling, etc. Neither *affluent*, *copious*, nor *plentiful* can be used of time or space; a field is called *plentiful*, not with reference to its extent, but to its productiveness. *Complete* expresses not excess or overplus, and yet not mere sufficiency, but harmony, proportion, fitness to a design or ideal. *Ample* and *abundant* may be applied to any subject. We have time enough means that we can reach our destination without haste, but also without delay; if we have ample time, we may move leisurely, and note what is by the way; if we have abundant time, we may pause to converse with a friend, to view the scenery, or to rest when weary. See *ABUNDANT*; *ENOUGH*; *LARGE*. — **Am-ple**, n. deficient, inadequate, insufficient, mean, miserly, narrow, niggardly, poor, scant, scanty, small, stingy. — **Prep.**: ample in dimensions, for the purpose.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex* (t), pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

**am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. [*L.* *amplex*, pp. of *amplector*, < *ambi*, around, + *plecto*, twine).  
**Am-plex**, 1 am-plex; 2 am-plex, n. A town in Rhône department, France.

of those who have more material and experience is to condense sufficiently. So in the early days of our literature *amplify* was used in the favorable sense; but at present this word and most kindred words are coming to share the derogatory meaning that has long attached to *exaltate*. We may develop a thought, expand an illustration, extend a discussion, expatiate on a hobby, dilate on something joyous or sad, enlarge a volume, unfold a scheme, widen the range of treatment. — **Ant.**: abbreviate, abridge, amputate, condense, curtail, cut down, epitomize, reduce, summarize, sum up. — **Prep.**: to amplify on or upon; amplified by illustrations.

**am-pli-tude**, 1 am-pli-tūid; 2 am-pli-tūd, n. 1. The state or quality of being ample; greatness of extent; largeness; scope, reach, breadth, etc., as of mind or thought; fullness; as, amplitude of form; amplitude of expression.

The amplitude of his comprehension is the source of his felicity of expression. E. P. WHIFFLE *Essays and Reviews*, Daniel Webster in vol. i, p. 201. [*n. m.* & co. 1882.]

2. Math. (1) The absolute value or modulus of an imaginary quantity. (2) The limit of integration of an elliptical integral that is expressed in trigonometrical form.

3. Astron. Angular distance on the horizon from the east or west point; the arc of the horizon between the true east and west and the center of the sun, moon, or any star at its rising or setting. The difference between true and astronomical amplitude lies in the fact that reckoning from east to west it varies with the variations of the compass and is therefore called magnetic amplitude.

4. Mil. The range of a shot, or the horizontal right line measuring the distance over which it has passed. F. M. L. ENCYC. 5. Physics. The extent of the swing of a vibrating body on each side of the mean position.

6. Meteor. The extent of the variation of a meteorological element in a given time, as a day or a year; also called range. The periodic amplitude is the amplitude of a curve representing the mean march of the element for the period in question; the non-periodic amplitude is the difference between the mean of the maxima and the mean of the minima, or between the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum. [*L.* *amplitudo*, < *amplus*; see *AMPLE*.]

**am-pli-tude**, 1 am-pli-tūid; 2 am-pli-tūd, n. An azimuth-compass having its zeros at the east and west instead of at the north and south, so as to facilitate reading angles of amplitude. — **magnetic a.**, the amplitude of a star (see def. 3) as shown by a compass-needle: differing from the true amplitude by the amount of the magnetic declination.

**am-ple**, 1 am-ple; 2 am-ple, n. In an ample manner; so as to be ample; liberally; sufficiently; abundantly.

He passed several years in this pleasing amusement, and saw his care amply recompensed. JOHNSON *Rambler* Oct. 5, 1761.

**am-pouge**, 1 am-pōg; 2 am-pōg, n. [*Madagascar*.] The woolly lemur or avahis: native name.

**am-poule**, 1 am-pōl; 2 am-pōl, n. [*F.*] A vial containing one dose of a hypodermic solution.

**Ampt'hill**, 1 ampt'hil; 2 ampt'hil, n. A market-town in Bedfordshire.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pu-le**, 1 am-pūl; 2 am-pūl, n. [*L.* *amputatio*, n. pl. Entom. A family of fossiliferous hymenoptera having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow.

**Am-pye**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

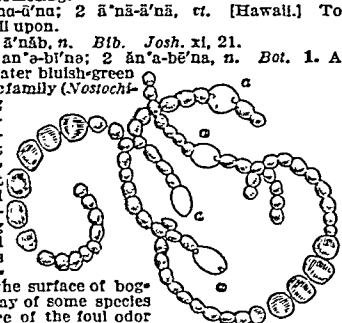
**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.]

**am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoides*.] **Am-pyē**, 1 am-pyē; 2 am-pyē, n. [*Trinoid*



**-a-na, 1-ē-na or -an-a;** 2-ā-na or -ān-a, *suffix* (often with euphonic -i-). Of or pertaining to: connected with a particular subject, person, place, etc.; especially applied to notable sayings, anecdotes, incidents, etc., in connection with a person, place, or subject; as, *Johnsoniana*, etc. [*L.*, neut. pl. of *suf. -anus*.]  
**ana, abbr.** Anasomosing.  
**ana-na, 1 ā-nā-nā;** 2 ā-nā-nā, *cl.* [Hawaii.] To cast a death spell upon.  
**Anab, 1 ē-nab;** 2 ā-nā-nā, *n. Bib.* Josh. xi, 21.  
**An-a-bē-na, 1 ā-nā-bē-na;** 2 ā-nā-bē-na, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of fresh-water bluish-green algae of the nostoc family (*Nostochaceae*), consisting of strings of minute cells, growing in stagnant waters, in bog-pools, in hot springs, and sometimes epiphytic on living aquatic or land plants. It forms a bright bluish-green scum on the surface of bog-pools. The decay of some species is a main source of the foul odor and hurtful properties of stagnant water. 2. [a] Any plant of this genus. 3. A genus of euphorbia, a c. heterocyst. 4. A genus of flowering plants, now referred to as *Plukenetia*. [*Gr.* *anabēnō*, mount, < *ana*, up, + *bañō*, go.]



Hormogonia of *Anabaena flos-aquae*. 40x.  
a, a, heterocyst.

**a-nab-a-mous, 1 ā-nā-a-mus;** 2 ā-nā-a-mūs, *a. Ich.* Able to ascend (trebs): said of the climbing-fish (*Anabas*). [*Gr.* *ana*, + *bañō*, go.]

**An-a-ban-ti-dē, 1 ā-nā-ban-ti-dē;** 2 ā-nā-ban-ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fresh-water acanthopterygians, variously limited, including those with the upper element of the first gill-arch developed in a foliated manner and subservient to respiration, as in the climbing-fish. *An-a-bas, n. (t. g.)* [*Gr.* *anabas*]. — *an-a-ban-ti-dē, n.* — *an-a-ban-ti-dē, a. & n.*

**An-a-bap-tism, 1 ā-nā-bap-tizm;** 2 ā-nā-bap-tizm, *n.* 1. *Theol.* The doctrine or polity of the Anabaptists. 2. [a] Rebaptism. *An-a-bap-tist-ry, n.*

**An-a-bap-tist, 1 ā-nā-bap-tist;** 2 ā-nā-bap-tist, *n.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a radical mystical sect, with various branches, that arose in Zurich in 1523 among the followers of Zwingli, who started the Reformation in Switzerland and advocated: (1) opposition to infant baptism as lacking Scriptural authority; (2) that only such persons as had been baptized after a confession of faith in Christ constituted a real church; (3) that church and state should be separate; (4) that there should be complete religious liberty. The persecution to which they were subjected led to a division, one branch adopting mysticism and the other fanaticism. Compare *BAPTIST*.  
There are two kinds of *Anabaptists*, the sober and the fanatical. . . . The fanatical *Anabaptists* were universally taken as typical and to the day when *Anabaptism* is mentioned it is supposed to be the equivalent of absurdity and intolerance of Scripture.

*New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i, pp. 161, 163.  
2. [a] One of those who deny the validity of infant baptism and insist upon baptism by immersion; a term applied opprobriously. — *an-a-bap-tist-ic, a.* — *an-a-bap-tist-ic-al, a.* — *an-a-bap-tist-ic-al-ly, adv.*

**an-a-bap-tize, 1 ā-nā-bap-tiz;** 2 ā-nā-bap-tiz, *vt.* To rebaptize; rename; rechristen. [*Gr.* *anabaptizō*, < *ana*, again; see *BAPTIZE*.]

**A-nā-bā-rā, 1 ā-nā-bā-rā;** 2 ā-nā-bā-rā, *n.* A river in Siberia; length, 400 m. to Arctic.

**An-a-bas, 1 ā-nā-bas;** 2 ā-nā-bās, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Anabaptidae*. See *CLIMBING-FISH*. [*Gr.* *anabas*, 2d aor. of *anabainō*, < *ana*, up, + *bañō*, look.]

**a-nab-a-sis, 1 ā-nā-a-sis;** 2 ā-nā-a-sis, *n. [Gr.]* 1. (1) A going up; an expedition up; a military advance, especially that of Cyrus the Younger, 401 B. C. (2) [A] The work in which Xenophon narrated the story of this expedition. Hearty devotion to his [Xenophon's] work. . . . gives . . . life and spirit to the details of the *Anabasis*. R. W. Brown. *Classical Lit.* bk. ii, ch. 13, p. 352, in a. co. 1852.]

2. *Med.* The increase of a disease from its beginning to its climax. [*Gr.* *anabasis*, < *anabainō*; see *ANABAS*.]

**a-nab-a-ta, 1 ā-nā-a-ta;** 2 ā-nā-a-ta, *n. [LL.] Eccl.* A long hooded cope worn in outdoor processions.

Anciently the hood of the *Anabata* . . . could be drawn over the head for use. *Lex Gloss. Liturg. and Eccl. Terms*.

**an-a-bat-ic, 1 ā-nā-bat-ik;** 2 ā-nā-bat-ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an *anabasis*; increasing to a climax or crisis, as a fever.

**an-a-bi-o-sis, 1 ā-nā-bi-ō-sis;** 2 ā-nā-bi-ō-sis, *n. [Rare.]* A return to life; resuscitation. [*Gr.* *anabioō*, revive.]

**an-a-bi-o-tic, a. Pathol.** Lifeless, but capable of resuscitation.

**an-a-bleps, 1 ā-nā-bleps;** 2 ā-nā-bleps, *n.* A cyprinodont fish of the genus *Anableps*, with each eye divided by a horizontal bar into two parts; a four-eyed fish. The *Anableps* swims at the surface of the water, and the curious formation of the eye enables it to see both above and below water at the same time. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *blepsō*, look.]

**an-a-bo, 1 ā-nā-bō;** 2 ā-nā-bō, *n. [P.]* 1. A grass bearing a silk-like fiber and resembling China grass. It bears four crops a year, and is valuable for stock.

**an-a-bō-le, 1 ā-nā-bō-le;** 2 ā-nā-bō-le, *n. Med.* An evacuation or ejection upward, as in vomiting or expectoration; a throwing up. [*Gr.* *anabolē*, < *ana*, up, + *bañō*, throw.]

**an-a-bō-lic, 1 ā-nā-bō-lik;** 2 ā-nā-bō-lic, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting *anabolism*.

**an-a-bō-lism, 1 ā-nā-bō-lizm;** 2 ā-nā-bō-lizm, *n. Biol.* Constructive metabolism; the series of changes by which the simple and stable food is built up into the complex and unstable living material within a cell or organism. See *METABOLISM*.

These upbuilding, constructive, synthetic processes are summed up in the phrase *anabolism*. G. G. Zeeb and Thomson. *Evolution of Sex* ch. 10, p. 122, in a. w. 1890.]

— *an-a-bō-lis-tic, a.*  
**an-a-brānch, 1 ā-nā-brānch;** 2 ā-nā-brānch, *n. [Austr.]* An affluent of a stream which rejoins the main stream, forming an island between the two watercourses. Compare *ANAL*, *n.*; *BILLABONG*. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *branch*.]

**an-a-brō-sis, 1 ā-nā-brō-sis;** 2 ā-nā-brō-sis, *n. [Rare.]* *Pathol.* A superficial ulceration. [*Gr.* *anabrosīs*, eating up, < *ana*, up, + *brōsō*, eat.] — *an-a-brō-tic, a.*

**an-a-c, 1 ā-nā-c;** 2 ā-nā-c, *n. [P.]* 1. To adopt. II. *n.* A son or daughter.

**an-a-ca-lip-sis, 1 ā-nā-ca-lip-sis;** 2 ā-nā-ca-lip-sis, *n. [SES.]* 1. *Stz.* 2. *SES.* [*Rare.*] An uncovering or unveiling. [*Gr.* *anacalipsis*, an uncovering.]

**an-a-camp-sis, 1 ā-nā-camp-sis;** 2 ā-nā-camp-sis, *n.* Reflection, as of sound or light. [*Gr.* *anacampsis*, < *ana*, back, + *kampō* bend.] — *an-a-camp-tic, a.*

Reflecting or reflected: formerly used of light, but now mostly in reference to sound. *an-a-camp-ti-cal, a.* — *an-a-camp-ti-cal-ly, adv.* — *an-a-camp-tics, n. [Archae.]* 1. The branch of acoustics that treats of reflected sounds. See *ACOUSTICS*. 2. Catoptics.

**An-a-can-thi-ni, 1 ā-nā-can-thi-ni or -kan-thi-ni;** 2 ā-nā-can-thi-ni or -cān-thi-ni, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes, variously limited, having spineless vertical and ventral fins, the latter thoracic or jugular in position, and the air-bladder, if present, without a pneumatic duct. The group comprises many edible fishes, as the codfishes, hakes, etc., formerly including the flounders, soles, halibuts, and their allies. [*Gr.* *an-* priv. + *kanthā*, spine.]

**An-a-can-thi, 1 ā-nā-can-thi;** 2 ā-nā-can-thi, *a.* — *an-a-can-thi-ous, a.* 1. Spineless. 2. *Ich.* Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini*.

**an-a-ca-ra, 1 ā-nā-ca-rā;** 2 ā-nā-ca-rā, *n. [Pers.]* A variety of kettle-drum used by Oriental cavalry. — *an-a-ca-rai, n.*

**an-a-card, 1 ā-nā-kārd;** 2 ā-nā-kārd, *n.* 1. The fruit of the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*). 2. Any plant of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceae*). [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *kardia*, heart.] — *an-a-card-ate, n. Chem.* A salt of anacardic acid. — *an-a-card-ic-acid, n. Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs of the order *Sapindales*, — the cashew family — with resinous milky acid juice, alternate leaves, small and often polygamous flowers, and a mostly drupaceous fruit.

The sumacs, smoke-trees, the pistachio-nut, and the mastice-tree are members of this family. There are about 50 genera and 400 species. — *an-a-card-i-a-ous, a.* — *an-a-card-ic, a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the cashew-nut or its shell. — *anacardic acid (Chem.)*, a crystalline compound (C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) with a burning aromatic taste, found in the juice of the cashew-nut. — *an-a-card-i-um, n. Bot.* 1. A genus of tropical American shrubs or trees of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceae*). See *CASHEW-NUT*. 2. [a] Any plant of this genus. — *an-a-card-i-ac, a.*

**an-a-cat-a-did-y-mus, 1 ā-nā-cat-a-did-y-mus;** 2 ā-nā-cat-a-did-y-mus, *n. Terat.* A dual monstrosity joined at some point between the head and tail.

**an-a-ca-thar-sis, 1 ā-nā-ca-thar-sis;** 2 ā-nā-ca-thar-sis, *n. Med.* Purgation upward, as by vomiting or expectoration. [*Gr.* *anacatharsis*, < *ana*, up; and see *CATHARSIS*.]

**an-a-ca-thar-tic, 1 ā-nā-ca-thar-tik;** 2 ā-nā-ca-thar-tic, *Med. I. a.* Pertaining to or producing *anacatharsis*. II. *n.* An emetic, expectorant, sternutatory, or the like.

**an-a-ceph-a-lā-ō-sis, 1 ā-nā-ceph-a-lā-ō-sis;** 2 ā-nā-ceph-a-lā-ō-sis, *n. [Rare.]* *Rhet.* A summing up; recapitulation, as of the heads of a discourse. [*Gr.* *anacephalōstōs*, < *ana*, back, + *kephalē*, head.]

**a-nach-a-ris, 1 ā-nā-a-ris;** 2 ā-nā-a-ris, *n.* 1. The North-American waterweed (*Phylotria canadensis*) of the frog-bit family (*Vallisneriaceae*), a perennial submerged herb with elongated branching stem, unaccountably introduced in 1847 into Great Britain, and rapidly filling ditches, ponds, rivers, etc. 2. [A] Formerly, a monotypic genus represented by the above-named, as *A. alsinastrium* or *A. canadensis*. Some botanists call the genus *Phylotria*. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *charis*, favor.]

**An-a-char-sis, 1 ā-nā-kār-sis;** 2 ā-nā-kār-sis, *n.* 1. A Scythian philosopher who lived 600 B. C. — *A-nā-char-sis* [Gr.]. 2. A Clootz, pseudonym of Baron Jean Baptiste Clootz (1755-1819), a Prussian who became a French citizen, advocated extreme revolutionary and atheistic principles in Paris, and was executed. [*HER.* etc.]

**a-nach-o-ret-i, a-nach-o-ret-i-cal, a.** Same as *ANCHO-nach-o-rism, 1 ā-nā-nō-rizm; 2 ā-nā-nō-rizm, *n.* Something foreign to a country or unsuited to local conditions. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *choros*, country.]*

**an-a-chron-ic, 1 ā-nā-kron-ik;** 2 ā-nā-kron-ik, *a.* Anachronistic. *an-a-chron-i-cal, a.* — *an-a-chron-i-cal-ly, adv.*

**a-nach-ro-nism, 1 ā-nā-kro-nizm;** 2 ā-nā-kro-nizm, *n.* 1. An error in assigning the date of an event; any misplacing in time of historic scenes, events, persons, objects, language, etc.; hence, such an error in a graphic or plastic representation.

The use of cannon in Shakespeare's 'King John' is an *anachronism*, as cannon was not employed in England until hundred years or more after his reign. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 138.

2. Anything occurring or existing out of its proper time, or surviving beyond the period of its usefulness. He was guilty of the *anachronism* of trying to carry out in a changed time the policy for which the English landlords were imposed upon the country. *Fraser's Nov.* A. M. Rev. Jan., 1880, p. 43.

[*Gr.* *anachronismos*, < *ana*, back, + *chronos*, time.] — *a-nach-ro-nist, n.* One who commits an *anachronism*. — *a-nach-ro-nis-tic, a.* Erroneous in date; containing or involving *anachronism*. — *a-nach-ro-nis-mat-i-cal, a.* — *a-nach-ro-nis-ti-cal, a.* — *a-nach-ro-nis-ti-cal-ly, adv.*

**an-a-clid-i-ty, 1 ā-nā-clid-i-ty;** 2 ā-nā-clid-i-ty, *n. Pathol.* Deficient acidity. [*Gr.* *an-* priv. + *aciditē*.]

**A-nā-cla-che, 1 ā-nā-clā-chē;** 2 ā-nā-clā-chē, *n.* A peak in the Andes, Bolivia; 18,000 ft. high.

**a-nac-la-sis, 1 ā-nā-kā-lās;** 2 ā-nā-kā-lās, *n.* 1. *Pros.* The use of a ditrochee (— —) for an Ionic a majori (— — —). 2. *Surg.* A bending or breaking upward or backward, as of a joint or fractured limb; recurvature. [*Gr.* *anakis*, < *ana*, back, + *klāō*, break.]

**an-a-clas-tic, 1 ā-nā-klas-tik;** 2 ā-nā-klas-tic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to refraction or bending; caused by or causing refraction; as, an *anaclastic* medium. 2. *Pros.* Characterized by *anaclasia*; as, an *anaclastic* verse. 3. *Anat.* Bent upward or backward; recurved; as, an *anaclastic* joint. 4. Springing back; as, an *anaclastic* glass.

— *anaclastic curves*, apparent curves in a figure or its image, caused by the refraction of light. — *a. glass* or *vial*, a vessel having a very thin, elastic flat bottom, which may be blown out or sucked in by the breath, making a loud crackling noise. — *an-a-clas-tics, n.* Same as *DIOPTRICS*.

**an-a-clē-te, 1 ā-nā-clit;** 2 ā-nā-clit, *n. [Rare.]* One recalled or restored; said of Julian the Apostate by the heathen. [*Gr.* *anacletos*, recalled, < *ana*, back, + *klēō*, call.]

**an-a-clī-nal, 1 ā-nā-clā-nal;** 2 ā-nā-clā-nal, *a. Geol.* Transverse to strike and against the dip, as of a valley. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *klīnō*, bend.]

**a-nac-li-sis, 1 ā-nā-kā-līs;** 2 ā-nā-kā-līs, *n. Med.* The reclining posture of the sick; decubitus; recumbency. [*Gr.* *anakis*, < *ana*, back, + *klīnō*, recline.]

**A-nac-to-don'ta, 1 ā-nā-kō-don'ta;** 2 ā-nā-kō-don'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of dielous gastropods with recurved radula teeth. [*Gr.* *anakis*, bend back (cp. *ANACLASIS*), + *odus*, tooth.] — *an-a-to-don'ti, n.*

**an-a-coe-nō-sis, 1 ā-nā-si-nō-sis;** 2 ā-nā-si-nō-sis, *n. Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the speaker appeals to his hearers or opponents for opinions on the matter in dispute. [*Gr.* *anakis*, < *ana*, back, + *koi-nos*, common.]

**an-a-co-lu-thi-a, 1 ā-nā-kō-lū-thi-a;** 2 ā-nā-kō-lū-thi-a, *n.* 1. *Gram.* A changing from one construction to another without completing the former. 2. *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which, for the sake of energy, the grammatical form used in the beginning is dropped and one syntactically irreconcilable with it adopted; used, especially by ancient writers, to express strong emotion. [*Gr.* *anacoluthia*, < *an-* priv. + *a-* copul. + *keleuthō*, way.]

**an-a-co-lu-thi-c, 1 ā-nā-kō-lū-thik;** 2 ā-nā-kō-lū-thic, *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to *anacoluthon* or *anacoluthia*. — *an-a-co-lu-thi-c-al, a.* — *-thi-cal-ly, adv.*

**an-a-co-lu-thon, 1 ā-nā-kō-lū-thān;** 2 ā-nā-kō-lū-thon, *n.* [*THONS* or *-THA*, pl.] An instance of *anacoluthia*. [*Gr.* *anacoluthion*, < *an-* priv. + *akolouthō*, following; see *ACOLYTE*.] — *an-a-co-lu-thon't, n.* — *an-a-co-lu-thon't-ly, adv.*

*Anacoluthon*, a grammatical term given to a defectively constructed sentence which does not run on as a continuous whole. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. i, p. 906.

**an-a-con'da, 1 ā-nā-kon'da;** 2 ā-nā-kon'da, *n.* 1. A very large non-venomous tropical serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; a boa or python; specif., a South-American boa (*Eunectes murinus*); originally, a Ceylonese python (*Python molurus*). Compare *BOA*. 2. [A] A city in Deer Lodge county, Mont. 3. [A] A town in Teller county, Colo.

[Sagitt county, Wash. An-a-con'tes, 1 ā-nā-kōr'tez; 2 ā-nā-kōr'tez, *n.* A town in An-a-con'sta, 1 ā-nā-kōs'ta; 2 ā-nā-kōs'ta, *n. [Sp.]* A woolen diaper fabric imported into Spain from Holland.

**an-a-cos'ti-a, 1 ā-nā-kōs'ti-a;** 2 ā-nā-kōs'ti-a, *n. [Sp.]* A French textile fabric with a texture of worsted warp and merino-wool filling, both systems of threads being interlaced with a common twill-weave.

**Anac-r, abbr.** Anacreon; Anacreontic.

**An-a-re-on, 1 ā-nā-kōr-on;** 2 ā-nā-kōr-on, *n.* 1. A Greek lyric poet (563?-478 B. C.). — *A-na-kre-ōn't* [Gr.]. 2. A. Moore, Thomas Moore; so called from his translation of the poems of Anacreon. 3. A. of Painters, Francesco Albani; so called from the delicacy of his style. 4. A. of Persia, Hafiz, the subjects of whose poems are similar to those of Anacreon. 5. A. of the Guillotine, Bertrand Barère; so called from the florid rhetoric which he used in the National Convention.

**a-nac-re-on'tic, 1 ā-nā-kōr-on'tik;** 2 ā-nā-kōr-on'tic, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like the lyrics of Anacreon. The *anacreontic* stanza consists of four verses riming alternately, each verse made up of three trochees and one long syllable (— — — — —).

2. [a] Of or pertaining to the pleasures of the senses; convivial; amatory. — *a-nac-re-on'ti-cal-ly, adv.*

*My heart has become careless and indulgent, and anacreontic.* LAST HOLLAND Sydney Smith was a letter carrier, p. 211, in 1853.]

**A-nac're-on'tic, n.** A poem in the manner or in the spirit of Anacreon; amatory or convivial verse.

**an-a-crī-sis, 1 ā-nā-kōr-sis;** 2 ā-nā-kōr-sis, *n. Cic. Lat.* A judicial examination; the interrogation of witnesses, especially with torture. [*Gr.* *anakis*, previous examination, < *ana*, up, + *krinō*, judge.]

**an-a-cro-gy-nous, 1 ā-nā-kro-jī-nus;** 2 ā-nā-kro-jī-nus, *a. Bot.* Having the archegonia formed at a point remote from the apex, as in the thalloid genera of the *Jungmanniaceae*. [*Gr.* *an-* priv. + *acrogy-nous*.]

**an-a-cro-my-o-di-an, 1 ā-nā-kro-mi-ō-di-an;** 2 ā-nā-kro-my-ō-di-an, *a. Ornith.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the dorsal ends of the semirings of the bronchia, as in the case of some birds such as the tyrant flycatchers.

**a-nac-ro-tism, 1 ā-nā-kro-tizm;** 2 ā-nā-kro-tizm, *n.* A secondary oscillation or notch in the ascending part of the curve of a pulse-tracing made by means of a sphygmograph, or of a wave-tracing by a seismograph. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *krotos*, striking.] — *an-a-cro-tic, a.*

**an-a-cru-sis, 1 ā-nā-kōr-sis;** 2 ā-nā-kōr-sis, *n. Pros.* An upward or back beat; one or more unemphatic introductory syllables preceding the regular rhythm of a lyric verse; also, the introductory measure of a musical score. [*Gr.* *anacrusis*, < *ana*, up, + *krouō*, beat.] — *an-a-crus-tic, a.* — *an-a-crus-ti-cal-ly, adv.*

**an-a-cu-sis, 1 ā-nā-kōr-sis;** 2 ā-nā-kōr-sis, *n. Pathol.* Chronic or complete deafness. [*Gr.* *an-* priv. + *akouō*, hear.]

**an-a-clis-ta, 1 ā-nā-clis-tas;** 2 ā-nā-clis-tas, *n. Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the aster family of the Melitaceae region, with alternate, dissected leaves and terminal solitary flower-heads resembling those of the *camomiles*. See *PELLITORY-OF-SPAIN*. [*Gr.* *an-* priv. + *Gr.* *kyklos*, circle.] [*Caddo county, Okla.*

**An-a-dar'ko, 1 ā-nā-dār'ko;** 2 ā-nā-dār'ko, *n.* A village in an-a-dem, 1 ā-nā-dēm; 2 ā-nā-dēm, *n. [Rare.]* A band or wreath for the head; garland; fillet. Compare *DIADEM*. [*Gr.* *anadema*, < *Gr.* *anadema*, head-band, < *ana*, up, + *deō*, bind.] — *an-a-deme, n.*

**an-a-de-ni-a, 1 ā-nā-dē-ni-a;** 2 ā-nā-dē-ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of glands or of glandular activity. [*Gr.* *an-* priv. + *Gr.* *aden*, gland.]

**an-a-did-y-mus, 1 ā-nā-did-y-mus;** 2 ā-nā-did-y-mus, *n. Terat.* A monstrosity consisting of twin fetuses that are double below and united above. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *didymos*, twofold.]

**an-a-di-plō-sis, 1 ā-nā-dī-plō-sis;** 2 ā-nā-dī-plō-sis, *n. Rhet.* A figure in which the ending of a sentence, line, or clause is repeated and emphasized at the beginning of the next, as in the quotation; a form of repetition. Upon the trembling anadromous he held a book.

A comfortable book for them that mourn. JEAN INGELWOLD *The Dreams that Came True* etc. 45. [*L.* < *Gr.* *anadiplosis*, < *ana*, again, + *diploos*, double; see *DIPLOMA*.]

**an-a-dip-si-a, 1 ā-nā-dīp-si-a;** 2 ā-nā-dīp-si-a, *n. Pathol.* Intense or excessive thirst. [*Gr.* *ana*, + *Gr.* *dipsa*, thirst.] — *an-a-dip-si-c, a.*

**A-nā-dir', 1 ā-nā-dir';** 2 ā-nā-dir', *n.* 1. A river in northern Kamchatka, Siberia; 450 m. long. 2. A gulf in north-eastern Siberia. *Anadyr'*.

**an-a-drom, 1 ā-nā-drōm;** 2 ā-nā-drōm, *n.* An *anadromous* fish, as *anadromus*, < *ana*, up, + *drōmō*, run.]

**a-nad-ro-mous, 1 ā-nā-drō-mus;** 2 ā-nā-drō-mus, *a.* Running up; ascending; said (1) of fishes, as the salmon,



that go from the sea up rivers to spawn, and (2) of ferns that have the lowest secondary branches on the upper side of the pinna.

**An-a-dy-o-m-e-n-e**, 1 an-a-dol-m'e-ni; 2 an-a-dy-o-m'e-nē, n. 1. A title of Aphrodite indicating her emergence from the sea. 2. The painting by Apelles depicting the same. [Gr., rising up out of the sea.]

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

**An-a-el**, 1 an-a-el; 2 an-a-el, n. *Bib.* (Apocryphal).

Of or pertaining to an anagram; forming an anagram; as, an *anagrammatic* phrase. [*-cal*, *-cal-ly*, *adv.* = *an-a-* + *gram-ma-tism*, n. 1. The art or practice of making or solving anagrams. 2. Divination by anagrams made from the name of a person. *an-a-grap-sist*, *an-a-grap-matist*, n. A maker of anagrams. *an-a-grap-matize* or *-tise*, *tr.* & *tr.* To make an anagram of; make anagrams.

**An-a-gua**, 1 an-a-gwa; 2 an-a-gwa, n. (Mex.) The knock-awave (*Ehretia elliptica*), a tree of the borage family (*Bo-raginaceae*), bearing edible fruit; a Texan name. *an-a-gua-t*, n. 1. an-a-gwa; 2 an-a-gwa, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**An-a-gy-rin**, 1 an-a-gy-rin; 2 an-a-gy-rin, n. *Pharm.*

**Zool.** Without an allantois. [*-an*, not, + *ALLAN-TOIC*.] *An-al-lan-toi-de-an*, n. *pl.* *Zool.* A division of vertebrates without an allantois, including amphibians and fishlike vertebrates. *an-al-lan-toi-de-an*, a. & n.

**An-a-log**, 1 an-a-log; 2 an-a-log, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-

**An-a-logue**, 1 an-a-logue; 2 an-a-logue, n. 1. An anal-





tools (*Phon.*), signs or symbols representing the elemental parts of sounds, the sound itself being graphically expressed by grouping the symbols.

an'a-ly's-a-ble, an'a-lyse, etc. See ANALYZABLE, etc.  
 an'a-ly's-sis, 1 a-nal'y-sis; 2 a-nal'y-sis, n. [-SES, 1-siz; 2-sis, pl.] 1. The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; the act of ascertaining, separating, or unfolding in order the elements of a complex body, substance, or treatise: opposed to *synthesis*.  
 The analysis of style, for the purpose of systematic study, must respect the various classes of properties which by necessity or possibility belong to it. *Dart Art of Discourse* p. 209. [s. 1867.]  
 2. *Psychol.* That activity of intellect which, by discriminating differences and likenesses, and concentrating attention upon the latter, results in separating, more or less completely, a complex percept, or idea, into its elements.

Consciousness of resemblance . . . is itself, indeed, the very precondition and the constant accompaniment of all analysis.  
 G. T. Ladd *Psychol., Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 293. [s. 1894.]  
 3. A tabular or grouped statement of the elements, parts, or heads, reached by analytic resolution, as of a subject, treatise, collection of objects, etc.: a logical synopsis. 4. *Gram.* The resolution of the sentence into parts, and the bringing out of their definite relations to each other and to the whole sentence. 5. *Chem.* The determination of the elements of a compound, the proportions of the constituents, the proportion of a special ingredient, or the presence of impurities or adulterations.

Chemical analysis is either (1) qualitative, embracing (a) the wet method and (b) the dry method called blow-piping; or (2) quantitative, embracing (a) gravimetric, which includes the wet method and the dry method called assaying; and (b) volumetric, which treats either solutions or gases (eudiometry). See phrases, also the adjectives, and verbs.  
 6. *Math.* (1) The process of resolving a problem into its first elements. (2) That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations of variable or indeterminate quantities by means of symbols, including some branches of algebra and the infinitesimal calculus. 7. *Biol.* The identification of an organism by means of an analytic key: said especially of flowers. 8. *Logic.* (1) In strict sense, the resolution of a concept or class into its elements; logical division; logical partition. Physical analysis is the resolution of any physical object or substance into its parts, as a tree into trunk, branches, roots, leaves. Logical a. is the separation in thought of complex elements, as of a class or concept. It embraces division, or the separation of a genus or class into its species, and partition, or the resolution of a concept into its component attributes. See SYNTHESIS.

(2) In science and philosophy, the regressive method of investigation, said to have been invented by Plato, in which a subject or sphere of knowledge is resolved into its parts, elements, or facts, in order to arrive at the essential or ultimate elements, causes, or principle; as, the Kantian analysis.  
 The propaedeutic or [individual] method of investigation proceeds regressively or analytically to the knowledge of real principles; the purely scientific or constructive method proceeds progressively or synthetically from principles to particulars or individuals. UEBERWEG *System of Logic* tr. by T. M. Lindsay, p. 542. [l. g. & c. 1871.]

This is the fundamental procedure of philosophy, and is called by a Greek term *Analysis*.  
 HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vi, p. 69. [c. & l. 1859.]  
 (3) Loosely, the inductive method; induction.  
 When we reason from the facts to the law, we call it analysis or induction. DONALDSON *New Cratylus* p. 11. [l. c. & c. 1868.]  
 [Ll. < Gr. *analysis*, < *ana*, back, & *lyō*, loose.]  
 an'a-lyst. *Syn.* See ABRIDGMENT; ANATOMY.—analysis stus (*Math.*), the study of geometric configuration irrespective of its form or size, as in Euler's theorem.—blowpipe a., the process of analyzing substances by means of their blowpipe reactions.—capillary a., a chemical analysis principally employed to determine the several coloring-matters in a mixture, and founded upon the varying speeds with which different substances in solution permeate porous materials by capillary attraction.—combinatory a., the theory of permutations and combinations.—harmonic a. 1. *Math.* The calculus of harmonic functions. 2. *Mus.* The analysis of the harmonic structure of a composition.—spherical harmonic a. (*Math.*), the calculus of special harmonic functions having values on the surface of a sphere.—polariscope a., analysis by means of the polariscope.—proximate a., the determination of the compounds contained in a mixture, as distinguished from ultimate analysis, which is the determination of the elements contained in a compound.—qualitative a., the process in chemistry of finding how many what elements are present.—quantitative a., the process of finding the bulk or amount of each element present. elementary a.—spectrum a., analysis by means of a spectroscope. Compare SPECTRUM.—tree-a-nal'y-sis, n. *Forestry*. A series of measurements and observations upon a felled tree to determine its life history. Two classes are distinguished: a stump a. includes measurements of the diameter-growth at given periods upon the stump only, no matter what other measurements it may comprise; a section a. includes measurements of the diameter-growth at given periods upon more than one section. When, in a stump or section analysis, the measurement of the diameter-growth at given periods covers only a portion of the total diameter-growth, the analysis is a partial stump a. or a partial section a. stem a. t.

an'a-lyst, 1 an'a-lyst; 2 an'a-lyst, n. One who analyzes or makes use of the analytical method, especially in chemistry or mathematics. [*< F. analyte, < analyzer; see ANALYZE.*]

an'a-lyt'ic, 1 an'a-lyt'ic, -kal; 2 an'a-lyt'ic, -j-cal, an'a-lyt'ic-al, a. 1. Of or pertaining to analysis; proceeding by analysis, as in the separation of anything into parts or original principles; resolving into first principles: opposed to *synthetic*; as, an analytic experiment or investigation. 2. Specif., naming or relating to a language distinguished by analysis.  
 —analytical judgment, in the Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds nothing to what is essentially contained in the conception employed as the subject. Analytical judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr. by MAX MILLER vol. ii, p. 1. [Waco, 1881.]  
 —a language, a language that expresses the modification of word-meanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.—a method (*Logic*), the method which proceeds from known particulars to general principles: opposed to *synthetic method*.—a psychology, see PSYCHOLOGY.—a reference, in library catalogs, the registry of a part of a book, referring to the heading under which the book is entered in the catalog. An analytical.

an'a-lyt'ic, 1 an'a-lyt'ic, -kal; 2 an'a-lyt'ic, -j-cal, an'a-lyt'ic-al, a. 1. Of or pertaining to analysis; proceeding by analysis, as in the separation of anything into parts or original principles; resolving into first principles: opposed to *synthetic*; as, an analytic experiment or investigation. 2. Specif., naming or relating to a language distinguished by analysis.  
 —analytical judgment, in the Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds nothing to what is essentially contained in the conception employed as the subject. Analytical judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr. by MAX MILLER vol. ii, p. 1. [Waco, 1881.]  
 —a language, a language that expresses the modification of word-meanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.—a method (*Logic*), the method which proceeds from known particulars to general principles: opposed to *synthetic method*.—a psychology, see PSYCHOLOGY.—a reference, in library catalogs, the registry of a part of a book, referring to the heading under which the book is entered in the catalog. An analytical.

an'a-lyt'ic, 1 an'a-lyt'ic, -kal; 2 an'a-lyt'ic, -j-cal, an'a-lyt'ic-al, a. 1. Of or pertaining to analysis; proceeding by analysis, as in the separation of anything into parts or original principles; resolving into first principles: opposed to *synthetic*; as, an analytic experiment or investigation. 2. Specif., naming or relating to a language distinguished by analysis.  
 —analytical judgment, in the Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds nothing to what is essentially contained in the conception employed as the subject. Analytical judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr. by MAX MILLER vol. ii, p. 1. [Waco, 1881.]  
 —a language, a language that expresses the modification of word-meanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.—a method (*Logic*), the method which proceeds from known particulars to general principles: opposed to *synthetic method*.—a psychology, see PSYCHOLOGY.—a reference, in library catalogs, the registry of a part of a book, referring to the heading under which the book is entered in the catalog. An analytical.

an'a-lyt'ic, n. 1. *Logic.* That division of logic which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good arguments from bad. 2. [Rare.] Mathematical analysis.  
 an'a-lyt'ic-al, 1 an'a-lyt'ic-al; 2 an'a-lyt'ic-al, n. In cataloging, an entry, not of a book as a whole, but of some section or division of that book; one of several entries analyzing a work into its parts. a reference.  
 an'a-lyt'ic-cal-ly, 1 an'a-lyt'ic-cal-ly; 2 an'a-lyt'ic-cal-ly, adv. In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts or a subject into its principles.  
 an'a-lyt'ics, 1 an'a-lyt'ic; 2 an'a-lyt'ics, n. 1. The science of analysis; the special branch of logic that treats of analysis; in particular, Aristotle's logical investigations and treatises.  
 His [Aristotle's] prior *Analytics*, . . . in which he develops the general forms of reasoning.  
 HAMILTON *Logic* lect. xii, p. 154. [c. & l. 1859.]

2. *Math.* Analysis; usually, analytical geometry.  
 an'a-lyze, 1 an'a-lyze; 2 an'a-lyze, vt. [-LYZED; -LYZ-ing.] To subject to analysis of any kind; make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically; as, to analyze a chemical compound, a sentence, a plant, a logical concept, etc. See ANALYSIS.  
 To attempt to analyze the tone of a poem would be useless.  
 E. P. Whipple *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 41. [c. & c. 1870.]

[< F. *analyser*, < *analyse*, analysis, < LL. *analysis*; see ANALYSIS].—an'a-lyz'ic or -lyz'ic-bl'ly, n.—an'a-lyz'ic or -lyz'ic-bl'ly, n. Capable of being analyzed.—an'a-lyz'ic or -lyz'ic-bl'ly, n.—an'a-lyz'ic or -lyz'ic-bl'ly, n. The act of analyzing; analysis.  
 an'a-lyz'er, 1 an'a-lyz'er; 2 an'a-lyz'er, n. 1. One who or that which analyzes; an analyst. 2. *Optics.* That part of a polariscope which distinguishes the polarized light. an'a-lyz'er, harmonic analyzer (*Math.*), a mechanical device for resolving any periodic curve into its harmonic elements.

an'am, 1 an'am; 2 an'am, n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

an'am', 1 an'am'; 2 an'am', n. [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceae*: a Visayan term.

3. *Bot.* A distortion or anomalous growth of any plant-organ. [*< Gr. anamorphosis, < ana, anew, + morphē, form.*] an'a-mor'pho-sy.  
 an'a-mor'phote, a. Producing distortion or anamorphosis.  
 an'a-mor'phous, 1 an'a-mor'phous; 2 an'a-mor'phous, n. 1. Pertaining to or characterized by anamorphosis; distorted. 2. Pertaining to anamorphism. an'a-mor'phic.  
 an'a-mo'sa, 1 an'a-mo'sa; 2 an'a-mo'sa, n. A city; county-seat of Jones county, Ia.  
 A'n'an, 1 A'n'an; 2 A'n'an, n. *Bib.* Neh. x. 26.  
 a-nan', 1 a-nan'; 2 a-nan', n. 1. *Interj.* (Prov. Eng. or Local U.S.) Eh? what? a response to a remark not heard or understood. *Int.* *adv.* Anon.  
 a-na-na'plas, 1 a-na-na'plas; 2 a-na-na'plas, n. [P. I.] A tall Old World tropical tree (*Albizia procera*) with bipinnate leaves and long terminal panicles of globular few-flowered heads of greenish-white flowers. Its wood, inferior as timber, serves for fuel and yields incense and a dye used in preparing hides for sole-leather, saddles, etc.: sometimes cultivated for ornament. an'a-na'ples.  
 a-na'nas, 1 a-na'nas or a-nā'nas; 2 a-na'nas or a-nā'nas, n. 1. [S. Am.] The pineapple or an allied fruit, as the pinguin (*Bromelia pinguin*). a-na'na'i.

Farewell, old Scotia's bleak domains,  
 Fairer than the torrid plains  
 Where rich ananas blow! Burns *Farewell* st. 1.

2. [A.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceae*), including the pineapple (*A. sativa*). an'a-na'sa'. [Brazil, < Peru, *nanas*.]

an'an-chy't-dē, 1 an'an-chy't-dē; 2 an'an-chy't-dē, n. pl. *Echin.* A family of spatangoidae with an ovate or nearly cordate test, and ambulacra, in a bivium and trivium similar or slightly diverse, flush and apertures. an'an-chy'tes, n. (t. g.)—an'an-chy'tid, n.—an'an-chy'toid, a.

an-an'dri-ous, 1 an-an'dri-ous; 2 an-an'dri-ous, n. 1. Unmarried: said of women. 2. Not virile; impotent: said of men. 3. *Bot.* Androus. [*< Gr. andros, < an-priv. + anēr (andr-), man.*]

an-an'drous, 1 an-an'drous; 2 an-an'drous, a. 1. *Bot.* (1) Destitute of stamens, as a female flower. (2) Cryptogamous. 2. Androus. [*< Gr. andros, without a man.*]

an-a-nep'i-on'ic, 1 an-a-nep'i-on'ic; 2 an-a-nep'i-on'ic, a. Approaching the neplonic stage.

an-an'gi-oid, 1 an-an'gi-oid; 2 an-an'gi-oid, a. Without blood-vessels: said of the disk of the retina. an-an'gi-ot'ic, a.

an-an'gi-oid, 1 an-an'gi-oid; 2 an-an'gi-oid, n. pl. *Zool.* A group of mammals comprising those with anagoid eyes. an-an'gi-ol-ar, 1 an-an'gi-ol-ar; 2 an-an'gi-ol-ar, a. [Rare.] Not angular; having no angle. [*< AN-, not, + ANGULAR.*]

A-na'ni, 1 a-na'ni; 2 a-na'ni, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. iii. 24.  
 A-na'ni-a, 1 a-na'ni-a; 2 a-na'ni-a, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
 A-na'ni-a, 1 a-na'ni-a; 2 a-na'ni-a, n. *Bib.* Neh. xi. 32.  
 A-na'ni-as, 1 a-na'ni-as; 2 a-na'ni-as, n. 1. *Bib.* The husband of Sapphira, who, on being rebuked by Peter for lying, fell dead. *Acts* i. 5. 2. [Collig.] Any liar. 3. A disciple in Damascus who was sent by a vision to restore Paul's sight. *Acts* ix. 10-18. 4. The high priest in Jerusalem before whom Paul was brought for trial. *Acts* xxi. 2-5.

5. In Ben Jonson's comedy *The Alchemist*, a canting deacon sent from Amsterdam by his pastor and others to learn the whereabouts of their money. [*Heb.* grace of the Lord.]

A-na'ni-el, 1 a-na'ni-el; 2 a-na'ni-el, n. A town in Kherson. Ukraine.

A-nan'i-el, 1 a-nan'i-el; 2 a-nan'i-el, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
 A-nan-ism, 1 a-nan-ism; 2 a-nan-ism, n. The tenets of an ascetic Hebrew sect founded by Anan: a form of Karalism which completely disappeared during the 10th century. See KARISM.—A-nan-ite, n. A follower of Anan.

A-na'ni-zap'ta, 1 a-na'ni-zap'ta; 2 a-na'ni-zap'ta, n. A word anciently engraved on stone, gems, etc., perhaps as a magical preventive of disease. a-na'ni-sab'or-zap'ta.  
 A-na'ni-ta, 1 a-na'ni-ta; 2 a-na'ni-ta, n. [Sansk.] *Hind. Myth.* The infinite: applied to the god Vishnu and to other deities.

The Holy One spoke:—and I am Anania among the Nazarenes. *Bhagavad Gita* tr. by J. C. Thomson, s. 29. [1874.]

An'an-ta-pur, 1 an'an-ta-pur; 2 an'an-ta-pur, n. A district in Madras, India.

an-an'ther-ous, 1 an-an'ther-ous; 2 an-an'ther-ous, a. *Bot.* Without anthers. [*< AN-, not, + ANTHER.*] an-an'ther-ate.

an-an'ther-um, 1 an-an'ther-um; 2 an-an'ther-um, n. *Bot.* A filament without an anther; a stamulodium.  
 an-an'thus, 1 an-an'thus; 2 an-an'thus, a. *Bot.* Flowerless. [*< Gr. ananthos, < an-priv. + anthos, flower.*]

an'a-nym, 1 an'a-nym; 2 an'a-nym, n. A real name written backward, as John *Dralloe* (*Collard*). See ROUSTROPHEON. [*< ANA- + Gr. onoma, name.*]

A-na'o, 1 a-na'o; 2 a-na'o, n. A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

A-na'pa, 1 a-na'pa; 2 a-na'pa, n. A seaport of Kuban district, Russia, on the Black Sea.

an'a-pa'can-ize, vt. [Rare.] To repaganize.  
 a-na'pa-ite, 1 a-na'pa-ite or a-nap'ait; 2 a-na'pa-ite or a-nap'ait, n. *Mineral.* A greenish-white phosphate of calcium and iron containing water of crystallization and consisting of transparent crystals of the triclinic system. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [*< Anapa, in Russia.*]

an'a-pe'l-rat'ic, 1 an'a-pe'l-rat'ic; 2 an'a-pe'l-rat'ic, a. *Pathol.* Caused by the too frequent or prolonged exercise of the same muscles in the same way: said of writers' cramp, etc. [*< Gr. anapeirasthai, try again, < ana, again, + peirāō, try.*]

an'a-pe'st, 1 an'a-pe'st; 2 an'a-pe'st, n. *Pros.* 1. A three-syllable measure containing two short or unstressed syllables followed by one long or stressed syllable (— — —); the reverse of a dactyl. 2. A verse made up of or characterized by such measures; as,  
 The Assyrian came down like the wolf in the fold,  
 And his cohorts were gleam in his püls and gold.  
 Byron *Destruction of Sennacherib* st. 1.

3. A musical foot accented in like manner. [*< L. anapestus, < Gr. anapaistos, < ana, back, + paio, strike.*]

an'a-pe's'tic, 1 an'a-pe's'tic; 2 an'a-pe's'tic, a. Of an anapestic; pertaining to, or of the nature of an anapest; composed of anapests. -ti-cal, -ti-cal-ly, adv.

an'a-pe's'tic, n. An anapest; also, versification in anapestic measure.  
 an'a-phal'an-ti-a-sis, 1 an'a-phal'an-ti-a-sis; 2 an'a-phal'an-ti-a-sis, n. Baldness, especially of the front part of the head; loss of the eyebrows. [*< Gr. anaphalantasis, < ana, up, + phalanx, bald.*]

an'a-phase, 1 an'a-phase; 2 an'a-phase, n. *Biol.* The amphiphasic phase of karyokinesis in which chromatin accumulates at each extremity of the nuclear spindle. See KARYOKINESIS. [*< ANA- + PHASE.*]

an'a-phal-a, 1 an'a-phal-a; 2 an'a-phal-a, n. [Rare.] *Med.* Visual, auditory, gustatory, olfactory, thermal, or tactile anesthesia. [*< AN-, not, + Gr. aphē, touch.*]



**anaph'o-ra**, 1 a-naf'o-ra; 2 a-naf'o-ra, n. 1. *Rhet.* A figure consisting in the repetition of a word or phrase in the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or sentences, as the voice of the Lord in Psalm xxxix. 2. *Astron.* The ascension of a star by a path oblique to the horizon. 3. *Eastern Ch.* The more solemn part of the eucharistic service, including the consecration, oblation, and communion. [*L.*, < *anaphora*, < *ana*, back, + *phērō*, bear.] — **a-naph'o-ra**, a.

**an'a-pho'r-i-a**, 1 an'a-pho'r-i-a; 2 an'a-pho'r-i-a, n. A tendency of both the visual axes to turn upward.

**an'a-pho'r-i-cal**, 1 an'a-pho'r-i-cal; 2 an'a-pho'r-i-cal, a. *Gram.* Relative, as a pronoun.

**an-aph'ro-dis'i-a**, 1 an-aph'ro-dis'i-a; 2 an-aph'ro-dis'i-a, n. *Pathol.* Absence or impairment of sexual desire; also, impotence. [*L.* < *Gr. anaphrodisia*, < *an* - priv. + *Aphrodisia*, Venus.] — **an-aph'ro-dis'i-a-c**, a. Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce anaphrodisia. — **an-aph'ro-dis'i-a-c**, n. An anaphrodisiac agent or treatment. — **an-aph'ro-dis'i-tous**, a. Affected with anaphrodisia.

**an-aph'ro-dis'i-c**, 1 an-aph'ro-dis'i-c; 2 an-aph'ro-dis'i-c, a. Produced without union of the sexes; agamogenetic.

**an'a-ph'i-lax**, n. See *PHRYNAXIS*.

**an'a-phyl-em'bry-on'i-c**, a. *Zool.* Approaching the phylogenetic stage.

**an'a-pla-na'tic**, a. Same as *APLANATIC*.

**an'a-pla's-i-a**, 1 an'a-pla's-i-a; 2 an'a-pla's-i-a, n. *Pathol.* 1. The totality of structural and other changes in a cell when becoming malignant. 2. Same as *ANAPLASIS*.

**an'a-pla's-i-s**, 1 an'a-pla's-i-s; 2 an'a-pla's-i-s, n. In oncology, the stage of progressive development.

**an'a-plas'tic**, 1 an'a-plas'tic; 2 an'a-plas'tic, I. a. *Surg.* Of, pertaining to, or employed in plastic surgery. II. n. A medicinal agent tending to increase the plastic qualities of the blood.

**an'a-plas'ty**, 1 an'a-plas'ty; 2 an'a-plas'ty, n. Plastic surgery. F. *anaplastie*; < *Gr. anaplastos*, < *ana*, again, + *plāssō*, form.]

**an'a-pla'to-ris**, 1 an'a-pla'to-ris; 2 an'a-pla'to-ris, n. *Surg.* The act or art of restoration of lost tissue by the healing process, as in cicatrization; also, any filling up, by surgical means, of what is lacking. [*L.* < *Gr. anaplastōs*, < *ana*, up, + *plāssō*, full.] — **an'a-pla'to-ris**, I. a. Of, pertaining to, or promoting anaplastosis. II. n. Any agent or treatment that promotes anaplastosis.

**an-ap'no-graph**, 1 an-ap'no-graph; 2 an-ap'no-graph, n. *Med.* A form of respirometer. [*L.* < *Gr. anapnoē*, respiration (< *ana*, up, + *pnoē*, breathe), + *graphō*, write.]

**an-ap'no'i-c**, 1 an-ap'no'i-c; 2 an-ap'no'i-c, a. 1. Of or pertaining to respiration. 2. Alleviating dyspnea. [*L.* < *Gr. anapnoē*, respiration.]

**an-ap'nom'e-ter**, 1 an-ap'nom'e-ter; 2 an-ap'nom'e-ter, n. A spirometer. [*L.* < *Gr. anapnoē*, respiration, + *meter*.]

**an-ap'o-dic'tic**, 1 an-ap'o-dic'tic; 2 an-ap'o-dic'tic, a. Not apodictic; undemonstrable. [*L.* < *Gr. anapodictos*, < *an* - priv. + *apodictic*.] — **an-ap'o-dic'tic**, n. An apodictic; < *an* - priv. + *apodictic*.] — **an-ap'o-dic'tic**, n. An apodictic; < *an* - priv. + *apodictic*.]

**an'a-poph'y-sis**, 1 an'a-poph'y-sis; 2 an'a-poph'y-sis, n. [*SES*, 1 -s; 2 -sēs, pl.] An accessory process of some dorsal and lumbar vertebrae. [*L.* < *AN*, up, + *apophysis*.]

**an'a-poph'y-sis**, 1 an'a-poph'y-sis; 2 an'a-poph'y-sis, n. [*SES*, 1 -s; 2 -sēs, pl.] An accessory process of some dorsal and lumbar vertebrae. [*L.* < *AN*, up, + *apophysis*.]

**an-ap'to-mor'phid**, 1 an-ap'to-mor'phid; 2 an-ap'to-mor'phid, n. *pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of lemuroid mammals with a number of teeth as in man. [*L.* < *Gr. an* - priv. + *haplo*, fasten, + *morphē*, shape.] — **an-ap'to-mor'phus**, n. (t. g.) — **an-ap'to-mor'phid**, n. — **phoid**, a.

**an-ap'to'i-c**, 1 an-ap'to'i-c; 2 an-ap'to'i-c, a. Losing or having lost inflections by phonetic decay; becoming again uninflected: said of some languages. [*L.* < *AN*, up, + *aprotic*.]

**an-ap'ty-chid'e-a**, 1 an-ap'ty-chid'e-a; 2 an-ap'ty-chid'e-a, n. *pl. Conch.* A section of prosthodontic ammonites without an apertures. — **an-ap'ty-chid'e-a**, a. & n.

**an-ap'ty-chus**, 1 an-ap'ty-chus; 2 an-ap'ty-chus, n. [*CHU*, 1 -koi; 2 -ci, pl.] *Conch.* A heart-shaped, undivided apertures. [*L.* < *Gr. anaptychos*, that may be opened, < *ana*, back, + *ptysis*, fold.]

The heart-shaped plates, undivided by a suture, which are found in some Goniatites and Ammonites, are termed *Anaptychi*. Huxley *Anat. Invert. ch.* 8, p. 459. [*L.* 1888.]

**an-ap'ty-chus**, 1 an-ap'ty-chus; 2 an-ap'ty-chus, n. A parasitic vowel sound introduced between two consonants, one generally a liquid, espec. before r, l, n, and s; as, rheumatism (for rheumatism); umbrellia (for umbrella). [*L.* < *Gr. anaptyxis*, an unfolding.] — **an-ap'ty-chic**, a. Of or pertaining to anaptyxis. — **an-ap'ty-chic**, a. Of or pertaining to anaptyxis.

**a-n'a-gua**, 1 a-n'a-gua; 2 a-n'a-gua, n. A tree (*Ehretia elliptica*) of the boraginaceae (*Boraginaceae*), native of Mexico and western Texas, with oval or oblong leaves, clustered sessile fragrant white flowers in terminal and axillary panicles, and yellow drupes the size of a pea with edible thin pulp: often cultivated for ornament. [*L.* < *Mex. Sp. anagua*; see *ANAGUA*.]

**an-ar'ces'te-an**, 1 an-ar'ces'te-an; 2 an-ar'ces'te-an, a. *Palaeont.* Indicating a stage of growth, as shown by the septa, equal to the mature development of the septa of the primitive Devonian ammonoid genus *Anarcestes*: said of goniatites. — **an-ar'ces'te-an**, n.

**an'arch**, 1 an'arch; 2 an'arch, n. An anarchist. [*L.* < *Gr. anarchos*, without a head, < *an* - priv. + *archos*, ruler, < *archō*, rule.]

Hence Milton... terms his personified Chaos an 'Anarch.' B. *Dict.*

**an-ar'chie**, 1 an-ar'chie; 2 an-ar'chie, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anarchia*, without a head, < *an* - priv. + *archos*, ruler, < *archō*, rule.]

The disposition of man is so anarchical... that absolute government alone is possible. — *Locky Hist. Eur. Moral. vol. i, p. 11. [L. 1873.]*

2. Of or pertaining to anarchism. — **an-ar'chal**; **an-ar'chi-ali**; — **an-ar'chi-cal**, a. 1. Of or pertaining to anarchism; without or opposed to government; tending to cause anarchy; lawless.

The disposition of man is so anarchical... that absolute government alone is possible. — *Locky Hist. Eur. Moral. vol. i, p. 11. [L. 1873.]*

2. Of or pertaining to anarchism. — **an-ar'chal**; **an-ar'chi-ali**; — **an-ar'chi-cal**, a. 1. Of or pertaining to anarchism; without or opposed to government; tending to cause anarchy; lawless.

Sociologically it belongs to the 19th century, and Pierre Joseph Proudhon is regarded as the father of the system; according to him anarchy is order, and man is naturally good. Anarchism, at least as excluding authority from society, and setting up extreme individualism, but generally speaking, it repudiates violent methods, and hopes for a gradual evolution toward its goal. The party of anarchy as a violent group dates from The Hague Congress of 1872, after which the Russian revolutionist, M. Bakunin, organized the terrorist section. It was in the 6th congress of the

Social party at Geneva in 1893 that the term *anarchist* was first applied to the militant section of that body.

2. Anarchy. — *Anarchism* is the philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law, the theory that all forms of government are based on violence.

EMMA GOLDMAN *Letter to Standard Dict.* Jan. 3, '10. In Europe the real history of philosophic anarchism begins with Proudhon.

V. B. YARNOS in *New Ence. of Social Ref.* p. 45. [*L.* & *W. Co.* '09.]

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**an'arch-ist**, 1 an'arch-ist; 2 an'arch-ist, n. 1. A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. 2. One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com**

**An-ar'yan**, 1 an-ar'yan; 2 an-ar'yan, a. Pertaining to or naming people speaking other than Aryan tongues.

**A'nas**, 1 a'nas; 2 a'nas, n. [*L.*] *Ornith.* A genus of ducks typical of *Anas*, and including most freshwater ducks.

**an'a-sar'ca**, 1 an'a-sar'ca; 2 an'a-sar'ca, n. 1. *Pathol.* A general dropsy of the cellular tissue. 2. An analogous condition in plants caused by wet weather. 3. *Vet.* Same as *PURPURA*. 1. [*L.* < *ANA* + *Gr. sarx* (sark-), flesh.] — **an'a-sar'ca**, a.

**an'a-scope**, 1 an'a-scope; 2 an'a-scope, n. *Phot.* An apparatus which inverts the image in a camera. [*L.* < *ANA* + *SCOPE*.]

**an'a-sels'mic**, 1 an'a-sels'mic; 2 an'a-sels'mic, a. Heaving or moving upward: said of an earthquake. [*L.* < *Gr. anaselsma*, shaking up and down, < *ana*, up; and *seleis*, seismic.]

**an'a-spa'di-as**, 1 an'a-spa'di-as; 2 an'a-spa'di-as, n. *Terat.* A malformation in which the urethral opening is upon the upper side of the penis. [*L.* < *ANA* + *Gr. spādē*, draw.]

**An-as'plid'e-a**, 1 an-as'plid'e-a; 2 an-as'plid'e-a, n. *pl. Conch.* A division of tectibranchiate gastropods without a dorsal bucker or cephalic disk. [*L.* < *Gr. an* - priv. + *asplēs*, shield.] — **an-as'plid'e-an**, a. & n.

**Anast.**, abbr. Anastasius.

**An'a-si'a**, 1 an'a-si'a; 2 an'a-si'a, n. A saint, the wife of a pagan; martyred in 303.

**An'a-si'a'sian**, 1 an'a-si'a'sian; 2 an'a-si'a'sian, a. Relating to or characterizing Anastasius, particularly Anastasius I., Emperor of the East (491-518). — **An'a-si'a'sian law**, a law against usury proclaimed by Anastasius I. — **A. rescript**, an edict issued by Anastasius I. in 502, modifying the law which required a father to sell his children in order to emancipate them.

**an-as'ta-sis**, 1 an-as'ta-sis; 2 an-as'ta-sis, n. 1. The resurrection. 2. Convalescence; resuscitation. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **an-as'ta-sis**, a.

**An-as'ta-sis-us**, 1 an-as'ta-sis-us; 2 an-as'ta-sis-us, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **an-as'ta-sis-us**, a. 1. In Hope's *Anastasis*, the fictitious hero who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. — **An-as'ta-sis-us** [*Gr.*] 2. A putrefaction of Constantinople (703), excommunicated on account of his favoring the Iconoclasts. 3. A. Bibliothecarius, "The Librarian" (— 886), an abbot and the librarian of the Vatican; author of an *Ecclesiastical History*, and translator into Latin of the canons of the eighth ecumenical council. 4. A. I., a pope (398-401), known chiefly for his condemnation of the teachings of Origen. 5. A. I., a Byzantine emperor (491-518). — *See ANASTASIAN*. 6. Saint (— 1462/3), a martyr. 7. Saint (— 593), bishop of Antioch (550), deposed by the emperor Justin II., but restored to his see in 593.

**An-as'ta-sis-us**, 1 an-as'ta-sis-us; 2 an-as'ta-sis-us, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **an-as'ta-sis-us**, a. 1. In Hope's *Anastasis*, the fictitious hero who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. — **An-as'ta-sis-us** [*Gr.*] 2. A putrefaction of Constantinople (703), excommunicated on account of his favoring the Iconoclasts. 3. A. Bibliothecarius, "The Librarian" (— 886), an abbot and the librarian of the Vatican; author of an *Ecclesiastical History*, and translator into Latin of the canons of the eighth ecumenical council. 4. A. I., a pope (398-401), known chiefly for his condemnation of the teachings of Origen. 5. A. I., a Byzantine emperor (491-518). — *See ANASTASIAN*. 6. Saint (— 1462/3), a martyr. 7. Saint (— 593), bishop of Antioch (550), deposed by the emperor Justin II., but restored to his see in 593.

**An-as'ta-sis-us**, 1 an-as'ta-sis-us; 2 an-as'ta-sis-us, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **an-as'ta-sis-us**, a. 1. In Hope's *Anastasis*, the fictitious hero who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. — **An-as'ta-sis-us** [*Gr.*] 2. A putrefaction of Constantinople (703), excommunicated on account of his favoring the Iconoclasts. 3. A. Bibliothecarius, "The Librarian" (— 886), an abbot and the librarian of the Vatican; author of an *Ecclesiastical History*, and translator into Latin of the canons of the eighth ecumenical council. 4. A. I., a pope (398-401), known chiefly for his condemnation of the teachings of Origen. 5. A. I., a Byzantine emperor (491-518). — *See ANASTASIAN*. 6. Saint (— 1462/3), a martyr. 7. Saint (— 593), bishop of Antioch (550), deposed by the emperor Justin II., but restored to his see in 593.

**An-as'ta-sis-us**, 1 an-as'ta-sis-us; 2 an-as'ta-sis-us, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **an-as'ta-sis-us**, a. 1. In Hope's *Anastasis*, the fictitious hero who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. — **An-as'ta-sis-us** [*Gr.*] 2. A putrefaction of Constantinople (703), excommunicated on account of his favoring the Iconoclasts. 3. A. Bibliothecarius, "The Librarian" (— 886), an abbot and the librarian of the Vatican; author of an *Ecclesiastical History*, and translator into Latin of the canons of the eighth ecumenical council. 4. A. I., a pope (398-401), known chiefly for his condemnation of the teachings of Origen. 5. A. I., a Byzantine emperor (491-518). — *See ANASTASIAN*. 6. Saint (— 1462/3), a martyr. 7. Saint (— 593), bishop of Antioch (550), deposed by the emperor Justin II., but restored to his see in 593.

**An-as'ta-sis-us**, 1 an-as'ta-sis-us; 2 an-as'ta-sis-us, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **an-as'ta-sis-us**, a. 1. In Hope's *Anastasis*, the fictitious hero who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. — **An-as'ta-sis-us** [*Gr.*] 2. A putrefaction of Constantinople (703), excommunicated on account of his favoring the Iconoclasts. 3. A. Bibliothecarius, "The Librarian" (— 886), an abbot and the librarian of the Vatican; author of an *Ecclesiastical History*, and translator into Latin of the canons of the eighth ecumenical council. 4. A. I., a pope (398-401), known chiefly for his condemnation of the teachings of Origen. 5. A. I., a Byzantine emperor (491-518). — *See ANASTASIAN*. 6. Saint (— 1462/3), a martyr. 7. Saint (— 593), bishop of Antioch (550), deposed by the emperor Justin II., but restored to his see in 593.

**An-as'ta-sis-us**, 1 an-as'ta-sis-us; 2 an-as'ta-sis-us, n. [*L.* < *Gr. anastasis*, < *ana*, up, +





**an'cy-rene**, 1 an'si-rin; 2 an'cy-rën, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ancyræ, now Angora, a town of ancient Galatia.








Androsphinx of black granite, from Tanis, Egypt, attributed to the 18th dynasty. (Maspero.)







terior and inferior borders of the lower jaw. **goniac a.s.**—**a.** of parallelism, in non-Euclidean geometry, the angle made by one line with a transversal at right angles to the other. In Lobachevski's system it is a function (II) of the intercepted length (*p*) of the transversal.—**a.** of prognathism (*Crantom.*), an angle by which the projection of the jaws can be measured, as by drawing lines from the tips of the incisor teeth tangent to the forehead and chin.—**a.** of reflection, the angle between the line of direction of anything (as a ray of light) reflected from a surface and a perpendicular drawn to the surface at the point of reflection.—**a.** of refraction, the angle that a ray forms with the normal after undergoing refraction at a surface.—**a.** of reflection (*Englin.*), the angle between the track of a tool and the material it is cutting. — **G.** and **T.** (*Track and Sci. Dtd.*)—**a.** of repose, **1.** the maximum angle with the horizontal at which a mass of material, as in a cut or embankment, will lie without sliding. **2.** The maximum angle with the horizontal of the plane on which a vehicle can stand without being choked.—**a.** of sight, or **a.** of vision, the angle between the line of sight and the line of fire.—**a.** of the vertical (*Astron.*), the angle occurring anywhere between the inclination of gravity and a line parallel to the center of the earth, which forms the difference between the astronomical and the geocentric latitudes, the latter being smaller, less than the former. In latitude 45° this angle amounts to  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , which is the maximum. — **a.** of the poles and the equator, **1.** the angle between the line of view (*Phot.*), the angle subtended at the second equivalent point of the lens by the base of the plate used. Either base or



tain a  
H. Bro-  
se of a  
a couple

A detailed black and white illustration of a scorpion, shown from a side profile. It has a segmented body, pincers at the front, and a long, curved tail with a stinger at the end. The scorpion is positioned on a textured surface, possibly sand or ground.

Angler. 1/25



trade. 2. Of or pertaining to the English people who have settled in America or the descendants of English settlers in America.—An'glo-Amer'i-can, n. A native of England who has settled in the United States or in America; rarely, a descendant of such English settlers.—An'glo-A'sian, An'glo-A'si-at'ic, a. Of or pertaining to persons or things in Asia that are of English origin; as, the *Anglo-Asiatic press*.—An'glo-A'si-at'ic, n. An'glo-Chi-nese, An'glo-Jap-a-nese, etc., are similar.—An'glo-Cath'o-lic, a. 1. Of the Anglican Church, but of Catholic rather than Protestant tendencies. 2. Pertaining to the High-church party in the Church of England or allied bodies: Anglican.—An'glo-Cath'o-lic, n.—An'glo-Cath'o-lism, n.—An'glo-Dan'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the English and Danes, or the Danes who settled in England in the kingdoms of East Anglia, Northumbria, and Mercia.—An'glo-Fren'ch, a. Pertaining to the English and French or to the dialect that came to be used by the French who established themselves in England after the Norman conquest.—An'glo-Fren'ch, n. The Anglo-Norman dialect current in England after the Norman conquest.—An'glo-In-di-an, a. Pertaining or relating to the Anglo-Indians; having both English and East-Indian characteristics; as, the *Anglo-Indian style of living*.—An'glo-In-di-an, n. A person of English parentage born or long resident in India.—An'glo-Ir'ish, a. Of, pertaining to, or descended from both the English and Irish; denoting what is common to both England and Ireland.—An'glo-Ir'ish, n. pl. English people resident or born in Ireland. 2. Offspring of mixed parentage, English and Irish.—An'glo-Nor'man, a. Pertaining to both the Norman and English peoples or to their relations; descended from both Norman and English ancestry.—An'glo-Nor'man, n. 1. A Norman that settled in England, or a descendant of the English Normans. 2. The Anglicized Norman dialect.

An'glo-gr'e-a, 1 an'glo-gr'e-a; 2 an'glo-gr'e-a, n. Zoogeog. The realm that includes North America about as far south as the northern boundary of Mexico on the coast, and, in the interior, to the termination of the Mexican mountain-lands; Arctamerica; the Neartic region. [*< ANGOLO- + Gr. gria, earth.*] An'glo-gr'e-an, a. an'glo-gr'e-an, 1 an'glo-gr'e-an; 2 an'glo-gr'e-an, n. Three or more rays from a point, taken in a specified order, not consecutive three of which are in the same plane. An'glo-man, 1 an'glo-man; 2 an'glo-män, n. [*MEN, pl.*] 1. [Rare.] An Anglioman. 2. An American citizen who favors English interests: a term used by Thomas Jefferson. *Jefferson Writings, Letter Nov. 30, 1796 in vol. iv, p. 124. [TAY. & M. 1853.]*

An'glo-ma-ni-a, 1 an'glo-mä-ni-a; 2 an'glo-mä-ni-a, n. A mania for English ways; overfondness for imitation of things English by a person not English. The newspapers and constant reference to *Anglo-mania* which is said to prevail just now in American society. T. W. Higginson *Women and Men* p. 22. [in. 1888.] [*< ANGOLO- + MANIA.*] An'glo-ma-ni-ac, n. One possessed with Angliomania. An'glo-ma-nist, n.

An'glo-ph'il, 1 an'glo-fil, -fil or -fäil; 2 an'glo-fil, fil or An'glo-ph'il, -fil, n. a. Having love for England or what is English. II. n. A lover of England or what is English. [*< ANGOLO- + Gr. philo, love.*] An'glo-phobe, 1 an'glo-fob; 2 an'glo-fob, n. One who hates or distrusts England or what is English. [*< L. Anglus (see ANGOLO-) + Gr. phobos, fear.*] An'glo-pho-bi-ac, n. An'glo-pho-bist, n.

An'glo-ph'o-bi-a, 1 an'glo-fö-bi-a; 2 an'glo-fö-bi-a, n. Hatred or dread of England or of what is English. There are precious reasons for allying *Angliophobes*. *Gowans Smith in North American Review*, 1890, p. 547.

An'glo-ph'o-bic, a. An'glo-ph'o-bi-a, n. Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons, in any sense, or their language, civilization, practices, characteristics, etc. The most illustrious of the *Anglo-Saxon* scholars, Beda. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc. vol. i, p. 168.*

An'glo-Sax'on, n. 1. Eng. Hist. A member of the Anglo-Saxon race. (1) One of the Teutonic population of Britain. See *ANGLO; SAXON; JUTE*. (2) pl. An official native name of the subjects of Alfred, after he subdued the Angles; in Latin, *Angli et Saxones* (9th cent.); revived in the 17th century to distinguish the Saxons of England from the Old Saxons of the Continent (Camden, 1610). See *ANGLO-NORMAN*. (3) The entire English race wherever found, as in Europe, the United States, India, Australasia, etc., ancient as well as modern. 2. The Anglo-Saxon language. (1) The language of the Anglo-Saxons, at first called *Englisc* (Beda, 890), English; afterward, when Old English was mixed with Norman, called *Saxon* (see Robert of Gloucester, 1298); and finally *Anglo-Saxon*, in distinction from Old Saxon (Bailey, 1783). *Anglo-Saxon*, in this sense, includes the ancient dialects and the words and forms derived from them in Modern English. The dialect earliest cultivated was the Anglian. The surviving literature is almost all in West-Saxon. Modern English is from Mercian. (2) The dialect of the early Saxons in Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, in distinction from Northumbrian, Mercian, and Kentish; a late and rare grammatical use. Anglo-Saxon is a Low-German, West-Germanic, Indo-European language. Several eminent English scholars, Palgrave, Freeman, Sweet, Cook, object to the word *Anglo-Saxon*, preferring "Old English," "Oldest English," etc. See *ENGLISH*.

There is no linguistic test by which the identity of *Anglo-Saxon* and modern English can be established. G. P. Marsh *Origin and Hist. Eng. Lang. lect. ii, p. 56. [s. 1871.]*

An'glo-Sax'on-dom, n. The domain of the Anglo-Saxons, or of their descendants, as Great Britain and North America; the Anglo-Saxons collectively.—An'glo-Sax-on'ic, a. Of or relating to the Anglo-Saxons or Anglo-Saxonism.—An'glo-Sax-on'ism, n. 1. A purely Anglo-Saxon phrase or idiom, habit or custom. 2. The quality of being Anglo-Saxon; the Anglo-Saxon spirit; pride in being Anglo-Saxon.

ang'nall, n. A hangnall. [*provinche, Chile.*] An-gol', 1 an-göl'; 2 an-göl', n. A city, capital of Mallico An-gol', 1 an-göl'; 2 an-göl', n. 1. A Portuguese territory in Africa; 484,800 sq. m.; capital, St. Paul de Angola. 2. A colony of the same name in the United States College (non-sectarian), founded in 1884.—Angolamel-owing (Weaving), a resultant on the process of teasing and so blending wool and cotton.—A. mendings (Needle-work), thread produced by blending wool and cotton and used for mending clothes.—A. seed, the jequirity-bean (*Abura precatorius*).—A. weed, either of two lichens (*Rocella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*), yielding a dye. See *ANCHIL*.

An-go-lä', n. Same as ANGORA. An-go-les', 1 an-go-lis' or -litz'; 2 an-go-lis' or -litz', n. *sting*.

& pl. An inhabitant or the inhabitants, especially native, of Angola.—An-go-les', n. [*Africa, W. of Nyassaland.*] An-go-ni, 1 an-go-ni; 2 an-go-ni, n. A country in central An-go-no, 1 an-go-no; 2 an-go-no, n. A town in Morong province, Luzon, P. I.

an'gor, 1 an'gor; 2 an'gör, n. 1. *Pathol.* Extreme mental anxiety with symptoms of angina pectoris. 2. Extreme pain, physical or mental. [*OF., < L. angor, < angro, choke.*]

An-go-ra, 1 an-go-rä; 2 an-go-rä, n. 1. Vilayet of Asiatic Turkey; 27,370 sq. m. 2. Its capital (ancient Ancyra). 3. A fine light dress-goods of Angora wool, or an imitation of it. See *WOOL*. 4. One of a breed of domestic cats with long silky hair; an Angora cat.—Angora goat, etc.; see under *GOAT*, etc.

An'gor-nu, 1 an'gor-nü; 2 an'gor-nü, n. A trading town in Bengou country, Africa. Gor-nu'; Ngur-nu'.

An'gos-tu-ra, 1 an'gös-tö-rä; 2 an'gös-tö-rä, n. A town; former name of Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela. Angostura bark. See *NARK*, n. Angustura bark.

An'gou'feme, 1 an'gö-fem; 2 an'gö-fem, n. 1. Duchesse d', Marie Thérèse Charlotte (1778-1851), daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; imprisoned, 1792; finally executed, 1830. 2. A city, capital of Charente department, France. 3. [Islands, on Terceira Island.]

An'gra, 1 an'grä; 2 an'grä, n. A seaport, capital of Azores An-gra Fe-que'ia, 1 an'grä-fä; 2 an'grä-fä, n. A bay and a town in the Protectorate of South West Africa. [*Italy.*] An'grä, 1 an'grä; 2 an'grä, n. A town in Salerno province, An'gro-main'yush, 1 an'grö-main'yush; 2 an'grö-main'yush, n. [*Zend.*] Same as *ANJUMAN*.

An'gry, 1 an'grä; 2 an'grä, a. [*AN-GRI-ER; AN-GRI-EST.*] 1. Feeling anger; moved by violent resentment or indignation against the agent or cause of trouble; as, *angry* with his brother; *angry* at the outrage.

It is never after he has had time to think upon it, that is sinful. H. W. Beecher in *Life Thoughts* p. 156. [*r. & co. 1858.*] 2. Showing or wearing the marks of anger; caused, occasioned, or affected by or as by anger; as, *angry* skies.

For often a man's own angry pride is cap and bells for a fool. TENNENT Maud vi, st. 7.

3. Badly inflamed; as, an *angry* sore. 4. [Rare.] Keen; sharp; as, an *angry* appetite. 5. [Rare.] Red, as the face in anger. 6. Vexed or grieved. 7. Causing grief or trouble; troublesome. 8. Habitually under the influence of anger; hot-headed; passionate. an'grit, n. [*See CHOLERIC.*] Prep. with a person; at (more rarely about) a thing.—an'grit-ly, adv.—an'grit-ness, n.

An-gul'e-ä-le, 1 an'gwik-yü-lä; 2 an'gwik-yü-lä, n. pl. [*Latin.*] Vinciguale.—an'gul'e-ä-le, f. dim. of an'gul'e-ä-le. See *ANGULUS*.—an'gul'e-ä-le, f. dim. of an'gul'e-ä-le. See *ANGULUS*.

An'gul-dä, 1 an'gwä-dä; 2 an'gwä-dä, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of diploglossate lizards with a snake-like form, including the slowworm or blindworm. [*< ANGLUS.*] An-gul'n'i-dä, n. pl. [*< ANGLUS + -i-dä.*]

An'gul-form, 1 an'gwä-form; 2 an'gwä-form, a. Snake-like in shape or motion; as, *anguliform* lizards. See *BLINDWORM*. [*< ANGLUS + -form.*]

An'gul-la-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä, n. 1. [Austral.] A bulbous-rooted little plant (*Angullaria australis*), having a white flower spotted with blue in the center. It is very abundant, the earliest of native spring flowers, and is called also *native snow-drop* and in Tasmania, *nancy*. 2. [A.] A small genus of plants of the lily family with the habit of *Melanthium* and the structure of *Ornithogalum*. Two species belong to Australia and Tasmania and one to India. [*< L. angulla, eel.*]

An'gul-lä-dä, 1 an'gwä-lä-dä; 2 an'gwä-lä-dä, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of apodal fishes, variously limited, including the true fresh-water eels. An-gul'lä, n. (t. r.) [*< L. angulla, eel; < angulus; see ANGLUS.*]—an-gul'lä-dä, n.—an-gul'lä-form, a. Having the appearance of an eel.—an-gul'lä-dä, a. & n.—an-gul'lä-dä, a. [Rare.] Anguliform.

An'gul'lä-for'mes, 1 an'gwä-lä-for'mis; 2 an'gwä-lä-for'mis, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of fishes, variously limited, including all the *Apodes* and various other fishes without ventrals. [*< L. angulla, eel; & forma, form.*]

An'gul-lä-lä-dä, 1 an'gwä-lä-lä-dä; 2 an'gwä-lä-lä-dä, n. pl. *Helminth.* A family of nematodes, nearly all of which live in the earth or in decaying substances, including minute hair-like worms, as the vinegar-eel. An-gul'lä-lä, n. (t. g.) [*< L. angulla, eel.*]—an-gul'lä-lä, n. An angulloid, or other small hair-like creature.—an-gul'lä-lä-lä, n.—an-gul'lä-lä-lä, a.

An'gul'nä, 1 an'gwä-nä; 2 an'gwä-nä, a. Of pertaining to, or like a serpent. [*< L. anguineus, < anguis; see ANGLUS.*]

An'gul'nä-ä-lä, 1 an'gwä-nä-ä-lä; 2 an'gwä-nä-ä-lä, a. Of pertaining to a serpent; snake-like. an-gul'nä-ä-lä, n.—anguineal hyperbola, a hyperbolic curve of the third order having a point of inflection.

An'gul-pä, 1 an'gwä-pä; 2 an'gwä-pä, n. I. a. Having serpentine form feet or legs. II. n. A mythological being having such legs and feet. [*< ANGLUS + L. pes, foot.*]—an-gul-pä-dä, n.

An'gul's, 1 an'gwä-s; 2 an'gwä-s, n. 1. A genus typical of *Anguis*. 2. [Rare.] Heard of this genus, as the blindworm. (L. snake, < *ango, choke.*)

An'gulsh, 1 an'gwä-sh; 2 an'gwä-sh, v. I. t. To cause to suffer anguish; distress with grief or pain. II. i. To suffer grief; sorrow.

An'gulsh, n. 1. Any oppressive or excruciating mental distress, as from sorrow, despair, remorse, and the like passions; excessive grief; agony. 2. Excruciating and intense pain or suffering of body; torture; as, the *anguish* of toothache. 3. [Rare.] Violent emotion; ecstasy; as, *anguish* of delight. [*< OF. anguisse, < L. angustus, narrowness; < angro, choke.*] an'gul'set, n. See *AGONY*; ANXIETY; PAIN.

An'gul'sh-ä, 1 an'gwä-sh-ä; 2 an'gwä-sh-ä, a. [*Dial. or Obs.*] Distressed; tormenting; anxious. an'gul's-sh-ä, n. See *AGONY*; ANXIETY; PAIN.

An'gul'sh, pp. Anguished. an'gul'sh, 1 an'gwä-sh; 2 an'gwä-sh, n. 1. A district in Behar and Orissa province, India; 1,681 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

An'gul-lä, 1 an'gwä-lä; 2 an'gwä-lä, a. 1. Having an angle or angles; pointed; sharp-cornered; as, an *angul* fragment.

The swallow's outline is so clear cut and angular that he could be reduced roughly to a few straight lines. F. MEADHAM *Birds Through an Opera Glass* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1889.*]

2. Measured by an angle; as, *angul* distance or veloc-

ity. 3. Of or pertaining to angles; as, *angul* reckon-  
ing; *angul* data. 4. Having prominent bones; bony;  
said of persons. 5. Having stiff, unpropitious man-  
ners, or a crabbed disposition. 6. *Drawing*. Oblique;  
said of perspective. 7. Situated near an angle; as,  
the angular artery (near the angle of the eye). 8. *Arch.*  
Situated in a nativity angle. [*< L. angulus, < an-  
gulus, corner.*]—angul divergence (*Bot.*), same as AN-  
GLE OF DIVERGENCE.—a. Instrument, an instrument hav-  
ing a horizontal circle graduated into degrees.—a. process,  
one of the two buttresses of the frontal bone on either side  
of the orbit of the eye.—a. velocity, rate of increase of an  
angle; rate of rotation.—an'gul-lä-ä, adv. With angles;  
with corners; in an angular manner.

an'gul-lä, n. A bone of the lower and back part of the  
lower jaw in vertebrates below mammals. an'gu-  
l-lä, n.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n.  
[*-TIS, 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine  
makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gul-lä-ä-ä, 1 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä; 2 an'gwä-lä-ä-ä, n. [*-TIS; 1-tis; 2-tis, pl.*] 1. The state or condition of  
being angular. an'gul-lä-ä-ä, n.

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid angularity of facts.  
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 16. [*in. m. & co. 1890.*]



Angora Cat. 1/10



Angwantibo. 1/6



spiritual part; as, our *animal* nature; *animal* appetites.

In men prone to cruelty . . . there is an animal expression strongly prevalent in the countenances.

BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. v, p. 392. [*a.* & *s.*]

3†. Relating to the will. [*L.* *animális*. < *anima*, breath.] *Syn.* see BRUTISH.—*animal* aneretic, the gastric juice and vaccine lymph.—*a. black*, fine carbon obtained by calcining bones, and used largely in filtering.—*a. charcoal*,—*a. cellulose*,—*a. cellulose-like material* found in testing certain tunicates.—*a. chemistry* (*Chem.*), a branch of organic chemistry that treats of animal matter.—*a. food*, any edible part or product of an animal; in a limited sense the flesh only.—*a. force*, muscular power or energy.—*a. heat*, the heat generated by the chemical processes constantly going on in an animal organism and kept nearly uniform.—*a. kingdom*, one of the prime divisions of nature; according to most naturalists, embracing all animals. See NATURE.

DIVISIONS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

PROTOZOA: { 1. *Gymnomyza*, (2) *Corticata*.

METAZOA: { (4) *Calentaria*, (2) *Echinodermata*, (3) *Vermes*,  
(4) *Arthropoda*, (5) *Molluscolidea*, (6) *Mollusca*, (7) *Vertebrata*.

—*a. magnetism*, see MESMERISM.—*a. muscle* (*Anat.*), same as STRIATED MUSCLE.—*a. oaf*, same as ANIMATED OAF.—*a. pool* (*Embryol.*), the portion of the surface of the egg at which the spermatozoon entered, in teleostichal eggs containing the chief mass of the formative yolk.—*a. spirits*.

1. Exuberance of healthful vivacity tending to spend itself in frolic. 2. *Anc. Philos.* Subtle matter supposed to permeate the nerve-pores and to serve as the agent of communication between the brain and the periphery.—*a. strength*, bodily strength.—*an'i-mal-ness*, *n.* Animality.

*an'i-mal*, *n.* 1. A sentient living organism broadly distinguished from a plant by incapacity to convert inorganic into organic matter; a sentient living being. Animals may usually be distinguished by taking food into a digestive cavity and by the power of voluntary motion, but it is impossible to establish absolute demarcation between plants and animals, the lowest forms of both lacking more and more of their respective characteristics and being distinguishable chiefly by their relations to other organisms. See ANIMAL KINGDOM; MAMMALIA; ZOOLOGY.

The most essential thing of all, that which makes every animal *an* is that it has come mode or other of reproduction, of motion, and of respiration.

LOTZE *System Philos.* tr. by Bosanquet, p. 31. [*cf.* r. 1887.]

2. In a restricted sense, a sentient creature inferior to man; a brute: often limited to mammals.

He [Plutarch] was probably the first writer who advocated very strongly humanity to *animals*, on the broad ground of universal benevolence. LECOCK *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 258. [*A.* 1836.]

3. A human being in whom the animal nature is predominant. 4. *pl.* [Colloq.] Domestic quadrupeds, especially horses and oxen used in harness or under saddle. 5. [Slang, U. S.] A newly arrived cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. [*L.* < *anima*, breath.]

*Syn.* beast, brute, creature. An *animal* is a sentient being, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal*. But because the animal life is the lowest and rudest part of being, we have which he shares with *inferior creatures*, to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy, and so is deep condemnation or utter insult. The *brute* is the animal viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the *beast*, which, according to the Greek derivation of the word, is the feeding creature, is looked upon as a being of appetites. To call a man a *brute* is to imply that he is unfeeling and cruel; to call him a *beast* is to indicate that he is vilely sensual. We speak of the cruel father as a *brute* to his children; of the drunkard as making a *beast* of himself. So firmly are these figurative senses established that we now incline to avoid applying *brute* or *beast* to any creature, as a horse or dog, for which we have another affection; we prefer in such cases the word *animal*. *Creature* is a word of wide significance, including all the living things that God has created—plants, animals, angels, or men. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna*.—*Ant.*: angel, man, mind, soul, spirit, vegetable.—*an'i-mal'ful'ow'er*, *n.* A sea-anemone or other radiate resembling or likened to a flower.—*a.-worship*, *n.* Same as ZOOLOGY.—*an'i-mal'i'cul'ture*, *n.* [Rare.] The breeding and care of animals.

*an'i-mal'cu-la*, *n.* Plural of ANIMALCULUM.

*an'i-mal'cu-lar*, 1 *an'i-mal'ku-lar*; 2 *án'i-mál'cú-lar*, *a.* 1. Of pertaining to, or like animalcules. 2. Of or pertaining to animalculism. *an'i-mal'cu-lin*(es); *an'i-mal'cu-loust*.

*an'i-mal'cule*, 1 *an'i-mal'kiul*; 2 *án'i-mál'cúil*, *n.* 1. An animal of microscopic or almost microscopic smallness, as a wheel-animalcule, bear-animalcule, infusorian, or the like. Some animalcules (such as the desmids) have been demonstrated to be motile plants. 2†. Any small animal, as a fly, gnat, etc.

*an'i-mal'cu-lism*, 1 *an'i-mal'kiu-lizm*; 2 *án'i-mál'cúilizm*, *n.* 1. The theory that animalcules are the cause or source of vital phenomena and also of disease. 2. The theory that the whole of the embryo is contained in the spermatozoon.

*an'i-mal'cu-list*, 1 *an'i-mal'kiu-list*; 2 *án'i-mál'cúilist*, *n.* 1. One who studies animalcules. 2. A believer in animalculism.

*an'i-mal'cu-lum*, 1 *an'i-mal'ku-lum*; 2 *án'i-mál'cú-lum*, *n.* [*LA.* 1-*la*; 2-*la*, *pl.*] An animalcule. [*Dim.* of *L. animal*, < *anima*, breath.]

*an'i-mal'flower*, *n.* See under ANIMAL, *n.*

*an'i-mal'-hood*, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of the lower animal.

*an'i-mal'i-a*, 1 *an'i-mál'i-a*; 2 *án'i-mál'i-a*, *n. pl.* Zool. Animals generally; the animal kingdom.

*an'i-mal'ic*, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to animals; having the characteristics of animals. *an'i-mal'i-ant*.

*an'i-mal-ism*, 1 *an'i-mal-izm*; 2 *án'i-mál-ism*, *n.* 1. The state or condition of a mere animal, actuated by sensual instincts and appetites only, without intellectual or moral qualities.

Stiff-necked, rebellious, incorrigible human nature, ever showing its *animalism* and brutishness, let the wretches be forever accursed! STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 4. [*s.* 1890.]

2. Animal activity. 3. *Physiol.* Animalculism. 4. [Rare.] A human being who lives or acts as a mere animal. 5. The belief that man is entirely animal, having no soul or spirit.

*an'i-mal-ist*, 1 *an'i-mal-ist*; 2 *án'i-mál-ist*, *n.* 1. A sensualist. 2. A painter or sculptor who makes animals the principal subject of his art. 3. *Physiol.* An animalculist.



n-jar', 1 an-jār'; 2 ān-jār', *n.* 1. A district in Cutch, western British India. 2. A fortified town in the district



an-jee'la, 1 an-jī'la; 2 ān-jī'la, n. [Ceylon.] A floating dwelling supported on two large canoes, and used also for transportation.

An'jou, 1 an'jō or (F.) ān'jō; 2 ān'jō or (F.) ān'zhu'. n. An ancient province of France, now absorbed in several departments; its former capital was Angers. — Counts of Anjou, a family of nobles famous in French and English history. Compare ANGEVIN.

An'jou-ite, 1 an'jō-ite; 2 ān'jō-ite, n. An Angerite.

An-ju, 1 an'jū; 2 ān'jū, n. A town in the N. W. part of Chosen (Korea).

an'ker, 1 an'kēr; 2 ān'kēr, n. 1. [D.] A liquid measure of varying capacity, usually about 10 gallons; used in Denmark and Russia, and formerly in Great Britain and Germany.

Then came great cheeses, casks of beef, . . . of brandy. *Macaulay England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 187. [p. s. & co. 1856.]  
 2. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A cask holding about 4 gallons.  
 3. [Scot.] A potato measure containing about one-third of a barrel.

an'ker-ī, n. An anchorite. CHAUCER *R. R.* 1. 6.348.

an'ker-ite, 1 an'kēr-ite; 2 ān'kēr-ite, n. Mineral. A white, red, or grayish calcium-magnesium-iron carbonate. (CaMgFeMn)CO<sub>3</sub>, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [*Cf.* Anker, of Styria.]

ankh, 1 ank; 2 ānk, n. *Egypt. Art & Myth.* A key-like cross held in the hand of a god (or sometimes of a king) as an emblem of generation or the power of life; the crux ansata.

An'king, 1 an'kīng; 2 ān'kīng, n. A city, capital of Anhwei province, China, on Yangtze river. An'ching; Nan'king.

An'klam, 1 an'klām; 2 ān'klām, n. A town in Pomerania, Prussia.

an'kle, 1 an'kl; 2 ān'kl, n. 1. The joint an'kle, } connecting the foot and the leg;  
 an'kle, } also, the prominence (malleolus) on either side of it. 2. The part of the leg near the anklejoint.



Ankh.  
 From the tomb of Set I, Abydos.  
 And Maud forgot her brier-torn gown,  
 And her graceful ankles bare and brown.  
 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* st. 15.

[*ME.* ancle, anclowe, < *AS.* ancleow (< *cleow* by influence of *cleo*, claw; cp. *D.* enkel, enklaue, ankle), ankle, < *anc*; cp. *OHG.* encha, anke.] an'cle; an'cleet; an'cliff.

an'kle-bone', n. The astragalus. — a. boot, n. 1. A low boot covering the ankle. 2. A soft covering for the ankle of a horse, to prevent interfering and abrasion; an ankle-roll. 3. Formerly, any shoe. 4. A stout rubber shoe worn inside overshoes by lumbermen. — a. clonus, n. 1. See under CLONUS. 2. Same as FOOT-PHENOMENON. — a. cutter, n. A horse that injures its ankle instead of its fetlock by interference. — a. deep, 1. a. Deep enough to reach to the ankle; as, ankle-deep snow or mud. II. *adv.* Up to the ankles; as, he is in the mud ankle-deep. — a. jack, n. A boot or shoe covering the ankle. — a. jacket, a. — a. jerk, n. A sudden contraction of the calf-muscles caused as by a blow upon the tendon of Achilles. — a. reflex, — a. ring, n. Same as ANKLET, 1. — a. roll, n. See ANKLE-BOOT, 2. — a. tie, n. A shoe or slipper fastened by straps or strings at or about the ankle.

an'kled, 1 an'klid; 2 ān'klid, a. Having ankles; as, large-an'kled.

an'klet, 1 an'klet; 2 ān'klet, n. 1. An ornamental ring, band, or the like, for the ankle.

It is said in a song, 'The ringing of these anklets has deprived me of my reason.'

E. W. Lane *Modern Egyptians* vol. ii, app. A, p. 364. [EX. 1836.]  
 2. A band, brace, or the like, to keep the ankle in position. 3. [Rare.] A fetter for the ankle. — a. gyve, 4. [Rare.] A gaiter. 5. [Rare.] A little ankle.

an'klōng, 1 an'klōng; 2 ān'klōng, n. [Java.] *Mus.* A Javanese wind-instrument of bamboo.

an'kus, 1 an'kus; 2 ān'kus, n. [Hind.] An elephant-goad consisting of a sharp spike and hook set on a short staff. an'kushit.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

an'kyl-, 1 an'kyl-, -kyl-, 2 ān'kyl-, n. From Greek an'kylōs, crooked; a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. 2. Same as ANCYL.

dagger or short sword once worn suspended from the girdle. an'lasī.

an'la-gē, 1 an'la-gē; 2 ān'la-gē, n. [G.] Embryol. The first traces of an organ or part seen in a developing embryo.

an'laut, 1 an'laut; 2 ān'laut, n. [G.] Philol. The initial sound of a word. — *Im anlaut*, initially: said of sounds.

ann, n. Same as ANNAT.

Ann, 1 an; 2 ān, n. 1. A feminine personal name. An'na; Annet; An-net'fa; An'nie. Dan. D. G. It. An'na, 1 ān'na, 2 ān'na; F. Anne, 1 an, 2 ān; An'nette, 1 an'net, 2 ān'net; L. An'na, 1 an'a, 2 ān'a; Sp. An'na, 1 ān'a, 2 ān'a, An'ni'ta, 1 an'ni'ta, 2 ān'ni'ta. 2. In De Quincey's *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, the heroine, a London outcast. [Heb. gale.]

Ann, Cape. A cape at the east end of Essex county, Mass.

ann, *abbr.* Annals; annuities; annuity.

an'nal, 1 an'a; 2 ān'a, n. [Ind.] A monetary unit of British India, equal to one-sixteenth of a rupee, or about 2 cents.

an'na, n. [S. Am.] 1. A skunk (*Conepatus mapurito*). 2. Same as BOAZIN.

An'na, 1 an'a; 2 ān'a, n. 1. *Bib.* Luke II. 36. 2. *Rom. Myth.* The sister of Dido, queen of Carthage, said to have destroyed herself in the river Numidus, having fled to Italy after Dido's death. 3. *Donna*, the heroine in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. 4. *Salut*, in Christian tradition, the daughter of Matthew and wife of St. Joachim, the father of the Virgin Mary. In the Roman Catholic Church, July 26, and in the Greek Church, Dec. 9, is the day of her festival.

Annet, 3. A city in Union county, Ill.

An'na-as, 1 an'a-as; 2 ān'a-as, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

An'na-bel, 1 an'a-bel; 2 ān'a-bel, n. 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Dryden's *Abdolon and Achitophel*, the Duchess of Monmouth; a satirical sobriquet. [Heb. Teut. eagle heroine.]

An'na-berg, 1 an'a-berg; 2 ān'a-berg, n. A mining town in Saxony.

an'na-berg-ite, 1 an'a-berg-ite; 2 ān'a-berg-ite, n. Mineral. An apple-green hydrous nickel arsenate (H<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*Cf.* Annaberg, in Saxony.]

An'na Com-ne'na, 1 kom-nē'na; 2 cōm-nē'na (12/1083-1148). A learned Byzantine princess and historian; daughter of Alexis I. and Irene.

An'na Ka-re-ni-na, 1 ka-rē-ni-na; 2 kār-rē-ni-na. The heroine of Tolstoy's tragic novel *Anna Karenina*, who weds an old man and deserts him and her child for a young soldier, with whom her life is not happy, and she commits suicide.

an'nal, 1 an'al; 2 ān'al, n. 1. The record of a single year; an item or entry in a book of annals. See ANNUAL. 2. An anniversary mass. See ANNUAL. [Sing. of ANNALS.] — an'nal-ism, n. The writing of annals. — an'nal-ist, n. A writer of annals; also, any historian.

Dark deeds of violence and of fraud . . . are but timidly recorded, and never by contemporary annalists.

*Nineteenth Century* Apr., 1891, p. 565.

— an'nal-ist'ic, a. Of or pertaining to an annalist; composed as annals.

an'nal-line, 1 an'a-lin or -lin; 2 ān'a-lin or -lin, n. An artificial calcium sulfate used in place of gypsum as a paper-filler. [*Cf.* F. *annaline*.]

an'nal's, 1 an'al; 2 ān'al, n. pl. 1. A record of events in their chronological order, year by year; hence, any narrative of events in which the order of time, rather than the causal relation, is followed or made prominent; chronicles.

We may narrate the theme [England] by taking, first, the period of England and, separating it into centuries or successive dynasties or individual reigns, mention the events that transpired in each of these successive portions of time. Such narratives are called annals or chronicles.

DAR *Art of Discourse* pt. i, p. 70. [s. 1857.]

2. A periodical publication of discoveries, transactions, etc.; as, "The Annals of the Philological Association."

3. History or records in general; as, the annals of a city.

Without some species of writing, no people has ever preserved the faithful annals of their history.

GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 258. [p. s. & co. 1852.]

4. R. C. Ch. Masses said steadily throughout the year. [*Cf.* F. *annales*, < L. *annales*, m. pl. of *annalis*, yearly, < *annus*, year.] an'nal'; Syn: see ARCHIVES; HISTORY.

An'nam, n. See ANAM.

An'na Ma-hil'da, 1 pen-name of Mrs. Hannah Parkhouse Cowley. 2. Pen-name of Mrs. Hester Pious, one of the Della-Cruscans; author of *Florence Miscellany*. See DELLA-CRUSCAN.

An'na-mite, 1 an'a-mite; 2 ān'a-mite, n. See ANAMESE.

An'nan, 1 an'an; 2 ān'an, n. A seaport in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; the birthplace of Edward Irving.

An'na Pe-re-nna, 1 an'a-pe-rē-na; 2 ān'a-pe-rē-na. *Rom. Myth.* A goddess of springtime, whose feast was observed on the Ides of March; confused in classic times with Anna, the sister of Dido. See ANNA, 2.

An'nap-ō-lis, 1 an'a-pō-lis; 2 ān'a-pō-lis, n. 1. A district in Nova Scotia; 1,350 sq. m. 2. Its capital; former capital of Acadia. 3. A city and port of entry; county-seat of Anne Arundel county; capital of Maryland; seat of U. S. Naval Academy (non-sectarian), founded in 1845, and St. John's College (non-sectarian), founded in 1874, the direct successor of King William's school, founded 1696, which was merged with it. — Annapolis Convention, a convention held in 1786 to consider the better regulation of commerce. Delegates from only 5 States (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and Delaware) attended and passed a resolution calling the Constitutional Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia.

An'nar, 1 an'ar; 2 ān'ar, n. *Norse Myth.* The spouse of Night, and father of Jörd (earth). On'arr.

Ann Ar'bor, 1 an'ar'bor; 2 ān'ar'bor. A university city; county-seat of Washtenaw county, Mich.; the seat of University of Michigan (non-sectarian), founded in 1837.

An'nas, 1 an'as; 2 ān'as, n. *Bib.* Luke III. 2.

an'nat, 1 an'at; 2 ān'at, n. 1. *Scots Law.* An additional half-year's stipend due to the heirs of a deceased minister. 2. *pl. Eccl.* The first fruits, or the first year's revenue of bishops and certain other ecclesiastics, paid by them (R. C. Ch.) to the Pope, or (*Ch. of Eng.*) to Queen Anne's Bounty. an'nat'es. [*Cf.* F. *annate*, < L. *annata*, < L. *annus*, year.]

An'na-tōm, 1 an'a-tōm; 2 ān'a-tōm, n. An island of the New Hebrides group in the Pacific ocean.

an-na'tō, 1 an'a-tō; 2 ān'a-tō, n. [Sp. Am.] 1. A yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp enclosing the seeds of the arnotto-tree of Central America; the name used in commerce and literature. Its colors being fugitive, its chief use is in coloring butter, cheese, and varnish. 2. The arnotto-tree. See ARNOTTO, 1. a-na't-tat; a-na't-tat; n. See ANNA'T.

Anne, 1 an; 2 ān, n. 1. See ANNA, 1. 2. (1665-1714.) An English queen, 1702: the last of the Stuart sovereigns.

3. Saint, see ANNA, 4.

Anne, Sister. In *Bluebeard*, Fatima's sister, who watches for the arrival of her brothers that they may save Fatima's life; hence, any anxious watcher.

an-neal', 1 a-nīl'; 2 ā-nīl', r. 1. To reduce the brittleness and increase the softness and toughness of, as glass and various metals, by heating and then slowly cooling. Steel is in its softest and toughest state when annealed.

H. M. HOWE *Metals of Steel* p. 18. [sc. ann. co. 1890.]

2. To fix (colors or enamel) by heating and cooling. 3. Figuratively, to toughen; temper; render enduring. 4. To treat by means of fire; ignite; kindle; also, to bake; fuse. [*Cf.* *AS.* *anālan*, burn, < *an*, on, & *lālan*, burn (< *l*, fire), affected in meaning by OF *neeler*, enamel, < LL *nigello*, blacken, < L. *niger*, black.] — an-neal'er, n.

an-neal'd, pp. Annealed. S. S.

an-neal'ing, 1 a-nīl'ing; 2 ā-nīl'ing, n. A process of gradually heating and gradually cooling glass, metals, or other substances to reduce brittleness and increase flexibility, strength, etc. — an-neal'ing-arch', n. A cooling-oven for annealing glass; a leer. — a. box, n. A box in which articles to be annealed are enclosed while in the furnace. — a. color, n. The hue taken by steel in annealing.

— a. pot, n. An air-tight pot into which articles being annealed are put to protect them from oxidation.

Anne A-run'del, 1 an-a-run'del; 2 ān-a-run'del. A county in Maryland; 100 sq. m.; county-seat, Annapolis.

an-neet', r. To fasten; attach to; annex.

an-neet'ent, 1 a-nek'tent; 2 ā-nek'tent, a. Connecting; used chiefly in zoology to characterize intermediate animals or groups that connect other groups or classes. [*Cf.* L. *annecten* (to), ppr. of *annecto*; see AN-NECT, r.] an-neet'ant.

Anney', 1 an'ey; 2 ān'ey, n. A town, capital of Haute-Savoie department, France.

An'ne-la'ta, 1 an'ne-lā'ta; 2 ān'ne-lā'ta, n. pl. *Articulate*.

An'ne-la'ta, 1 an'ne-lā'ta; 2 ān'ne-lā'ta, n. pl. *Helminth*. A class or division of *Vermes*, variously limited, but always including the earthworms and similar fresh-water and marine worms. [*Cf.* F. *annelés*, pp. pl. of *anneler*, < OF *annel*, ring, < L. *annellus*, dim. of *annulus*, ring, < *annus*, ring.] An'ne-lid'-est, — an'ne-lid, a. & n. — an'ne-lid'-an, a. & n. — an'ne-lid'-ize, r. To characterize as, or as having affinities with, an annelid, as a brachiopod. — an'ne-lid'-ous, a. — an'ne-lid, a. & n. Inelid structure.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

An'ne-lism, 1 an'ne-lizm; 2 ān'ne-lizm, n. Ringed or an'ne-lism of Austr'ia (1601-1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.



**an-ni-el'-il-da**, *n. pl.* Same as ANNELIDAE.  
**an-ni-el'-il-da**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da*. [L.] Literally, expanse years, i.e. in separate years, singly or in groups of less than twenty, tabulated to show planetary changes.  
**an-ni-el'-il-da-bl**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da-bl*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da-bl*. *a.* That may be annihilated. — **an-ni-el'-il-da-bl'-ty**, *n.*  
**an-ni-el'-il-da**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da*. [LAT-ED; -LAT'ING.] 1. To put out of existence; destroy absolutely.  
As man cannot create or annihilate matter, so he cannot create or annihilate force. [McCosin Christianity and Positivism lect. i, p. 13. (c. a. 1882.)]  
2. To destroy the identity of; destroy by undoing the relation of the parts; as, to annihilate an army.  
One mass of money is the outcome of action which has created, — another, of action which has annihilated. — ten times as much in the gathering of it. [Ruskin Unto this Last p. 57. (w. a. 1872.)]  
3. To annul; abolish; as, to annihilate sin. [*L. annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing, < *ne*, not, + *hilum*, bit.] *Syn.*: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE. — **an-ni-el'-il-da**, *a.* [Archaeol.] Annihilated. — **an-ni-el'-il-da-tiv**, *a.* Tending to or potent to annihilate. — **an-ni-el'-il-da-tor**, *n.*  
**an-ni-el'-il-da-tor**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da-tor*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da-tor*. *n.* The act of annihilating, or the state of being annihilated.  
This summary annihilation of all the despotic arrangements of Charles was enough to raise him from his tomb. [Mortier Dutch Republic vol. i, p. 51. (w. 1802.)]  
**an-ni-el'-il-da-tion-ism**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da-tion-ism*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da-tion-ism*. *n. Theol.* 1. The doctrine that annihilation is the natural destiny of all who do not receive immortality as a special gift through Christ. 2. The doctrine that annihilation will be specially inflicted as a doom upon the finally impenitent. — **an-ni-el'-il-da-tion-ist**, *n.* A believer in annihilationism, in either sense.  
**an-ni-el'-il-da-tor**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da-tor*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da-tor*. *n.* 1. One who or that which annihilates. 2. *Math.* An operator that reduces an expression to zero.  
**an-ni-el'-il-da-tor**, *1 an-ni-el'-il-da-tor*; *2 an-ni-el'-il-da-tor*. [L.] Law. Years in which one may marry, or give consent to marriage. *an-ni-el'*, *1 an-ni-el'*; *2 an-ni-el'*. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) 1. Ed. v, 16.  
**an-ni-el'**, *n.* A partizan of Queen Anne. [M.]  
**an-ni-el-ton**, *1 an-ni-el-ton*; *2 an-ni-el-ton*. *n.* A city in Calhoun county, Ala.  
**an-ni-el'**, *1 an-ni-el'*; *2 an-ni-el'*. *n.* Mineral. A black variety of lepidomelanite. [*Cape Ann*, Massachusetts.]  
**an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y**, *adv.* [Rare.] Yearly; by way of or in the manner of an anniversary.  
**an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y**, *1 an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*; *2 an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*. *a.* Recurring at a fixed time annually; performed each year; commemorating some observance annually, or dedicated to special annual observance; as, anniversary festivities.  
**an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y**, *1 an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*; *2 an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*. *a.* 1. A day separated by an exact number of years from some past event, especially when annually celebrated in commemoration of such event; as, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington; the sixth anniversary of one's marriage. 2. Hence, the observance or celebration of an event on such a day; as, did you attend the anniversary? 3. *R. C. Ch.* A special observance in behalf of a deceased person at the expiration of a year from the day of his death. [*L. anniversarius*, < *annus*, year, + *verto*, turn.] *an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*.  
**an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y**, *1 an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*; *2 an-ni-el'-sa-ril-y*. *a.* 1. Annoyed. 2. Annoyed. 3. Annoyed. 4. Annoyed. 5. Annoyed. 6. Annoyed. 7. Annoyed. 8. Annoyed. 9. Annoyed. 10. Annoyed. 11. Annoyed. 12. Annoyed. 13. Annoyed. 14. Annoyed. 15. Annoyed. 16. Annoyed. 17. Annoyed. 18. Annoyed. 19. Annoyed. 20. Annoyed. 21. Annoyed. 22. Annoyed. 23. Annoyed. 24. Annoyed. 25. Annoyed. 26. Annoyed. 27. Annoyed. 28. Annoyed. 29. Annoyed. 30. Annoyed. 31. Annoyed. 32. Annoyed. 33. Annoyed. 34. Annoyed. 35. Annoyed. 36. Annoyed. 37. Annoyed. 38. Annoyed. 39. Annoyed. 40. Annoyed. 41. Annoyed. 42. Annoyed. 43. Annoyed. 44. Annoyed. 45. Annoyed. 46. Annoyed. 47. Annoyed. 48. Annoyed. 49. Annoyed. 50. Annoyed. 51. Annoyed. 52. Annoyed. 53. Annoyed. 54. Annoyed. 55. Annoyed. 56. Annoyed. 57. Annoyed. 58. Annoyed. 59. Annoyed. 60. Annoyed. 61. Annoyed. 62. Annoyed. 63. Annoyed. 64. Annoyed. 65. Annoyed. 66. Annoyed. 67. Annoyed. 68. Annoyed. 69. Annoyed. 70. Annoyed. 71. Annoyed. 72. Annoyed. 73. Annoyed. 74. Annoyed. 75. Annoyed. 76. Annoyed. 77. Annoyed. 78. Annoyed. 79. Annoyed. 80. Annoyed. 81. Annoyed. 82. Annoyed. 83. Annoyed. 84. Annoyed. 85. Annoyed. 86. Annoyed. 87. Annoyed. 88. Annoyed. 89. Annoyed. 90. Annoyed. 91. Annoyed. 92. Annoyed. 93. Annoyed. 94. Annoyed. 95. Annoyed. 96. Annoyed. 97. Annoyed. 98. Annoyed. 99. Annoyed. 100. Annoyed. 101. Annoyed. 102. Annoyed. 103. Annoyed. 104. Annoyed. 105. Annoyed. 106. Annoyed. 107. Annoyed. 108. Annoyed. 109. Annoyed. 110. Annoyed. 111. Annoyed. 112. Annoyed. 113. Annoyed. 114. Annoyed. 115. Annoyed. 116. Annoyed. 117. Annoyed. 118. Annoyed. 119. Annoyed. 120. Annoyed. 121. Annoyed. 122. Annoyed. 123. Annoyed. 124. Annoyed. 125. Annoyed. 126. Annoyed. 127. Annoyed. 128. Annoyed. 129. Annoyed. 130. Annoyed. 131. Annoyed. 132. Annoyed. 133. Annoyed. 134. Annoyed. 135. Annoyed. 136. Annoyed. 137. Annoyed. 138. Annoyed. 139. Annoyed. 140. Annoyed. 141. Annoyed. 142. Annoyed. 143. Annoyed. 144. Annoyed. 145. Annoyed. 146. Annoyed. 147. Annoyed. 148. Annoyed. 149. Annoyed. 150. Annoyed. 151. Annoyed. 152. Annoyed. 153. Annoyed. 154. Annoyed. 155. Annoyed. 156. Annoyed. 157. Annoyed. 158. Annoyed. 159. Annoyed. 160. Annoyed. 161. Annoyed. 162. Annoyed. 163. Annoyed. 164. Annoyed. 165. Annoyed. 166. Annoyed. 167. Annoyed. 168. Annoyed. 169. Annoyed. 170. Annoyed. 171. Annoyed. 172. Annoyed. 173. Annoyed. 174. Annoyed. 175. Annoyed. 176. Annoyed. 177. Annoyed. 178. Annoyed. 179. Annoyed. 180. Annoyed. 181. Annoyed. 182. Annoyed. 183. Annoyed. 184. Annoyed. 185. Annoyed. 186. Annoyed. 187. Annoyed. 188. Annoyed. 189. Annoyed. 190. Annoyed. 191. Annoyed. 192. Annoyed. 193. Annoyed. 194. Annoyed. 195. Annoyed. 196. Annoyed. 197. Annoyed. 198. Annoyed. 199. Annoyed. 200. Annoyed. 201. Annoyed. 202. Annoyed. 203. Annoyed. 204. Annoyed. 205. Annoyed. 206. Annoyed. 207. Annoyed. 208. Annoyed. 209. Annoyed. 210. Annoyed. 211. Annoyed. 212. Annoyed. 213. Annoyed. 214. Annoyed. 215. Annoyed. 216. Annoyed. 217. Annoyed. 218. Annoyed. 219. Annoyed. 220. Annoyed. 221. Annoyed. 222. Annoyed. 223. Annoyed. 224. Annoyed. 225. Annoyed. 226. Annoyed. 227. Annoyed. 228. Annoyed. 229. Annoyed. 230. Annoyed. 231. Annoyed. 232. Annoyed. 233. Annoyed. 234. Annoyed. 235. Annoyed. 236. Annoyed. 237. Annoyed. 238. Annoyed. 239. Annoyed. 240. Annoyed. 241. Annoyed. 242. Annoyed. 243. Annoyed. 244. Annoyed. 245. Annoyed. 246. Annoyed. 247. Annoyed. 248. Annoyed. 249. Annoyed. 250. Annoyed. 251. Annoyed. 252. Annoyed. 253. Annoyed. 254. Annoyed. 255. Annoyed. 256. Annoyed. 257. Annoyed. 258. Annoyed. 259. Annoyed. 260. Annoyed. 261. Annoyed. 262. Annoyed. 263. Annoyed. 264. Annoyed. 265. Annoyed. 266. Annoyed. 267. Annoyed. 268. Annoyed. 269. Annoyed. 270. Annoyed. 271. Annoyed. 272. Annoyed. 273. Annoyed. 274. Annoyed. 275. Annoyed. 276. Annoyed. 277. Annoyed. 278. Annoyed. 279. Annoyed. 280. Annoyed. 281. Annoyed. 282. Annoyed. 283. Annoyed. 284. Annoyed. 285. Annoyed. 286. Annoyed. 287. Annoyed. 288. Annoyed. 289. Annoyed. 290. Annoyed. 291. Annoyed. 292. Annoyed. 293. Annoyed. 294. Annoyed. 295. Annoyed. 296. Annoyed. 297. Annoyed. 298. Annoyed. 299. Annoyed. 300. Annoyed. 301. Annoyed. 302. Annoyed. 303. Annoyed. 304. Annoyed. 305. Annoyed. 306. Annoyed. 307. Annoyed. 308. Annoyed. 309. Annoyed. 310. Annoyed. 311. Annoyed. 312. Annoyed. 313. Annoyed. 314. Annoyed. 315. Annoyed. 316. Annoyed. 317. Annoyed. 318. Annoyed. 319. Annoyed. 320. Annoyed. 321. Annoyed. 322. Annoyed. 323. Annoyed. 324. Annoyed. 325. Annoyed. 326. Annoyed. 327. Annoyed. 328. Annoyed. 329. Annoyed. 330. Annoyed. 331. Annoyed. 332. Annoyed. 333. Annoyed. 334. Annoyed. 335. Annoyed. 336. Annoyed. 337. Annoyed. 338. Annoyed. 339. Annoyed. 340. Annoyed. 341. Annoyed. 342. Annoyed. 343. Annoyed. 344. Annoyed. 345. Annoyed. 346. Annoyed. 347. Annoyed. 348. Annoyed. 349. Annoyed. 350. Annoyed. 351. Annoyed. 352. Annoyed. 353. Annoyed. 354. Annoyed. 355. Annoyed. 356. Annoyed. 357. Annoyed. 358. Annoyed. 359. Annoyed. 360. Annoyed. 361. Annoyed. 362. Annoyed. 363. Annoyed. 364. Annoyed. 365. Annoyed. 366. Annoyed. 367. Annoyed. 368. Annoyed. 369. Annoyed. 370. Annoyed. 371. Annoyed. 372. Annoyed. 373. Annoyed. 374. Annoyed. 375. Annoyed. 376. Annoyed. 377. Annoyed. 378. Annoyed. 379. Annoyed. 380. Annoyed. 381. Annoyed. 382. Annoyed. 383. Annoyed. 384. Annoyed. 385. Annoyed. 386. Annoyed. 387. Annoyed. 388. Annoyed. 389. Annoyed. 390. Annoyed. 391. Annoyed. 392. Annoyed. 393. Annoyed. 394. Annoyed. 395. Annoyed. 396. Annoyed. 397. Annoyed. 398. Annoyed. 399. Annoyed. 400. Annoyed. 401. Annoyed. 402. Annoyed. 403. Annoyed. 404. Annoyed. 405. Annoyed. 406. Annoyed. 407. Annoyed. 408. Annoyed. 409. Annoyed. 410. Annoyed. 411. Annoyed. 412. Annoyed. 413. Annoyed. 414. Annoyed. 415. Annoyed. 416. Annoyed. 417. Annoyed. 418. Annoyed. 419. Annoyed. 420. Annoyed. 421. Annoyed. 422. Annoyed. 423. Annoyed. 424. Annoyed. 425. Annoyed. 426. Annoyed. 427. Annoyed. 428. Annoyed. 429. Annoyed. 430. Annoyed. 431. Annoyed. 432. Annoyed. 433. Annoyed. 434. Annoyed. 435. Annoyed. 436. Annoyed. 437. Annoyed. 438. Annoyed. 439. Annoyed. 440. Annoyed. 441. Annoyed. 442. Annoyed. 443. Annoyed. 444. Annoyed. 445. Annoyed. 446. Annoyed. 447. Annoyed. 448. Annoyed. 449. Annoyed. 450. Annoyed. 451. Annoyed. 452. Annoyed. 453. Annoyed. 454. Annoyed. 455. Annoyed. 456. Annoyed. 457. Annoyed. 458. Annoyed. 459. Annoyed. 460. Annoyed. 461. Annoyed. 462. Annoyed. 463. Annoyed. 464. Annoyed. 465. Annoyed. 466. Annoyed. 467. Annoyed. 468. Annoyed. 469. Annoyed. 470. Annoyed. 471. Annoyed. 472. Annoyed. 473. Annoyed. 474. Annoyed. 475. Annoyed. 476. Annoyed. 477. Annoyed. 478. Annoyed. 479. Annoyed. 480. Annoyed. 481. Annoyed. 482. Annoyed. 483. Annoyed. 484. Annoyed. 485. Annoyed. 486. Annoyed. 487. Annoyed. 488. Annoyed. 489. Annoyed. 490. Annoyed. 491. Annoyed. 492. Annoyed. 493. Annoyed. 494. Annoyed. 495. Annoyed. 496. Annoyed. 497. Annoyed. 498. Annoyed. 499. Annoyed. 500. Annoyed. 501. Annoyed. 502. Annoyed. 503. Annoyed. 504. Annoyed. 505. Annoyed. 506. Annoyed. 507. Annoyed. 508. Annoyed. 509. Annoyed. 510. Annoyed. 511. Annoyed. 512. Annoyed. 513. Annoyed. 514. Annoyed. 515. Annoyed. 516. Annoyed. 517. Annoyed. 518. Annoyed. 519. Annoyed. 520. Annoyed. 521. Annoyed. 522. Annoyed. 523. Annoyed. 524. Annoyed. 525. Annoyed. 526. Annoyed. 527. Annoyed. 528. Annoyed. 529. Annoyed. 530. Annoyed. 531. Annoyed. 532. Annoyed. 533. Annoyed. 534. Annoyed. 535. Annoyed. 536. Annoyed. 537. Annoyed. 538. Annoyed. 539. Annoyed. 540. Annoyed. 541. Annoyed. 542. Annoyed. 543. Annoyed. 544. Annoyed. 545. Annoyed. 546. Annoyed. 547. Annoyed. 548. Annoyed. 549. Annoyed. 550. Annoyed. 551. Annoyed. 552. Annoyed. 553. Annoyed. 554. Annoyed. 555. Annoyed. 556. Annoyed. 557. Annoyed. 558. Annoyed. 559. Annoyed. 560. Annoyed. 561. Annoyed. 562. Annoyed. 563. Annoyed. 564. Annoyed. 565. Annoyed. 566. Annoyed. 567. Annoyed. 568. Annoyed. 569. Annoyed. 570. Annoyed. 571. Annoyed. 572. Annoyed. 573. Annoyed. 574. Annoyed. 575. Annoyed. 576. Annoyed. 577. Annoyed. 578. Annoyed. 579. Annoyed. 580. Annoyed. 581. Annoyed. 582. Annoyed. 583. Annoyed. 584. Annoyed. 585. Annoyed. 586. Annoyed. 587. Annoyed. 588. Annoyed. 589. Annoyed. 590. Annoyed. 591. Annoyed. 592. Annoyed. 593. Annoyed. 594. Annoyed. 595. Annoyed. 596. Annoyed. 597. Annoyed. 598. Annoyed. 599. Annoyed. 600. Annoyed. 601. Annoyed. 602. Annoyed. 603. Annoyed. 604. Annoyed. 605. Annoyed. 606. Annoyed. 607. Annoyed. 608. Annoyed. 609. Annoyed. 610. Annoyed. 611. Annoyed. 612. Annoyed. 613. Annoyed. 614. Annoyed. 615. Annoyed. 616. Annoyed. 617. Annoyed. 618. Annoyed. 619. Annoyed. 620. Annoyed. 621. Annoyed. 622. Annoyed. 623. Annoyed. 624. Annoyed. 625. Annoyed. 626. Annoyed. 627. Annoyed. 628. Annoyed. 629. Annoyed. 630. Annoyed. 631. Annoyed. 632. Annoyed. 633. Annoyed. 634. Annoyed. 635. Annoyed. 636. Annoyed. 637. Annoyed. 638. Annoyed. 639. Annoyed. 640. Annoyed. 641. Annoyed. 642. Annoyed. 643. Annoyed. 644. Annoyed. 645. Annoyed. 646. Annoyed. 647. Annoyed. 648. Annoyed. 649. Annoyed. 650. Annoyed. 651. Annoyed. 652. Annoyed. 653. Annoyed. 654. Annoyed. 655. Annoyed. 656. Annoyed. 657. Annoyed. 658. Annoyed. 659. Annoyed. 660. Annoyed. 661. Annoyed. 662. Annoyed. 663. Annoyed. 664. Annoyed. 665. Annoyed. 666. Annoyed. 667. Annoyed. 668. Annoyed. 669. Annoyed. 670. Annoyed. 671. Annoyed. 672. Annoyed. 673. Annoyed. 674. Annoyed. 675. Annoyed. 676. Annoyed. 677. Annoyed. 678. Annoyed. 679. Annoyed. 680. Annoyed. 681. Annoyed. 682. Annoyed. 683. Annoyed. 684. Annoyed. 685. Annoyed. 686. Annoyed. 687. Annoyed. 688. Annoyed. 689. Annoyed. 690. Annoyed. 691. Annoyed. 692. Annoyed. 693. Annoyed. 694. Annoyed. 695. Annoyed. 696. Annoyed. 697. Annoyed. 698. Annoyed. 699. Annoyed. 700. Annoyed. 701. Annoyed. 702. Annoyed. 703. Annoyed. 704. Annoyed. 705. Annoyed. 706. Annoyed. 707. Annoyed. 708. Annoyed. 709. Annoyed. 710. Annoyed. 711. Annoyed. 712. Annoyed. 713. Annoyed. 714. Annoyed. 715. Annoyed. 716. Annoyed. 717. Annoyed. 718. Annoyed. 719. Annoyed. 720. Annoyed. 721. Annoyed. 722. Annoyed. 723. Annoyed. 724. Annoyed. 725. Annoyed. 726. Annoyed. 727. Annoyed. 728. Annoyed. 729. Annoyed. 730. Annoyed. 731. Annoyed. 732. Annoyed. 733. Annoyed. 734. Annoyed. 735. Annoyed. 736. Annoyed. 737. Annoyed. 738. Annoyed. 739. Annoyed. 740. Annoyed. 741. Annoyed. 742. Annoyed. 743. Annoyed. 744. Annoyed. 745. Annoyed. 746. Annoyed. 747. Annoyed. 748. Annoyed. 749. Annoyed. 750. Annoyed. 751. Annoyed. 752. Annoyed. 753. Annoyed. 754. Annoyed. 755. Annoyed. 756. Annoyed. 757. Annoyed. 758. Annoyed. 759. Annoyed. 760. Annoyed. 761. Annoyed. 762. Annoyed. 763. Annoyed. 764. Annoyed. 765. Annoyed. 766. Annoyed. 767. Annoyed. 768. Annoyed. 769. Annoyed. 770. Annoyed. 771. Annoyed. 772. Annoyed. 773. Annoyed. 774. Annoyed. 775. Annoyed. 776. Annoyed. 777. Annoyed. 778. Annoyed. 779. Annoyed. 780. Annoyed. 781. Annoyed. 782. Annoyed. 783. Annoyed. 784. Annoyed. 785. Annoyed. 786. Annoyed. 787. Annoyed. 788. Annoyed. 789. Annoyed. 790. Annoyed. 791. Annoyed. 792. Annoyed. 793. Annoyed. 794. Annoyed. 795. Annoyed. 796. Annoyed. 797. Annoyed. 798. Annoyed. 799. Annoyed. 800. Annoyed. 801. Annoyed. 802. Annoyed. 803. Annoyed. 804. Annoyed. 805. Annoyed. 806. Annoyed. 807. Annoyed. 808. Annoyed. 809. Annoyed. 810. Annoyed. 811. Annoyed. 812. Annoyed. 813. Annoyed. 814. Annoyed. 815. Annoyed. 816. Annoyed. 817. Annoyed. 818. Annoyed. 819. Annoyed. 820. Annoyed. 821. Annoyed. 822. Annoyed. 823. Annoyed. 824. Annoyed. 825. Annoyed. 826. Annoyed. 827. Annoyed. 828. Annoyed. 829. Annoyed. 830. Annoyed. 831. Annoyed. 832. Annoyed. 833. Annoyed. 834. Annoyed. 835. Annoyed. 836. Annoyed. 837. Annoyed. 838. Annoyed. 839. Annoyed. 840. Annoyed. 841. Annoyed. 842. Annoyed. 843. Annoyed. 844. Annoyed. 845. Annoyed. 846. Annoyed. 847. Annoyed. 848. Annoyed. 849. Annoyed. 850. Annoyed. 851. Annoyed. 852. Annoyed. 853. Annoyed. 854. Annoyed. 855. Annoyed. 856. Annoyed. 857. Annoyed. 858. Annoyed. 859. Annoyed. 860. Annoyed. 861. Annoyed. 862. Annoyed. 863. Annoyed. 864. Annoyed. 865. Annoyed. 866. Annoyed. 867. Annoyed. 868. Annoyed. 869. Annoyed. 870. Annoyed. 871. Annoyed. 872. Annoyed. 873. Annoyed. 874. Annoyed. 875. Annoyed. 876. Annoyed. 877. Annoyed. 878. Annoyed. 879. Annoyed. 880. Annoyed. 881. Annoyed. 882. Annoyed. 883. Annoyed. 884. Annoyed. 885. Annoyed. 886. Annoyed. 887. Annoyed. 888. Annoyed. 889. Annoyed. 890. Annoyed. 891. Annoyed. 892. Annoyed. 893. Annoyed. 894. Annoyed. 895. Annoyed. 896. Annoyed. 897. Annoyed. 898. Annoyed. 899. Annoyed. 900. Annoyed. 901. Annoyed. 902. Annoyed. 903. Annoyed. 904. Annoyed. 905. Annoyed. 906. Annoyed. 907. Annoyed. 908. Annoyed. 909. Annoyed. 910. Annoyed. 911. Annoyed. 912. Annoyed. 913. Annoyed. 914. Annoyed. 915. Annoyed. 916. Annoyed. 917. Annoyed. 918. Annoyed. 919. Annoyed. 920. Annoyed. 921. Annoyed. 922. Annoyed. 923. Annoyed. 924. Annoyed. 925. Annoyed. 926. Annoyed. 927. Annoyed. 928. Annoyed. 929. Annoyed. 930. Annoyed. 931. Annoyed. 932. Annoyed. 933. Annoyed. 934. Annoyed. 935. Annoyed. 936. Annoyed. 937. Annoyed. 938. Annoyed. 939. Annoyed. 940. Annoyed. 941. Annoyed. 942. Annoyed. 943. Annoyed. 944. Annoyed. 945. Annoyed. 946. Annoyed. 947. Annoyed. 948. Annoyed. 949. Annoyed. 950. Annoyed. 951. Annoyed. 952. Annoyed. 953. Annoyed. 954. Annoyed. 955. Annoyed. 956. Annoyed. 957. Annoyed. 958. Annoyed. 959. Annoyed. 960. Annoyed. 961. Annoyed. 962. Annoyed. 963. Annoyed. 964. Annoyed. 965. Annoyed. 966. Annoyed. 967. Annoyed. 968. Annoyed. 969. Annoyed. 970. Annoyed. 971. Annoyed. 972. Annoyed. 973. Annoyed. 974. Annoyed. 975. Annoyed. 976. Annoyed. 977. Annoyed. 978. Annoyed. 979. Annoyed. 980. Annoyed. 981. Annoyed. 982. Annoyed. 983. Annoyed. 984. Annoyed. 985. Annoyed. 986. Annoyed. 987. Annoyed. 988. Annoyed. 989. Annoyed. 990. Annoyed. 991. Annoyed. 992. Annoyed. 993. Annoyed. 994. Annoyed. 995. Annoyed. 996. Annoyed. 997. Annoyed. 998. Annoyed. 999. Annoyed. 1000. Annoyed. 1001. Annoyed. 1002. Annoyed. 1003. Annoyed. 1004. Annoyed. 1005. Annoyed. 1006. Annoyed. 1007. Annoyed. 1008. Annoyed. 1009. Annoyed. 1010. Annoyed. 1011. Annoyed. 1012. Annoyed. 1013. Annoyed. 1014. Annoyed. 1015. Annoyed. 1016. Annoyed. 1017. Annoyed. 1018. Annoyed. 1019. Annoyed. 1020. Annoyed. 1021. Annoyed. 1022. Annoyed. 1023. Annoyed. 1024. Annoyed. 1025. Annoyed. 1026. Annoyed. 1027. Annoyed. 1028. Annoyed. 1029. Annoyed. 1030. Annoyed. 1031. Annoyed. 1032. Annoyed. 1033. Annoyed. 1034. Annoyed. 1035. Annoyed. 1036. Annoyed. 1037. Annoyed. 1038. Annoyed. 1039. Annoyed. 1040. Annoyed. 1041. Annoyed. 1042. Annoyed. 1043. Annoyed. 1044. Annoyed. 1045. Annoyed. 1046. Annoyed. 1047. Annoyed. 1048. Annoyed. 1049. Annoyed. 1050. Annoyed. 1051. Annoyed. 1052. Annoyed. 1053. Annoyed. 1054. Annoyed. 1055. Annoyed. 1056. Annoyed. 1057. Annoyed. 1058. Annoyed. 1059. Annoyed. 1060. Annoyed. 1061. Annoyed. 1062. Annoyed. 1063. Annoyed. 1064. Annoyed. 1065. Annoyed. 1066. Annoyed. 1067. Annoyed. 1068. Annoyed. 1069. Annoyed. 1070. Annoyed. 1071. Annoyed. 1072. Annoyed. 1073. Annoyed. 1074. Annoyed. 1075. Annoyed. 1076. Annoyed. 1077. Annoyed. 1078. Annoyed. 1079. Annoyed. 1080. Annoyed. 1081. Annoyed. 1082. Annoyed. 1083. Annoyed. 1084. Annoyed. 1085. Annoyed. 1086. Annoyed. 1087. Annoyed. 1088. Annoyed. 1089. Annoyed. 1090. Annoyed. 1091. Annoyed. 1092. Annoyed. 1093. Annoyed. 1094. Annoyed. 1095. Annoyed. 1096. Annoyed. 1097. Annoyed. 1098. Annoyed. 1099. Annoyed. 1100. Annoyed. 1101. Annoyed. 1102. Annoyed. 1103. Annoyed. 1104. Annoyed. 1105. Annoyed. 1106. Annoyed. 1107. Annoyed. 1108. Annoyed. 1109. Annoyed. 1110. Annoyed. 1111. Annoyed. 1112. Annoyed. 1113. Annoyed. 1114. Annoyed. 1115. Annoyed. 1116. Annoyed. 1117. Annoyed. 1118. Annoyed. 1119. Annoyed. 1120. Annoyed. 1121. Annoyed. 1122. Annoyed. 1123. Annoyed. 1124. Annoyed. 1125. Annoyed. 1126. Annoyed. 1127. Annoyed. 1128. Annoyed. 1129. Annoyed. 1130. Annoyed. 1131. Annoyed. 1132. Annoyed. 1133. Annoyed. 1134. Annoyed. 1135. Annoyed. 1136. Annoyed. 1137. Annoyed. 1138. Annoyed. 1139. Annoyed. 1140. Annoyed. 1141. Annoyed. 1142. Annoyed. 1143. Annoyed. 1144. Annoyed. 1145. Annoyed. 1146. Annoyed. 1147. Annoyed. 1148. Annoyed. 1149. Annoyed. 1150. Annoyed. 1151. Annoyed. 1152. Annoyed. 1153. Annoyed. 1154. Annoyed. 1155. Annoyed. 1156. Annoyed. 1157. Annoyed. 1158. Annoyed. 1159. Annoyed. 1160. Annoyed. 1161. Annoyed. 1162. Annoyed. 1163. Annoyed. 1164. Annoyed. 1165. Annoyed. 1166. Annoyed. 1167. Annoyed. 1168. Annoyed. 1169. Annoyed. 1170. Annoyed. 1171. Annoyed. 1172. Annoyed. 1173. Annoyed. 1174. Annoyed. 1175. Annoyed. 1176. Annoyed. 1177. Annoyed. 1178. Annoyed. 1179. Annoyed. 1180. Annoyed. 1181. Annoyed. 1182. Annoyed. 1183. Annoyed. 1184. Annoyed. 1185. Annoyed. 1186. Annoyed. 1187. Annoyed. 1188. Annoyed. 1189. Annoyed. 1190. Annoyed. 1191. Annoyed. 1192. Annoyed. 1193. Annoyed. 1194. Annoyed. 1195. Annoyed. 1196. Annoyed. 1197. Annoyed. 1198. Annoyed. 1199. Annoyed. 1200. Annoyed. 1201. Annoyed. 1202. Annoyed. 1203. Annoyed. 1204. Annoyed. 1205. Annoyed. 1206. Annoyed. 1207. Annoyed. 1208. Annoyed. 1209. Annoyed. 1210. Annoyed. 1211. Annoyed. 1212. Annoyed. 1213. Annoyed. 1214. Annoyed. 1215. Annoyed. 1216. Annoyed. 1217. Annoyed. 1218. Annoyed. 1219. Annoyed. 1220. Annoyed. 1221. Annoyed. 1222. Annoyed. 1223. Annoyed. 1224. Annoyed. 1225. Annoyed. 1226. Annoyed. 1227. Annoyed. 1228. Annoyed. 1229. Annoyed. 1230. Annoyed. 1231. Annoyed. 1232. Annoyed. 1233. Annoyed. 1234. Annoyed. 1235. Annoyed. 1236. Annoyed. 1237. Annoyed. 1238. Annoyed. 1239. Annoyed. 1240. Annoyed. 1241. Annoyed. 1242. Annoyed. 1243. Annoyed. 1244. Annoyed. 1245. Annoyed. 1246. Annoyed. 1247. Annoyed. 1248. Annoyed. 1249. Annoyed. 1250. Annoyed. 1251. Annoyed. 1252. Annoyed. 1253. Annoyed. 1254. Annoyed. 1255. Annoyed. 1256. Annoyed. 1257. Annoyed. 1258. Annoyed. 1259. Annoyed. 1260. Annoyed. 1261. Annoyed. 1262. Annoyed. 1263. Annoyed. 1264. Annoyed. 1265. Annoyed. 1266. Annoyed. 1267. Annoyed. 1268. Annoyed. 1269. Annoyed. 1270. Annoyed. 1271. Annoyed. 1272. Annoyed. 1273. Annoyed. 1274. Annoyed. 1275. Annoyed. 1276. Annoyed. 1277. Annoyed. 1278. Annoyed. 1279. Annoyed. 1280. Annoyed. 1281. Annoyed. 1282. Annoyed. 1283. Annoyed. 1284. Annoyed. 1285. Annoyed. 1286. Annoyed. 1287. Annoyed. 1288. Annoyed. 1289. Annoyed. 1290. Annoyed. 1291. Annoyed. 1292. Annoyed. 1293. Annoyed. 12











**an-te-ce-dence**, 1 an-ti-si'dens; 2 ä'n-te-ç'è'd'ènc, n. 1. The act of going before; the state of being before; antecedence.

The antecedence of a colder climate is proved by the arctic character of a large proportion of the shells.

LYELL Principles Geol. vol. i, p. 195. [a. 1872.]

2. The apparent retrograde motion of a planet. SYN: see PRECEDENCE.

**an-te-ce-den-cy**, 1 an-ti-si'den-si; 2 ä'n-te-ç'è'd'ènc-y, n. The state or quality of being antecedent; precedence; priority.

**an-te-ce-dent**, 1 an-ti-si'dent; 2 ä'n-te-ç'è'd'ènt, a. 1. Being, occurring, or going before; prior in time, place, or order; anterior: contrasted with consequent or subsequent.

Every movement forward in language must be determined by an antecedent movement, and thought.

HAMILTON Logic lect. viii, p. 99. [a. 1860.]

2. Depending on reasoning or analogy, before observation: presumptive; a priori; as, the antecedent probability of a miracle. 3. Geol. (1) Pertaining to or characterizing the internal movements of the earth concerned in the elevation of continental masses and their exposure to degradation: contrasted with consequent. (2) Established before the displacement of a terrace by faulting or folding; as, an antecedent valley; antecedent drainage: contrasted with consequent and superimposed (epigenetic). [*F. Antecedent*, < *L. antecedent* (-t-s), pp. of *antecedo*; see ANTECEDE.]—**an-te-ce-den-t-ly**, adv.

SYN: anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, previous, prior. *Antecedent* may denote simply priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always antecedent to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. When the words are used simply of time, *antecedent* refers to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, preceding to that which is immediately or next before. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written; as, the foregoing statements. See ANTERIOR.—*Ant-*: consequent, following, later, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.—*Prep-*: to.

**an-te-ce-den-t**, n. 1. One who or that which precedes or goes before, as in time, place, rank, order, or causality.

Man is no longer an isolated spirit without antecedent or relation here below. R. L. STEVENSON Familiar Studies p. 50. [s. 1887.]

2. *Gram.* The noun or phrase to which a pronoun, especially a relative, refers: generally preceding the pronoun.

The antecedent is the noun or substantive expression for which a pronoun stands. GREEN Eng. Gram. p. 70. [c. 1871.]

3. *Logic.* (1) A conditional proposition in hypothetical reasoning in which a cause or reason is assumed and upon which another proposition depends as effect or consequent; as, "if it rains, the ground will be wet." (2) The minor premise in a syllogism of the first figure in which the major premise is stated. (3) An event that precedes another event called (with respect to the former) the consequent; so used by nominalists. 4. *Math.* The first term of a ratio, corresponding to the numerator of the fraction expressed by the ratio; in the proportion, the terms indicated by odd numbers as the first, third, fifth, etc.; as, in 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3, 4 and 6 are antecedents. 5. *Mus.* A passage followed by an answer or consequent. 6. *pl.* The facts, circumstances, etc., collectively, that have gone before in the history of any person or thing, as a man's ancestry, habits, training, etc.

*Antecedents*, for which, also, we are indebted to France, is not yet a generation old. It well deserved the popularity which it speedily attained. F. HALL Modern English p. 302. [s. 1873.]

SYN: cause. *Antecedent* is opposed to consequent; cause to effect; the antecedent may be related to the consequent by simple priority in time; the cause is related to the effect by efficiency in making it to be. The cause is always an antecedent, but the antecedent may not be a cause.—*Ant-*: consequent, effect.—*antecedent* and consequent, the correlated members that express the relation of two things, events, terms, propositions, etc., as (1) cause and effect, (2) reason and consequent, or (3) simple sequence in time.—**an-te-ce-den-tal**, a. Of or pertaining to antecedents.

**an-te-cès-sor**, 1 an-ti-sès-sor; 2 ä'n-te-ç'è-s'ör, n. [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* (1) One of the soldiers who preceded an army to arrange for camping, supplies, etc. (2) Under the empire, a teacher or professor of civil law. 2. [Rare.] A predecessor.

**an-te-cès-tet**, n. Same as ANCESTOR.

**an-te-cham-ber**, 1 an-ti-ç'häm-bör; 2 ä'n-te-ç'häm-b'er, n. A room that serves as an entranceway to another or chief apartment; a waiting-room for those who seek audience.—**an-te-cham-ber-ing**, n. [Rare.] The act of staying or waiting in an antechamber.

**an-te-chap-el**, 1 an-ti-ç'häp-el; 2 ä'n-te-ç'häp-el, n. *Ecdl.* The portion of a chapel outside of the roof-screen; a vestibule or narthex.

**an-te-chi-no-mys**, 1 an-ti-ç'hä-nö-mis; 2 ä'n-te-ç'i-nö-m'ys, n. A genus of mouse-like dasyurid marsupials, consisting of one species, the long-legged jumping pouched-mouse of central Australia: exclusively insectivorous. [*ANT* + *Gr. echinos*, hedgehog, + *nös*, mouse.]

**an-te-choir**, 1 an-ti-ç'höir; 2 ä'n-te-ç'höir, n. *Ecdl.* A portion of a chapel set apart just in front of the choir, enclosed, or partially enclosed, by a screen.

**an-te-church**, 1 an-ti-ç'hürch; 2 ä'n-te-ç'hürch, n. *Arch.* A porch or vestibule of a church.

**an-te-claus**, 1 an-ti-ç'häns; 2 ä'n-te-ç'häns, n. *pl.* Those who, living under the same meridian, but on opposite sides of and equidistant from the equator, have opposite seasons but the same hours. Compare ANTICIANS. [*Gr. antiochos*, dwelling opposite, < *anti*, against, + *oikos*, house.]—**an-te-clit**; **an-te-clausit**; **an-te-clan**, a.

**an-te-clyp-teus**, n. [*E-I*, *pl.*] *Entom.* The distal portion of the clypeus when the sclerite is divided by a transverse suture.—**an-te-com-mu-nion**, n. In the Anglican liturgy, that part of the eucharistic office which precedes the celebration of the communion, beginning with the Lord's Prayer and ending with the gospel for the day.—**an-te-coral**, a. *Entom.* Situated in front of a corax.—**an-te-cu-bital**, a. Situated in front of the elbow.—**ante-cubital fossa**, see CUBITAL FOSSA, under FOSSA.—**an-te-cu-rsor**, n. [*Archæol.*] A forerunner.—**an-te-cu-rva-ture**, n. Moderate ante-curve, as of the womb.

**an-te-date**, 1 an-ti-dät; 2 ä'n-te-dät, *vt.* [*-DAT* + *ED*]. **-dat-ing**, 1. To assign or affix a date to later than the actual one; date back; as, to antedate a note. 2. To precede in time; be or occur earlier than; as, Hesiod an-

tedates Homer. 3. To take or cause to be before the natural or proper time; anticipate; accelerate.

**an-te-date**, n. A date prior to the true one; an earlier date.

**an-te-di-lu-vi-al**, 1 an-ti-di-lü-vi-al; 2 ä'n-te-di-lü-vi-al, a. Existing before the Noachian deluge; antediluvian.—**an-te-di-lu-vi-al-ly**, adv.

**an-te-di-lu-vi-an**, 1 an-ti-di-lü-vi-an; 2 ä'n-te-di-lü-vi-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the things, things, or events before the great flood in the days of Noah (Gen. vi, vii, and viii). 2. Appearing as if made or existing before the flood; antiquated; primitive; as, antediluvian plans.

A sorry antediluvian makeshift of a building. LAMB Essays of Elia, Roast Pig p. 188. [w. l. & co.]

[< *ANTE* + *L. diluvium*; see DILUVIUM.]

**an-te-di-lu-vi-an**, n. 1. A person, animal, or plant that lived before the flood.

From a more rank and high in the bottom year by year, feeding its freshness on the moldering antediluvian.

TOWNSON Mamelon p. 172. [fr. n. & n. 1882.]

2. Hence, one who is very old or old-fashioned.

**An-te-don**, 1 an-ti-dön; 2 ä'n-te-dön, n. *Echin.* 1. A genus typical of *Antedontidæ*. 2. [*an*] An existing erinoid of this genus. [*F. Antidon*, < *Gr. antidon*, flowery one.]

**An-te-don-ti-da**, 1 an-ti-dön-ti-di; 2 ä'n-te-dön-ti-dä, n. *pl. Echin.* An existing family of articulate erinoids free in the adult state, with 3 furcate arms, and cbrd on the back of the calyx.—**an-te-don-tid**, n.—**an-te-don-tid**, a.

**an-te-dor-sal**, a. Situated in front of the dorsal region.

**an-te-fla**, n. [*-RIX* + *-FLA*]. 1. An upright ornament at the eaves of a tiled roof, to hide the joints between two adjacent rows of tiles; sometimes also at the ridge, forming part of a cresting.

2. An ornament which is so arranged upon a vase that the junction of the handle with the body of the vase is concealed.—**an-te-fla**, a. a. front; b. rear aspect.

**an-te-fled-er**, 1 an-ti-flek-sit; 2 ä'n-te-flek-sit, a. Inclined or bent forward; in a state of ante-flection. **an-te-flect-ed**, a.

**an-te-flex-ion**, 1 an-ti-flek-shän; 2 ä'n-te-flek-shön, n. A bending forward, as of a part or organ, especially such a bending forward of the uterus. [*ANTE* + *FLEXION*].

**an-te-flec-tion**, n.

**an-te-fur-ca**, 1 an-ti-für-ka; 2 ä'n-te-für-ca, n. [*-CÆ*, 1-si; 2-çæ, *pl.*] *Entom.* An internal vertical process of the prostrum to which the muscles of the fore legs are attached. [*ANTE* + *L. furca*, fork.]—**an-te-fur-cal**, a.

**an-te-grä-d**, 1 an-ti-gräd; 2 ä'n-te-gräd, a. Going forward; progressive; opposed to retrograde.

**an-te-il-os**, 1 an-ti-il-os; 2 ä'n-te-il-os, n. The position of a heavenly body when opposite the sun. [*Gr. antilios*, < *anti*, opposite, + *helios*, sun.]—**an-te-il-os-t**, a.

**an-te-lo-ca-tion**, 1 an-ti-lo-ç'häsh; 2 ä'n-te-lo-ç'häsh, n. *Pathol.* A forward displacement, as of the whole of an organ.

**an-te-lo-pe**, 1 an-ti-löp; 2 ä'n-te-löp, n. 1. One of various bovine ruminants, especially antelope, intermediate between cattle and goats, as the chamois, gazel, gnu, steenbok, springbok, eland, addax, Rocky Mountain goat, etc. See ANTILOPE.

Many antelopes have been named (1) from their color, as, pined antelope, Sable Antelope (from their color), (2) from (Hippoboscus) their discoverer; as, Baker's, n. (3) from their habitat; as, Chinese a., Indian a.

2. A ruminant wrongly supposed to be a true antelope, as the American pronghorn.

The antelope gallops over the hills, with an elasticity surpassing the fleetest racehorse. A. D. RICHARDSON Beyond the Mississippi p. 165. [AM. p. co. 1887.]

[*E* < *L. antelope*, < *Gr. antholops*, an animal.]—**an-te-lo-pe-bite**, n. An American beetle (*Dorcus parallelus*), belonging to the family *Lucanidae*, whose jaws are shorter than those of the stag-beetle proper of the genus *Lucanus*.—**grass-a**, n. [*E. Afr.*] 1. The steenbok. 2. A duikerbok.—**an-te-lo-pe**, a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antelope. **an-te-lo-pe-an**.

**An-te-lo-pe**, n. 1. An island in Great Salt Lake, Utah; 15 m. long. 2. A county in Nebraska; 672 sq. m.

**An-te-lo-pi-dä**, etc. Same as ANTELOPE.

**An-te-lo-pi-can**, 1 an-ti-lö-pi-can; 2 ä'n-te-lö-pi-can, a. Preceding the daybreak; said of the worship of the early Christians.

**an-te-lu-em**, 1 an-ti-lü-em; 2 ä'n-te-lü-em, [L.] Before daylight; just preceding the dawn. [*an* + *temet*, I.

**an-te-met**, n. An anthem. CHAUCER C. 7. l. 13,590.

**an-te-me-d-i-an**, a. Situated in front of the median line.

**an-te-me-ri-d-i-an**, 1 an-ti-më-rid-i-an; 2 ä'n-te-më-rid-i-an, a. Before noon; relating to the time between midnight and the next noon.

**an-te-me-rid-i-em**, 1 an-ti-më-rid-i-em; 2 ä'n-te-më-rid-i-em, [L.] Before the sun reaches the meridian, counted from the preceding midnight; before noon: usually abbreviated to *A. M.*

**an-te-met-ic**, 1 an-ti-met-ik; 2 ä'n-te-mët-ic, i. a. Allaying or preventing vomiting. II. n. A remedy used to allay or prevent vomiting. **an-te-met-ic-i**.

**an-te-mor-tem**, 1 an-ti-mör-tem; 2 ä'n-te-mör-tem, [L.] Before death; immediately preceding death; as, an ante-mortem condition.

**an-te-mun-dane**, 1 an-ti-mün-dän; 2 ä'n-te-mün-dän, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, existing, or occurring at a time before the world's creation. 2. Being or occurring before one's birth.

[There are difficulties, the solution of which might afford some probable insight into our antemundane condition. LAMB Essays of Elia, Witches p. 102. [w. l. & co.]

**an-te-mu-ral**, 1 an-ti-mü-räl; 2 ä'n-te-mü-räl, n. *Fort.* [Rare.] Any defensive outwork of medieval times, as a barbican.

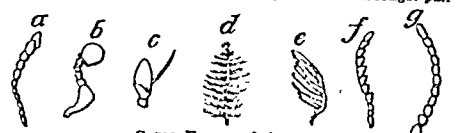
**an-te-na-tal**, 1 an-ti-në-täl; 2 ä'n-te-nä-täl, a. Occurring or existing before birth; pertaining to conditions before birth; as, antenatal life. **an-te-na-ta-l-ly**, adv.

**an-te-na-ti**, 1 an-ti-nä-ti; 2 ä'n-te-nä-ti, n. *pl.* [L.] Those born before a given time: opposed to *postnati*. (1) *Eng. Law.* Scotchmen born before the union of the crowns of Scotland and England under James I. of England (1603). (2) Americans born before the Declaration of Independence.

**an-te-nave**, 1 an-ti-näv; 2 ä'n-te-näv, n. *Arch.* The narthex of an oriental church.—**an-te-në-çæ**, a. Occurring or existing prior to the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

**an-ten-na**, 1 an-tën-nä; 2 ä'n-tën-nä, n. [*-NÆ*, 1-i; 2-çæ, *pl.*] 1. One of the paired, lateral, movable, jointed appendages to the head of an insect or other arthropod.

In adult insects the antennæ are usually situated near the eyes. In crustaceans they are the posterior and longer pair



Some Forms of Antennæ.

a, clavate; b, capitate; c, aristate; d, plumose; e, pectinate; f, serrate; g, moniliform.

of feelers, the anterior and smaller pair, sometimes also called antennæ, being the antennules.

There is some reason to think that the antennæ of insects are the seat of the olfactory function. HUXLEY Anat. Invert. p. 223. [a. 1883.]

2. An analogous appendage on the head of other invertebrates, as the horns or eyestalks of a snail. 3. *Wireless Tel.* An aerial collecting wire, or radiator, upheld in a vertical or horizontal position by an insulator from a mast, tower, or the like, in which electric waves in traversing it generate an alternating electromotive force or current; the essential element in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy; an aerial; aerial wire, radiator. 4. Same as CALCANI, (3), (b). [L., sail-yard, < *Gr. anateinô*, < *ana*, up, + *teinô*, stretch.]

**an-ten-na-ry**, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antennæ. 2. Bearing antennæ, as a segment or somite of the head.—**antennary feet**, the secondary swimming-feet of the Nauplius larva of crustaceans which develop into the antennæ of the adult. **an-ten-nal**, a.

**an-ten-nate**, a. Having antennæ.—**an-ten-nif-er-ous**, a. Bearing antennæ.—**an-ten-ni-form**, a. Like an antenna. **An-ten-na-ri-a**, 1 an-tën-nä-ri-a; 2 ä'n-tën-nä-ri-a, n. *Bot.* 1. A genus of perennial woolly herbs of the aster family, the *erianthis*, having many-flowered globose heads with plumbeous-limbate involucre. 2. [*an*] Any plant of this genus. [*ANTENNA*].

**An-ten-na-ri-ti-dæ**, 1 an-tën-nä-ri-ti-di; 2 ä'n-tën-nä-ri-ti-dä, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of pediculate with arm-like bases to pectoral fins, gill-holes in lower axils of pectorals, and ventral fins, including the frogfishes. **An-ten-na-ri-us**, n. (t. r.) [*ANTENNA*].—**an-ten-na-ri-id**, n.—**an-ten-na-ri-oid**, a. & n.

**An-ten-na-ta**, 1 an-tën-nä-tä; 2 ä'n-tën-nä-tä, n. *pl. Zool.* 1. A division or class of arthropods comprising the hexapods and myriapods. 2. A division of annelids essentially equivalent to the chaetopods. [*ANTENNA*].

**an-ten-nule**, 1 an-tën-nül; 2 ä'n-tën-nül, n. A small antenna or antenna-like appendage; specif., one of the anterior and generally shorter pair of feelers of a crustacean. [*Dim. of ANTENNA*]. **an-ten-nu-lat**.

**an-ten-nu-lar-y**, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antennules; as, antennular nerves. 2. Bearing antennules. **an-ten-nu-lar**.

**An-te-nör**, 1 an-ti-nör; 2 ä'n-te-nör, n. 1. A sculptor of Athens (509 B. C.), the maker of the earliest bronze statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton. 2. A legendary Trojan, who counseled the return of Helen to her husband and regarded by Pausanias and the later writers as a traitor.

**an-te-nup**, 1 an-ti-nüp; 2 ä'n-te-nüp, n. [*Scot.*] Fornication by persons who afterward marry each other.

**an-te-nup-tial**, a. Previous to marriage; occurring or being before marriage; as, an antenuptial contract.—**an-te-o-cu-lar**, a. *Zool.* Situated in front of the eyes. **an-te-o-cu-lar-ly**, adv.

**an-te-o-cu-lum**, n. [*Lat. pl.*] Same as PROOCCULUM.—**an-te-or-bi-tal**, a. *Zool.* Situated in front of the orbit of the eye; as, the anteorbital process. **an-te-or-bi-tal-bit**, of the eyes; as, the anteorbital process.

**an-te-pag-ment**, 1 an-ti-päg-ment or -ment; 2 ä'n-te-päg-ment, n. [*Archæol.*] A decorative molding on a jamb, post, head, etc., of a doorway or window; an architrave. [*L. antepagmenum*, < *ante*, before, + *pagmenum*, something fastened, < *pungo*, fasten.] **an-te-pag-men-tum**.

**an-te-pa-lat-tal**, a. *Phon.* Before the soft palate: said of sounds formed against the roof of the mouth. See PALATUM.—**an-te-pär-tum**, a. *Med.* Previous to parturition. **an-te-pä-schal**, a. Occurring before the Jewish pass-over; immediately preceding Easter.

**an-te-päst**, 1 an-ti-päst; 2 ä'n-te-päst, n. 1. [*Archæol.* or *Poet.*] Foretaste.

Love's consummated, crowning time—Of which her heart had antepast. Hous. *Mistress of the Manse* pt. iii, can. 2, st. 3.

2. *Antepäst*. [*ANTE* + *L. pastus*, food.] SYN: see ANTICIPATION.

**an-te-pec-tus**, n. *Entom.* The lower surface of the prothorax.—**an-te-pen-dit-ulum**, n. [*Lat. pl.*] *Ecdl.* A covering, usually embordered, for the front of the altar. **an-te-panet**; **an-te-pendit** [Rare].

**an-te-pe-nult**, 1 an-ti-pi-nült; 2 ä'n-te-pe-nült, n. The last syllable but two of a word, as *mod* in *com-mod-ity*; antepenultimate. **an-te-pe-nul-ti-ma**.

In words of more than two syllables the accent is on the penult if long, if not, on the antepenult. See ANTIPENULT.

KÖHNEN Latin Gram. tr. by Champin, p. 5. [re. a. co. 1853.]

**an-te-pe-nul-ti-mate**, 1 an-ti-pi-nul-ti-mat; 2 ä'n-te-pe-nul-ti-mat, i. a. Pertaining to the last but two of any series, especially to the last syllable but two. II. n. 1. The antepenult. 2. In bridge whist, the lowest but two of a suit.

**an-te-phe-nom-e-nal**, a. Prior to phenomena.—**an-te-phe-nom-e-nal-ism**, n.

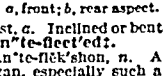
**an-te-ph'i-ti-al**, 1 an-ti-ç'hä-tik; 2 ä'n-ti-ç'hä-tic, i. a. Curative or preventive of nightmare. II. n. A remedy for nightmare. [*Gr. antephitelēs*, nightmare, < *epi*, upon, + *phila*, send.] **an-te-ph'i-ti-al-ly**, adv.

**an-te-ph'i-lep-tic**, 1 an-ti-ç'hä-lep-tik; 2 ä'n-ti-ç'hä-lep-tic, i. a. Curative or preventive of epilepsy. **an-te-ph'i-lep-tic-ally**, adv.

**an-te-pone**, r. To put or place before: prefer to or before.—**an-te-por-t**, n. [Rare.] 1. *Arch.* A gate or door of entrance. 2. A portière.—**an-te-por-ti-co**, n. *Arch.* An outer portico.

**an-te-po-si-tion**, 1 an-ti-po-zish-an; 2 ä'n-te-po-zish-an, n. 1. *Gram.* The placing of a word before another which it should ordinarily follow. 2. *Bot.* The opposition of parts that normally alternate in the circles of a flower.

**an-te-pos-t**, a. *Horse-racing.* Characterizing the bets that are made before the final odds are determined and the horses are at the post.—**an-te-post-hu-mous**, a. Published before the author's death.—**an-te-pran-di-al**, a. Occurring or being before dinner.—**an-te-pre-dic-a-ment**, n. *Logic.* A preliminary teaching subsidiary to an understanding of the predicaments.—**an-te-pre-dic-a-men-tal**, a. Antepredicamental rule. 1. The rule that the various genera and things independent of one another have var-







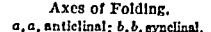
### FORMS OF ANTHRACNOSE.

N. ME.	Description, etc.
Alfalfa.....	<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i>
Apple.....	A very destructive disease of the fruit, twigs, and branches of the apple, caused by <i>Glasiosporium fructigenum</i> (conidial stage of <i>Glomerella rufoannulans</i> )
Avocado.....	A disease of the leaf, <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>
Bean.....	<i>Glasiosporium cinctum</i>





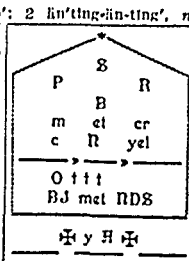
"tl-dor'cas, n. Zool. The springbok (*Antidorcas euchores*).



of an anticlinal fold.—a, verte

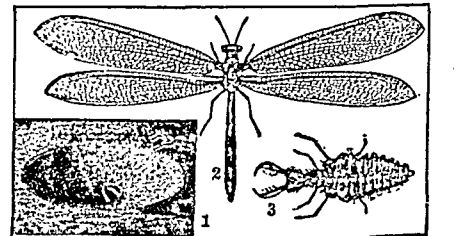


**n'ti-me-phit'ic**, 1 an'ti-mi-sit'ik; 2 ä'n'ti-me-sit'ic. *Med.* I. *a.* Efficacious against mephitic gases. II. *n.* An antidotal agent against mephitic gases.



For words not given above see ANTI-1. prefix, page 121.







father of Proteus. (3) In *The Tempest*, Prospero's brother, who has usurped his dukedom. (4) In *Twelfth Night*, a sea-captain. (5) In *Much Ado About Nothing*, brother of Leonato; governor of Messina. See ANTHONY.

**an-to-ni-us, Mar-cus** (83-30 B. C.). See MARK ANTONY.

**an-to-no-ma'si-a**, 1 an-to-no-mē'si-a; 2 ān-to-no-mā-zhi-a, n. *Rhet.* The substitution of a title, class-name, or epithet for a proper name, as *his Honor*, for a judge; conversely, the use of the name of a representative individual for a class, as *Pitt* for orator. [*L.* < Gr. *antonomasia*, < *anti*, instead of, + *onoma*, name.] **an-to-no-ma-si-**, an-to-no-mas'tic, a. Of the nature or character of *antonomasia*. -*ti-cal*, -*ti-cal-ly*, adv.

**an-to-ny**, n. Same as ANTHONY.

**an-to-nym**, 1 an-to-nim; 2 ān-to-nym, n. A word directly opposed to another in meaning; a counter-term: the opposite of *synonym*. [*< ANTI- + Gr. onyma*, name.]

**an-to-my-o-ver**, n. [Local, U. S.] A game of ball played by two parties of boys, who throw the ball over a building.

**an-to-rbi-tal**, a. Same as ANTROBIAL.

**an-to-r-gast-ic**, a. & n. See ANTROGASTRIC, under ANTI-.

**an-to-si-an**, 1 an-to-si-an; 2 ān-to-si-an, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Lutherans who adopted an extreme view of justification by imputation, in opposition to Oslander.

**an-to-thi-lah**, 1 an-to-thi-lā; 2 ān-to-thi-lā, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. viii, 24.

**an-to-thi-ite**, 1 an-to-thi-it; 2 ān-to-thi-it, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xxi, 10.

**an-to-zone**, 1 an-to-zōn; 2 ānt-ō-zōn, n. *Chem.* Hydrogen dioxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). Owing to its power of reducing ozone to oxygen, it was long thought to be a modification of oxygen. Compare OZONE. [*< ANTI- + OZONE*].

**an-to-zo-nite**, 1 an-to-zō-nit; 2 ānt-ō-zō-nit, n. *Mineral.* A dark violet-blue fluorite which emits an odor often causing nausea among miners, and formerly ascribed to antozone, but now supposed to be due to free fluorine.

**an-tra**, 1 an-tra; 2 ān-tra, n. Plural of ANTRUM.

**an-traigues**, 1 an-traig; 2 ān-traig, n. *Compt. d.* (1755-7; 1812). Emmanuel Delaunay; French politician; diplomat; writer.

**an-tral**, 1 an-tral; 2 ān-tral, a. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or in, antrum. -*trā*, n. [Poet.] A cave; cavern. [*< L. antrum*, < Gr. *antron*, cave.]

**an-tree-to-my**, 1 an-tree-to-mi; 2 ān-tree-to-mi, n. *Surg.* The cutting out of the walls of an antrum, especially the mastoid antrum. [*< ANTRUM + EC- + -TOMY*].

**an-trice**, 1 an-tris; 2 ān-tris, n. A biennial grass (*Aristida oligantha*) growing near the clearings or disks of the agricultural ants of Texas, which eat its seeds.

**an-trim**, 1 an-trim; 2 ān-trim, n. 1. A county in Ulster province, Ireland; 1,237 sq. m.; capital, Belfast. 2. A county in Michigan; 538 sq. m.; county-seat, Elk Rapids. 3. A town in Antrim county, Ireland. 4. A town in Hills-boro county, N. H.

**an-tritis**, 1 an-tritis or -tritis; 2 ān-tritis or -tritis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of an antrum, especially of the maxillary antrum.

**an-tro-cele**, 1 an-tro-sē; 2 ān-tro-sē, n. *Med.* A collection of fluid in the maxillary antrum. [*< ANTRUM + Gr. kēlē*, tumor.]

**an-tro-phore**, 1 an-tro-fōr; 2 ān-tro-fōr, n. *Surg.* A bougie upon which medicated substances are introduced into passages and cavities. [*< ANTRUM + Gr. phorōs*, bearing.]

**an-tro-se**, 1 an-tro-sē; 2 ān-tro-sē, n. *Biol.* Directed forward or upward, as the short feathers hiding the nostrils in corvine birds. [*< ANTE- + L. versio*, pp. of *verto*, turn.] -*an-tro-se-ly*, adv. -*an-tro-se-ly*, a. *Ich.* Increasing in height toward the rear, as a sculpin.

**an-tro-scope**, 1 an-tro-skōp; 2 ān-tro-skōp, n. *Med.* An apparatus for lighting up and examining the maxillary antrum. [*< ANTRUM + SCOP- + -E*].

**an-tro-tym-pan-ic**, 1 an-tro-tim-pān-ik; 2 ān-tro-tim-pān-ic, a. *Med.* Appertaining to the mastoid antrum and the cavity of the tympanum. [*< ANTRUM + TYMPANUM*].

**an-tro-ver-sion**, 1 an-tro-vēr-shān; 2 ān-tro-vēr-shān, n. A turning forward. [*< ANTE- + L. versio* (n.), a turning, < *verto*, turn.] -*an-tro-ver-ty*, n. To turn forward.

**an-trum**, 1 an-trum; 2 ān-trum, n. [*-TRA*, pl.] 1. *Anat.* A sinus or cavity. -*an-trum* of Highmore (*Anat.*), the maxillary antrum; a large cavity in the superior maxillary bone: named from Nathaniel Highmore (1613-1685), an English physician. -*an-trum* a., an oval cavity in the temporal bone, that communicates in front with the tympanum, behind and below with the mastoid air-cells, tympanum a.

**an-trus-ti-on**, 1 an-trus-ti-on; 2 ān-trus-ti-on, n. A vassal follower and companion of the early Frankish princes. Compare THANE. [*< L. antrustus* (n.), < OHG. *an*, on, + *trōst*, help.] -*an-trus-ti-on-ship*, n. [shrike].

**an-t-shrike**, 1 an-t-shrik; 2 ān-t-shrik, n. A bush-an-t'spi'der, 1 an-t'spi'der; 2 ān-t'spi'der, n. A spider closely resembling an ant, as *Myrmecia fulva*.

**an-t's-wood**, 1 an-t's-wūd; 2 ān-t's-wūd, n. A small tree (*Bumelia angustifolia*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceae*), of the southern United States, Mexico, and the West Indies.

**an-t-thrush**, 1 an-t-thrūsh; 2 ān-t-thrūsh, n. 1. A pittoirid bird of the Old World tropics having a short stout body with short wings and tail, long legs, and rich coloration; a pittoirid or breve. See *illus.* under PIR-ric. 2. An ant-bird; especially, a formicarine.

**an-t-tree**, 1 an-t-trē; 2 ān-t-trē, n. A tropical South-American tree (*Triplaris schomburgkiana*) of the buck-wheat family (*Polygonaceae*), the hollow branches of which are inhabited by venomous ants.

**An-tum**, 1 ān-tum; 2 ān-tum, n. *Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Anu, god of the sky.

**An-tung**, 1 ān-tung; 2 ān-tung, n. Treaty port on Yalu river, China. [*< ANT- + -TUNG*].

**an-t-war-t**, 1 an-t-wart; 2 ān-t-wart, n. An ant-egg.

**an-t-war-p**, 1 an-t-warp; 2 ān-t-warp (F. An-tvers), 1 an-t-ver; 2 ān-t-ver, n. 1. A province in Belgium; 1,093 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a seaport; heretically defended against the Germans, Sept. 10 to Oct. 9, 1914, when it surrendered; reentered by the Belgians, Nov. 1918. 3. A village in Paulding county, Ga. 4. A village in Jefferson county, N. H.

**an-t-wren**, 1 an-t-rēn; 2 ān-t-rēn, n. A formicivore.

**A-nu**, 1 ān-nū; 2 ān-nū, n. *Babylon. Myth.* A primitive deity, the god of the heavens; the first god of the supreme three, the others being Ea and Bel.

**A-nu**, n. The people and their language. See *Head of an Ant* (iv, 8).

**A-nub**, 1 ān-nub; 2 ān-nub, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xxi, 10.

**A-nub-in**, 1 ān-nub-in; 2 ān-nub-in, n. Same as ANUBIS.

**A-nub-ing**, a-nub-ing; 2 ān-nub-ing, n. Same as ANUBIS.

**A-nub-is**, 1 ān-nub-is; 2 ān-nub-is, n. An Egyptian god represented as having the head of a jackal or a dog. He pre-

sided over mummy-tombs, and was conductor or guardian of the dead. The later Greeks and Romans identified him with Mercury.

The brutish gods of Nile as fast,  
Isis, and Orus, and the dog Anubis, haste.  
Milton *Morning of Christ's Nativity* l. 212.

[*L.* < Gr. *Anubis*, < Egypt. *Anepu*.]  
**A-nu'**, 1 ān-nū; 2 ān-nū, n. A-nu'cle-ate, 1 ā-nū'cle-āt; 2 ā-nū'cle-āt, a. Not forming a nucleus.

**A-nu'gau-an**, 1 ā-nū'gau-an; 2 ā-nū'gau-an, n. Same as MOLAVE.

**A-nu'he**, 1 ā-nū'he; 2 ā-nū'he, n. [Maori.] A large caterpillar destructive of the leaves of the sweet potato and the most common host of the fungus *Cordyceps robertsii*. See CATERPILLAR-FUNGUS.

**A-nu'kid**, 1 ā-nū'kid; 2 ā-nū'kid, n. *Egypt. Myth.* A Libyan goddess the center of whose cult was at Philae: represented with a feather crown.

**A-nu'lo-ma**, 1 ān-nū'lo-ma; 2 ān-nū'lo-ma, adv. [*Sans.*] *Hind. Lav.* Literally, with the hair or grain; according to prescribed form: said of the lawful marriage of a man with a woman of a class inferior to his own. Compare PRATILOMA.

**A-nu'nd**, 1 ān-nū'nd; 2 ān-nū'nd, n. Under; beneath.

**A-nu'nt**, 1 ān-nū'nt; 2 ān-nū'nt, n. *Babylon. Myth.* Same as ISHITAR.

**A-nun-na'ki**, 1 ān-nū'na'ki; 2 ān-nū'na'ki, n. pl. *Babylon. Myth.* Influential earth-demons or genii serving the gods and usually hostile to men, associated with the *Lugal*, the two groups sometimes being viewed as comprising all the gods of earth and heaven.

**A-nu'p-shahr**, 1 ān-nū'p-shār; 2 ān-nū'p-shār, n. A town in Bulandshahr, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

**A-nu-ra**, 1 ān-nū-ra; 2 ān-nū-ra, n. pl. *Herp.* An order of amphibians without a tail in the adult, including the frogs and toads; the *Saltatoria*. [*< AN-*, not, + Gr. *oura*, tail. *A-nou'*, 1 ān-nū; 2 ān-nū, n. Same as ANUROUS.

**A-nu-ra-jah-pu-ra**, 1 ān-nū-ra-jā-pū-rā; 2 ān-nū-ra-jā-pū-rā, n. The ancient capital of Ceylon, now in ruins.

**A-nu-ry**, 1 ān-nū-ry; 2 ān-nū-ry, n. *Pathol.* Suppression or defective excretion of the urine. [*< AN-*, not, + Gr. *auron*, urine.] **A-nu-re'sist**; **A-nu-ri-a**; **A-nu-retic**, a-nu-ric, a.

**A-nus**, 1 ān-nūs; 2 ān-nūs, n. The opening at the aboral extremity of the alimentary canal through which the excrement is expelled. [*< ANUS*, ring.]

**A-nus**, 1 ān-nūs; 2 ān-nūs, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha.) 1 Esdr. ix, 48.

**A-nus'im**, 1 ān-nūs'im; 2 ān-nūs'im, n. pl. [Heb.] Same as MARANO.

**A-nus-va-ra**, 1 ān-nūs-wā-rā; 2 ān-nūs-wā-rā, n. [*Sans.*] *Phon.* A nasal sound occurring in Sanskrit and represented by the sign 'or' above the line and which always belongs to a preceding vowel: analogous to the French *ou, en*, etc.

The *anusara*, *ā* or *in*, is a nasal sound lacking that closure of the organs which is required to make a nasal mute or contact-sound; in its utterance there is nasal resonance along with some degree of openness of the mouth.

W. W. WHITNEY *A Sanskrit Grammar* p. 24. [a. & c. 1896.]

**A-nu-vi-on**, 1 ān-nū-vi-on; 2 ān-nū-vi-on, n. Same as ANOBIUS.

**An-va-ri**, 1 ān-nū-vā-ri; 2 ān-nū-vā-ri, n. A Persian version of the Fables of Bidpai.

**An-velt**, n. An anvil. CHAUCER *Du. l.* 1, 165.

**An-ver-shan**, 1 ān-nū-vēr-shān; 2 ān-nū-vēr-shān, a. Of or pertaining to Antwerp.

**An-ver-sols**, 1 ān-nū-vēr-swā; 2 ān-nū-vēr-swā, n. [-soise, 1 -swā; 2 -swāg, fem.] [F.] A native or an inhabitant of Antwerp.

**An-vil**, 1 ān-nū-vil; 2 ān-nū-vil, n. [Rare.] To hammer or shape on or as on an anvil; work at an anvil.

**An-vil**, n. 1. A heavy block, usually of iron or steel, on which masses of metal may be hammered, shaped, or forged.

The most usual form (for blacksmiths) is a parallelepiped with a steel beak projecting from one end, while in the top of the "quarter" or back end is a "hardy hole" for inserting tools, etc. Such an anvil is usually mounted upon a heavy wooden block. Anvils for heavy forging by power-hammers are built-up masses of iron with heavy masonry foundations.

In this world a man must either be anvil or hammer.

LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iv, ch. 6.

**2. Anat.** A bone of the ear. See INCUS. 3. The lower contact of a telegraphic key. 4. A small lance-pennon. 5. The cone or plate in a center-fire metallic cartridge, which holds the cap and receives the blow of the firing-pin. 6. The incus of a rotifer. 7. A place on a railroad-track harder than elsewhere so that rolling stock is subjected to increased wear. 8. [Archaic.] *Mil.* The hilt of a sword. [*< AS. anvil*, < *an*, on, + *fealdan*, told.] -*an-vil-block*, n. An anvil for a steam- or power-hammer. -*a-cupper*, n. A machine which shapes the fulminate-cup in cartridges. -*a-cutter*, n. A sheen-like cutting-instrument for bar iron, fastened to an anvil-block and operated by the blow of a hammer. -*a-dross*, n. The scale that falls from red-hot iron in the process of forging. -*a-faced*, a. Having a face like an anvil, as a railway frog with rigid steel parts opposite the point. -*a-rise*, n. A rise with an anvil on one jaw. -*a-rising*, a. A beak-iron having two horns in line: used in sheet-metal working. -*to be on the a.*, to be under discussion or in process of formation.

Man is the iron, and God is the smith; and we are always either in the forge or on the anvil.

H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 56. [a. s. & c. 1858.]

**An-vil'd**, pp. Anviled.

**An-vil'd**, d. 1 ān-nū'vil; 2 ān-nū'vil, n. Jean Bourguignon (7/11 1697-1772) French geographer. [*< -1200?*].

**An-vi-rā**, 1 ān-nū-vi-rā; 2 ān-nū-vi-rā, n. A Persian lyric poet.

**An-xi-e-tas**, 1 ān-nū-zī-tās; 2 ān-nū-zī-tās, n. *Pathol.* A nervous condition of unrest; anxiety. [*< see ANXIETY*].

**-anxieta**, a-nxieta, n. A nervous agitation, continually impelling the patient to change the position of his legs.

**an-xi-e-ty**, 1 ān-nū-zī-ti; 2 ān-nū-zī-ti, n. [-ties, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] 1. Uneasiness or distress of mind regarding some uncertain event which may involve danger or misfortune; disturbance of mind; as, *anxiety* for her father's safety.

How without anxiety or care the flower woke into loveliness.  
DAWKINS *Natural Law, Growth* p. 123. [a. s. & c. 1884.]

2. Strained or solicitous desire, as his *anxiety* to please all purpose; eagerness; as, his *anxiety* to please all.

Let every man's anxiety to obtain for himself the inestimable pearl of true knowledge be stimulated to the utmost.

ISAAC TAYLOR *Fanaticism* viii, d. 304. [a. s. & c. 1843.]

3. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of restlessness and mental agitation with a distressful feeling of tightness and oppression in the region of the heart. [*< F. anxiété*, <

*L. anxieta* (t-s), < *anxi*; see ANXIOUS.] **anx-i'e-tude**; **anxious-ness**.

**Syn.** anguish, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, disturbance, dread, fear, foreboding, fretfulness, fretting, mis-giving, perplexity, solicitude, trouble, worry. *Anxiety* is, according to its derivation, a choking disquiet, akin to *anguish*; *anxiety* is mental; *anguish* may be mental or physical; *anguish* is in regard to the known, *anxiety* in regard to the unknown; *anguish* is because of what has happened, *anxiety* because of what may happen. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension*, *fear*, *dread*, *foreboding*, *terror*, all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doing; in this respect it is allied to *care*. *Foreboding*, *dread*, etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety*; *anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety*. *Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own disquiet. *Perplexity* often involves *anxiety*, but may be quite free from it. A student may be perplexed regarding a translation, yet, if he has time enough, not at all anxious regarding it. *An-* apathy, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light-heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquillity. -*Prep.* anxiety for a friend's return; anxiety about, in regard to, or concerning the future. -*precordial anxiety* (*Pathol.*), same as ANXIETY. 3.

**anx'ious**, 1 ān-k'shūs; 2 ān-k'shūs, a. 1. Affected with anxiety; troubled, disquieted, or distressed in mind respecting some uncertain matter; subject to painful or disturbing suspense; as, *anxious* about a friend's safety.

The last thing we need be anxious about is property.

LOVELL *Democracy and Other Addresses* p. 9. [a. u. & c. 1887.]

None are so anxious as those who watch and wait.

DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* vol. i, p. 105. [a. n. & c. 1871.]

2. Frightened by or caused by solicitude or anxiety; worrying; distressing; as, *anxious* forebodings. 3. Having the desire intently fixed; earnestly desirous; intent; eager; as, *anxious* to start on a journey; *anxious* to avoid mistakes.

The bravest men are . . . the most anxious to avoid quarrels.

MATTHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 154. [a. s. c. g. 1874.]

[*< L. anxius*, < *ango*, distress.]

**Syn.** apprehensive, careful, concerned, disquieted, disturbed, fearful, perplexed, restless, solicitous, thoughtful, uneasy, worried. See AFRAID. Compare ANXIETY.

**Ant:** calm, careless, composed, easy, hopeful, peaceful, tranquil, trustful, unconcerned. -*anxious* seat or bench, the seat, pew, or bench in some churches, particularly at revival meetings, appropriated to persons who signify their anxiety for salvation; hence, figuratively, suspense or anxiety in general. -*anx'ious-ly*, adv. -*anx'ious-ness*, n.

**an'y**, 1 en'y; 2 ēn'y, a. 1. One, or a portion of, indefinitely and indifferently; a; an; whatever: said of a single person, thing, or part, of whatever kind, degree, or quantity, from among a number, class, or total; as, *if any person calls*; *will you take any sugar*? he will repair *any* damage. 2. Some: said of several out of an actual or possible number, class, or total, without regard to whom, which, or how many of them; as, *if any of the family arrive*. [*< AS. ānig*, one, any one, < *an* (see ONE); cp. G. *etlicher*, some.] **en'y**; **on'y**. **Syn.** see EVERY. -*any one*, any person. -*at any rate*, whatever may be the circumstances; in any case; anyhow.

**an'y, pron.** One or some (indefinitely); one or more persons, things, or portions (indefinitely) out of a number; an indefinite demonstrative; as, *did you see any of the boys*? it was unknown to *any*; he would not take *any*. The soul is superior to its knowledge; wiser than *any* of its works.

EMERSON *Essays, Over-Soul* first series, p. 229. [a. u. & c. 1890.]

**an'y, adv.** To an indefinite extent or degree; somewhat; in the least; at all: used generally with comparatives; as, *any better*; *any nearer*; *any more*. *Any*, in colloquial negative and interrogative sentences, is used absolutely; as, *did you hurt yourself any*? This use (*hurt yourself any*) is common in the United States and parts of Canada.

**an'y-bod'y**, 1 en'i-bōd'y; 2 ēn'y-bōd'y, pron. 1. Any person whatever (taken at random); any one; esp., any person raised above the common mass of humanity; an indefinite demonstrative; as, he could not harm *any-body*; he never will be *anybody*.

Formerly written as two separate words, but when now so written *body* has its ordinary sense; as, the momentum of *any body* is the resultant of its weight and velocity.

2. [-bodies, pl.] Any common or ordinary person: a substantive use; as, several obscure *anybodies*.

**an'y-how**, 1 en'y-hau; 2 ēn'y-how, adv. 1. In any way whatever; by any means; however that may be; notwithstanding; in any case: used sometimes conjunctively; as, *anyhow*, I mean to go. 2. In a careless or indifferent manner; as, he rambled through his task *anyhow*.

**an'y-one**, n. Any one; erroneous form.

**an'y-thing**, 1 en'i-thing; 2 ēn'y-thing, pron. 1. A thing or matter of any sort or importance whatever; something or other: an indefinite demonstrative; as, I will do *anything*; he did not bring *anything*; originally written as two words, but when now so written laying stress upon *thing* as opposed to *person*; as, could *any thing* be as insane as the drunkard?

There was never *anything* that did not proceed from a thought.

EMERSON *lect. and Biog. Sketches* p. 258. [a. u. & c. 1889.]

2. A thing of any kind: a substantive use; as, he has no money, *no anything*; -*anything but*, by no means; far from; as, *anything but safe*. -*a. like*, nearly approaching; as, it will not bring *anything like* a fair price. -*as a. like* a. (Colloq.), exceedingly. -*if a.*, if at all: if there is any difference; as, *if anything*, a Judas is worse than a Nero. -*an'y-thing-a-ri-an*, n. One having no positive belief; one who is anything in creed; an indifferentist. -*ism*, n.

**an'y-thing, adv.** [Archaic.] To any degree; in any way.

**an'y-way**, 1 en'i-wē; 2 ēn'y-wā, adv. 1. No matter what happens; in any event; whether wanted or not; as, I'll do it *anyway*. 2. At all events; anyhow; nevertheless: used conjunctively; as, *anyway*, he had to pay it. **an'y-ways**; [Erroneous].

**an'y-when**, 1 en'i-hwen; 2 ēn'y-hwen, adv. [Rare.] At any time whatever.

**an'y-where**, 1 en'i-hwā; 2 ēn'y-hwā, adv. In or at any place whatever. **an'y-where** [Erroneous].

**an'y-where'er**, 1 en'i-hwā'er; 2 ēn'y-hwā'er, adv. To or toward any place; in any direction whatever.

**an'y-wise**, 1 en'i-wāiz; 2 ēn'y-wāiz, adv. In any manner; to any degree; as, not to be *anywise* a good neighbor.



**A**'*zsa*, 1 *a'zsk*; 2 *ā'n'zse*, *n.* A member of the Australian and New Guinea Army Corps, engaged in the World War of 1914-1918; a telescope.—**A**-*za*, *n.* An.  
A'*o'*, 1 *ō'o*; 2 *ā'o*, *n.* A name (*Pugmān*) north of Hawaii.  
A'*o'*, 1 *ō'o*; 2 *ā'o*, *n.* A dialect in the Naga group of the Assam-Burmese branch of Indo-Chinese languages.  
**A. O.**, abbr. *Astron.* In a catalog of stars of the southern hemisphere, the names of Argelander and his assistant Oeltzen.  
**A.-O.**, abbr. *Freemasonry*. *Anno ordinis* (in the year of the Order).  
a/o, abbr. Account of.  
a-o-a'-tal', 1 a-o'a'-tal'; 2 ā-ō'-ū-t', *n.* [Samoa.] A large branched gorgonianaceous coral. [*<* Samoan *cōa*, the banana + *tai*, the sea.]  
**A. O. C.**, abbr. Army Ordnance Corps.  
**A. O. D.**, abbr. Arms and Ordnance Department.  
**A. O. H.**, abbr. See **ARABIAN HISTORY**.  
Aoi'te', 1 *ē'te*; 2 *ā'e*, *n.* *Jr. Myth.* 1. A warrior maiden of the Island of Skye; conquered and wed by Cuchulainn, and became the mother of Conlath. 2. In the Saga of *The Fate of the Children of Lir*, the second of the daughters of Alfiel of Ara and wife of Liri; becoming jealous of her step-children, she changed them by magic into four white swans.  
A-o-k'i, 1 *ā'o-k'i*; 2 ā-ō'-k'i, Viscount (1844-7/1914). A Japanese diplomatist.  
**A. S. M.**, abbr. *Artium Obsteratorum Magister* (Master of Obstetrics Arts).  
A-o-mo'i', 1 ā-ō-mo'i'; 2 ā-ō-mo'i', *n.* 1. A ken in N. Honshu island, Japan. 2. Its capital, a seaport.  
A-o-ni-an, 1 ā-ō-ni-an; 2 ā-ō-ni-an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Of or belonging to (1) Aonia or Boetia, Greece, where stand Mounts Helicon and Citharon; (2) the fountain Aganippe on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses; or (3) the Muses themselves, called the Aonian maids.  
My adventurous song,  
That with no middle flight intends to soar  
Above th'easy mount of Moxos P. L. bk. i. l. 15.  
[*<* *L. Aentus*, *<* *Aonia*, *<* *Gr. Aonia*, Boetia].—**Aonian fount**, the fountain Aganippe.—**A. mount**, Mount Helicon, near Thebes.  
Aon'ta, 1 *aun'ta*; 2 aun'ta, *n.* A town in Bareilly district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.  
ao'r., abbr. Aristot.  
A'o-ran'g'l, 1 ā-ō-rān'gt; 2 ā-ō-rān'gl, *n.* A mountain in New Zealand; 12,349 ft. high.  
a-o-ris't, 1 ē-ō-ris't; 2 ā-ō-ris't, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like the aristot. 2. Without limitation of time. a'-ō-ris'-tict'.—a'-ō-ris'ti'-cal-ty, *adv.*  
a-ō-ris't, *n.* A Greek tense (or an analogous tense in another language, as Sanskrit) simply expressing a past occurrence without further limitation; as, 'he sang.'  
The chief differs from the perfect in that it denotes the Imperfect by denoting the momentary occurrence of an action or state, while the Imperfect denotes a continuance or repetition of the balance or state.  
Goopwin Synizes of the *Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb* p. 24. [*& a. co.* 1878].  
[*<* *Gr. aristos*, indefinite, *<* *a-* priv. + *horistos*, verbal *a.* of *horizo*, bound, *<* *horos*, boundary.—**a'-ō-ris'tic**, *a.* 1. Relating to the aristotense. 2. Indefinite; undefined.  
a-or'ta, 1 ē-ō-r'ta; 2 ā-ō-r'ta, *n.* [*r-x.* 1-ti; 2-ti]—**a'-ort**, *aad.* The great artery forming the main trunk of the arterial circulation.  
See **ARTERY**.  
Springing from the left ventricle of the heart, the ascending aorta rises upward, forms the great arch over the root of the left lung, turns downward (descending *a.*) along the left side of the spine, proceeds to the lungs, and the terminal divides into the two iliac arteries, its various subdivisions distributing the oxygenized arterial blood to all parts of the body except the lungs. See **CANAL**.  
[LL., *<* *Gr. arto*, *<* *aetro*, raise].—**a-or'tic**, *a. Arto*.  
a-or'tic, *relat.* To the aorta; as the *aortic arches*, isthmus, or valves. **a-or'tal**.—**aortic incompetence** or insufficiency (*Pathol.*), a condition in which the aortic valves do not completely close, but allow the blood to regurgitate. **a-** murmur, the murmur heard when there is a disorder of the aortic valves.—**a-or'ti'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the aorta.  
a-or'ti-co-, 1 ē-ō-r'ti-co-; 2 ā-ō-r'ti-co-. From Greek *aorte*, aorta: a combining form denoting the relation to or connection with the aorta.—**a-or'ti-co-re'al**, *a.* Relating to or situated near both the aorta and the kidney.  
**A. S. E.**, abbr. American Order of Stationary Engineers.  
a-os'mlc, 1 ē-ō-sm'ik; 2 ā-ō-sm'ic, *a.* Without odor; inodorous. [*<* *Gr. osmos*, without smell].  
**A. O. S. S.**, abbr. *Ameritzanz Orientalis Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Oriental Society).  
A-os't'a, 1 a-os'ta; 2 ā-ō's'ta, *n.* 1. A district in Turin, Italy; 1,233 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
**A. O. U.**, abbr. American Ornithologists' Union.  
a-on'dad, 1 ā-u-dad; 2 ā-y-dād, *n.* The audad; incorrect spelling of *audad*.  
a-ou'rah, 1 a-ou-ra; 2 ā-ou'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A lively carangoid fish (*Lichtia radiata*) of the Mediterranean, allied to the pilot-fish.  
**A. O. U. W.**, abbr. Ancient Order of United Workmen.  
**Ap. n.** *Hind Myth.* Same as APAS.  
ap-', *prefiz.* To: assimilated form of *ad-*. See *AD-*.  
ap-', *prefiz.* From: form of *apo-* before a vowel.  
ap-', *prefiz.* [W.] Son of; as, apHowell. [*<* *W. map* or *mab*, *<* *Imag*, son].  
**Ap.**, abbr. Apostle; Applus; April; *apud* (according to; in the writings of).  
**A. P.**, abbr. Associate Presbyterian; Associated Press.

A. P., a. p., abbr. Above proof; armor-plating; author's proof.  
**A. P. A.**, abbr. American Philological Association; American Philological Association.  
**a-pace'**, 1 a-pā'se; 2 a-pā'se, *a. p.* At a good or rapid pace; fast; used of things in motion, of actions that are being done with dispatch, and of events in a state of rapid development; as, he comes *a-pace*; the work *advances apace*; history unfolds *apace*.  
*Apace*, . . . in Chaucer, . . . means 'a foot-pace' and was originally used of horses when proceeding slowly, or at a walk.  
**SEAKT Elym. Dict.**  
**2†.** At leisure; slowly. [**<** A-, on, + **PACE'**, n. **a-paas'**†. *Syn.*: eagerly, expeditiously, fast, rapidly, speedily, swiftly. — **Ant.**: at a snail's pace, crawlingly, creepingly, leisurely, slowly, sluggishly, tardily.  
**Δ-pach'e**, 1 a-pāch'; 2 a-pāch'e, n. 1. One of a tribe of the Athapascan stock of the North-American race; also, the dialect of this tribe. See under **AMERICAN**.  
**2. [a-] [F.]** a 'pāsh'; 2 a 'pāsh'. One of a band of lawless persons who frequent the streets of Paris at night and prey upon the pedestrians. 3. A county in E. Arizona, county-seat, Saint John. 4. A village in Caddo county, Okla. — **A-pach'** 'explume', n. A low shrub (*Fallucla paradoxa*) of the family *Roraceae*, of New Mexico.  
**α-pach'e'ta**, 1 a-pē-chik'te; 2 a-pē-chik'te, n. [**Peru & Bol.**] A kind of food, stucco, symbolizing prayers and offerings to the spirits of the locality, built to mark a prominent spot, such as a mountain-pass or crest, divide, or unusual height. Compare **CAYN**.  
**α-pa-da-dā**, 1 a-pā-dā-nā; 2 a-pā-dā-nā, n. The main hall in an ancient Persian palace.  
**α-pa-gō'ge**, 1 a-pō-gō'ji; 2 a-pō-gō'je, n. 1. *Math.* The use of one mathematical proposition already demonstrated to prove another. 2. *Logic*. Indirect proof, or the establishing of a thesis by showing its contrary to be impossible or absurd. 3†. Abduction. [**<** Gr. *απαγωγή*, abduction, *<* *απο*, away, + *αγώ*, drive.] **α-pa-gō'zi**†, **α-pa-gō'ic**† or **ι-cal**, **α-pa-gō'ic-cal**†, *abbr.* **α-pald'**, a. [**Archeal**]. Pleased; contented; repaid. **α-pald'**†, **α-paka**, 1 a-pō-ka; 2 a-pā-ka, n. The male white-headed fruit-eater (*Phlegacus zanthopus*).  
**α-pa-lach'e**, 1 a-pā-lach'e; 2 a-pā-lach'e, Bay. A bay in N. W. Florida, 90 m. broad.  
**α-pa-lach'i-ta**, a. Same as **APALACHIAN**.  
**α-pa-lach'i-tō'la**, 1 a-pā-lach'i-tō'la; 2 a-pā-lach'i-tō'la, n. 1. A navigable river in Florida; length 90 m. 2. A bay in Florida, between St. George's Island and mainland. 3. A city, county-seat of Franklin county, Fla.  
**α-pa-llit'**, 1 a-pō-llit'; 2 a-pā-llit', n. 1. Same as **NARRA**. 2. [**A-†**] a town in Pampana province, Luzon. P. I.  
**α-pa-me**, 1 a-pō-me; 2 a-pā-me, n. [**Apocrypha**]. (Apocrypha) 1 *Ezra*, ch. iv, 29. 2. *Bib.* (Apocrypha) 1 *Ezra*, ch. iv, 29. 3. *Bib.* (Doubt).  
**α-pa-me'a**, 1 a-pō-mē'a; 2 a-pā-mē'a, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha);  
**α-pam Na-pat'**, 1 a-pām na-pūt'; 2 a-pām na-pūt', *Per. Myth.* God of the waters; the rain-giver.  
**α-pa-nage**, n. Same as **APPANAGE**.  
**α-pang**, 1 a-pāng; 2 a-pāng, n. [**P. I.**] A large shrimp; a Visayan term.  
**α-pān-thro-py**, 1 a-pān-thro-py; 2 a-pān-thro-py, n. A forbidden act to society; a crime of melancholy. [**<** Gr. *απαθνήσια*, *<* *απα*, from, + *θνήσια*, man.]  
**Δ-pa-pō'sha**, 1 a-pō-pō'sha; 2 a-pā-pō'shā, n. *Per. Myth.* The demon of drought.  
**α-pa-pa-ne**, 1 a-pā-pā-ne; 2 a-pā-pā-ne', n. [**Hawaii**]. A drepanidial bird (*Uramitene sanguinea*) of Kauai.  
**α-pa'ar**, 1 a-pā'ar; 2 a-pā'ar, n. A tolypentine or three-banded armadillo of South America, especially *Tolypterus trilineatus*. The apars do not burrow, but can roll themselves into a ball. **α-pa-ra†**.  
**α-pa-ra-ph'y-sate**, 1 a-pō-ra-fē-sāt; 2 a-pā-ra-fē-sāt, a. Lacking paraphrases. [**<** A-, not, + **PARAPHYSE†**.]  
**α-pa-re'jo**, 1 a-pō-re'ho; 2 a-pā-re'ho, n. [**Sp.**] A form of parathesis in use in the western and southwestern United States composed of two large stuffed pads of leather or canvas, connected and clinched to the body of the animal. See **ILLUS**, under **CINCING**.  
**α-pa-rith-me'sis**, 1 a-pā-rith-mē'sis; 2 a-pā-rith-mē'sis (xiii), n. 1. *Logic*. Partition. 2. *Rhet.* Description by enumeration of parts. [**<** Gr. *απαριθμῆσις*, *<* *απο*, off, + *αριθμος*, number.]  
**Δ-pa-rif**, 1 a-pā-rif; 2 a-pā-rif, n. A town in Cagayan province, Luzon.  
**α-pa-rif**, 1 a-pā-rif; 2 a-pā-rif, *abbr.* 1. So as to be separated in space or time, or from companionship, sympathy, or the like; separately; aside; by itself; asunder; as, they drifted *apart*; he went *apart* by himself. 2. So as to be isolated or separated for use or purpose; as, to set *apart* an allowance.  
Our deeds are like children that are born to us; they live and act apart from our own will. **GEORGE ELIOT Remola** p. 152. [**Lat**] 3. So as to be independent logically or in thought; as, *apart* from all joking; this consideration *apart*. 4. Part from part; in pieces or to pieces; asunder; as, to take a clock *apart*. 5. One from another; chiefly in the phrase *to tell apart*. [**<** F. *a part*; *a*, *<* L. *ad*, to; *part*, *<* L. *part*-(i)s, part.] *Syn.*: afar, aloof, aside, asunder, away, separately, separately. — **Ant.**: along with, beside, close, hand to hand, together, unitedly. — **a-part'ness**, n. Separateness; isolation.  
**α-pa-rthro'sis**, 1 a-pā-rthro'sis; 2 a-pā-rthro'sis, n. 1. *Anat.* Diarthrosis. 2. *Surg.* Disarticulation. [**<** **AR-**, from, + Gr. *arthrosis*, articulation, *<* *arthron*, joint.] — **α-pa-rthro-di-al**, a. Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.  
**α-pa-r'tment**, 1 a-pā-r'tment or -ment; 2 a-pā-r'tment, n. 1. A room in a building, separated from others by partitions; a portion of an interior separated from other portions.  
Our apartment . . . looked out through a great apple-tree.  
**HARRIET B. STOWE Oldtown Folks** p. 425. [**&** c. 1869].  
2. A set or suite of rooms for the habitation of an individual or of a family, as a flat. 3. *pl.* Any suite of rooms; especially, rooms allotted to a person or a company; as, the Governor's *apartments*. [**<** F. *appartement*, *<* L. *apart*, *<* L. *ad*, to, + *part*, divide. — **<** part, part. — **a-part'ment-house**, n. [**U. S.**] A building containing a number of suites or apartments for separate housekeeping purposes, in which heat, water, and elevator-service are furnished in common to all the tenants. A distinction is frequently made between apartment-house and flat-house, which are, however, practically identical, the former simply being the more pretentious term and the latter being used more specifically of those tenements which are without elevators and heat. Compare **TENEMENT**.  
**a-part'men-tal**, a. form of deity. **Ap't.**  
**α-pas**, 1 a-pās; 2 a-pās, n. *Hind. Myth.* The waters: one *a-pass'*, *cf.* *cf.* To pass by; pass on.  
**α-pas-t'ron**, 1 a-pas-t'ren; 2 a-pās-t'rōn, n. *Astron.* The point in the orbit of a double star where the secondary

is farthest from its primary. [ $\leq$  AP-, from  $\leq$  Gr. *astron*, star.]

**a-pa't'-le, 1** a-pa't'-loit; **2** a-pa't'-lit, n. *Mineral.* A yellow hydrous ferric sulfate ( $\text{HFe}_2\text{SO}_4\text{O}_7$ ), found in small friable nodules. [ $\leq$  Gr. *apaílos*, deceitful,  $\leq$  *apaí*, deceit.]

**ap'a-tet'-ic, 1** ap'a-tet'-ik; **2** ap'a-tet'-ic, a. In animal coloration, noting assumed colors that aid an animal in effecting concealment or avoiding recognition.

Protective and aggressive resemblances are grouped as Mimicry under the first head of *Apoletic Colours*.

L. B. Poulton *Colours of Animals* p. 336. [L. 1850.]

[ $\leq$  Gr. *apaí*, deceit.]

**ap'a-thet'-ic, 1** ap'a-thet'-ik; **2** ap'a-thet'-ic, a. Characterized by apathy; without emotion or feeling.—**ap'a-thet'-ic-al**.—**ap'a-thet'-ic-al-ly**, adv.

**ap'ath'-ic**, a. Cold, cold, frigid, impassive, indifferent, insensible, stolid, unconcerned, unfeeling, unmoved. Compare synonyms for **APATHY**.—**Syn**: anxious, earnest, sensitive, solicitous, susceptible, sympathetic.—**apathetic animals** (*Zool.*), a division of Lamarck's classification, contrasted with sensitive animals.

**a-path'-ic, 1** a-path'-ik; **2** a-path'-ic, a. [Rare.] Without sensation.—**ap'a-thist**, n. [Rare.] An unemotional person.—**ap'a-this't'-ic, -ti-cal**, a.—**ap'a-thiz**, vt. To deprive of sensibility.

**Ap'athy, 1** ap'a-thus; **2** ap'a-thus, n. A genus of bees of the family *Apidae*, which has an inquiline life in the nests of bumblebees, to which they are allied and which they imitate.

**ap'a-thy, 1** ap'a-thi; **2** ap'a-thy, n. [*Frms.* *a-thus*; **2** *-thy*, pl.] **1**. Freedom from or absence of feeling or sensation; hence, unconsciousness of or insensibility to emotion or passionate feeling.

Beneath theological disquisitions and monotonous sermons, one can unearth the . . . convulsions and *apathies* of monastic life.

Taine *Eng. Lit.* tr. by Van Laun, vol. i, p. 6. [n. a. 1872.]

**2**. The mental state resulting from an apathetic condition; intellectual indifference or lack of interest in that which normally affects or concerns.

"What is called by the Stoics *apathy*, or dispassion; by the Sceptics, indurableness; by the Molinists, quietism; by common men, peace of conscience; seem all to mean but what tranquility of mind."

K.-F. Vocab. *Philos.*, n. 1. 1871.

**3. Occult.** A high state of emancipation from all forms of feeling; a spiritual indifference or zero-point of emotion. [ $\leq$  L. *apathia*,  $\leq$  Gr. *apathia*,  $\leq$  a-priv. + *pathos*, suffering,  $\leq$  *pasché*, suffer.]

**Syn**: calmness, composure, immobility, impassibility, indifference, insensibility, lethargy, phlegm, sluggishness, stoicism, unconcern, unfeelingness. *Apathy*, according to its Greek derivation, is a simple absence of feeling or emotion. There are persons to whom a certain degree of *apathy* is natural, an innate *sluggishness* of the emotional nature. In the *apathy* of despair, a person gives up, without resistance, or sensibility, to what he has fiercely struggled to avoid. *Composure* is freedom from action, or disturbance, resulting ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Impassibility* is a philosophical term applied to the Deity, as infinitely exalted above all stir of passion or emotion. *Unfeelingness*, the Saxon word that should be the exact equivalent of *apathy*, really means more, a lack of the feeling one ought to have, a censurable hardness of heart. *Indifference* and *insensibility* originate in the absence of feeling toward certain objects, or things, or persons, entire absence of feeling.—*Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. We speak of *insensibility* of heart, *immobility* of countenance. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary. See CALMNESS; STUPIDITY; STUPOR.—**Ant**: anxiety, care, eagerness, emotion, feeling, sensibility, sensitiveness, susceptibility, sympathy.—**Prep**: *apathy* of disposition; *apathy toward* food.

**Ap'a-thi' 1** a-p'o-thi's; **2** a-p'a-thi', n. A town in Bacs county, Hungary.

**ap'a-tite, 1** ap'a-tait; **2** ap'a-tit, n. *Mineral.* A vitreous, sea-green, brown, blue-black, white, etc., transparent to opaque calcium chlorophosphate or fluorophosphate ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{F}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ ), usually crystallizing in hexagonal prisms. [ $\leq$  Gr. *apaí*, deceit.]

**Ap'a-tor'nis, 1** ap'a-tor'nis; **2** ap'a-tor'nis, n. *Falcon.* A genus of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas. [ $\leq$  Gr. *apaí*, deceit, + *ornis*, bird.]

**Ap'a-to-sau'rns, 1** ap'a-to-sa'rns; **2** ap'a-to-sa'rns, n. *Falcon.* A genus of reptiles described by Marsh as belonging to the prehistoric family of *Camarasauridae*, found in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado.

**Ap'a-tu'i'-a, 1** ap'a-tu'i'-a; **2** ap'a-tu'i'-a, n. An Athenian and Ionian festival at which each clan sacrificed to the gods and admitted its grown-up youths to fellowship. [ $\leq$  Gr. *Apaturia*.]

**a-pau'to-gam'-ic, 1** a-po'to-gam'-ik; **2** a-po'to-gam'-ic, a. *Biol.* Having cell-structures composed of cells containing two fused nuclei derived from the two parents, as rust-fungi, agarics, and other basidiomycetous fungi: opposed to *paracarpogamy*. [*Frms.* *a-pau*, *a-pau*.]

**a-pau-mee', a. Her.** Same as **APPAUMÉE**. **a-pau-mé'**, **a-pay', 1** a-pé'; **2** a-pá', fr. *la-paid'*; **a-pay'-ing**, [*Archde & Poet.*] **1**. To satisfy; appease. **2**. To repay. **ap-pay'**, [*Frms.* *a-pa*, *a-pa*.] **1** a-pa-yo; **2** a-pá-yo, n. A subprovince of the Mountain Province of Luzon.

A. P. D., abbr. Army Pay Department.

**APD**, abbr. Assessment paid: printed by

**ape, 1** ép; **2** ap, fr. [*APED*; *AP'ING*.] To imitate absurdly or slavishly; mimic; as, to ape one's superiors.

Wealth's wasterful tricks I will not learn,  
Nor ape the glittering upstart fool.

—HOLMES *Contentment* st. 11.


**Syn**: see IMITATE.—**ap'er**, n. One who aposes; a mimic.

**ape, n. 1.** An Old World anthropoid or quadrumanous closely resembling man structurally, with semierect figure, very long arms, and no cheek-pouches nor tail, as a gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, or gibbon. **2**. Any monkey.

He has also an ape, whose talents go beyond all other apes, and even those of men.

CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. II, bk. i, p. 60.

**3. One who plays the ape; a mimic.** Anthropoid Ape. Any simian, ape-like person. **4**. One. Skeleton of a Gwinea baboon. **5**. A macaque. **6**. Ape-bearer, n. A strolling jester with an ape. **ape-carrier**, n. **ape-dissure**, n. A deep cleft in the occipital lobe of the brain, which is invariably found in primates and thought to be sometimes present in man. **ape-cleft**, n.



Man is the apex of the creation. J. W. DONALDSON *New Craftsman* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 16. [L. G. & Co. 1863.]

A-phe'ca, 1 a-ŋ'ka; 2 a-ŋ'ca, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).  
A-phēk, 1 ē'fek; 2 ŋ'fek, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xii, 18.  
A-phe'kah, 1 a-ŋ'ka; 2 a-ŋ'ca, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 53.

sperms of the Carboniferous period, intercalated between the normal pinnæ. They were supposed to belong to distinct, even parasitic, species until their true character became known. [*Gr. aphlebos*, without veins.]

less: said of a Doberciner's lamp. See under LAMP.  
[< Gr. *aphlogistos*, < *a-* priv. + *phlogistos*; see PHLOGISTON.]















**ap'os-tol'i-cal**, n. 1. *Ch. Hist.* One of the Tractarian party in its early stages. *Notes and Queries* Jan. 4, 1890, p. 5. *Ecl.* One who believes in apostolic succession. **Ap'os-tol'i-cal**, 1 ap'os-tol'i-cal; 2 ap'os-tol'i-cal, n. pl. 1. A sect of the Encherites. See ENCHERITISM. 2. Same as APOSTOLIC BROTHERS. 3. A German sect of the 12th century holding extremely ascetic views. 4. An Anabaptist sect which practised especially the washing of feet. **ap'os-tol'i-cal**, 1 ap'os-tol'i-cal; 2 ap'os-tol'i-cal, n. Applied theology concerned with the dissemination of religion.

**a-pos'tro-phi-c**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-c, n. *Gram.* **a-pos'tro-phi-c**, 1. A symbol (') above the line, intended usually to mark the omission of a letter, syllable, or figure, as *T'll* for "I will."

The main uses of the apostrophe are: (1) to indicate the possessive case; (2) to denote the omission of one or more letters or figures where the word does not become a regular abbreviation; as, *o'er* (over), '12 (1912), 'tis (it is), 'm (I am); (3) to denote the plural of figures, letters, and symbols; as, *6's*, *10's*; cross your *t's*; (4) in a concluding quotation mark ("").

2. The omission indicated by the symbol. [*L.*, < Gr. *apostrophē*, turning away, < *apo*, from, + *strophē*, turn.] **a-pos'tro-phi-c**, 1. *Rhet.* (1) A figure of speech in which a speaker or writer turns from his direct purpose to address some absent person, some quality, attribute, etc., or some present person to whom the address would not ordinarily be directed; as, an *apostrophe* to the Deity, to virtue, or to a guest; the *apostrophe* to death in 1 Cor. xv. 55: "O death, where is thy sting?"

The *apostrophe* to Washington will be rehearsed by the generous youth of America as long as the English language is spoken. *Examiner* in Webster's Works vol. i, ch. 1, p. 69. [*L.*, < *apo*, from, + *strophē*, turn.]

(2) A digressive address; an abrupt interjectional speech; sometimes, a continuous composition of direct address; as, Byron's *apostrophe* to the Ocean. 2. *Bot.* The position assumed by chlorophyll-granules (as on the lateral walls of leaf-cells) when exposed to a strong light, giving a lighter green than in darkness. Compare EPITROPHE. [*F.*, < *LL.* *apostrophus*, < Gr. *apostro-phos*, < *apo*, from, + *strophē*, turn.] **a-pos'tro-phi-c**, 1 ap'os-tro-phi-c; 2 ap'os-tro-phi-c, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe.

**ap'os-troph-i-c**, 1 ap'os-troph-i-c; 2 ap'os-troph-i-c, n. *Rhet.* Relating to, characterized by, a-postrophism. 1 a-postrophism; 2 a-postrophism, n. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**a-pos'tro-phi-z**, 1 a-pos'tro-phi; 2 a-pos'tro-phi-z, n. *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [*Rare.*] An address by apostrophe.

**ap'o-them**, 1 ap'o-them; 2 ap'o-them, n. 1. *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to any side of a regular polygon. 2. *Pharm.* A brownish deposit found in vegetable infusions, etc., soluble in boiling water, but appearing as the solution cools. [*Gr.* *apothēma*, put aside, < *apo*, from + *thēmi*, put.] **a-po-thē-ma**, 1 a-po-thē-ma; 2 a-po-thē-ma, n. [*Rare.*] A deposit.

**ap'o-thē-sis**, 1 ap'o-thē-sis; 2 ap'o-thē-sis, n. [*Rare.*] 1. -sis, -sis, pl. 1. The act of exalting or the state of being exalted to divine honors; deification; an ancient custom of enrolling heroes, conquerors, etc., and especially the Roman emperors, among the gods, and offering worship to them and to their images, as to divinities. 2. [*Gr.* *apothēsis*] thought himself to be the god whom they declared. Why should he not accept the apotheosis?

*FARRAR St. Paul* vol. i, p. 317. [*L.*, < *apo*, from, + *thēmi*, put.]

2. Supreme exaltation of any person, principle, etc., as if to divine honor; as, the apotheosis of womanhood. 3. In loose usage, exaltation to the immortal state.

The dying of the Christian is not a fading away; it is an apotheosis. *ILLUSTRATION* *Macmillan's Bible Teachings* p. 203. [*Macm.* 1898.] [*L.*, < Gr. *apothēsis*, < *apo*, from, + *thēmi*, put.]

**ap'o-thē-sis**, 1 ap'o-thē-sis; 2 ap'o-thē-sis, n. [*Rare.*] 1. -sis, -sis, pl. 1. To place among the gods; deify. 2. [*Gr.* *apothēsis*] thought himself to be the god whom they declared. Why should he not accept the apotheosis?

*FARRAR St. Paul* vol. i, p. 317. [*L.*, < *apo*, from, + *thēmi*, put.]

2. To honor greatly or exalt; glorify. **a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

**a-po-thē-sis**, 1 a-po-thē-sis; 2 a-po-thē-sis, n. [*Gr.*] 1. *Surp.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. 2. *Ecl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. 3. *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

By him it [Strathclyde] was granted to Malcolm of Scotland . . . and became from that time the appanage of the eldest son of the Scotch King. *GREEN Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 206. [*Eng.* 1875.] [*F.*, < OF. *apaner*, provide bread, < *L.L.* *apano*, < *L.* *ad*, to, + *pans*, bread.] **ap'a-nage**, 1 ap'a-nage; 2 ap'a-nage, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-nage**, 1 ap'a-nage; 2 ap'a-nage, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-nage**, 1 ap'a-nage; 2 ap'a-nage, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-nage**, 1 ap'a-nage; 2 ap'a-nage, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap'a-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.*] A prince, or other holder of an appanage.

**ap'ar-rä-tus**, 1 ap'a-rä-tus; 2 ap'a-rä-tus, n. [*Rare.</*



any. [F., < LL. *apparitio* (n.), < L. *appareo*; see APPEAR.]  
 —circle of perpetual apparition, that circle of the heavens around the pole within which a star never sets.

**ap-par'i-tion-al**, 1 ap-a-rish'an-ā; 2 ap-a-rish'on-al, a.  
 1. Of or pertaining to apparitions; spectral; as, *apparitional* sights. 2. Capable of becoming manifest. —*apparitional* soul, a spiritual body or type image conceived as capable of appearing at a distance from the human form to which it belongs.

**ap-par'i-tor**, 1 a-par-i-tor; 2 ap-pār-i-tōr, n. [L.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* One who executed the orders of a magistrate. 2. An official who serves the summons and executes the process of an ecclesiastical court. 3. The mace-bearer or beadle of a university. 4. [Rare.] One who makes an appearance.

**ap-pas'sion-ate**, a. Impassioned.  
**ap-pas'si-o-na'to**, 1 ap-pās'si-o-nā'to; 2 ap-pās'si-o-nā'to, a. *Mus.* Impassioned; relating to the rendition of emotional passages.

**ap-pas't**, n. Food; bait. [M.]  
**ap-pa'tri-a'tion**, 1 a-pē'tri-ē'shon; 2 ap-pā'tri-ē'shon, n. [Rare.] The assignment to a country, as of a folk-song. [*L. ad, to + patria*, native land.]

**ap-pau'mēe**, 1 ap-pō'mē; 2 ap-pō'mē, a. [F.] *Her.* Open, with fingers and thumb extended; said of a hand. a "pau'mēe".

**ap-peach't**, n. 1. To inform against; impeach. 2. To asperse. —*ap-peach'ert*, n. —*ap-peach'ment*, n.  
**ap-peal**, 1 a-pil; 2 ap-pēl, v. I. t. 1. *Law.* (1) To remove from a lower to a higher court, for review or retrial; as, to *appeal* a suit. (2) [Archaic.] To cause to be arraigned for prosecution; charge with crime. 2. [Rare.] To challenge.

II. i. 1. To make earnest supplication, solicitation, or petition; beseech; entreat; as, I *appeal* for aid. 2. To awaken response or sympathy by or as by entreaty.

Heroism and bravery appeal to every nature.  
*LEVER TOM BURKE* of "Ours" ch. 32, p. 234. [n. s.]

The truth he came to proclaim *appealed* to the heart.  
*GEORGE LIFE OF CHRIST* ch. 45, p. 543. [n. s. ex. 1880.]

3. *Law.* To take a cause from a lower to a higher court for a rehearing. 4. To refer a question (to another); resort (to any tribunal, or to facts, circumstances, etc.), in proof or for defense; as, he *appeals* to history, etc.

Greatness *appeals* to the future. *EMERSON ESSAYS, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 53. [n. m. & co. 1890.]

[< F. *appeler*, < L. *appello*, < ad, to, + *pello*, drive.]  
*Syn.*: address, apply to, call upon, entreat, invoke, off-; abjure, defy, deny, disavow, disclaim, repudiate, thr. dis-; off-; Prep.: appeal from the inferior tribunal to the superior; "I *appeal* unto Caesar." — to *appeal* from the chair, to ask the sense of a deliberative body on a decision of the presiding officer. — to a. to the country (*Brit. Polit.*), to ascertain the will of the entire electorate by means of an extraordinary general election following the dissolution of Parliament, either after a vote in the House of Commons expressing lack of confidence in the ministry or in the event of some grave national issue. — *ap-peal'-ble* (e), a. — *ap-peal'ant*, n. An appellant. — *ap-peal'er*, n. 1. One who appeals. 2. An appellant.

**ap-peal'**, n. 1. An earnest request for aid, sympathy, or the like; prayer; entreaty; supplication; as, to make an *appeal* for sufferers by flood; an *appeal* for pardon. How purely true, how deeply warm.

The truly-breathed *appeal* may be. *ELIZA COOK PRAYER* st. 1.

2. A resort to some higher power or final means, for sanction, proof, or aid; as, an *appeal* to arms.

An *appeal* to the reason of the people has never been known to fail in the long run. *LOWELL DEMOCRACY* p. 39. [n. s. & co. 1887.]

3. (1) *Law.* The carrying of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal for a rehearing; also, the right to do so. Carrying a cause up by *appeal* differs from taking it up on error. By *appeal* the whole case is retried on its merits both of law and of fact, whereas on error only alleged mistakes in law by the court below are considered.

(2) *Old Eng. Law.* (a) The accusation of a criminal by an accomplice, who confessed and gave evidence for the state, and who was called an *ap-prover*; (b) a criminal prosecution by one private person against another for some heinous offense, as, an *appeal* of treason; an *appeal* of felony. 4. In any parliamentary body, a reference to the house of a disputed decision made by the chairman. 5. A challenge. [*F. appel*, < *ap-peler*; see APPEAL, r.] *Syn.*: see PETITION.

**ap-peal'd**, pp. Appealed. S. S.  
**ap-peal'ing**, 1 a-pil'ing; 2 ap-pēl'ing, pa. Making, containing, or conveying an appeal; as, an *appealing* look. — *ap-peal'ing-ly*, adv. — *ap-peal'ing-ness*, n.

**ap-pear**, 1 a-pir; 2 ap-pēr, v. I. 1. To come forth into view, especially from a distance or from a place or state of concealment; become visible; as, "he *appeared* to above five hundred brethren at once." 1 *Cor.* xv, 6; the flag *appeared* at the masthead. 2. To come into public notice; come before the public, as by occupying a conspicuous position or by publication; as, his verses *appeared* yesterday.

Jesus . . . *appeared* in an age which . . . in many respects minutely known to us. *FISKE UNSEEN WORLD* p. 67. [n. m. & co.]

3. To have the semblance or aspect of being; seem, or seem likely; without implying reality or unreality; as, the moon *appears* quite small; as far as now *appears*.

Knowledge, like religion, leads us away from what *appears* to what is. *SPALDING UNIVERSITY EDUCATION* p. 80. [BAL 1885.]

4. To be plain, obvious, or certain; come to mental view or apprehension; as, what the real fact is does not *appear*. 5. *Law.* To come into court in person or by attorney, and submit or object to its jurisdiction in a given cause. [*OF. aperer*, < L. *appareo*, < ad, to, + *perco*, come forth.] *ap-per'e*, t.

*Syn.*: look, seem. *Appear* refers to that which manifests itself to the senses, look to that toward which the gaze is directed; both are external. *Seem* applies to what is manifest to the mind on reflection. It suddenly *appears* to me that there is smoke in the distance; as I watch, it looks like a fire; from my knowledge of the locality and observation of particulars, it *seems* to me a farmhouse must be burning. — *Ant.*: be, exist. — *Prep.*: appear at the front; among the first; on or upon the surface; to the eye; in evidence, in print; from reports; near the harbor; before the public; in appropriate dress; with the initials of his rank; above the clouds; below the surface; under the lee; over the sea; through the mist; appear for, in behalf of, or against one in court. — to appear in the Gazette [Eng.], to be officially gazetted.

**ap-pear'ance**, 1 a-pir'ans; 2 ap-pēr'anc, n. 1. External show or semblance, exhibited as in color, shape, dress, or mien; outward seeming or aspect; as, a man of fine *appearance*. 2. That which appears or seems with no sure basis in fact or truth; semblance; as, an *appearance* of honesty or goodness.

The great difference, therefore, between a vital and mechanical mind is this, that from one you obtain the reality of things, and from the other the mere appearances. *WHIFFLE SUCCESS AND ITS CONDITIONS* essay iv, p. 97. [o. & co. 1871.]

3. pl. The aspect of the circumstances collectively; as, *appearances* are against him.

Always scorn *appearances*, and you always may. *EMERSON ESSAYS, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 53. [n. m. & co. 1890.]

*Appearances* justify suspicion. — and . . . suspicion is a just ground of inquiry. *JENNIS LETTERS* vol. i, p. 103. [WELL 1873.]

4. The act of appearing or coming into view; especially, a coming into public view; advent; publication; as, the *appearance* of the sun dispels darkness; the *appearance* of a new magazine. 5. An object that appears or is seen, especially an unusual or unnatural one; a phenomenon.

It was quite in keeping with Jewish belief to find indications of great events in the *appearances* of the heavens.  
*GEORGE LIFE OF CHRIST* ch. 11, p. 101. [n. s. ex. 1880.]

6. *Law.* (1) The coming into court of a party to an action; the being present in court; the coming into court, in person or by a proper representative, of a party proceeded against, in order to answer or object to the action; also, the act or proceeding by which this is done. (2) *Scots Law.* The stating of a defense. 7. *Philos.* That which has the semblance of reality to the senses or sense-perception, in contradistinction or opposition to that which is real or demonstrably true. Compare PHENOMENON, REAL; and SEMBLANCE. 8. Apparent likeness; semblance. [*OF. apparece*, < L. *apparentia*, < *appare* (t); see APPARENT.] *ap-par'ance*, n. — *ap-par'ent*; *ap-pear'an-cy*. *Syn.*: see AIR; FIGURE; MANNER. — to put in an *appearance*, to present oneself at a particular place. — to save *appearances*, to make a fair or respectable showing.

**ap-pear'anced**, 1 a-pir'ans; 2 ap-pēr'ans, a. [Colloq., U. S.] Of a certain mien; as, a well-*appear'anced* person.

**ap-pear'd**, pp. Appeared. S. S.  
**ap-pear'er**, n. [Rare.] A person who appears; specif., in law, one who formally presents himself as a party to a suit. *ap-pear'ing*, 1 a-pir'ing; 2 ap-pēr'ing, n. [Gt. Brit.] *Typog.* The length of type-matter on a page.

**ap-pear'ing-ly**, adv. [Scot. or Obs.] Apparently.  
**ap-peas'a-ble**, 1 a-pi'a-bl; 2 ap-pē'a-bl, a. That may *ap-peas'a-ble*, be appeased.  
 — *ap-peas'a-ble-ness*, n. — *ap-peas'a-ble*, n. — *ap-peas'e, 1 a-pi'e; 2 ap-pē'e, t. [*AP-PEASE*; *AP-PEAS'* (v)]. 1. To soothe or satisfy the cravings, pangs, or pain of; assuage; as, to *appease* hunger. 2. To reduce to peace; soothe, as a person, by quieting anger or indignation; pacify; as, to *appease* an enemy. 3. To calm, still, or allay, as excitement, tumult, or passion; as, to *appease* anger or hatred.*

Wrath *appeased* by sacrifice divine.  
*MONTGOMERY GREENLAND* can. 1, st. 14.

[< OF. *apaier*, < a (< L. *ad*, to), + *pais*, < L. *paz* (pac), peace.]

*Syn.*: see ALLAY; CONCILIATE. — *Prep.*: appease by kindness; "I will *appease* him with the present." *Gen.* xxxii, 20; *appeased* toward an offender. — *ap-pease'less*, a. [Rare.] Not to be appeased; insatiable. — *ap-pease'ment*, n. — *ap-peas'er*, n. — *ap-peas'ing-ly*, adv. — *ap-peas'ives*, a. Tending or designed to appease.

**ap-pel'**, 1 a-pel; 2 ap-pēl, n. [F.] *Fencing.* A feint, accompanied by a stamp of the foot, to procure an opening. *appel*, abbr. Appellative.

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

**ap-pel'la-tion**, 1 ap-pel-lā'shon; 2 ap-pēl-lā'shon, n. A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences. *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

II. i. To appertain. [*F. Appandre*, < LL. & L. *appendo*, < ad, to, + *pendo*, hang.]

*Syn.*: see ADD; ATTACH.  
**ap-pen'dage**, 1 a-pen'dij; 2 ap-pēn'dag, n. 1. Anything appended; a subordinate addition or adjunct; as, a mere *appendage*.

That little pensive *appendage* or tender (the moon) to our fuming engine of an earth. *DR. QUINCY NARRATIVE PAPERS, On War* in vol. ii, p. 222. [r. & r. 1856.]

2. (1) *Zool.* Any part joined to or diverging from the axial trunk or from any adjunct of it. (2) *Bot.* A subordinate or subsidiary part, as a limb, tail, leaf, hair, etc.

*Syn.*: accessory, addendum, addition, adjunct, appendix, appendage, auxiliary, extension, supplement. An *adjunct* (something joined to) constitutes no real part of the thing or system to which it is joined, though a valuable addition; an *appendage* is commonly a real, though not an essential or necessary part of that with which it is connected; an *appendage* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. A horse's tail is at once an ornamental *appendage* and a useful *appendage*; we could not call it an *adjunct*, though we might use that word of his iron shoes.

An *attachment* in machinery is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; a *hemmer* is a valuable *attachment* of a sewing-machine. An *extension*, as of railroad or of a factory, carries out further something already existing. See ACCESSORY; APPENDIX; AUXILIARY. *Ant.*: main body, original, total, whole. — *Prep.*: that which is thought of as added we call an *appendage*; that which is looked upon as an integral part is called an *appendage* of.

— *appendages* of the uterus, see ADNEXTUM. — *caecal appendage*, *vermicular a.*, the vermiform appendix. — *vermiform a.*, see APPENDIX.

**ap-pen'daged**, a. Having an appendage or appendages.  
**ap-pen'dal'gi-a**, 1 ap-pēn'dal'ji-a; 2 ap-pēn'dal'gi-a, n. *Pathol.* Pain near the vermiform appendix. [*< AP-PENDIX + ALGIA*.]

**ap-pen'dant**, 1 a-pen'dant; 2 ap-pēn'dant, a. 1. Attached as a subordinate or adjunct; dependent; attendant. 2. *Law.* Appended or attached by prescription to something more important, as a right of common to a freehold, an advowson to a manor, etc. [*F.*, pp. of *appendre*; see APPEND.] *ap-pen'dent*; — *appendant* powers, powers belonging to the beneficiary of an estate, or trust, whose validity depends upon the terms of the estate or trust, as the right granted to the beneficiary to change the investments constituting a trust-fund.

**ap-pen'dant**, n. 1. Something appended or attached; a pendant; an appendage. 2. *Law.* An estate of inheritance attached by prescription to a superior one, as a right of common, an advowson, etc. *ap-pen'dent*.

**ap-pen'dec-to-my**, 1 ap-pēn-dek-to-mi, a-pen'di-sek-to-ap-pen'di-sek-to-my, m; 2 ap-pēn-dek-to-mi, a-pen'di-sek-to-my, n. *Surg.* The excision of the vermiform appendix. [*< APPENDIX + Gr. ektonē*, a cutting out.]

**ap-pen'di-cal**, 1 a-pen'di-kal; 2 ap-pēn'di-kal, a. 1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the appendix. Compare APPENDICULAR. *ap-pen'di'cal'is*. 2. Supplementary.

**ap-pen'di-ces**, 1 a-pen'di-siz; 2 ap-pēn'di-sēs, n. A plural of APPENDIX.

**ap-pen'di-cl'itis**, 1 a-pen'di-sai'tis or -si'tis; 2 ap-pēn'di-cl'itis or -si'tis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the caecum. — *ap-pen'di-cl'itis obliterans* (*Pathol.*), a chronic form of appendicitis, during which the lumen of the appendix disappears. — *catarrhal a.*, the simplest form of appendicitis, which may subside under medical treatment alone. — *chronic or persistent a.*, appendicitis in which all febrile symptoms disappear, but there is tenderness on pressure and a condition of low inflammation which sooner or later causes a relapse. — *fulminating a.*, appendicitis characterized by a sudden attack and a rapid and usually fatal course. — *gangrenous a.*, the most dangerous form of appendicitis, accompanied by continued high fever, vomiting, abdominal distention, coma, etc. — *perforative a.*, that form of appendicitis in which perforation occurs during the gangrenous stage. — *purulent a.*, appendicitis characterized by extensive suppuration and resulting in a circumscribed peritonitis. — *recurrent a.*, chronic appendicitis marked by intermittent acute attacks followed by periods of seeming normal health. — *relapsing a.*, chronic appendicitis in which there is continued ill health with frequent attacks of severe pain. — *ulcerative a.*, same as PURULENT APPENDICITIS.

**ap-pen'di-cle**, 1 a-pen'di-kl; 2 ap-pēn'di-cl, n. A small appendage; specif., in entomology, a minute sclerite on the tip of the labrum, as in certain solitary bees (*genus Halictus*). [*< L. appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*; see APPENDIX.] — *ap-pen'di-cu-la*, n. [*L.E.*, pl.] An appendice; especially, in botany, a fine branching hair-like process borne at the summit of the sporocarp in certain hymenometeorous fungi. — *ap-pen'di-cu-lar*, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or being an appendage, appendiculate, or appendiculate; appendiculate; esp. in anatomy, of or pertaining to the limbs or appendages; as, the *appendicular* skeleton. 2. *Pathol.* Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix. — *Ap-pen'di-cu-lar'i-a*, n. *Ascid.* 1. A genus typical of *Appendicularia*. 2. [*a*] [*L.E.*, pl.] A tunicate of this genus. — *ap-pen'di-cu-lar'i-an*, a. & n. — *Ap-pen'di-cu-lar'i-dā*, n. pl. *Ascid.* A family of free-swimming tunicates with a tail-like appendage proceeding from the ventral surface of the body. — *ap-pen'di-cu-lar'i-d*, n. — *ap-pen'di-cu-lar'i-d*, a. — *ap-pen'di-cu-lar'i-d*, n. pl. 1. *Conch.* A section of tetrabranchiate or dibranchiate bivalves with gills extended backward into accessory appendages. 2. *Zool.* A phylum comprising the arthropods, worms, and rotifers. — *ap-pen'di-cu-late*, a. 1. Having appendages, as a leaf; of the nature of or forming an appendage or appendiculate; appendicular. 2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Appendicularia*. *ap-pen'di-cu-lat'* ed.

**ap-pen'ding**, 1 a-pen'ding; 2 ap-pēn'ding, pa. Appending; attached.

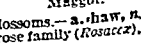
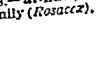
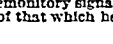
**ap-pen'ding**, n. Something added.

**ap-pen'dix**, 1 a-pen'diks; 2 ap-pēn'diks, n. To add as an appendix.

**ap-pen'dix**, n. [*DIX-ES* or *DI-CES*, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, pl.] 1. Supplementary statistical, illustrative, or other matter placed at the end of a book or the like, or issued in separate form.

I happened to have a copy of the affidavit with me in the *appendix* to . . . Zollner

scented gum, from the odor of its blossoms.—a. haw, n.  
A small tree (*Cratogeomys xanthalis*) of the rose family (*Rosaceae*).







2. To have recourse for aid; betake oneself; as, to apply to the king. 3. To have reference or appropriate relation; belong naturally; be adapted; fit; as, this applies to all men; to apply closely. 4. [Rare.] To devote or set oneself closely or with care and attention. 5f. (1) To comply. (2) To arrive. (3) To be near. [*OF. applier*, < *L. applico*, < *ad*, to, + *plico*, fold.] *ap-ple'f*.  
*Syn.*: see *APPEAL*; *ATTACH*. — *Prep.*: apply to a person for a position; apply the varnish to the surface with a brush.  
*ap-pog'-gla'to*, 1 *ap-po'-gl'a'to*; 2 *ap'-po'-kã'to*, *a. & adv.* (1) [*It. Mus.* Sustained; so as to be continued without any break; often as a direction to the performer.  
*ap-pog'-gla'tu'ra*, 1 *ap-po'-p'o'-tù'ro*; 2 *ap'-pög'-tù'ra*, *n.* (1) [*It. Mus.* A musical ornament consisting of a single note introduced as a suspension before any note of a melody. Compare *GRACE-NOTE*, under *GRACE*. *a-pog'-gla'tu'ra*. There are two kinds of *appoggiaturas*: (1) the *long*, which is accented and borrows its time from the following note; and (2) the *short*, which is unaccented and represented by either an eighth or a sixteenth note with an oblique stroke crossing its stem. The modern tendency seems to be to take the time of the short *appoggiatura* from the preceding note, except where this would lead to false progressions.—double *appoggiatura* (*Mus.*), a melodic ornament consisting of two grace-notes preceding a principal note, the time required for both being deducted from the latter.  
*ap-point'*, 1 *a-point'*; 2 *a-point'*, *r.* 1. *t.* 1. To designate, fix upon, or select as being the person or subject for some position, object, or the like; assign; as, to appoint a postmaster.  
I imagined it with Work alone, and not also with Felly and Sin, in myself and others, that I have been appointed to struggle.  
CARLYLE  *Sartor Resartus* p. 104. [*L. col.*  
2. *Law.* (1) To nominate or constitute, as an executor or guardian, by will. (2) To designate (a person) by virtue of a right arising under a deed or will to enjoy the use of lands. 3. To decide upon, as from among various times or places that might be selected; arrange; fix; as, to appoint a time or a meeting.  
There was a large plain appointed for this purpose.  
ADDISON *Spectator* June 23, 1714.  
4. To fix, establish, or ordain, as by decree, order, or proclamation; command; prescribe; as, to appoint the bounds of life; to appoint a fast.  
Impatient of our Father's time And his appointed way.  
WHITTIER *Cypress-Tree of Ceylon* at 10.  
It is one notable effect of a life passed on shipboard to destroy one's beliefs in appointed forms or religious ideas.  
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 229. [W. 1850.]  
The bound of men's appointed years.  
BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* at 4.  
5. To provide with necessary or desirable fittings or equipments; fit out; furnish; equip; as, the house is miserably appointed; used now only in the past participle. 6f. To point to; point out. 7f. To blame.  
II. *t.* 1. To decree or ordain the doing of a particular thing; as, when God appoints, we must obey. 2. *Law.* To use the appointing power. 3f. To come or bring matters to a point. [*F. appointier*, < *LL. appundo*, repair, < *ad*, to, + *pundo*, see *POINT*.] *ap-pon't*.  
*Syn.*: see *ALLOT*; *APPORTION*; *INSTITUTE*; *SET*. — *Prep.*: appoint a person to an office; appoint a place for a service. — *ap-point'-a-ble* (*a.*), *ap-point'-ee*, *n.* 1. One who is appointed. 2. *Law.* The person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed. — *ap-point'-er*, *n.* One who appoints. — *his power to appoint*. *ap-point'-or*. — *ap-point'-ive* (*a.*). 1. Filled or to be filled by appointment; as, an appointive office. 2. Of or pertaining to appointment. [*GAUGE*.] *ap-point'-tee*.  
*ap-poin't'-tè*, 1 *a'-poin't'-tè*; 2 *ä'-poin't'-tè*, *a. Her. Pointed*. See *ap-point'ment*, 1 *a-point'ment* or *-ment*; 2 *ä-point'ment*, *n.* 1. The act of appointing, the state of being appointed, or that which is appointed. Especially: (1) An appointing or being appointed to fill an office, render a service, execute a trust, receive an honor or benefit, or the like; also, the office or position to be filled, the

He hesitated long to accept this appointment because there was a salary attached to it. *Jas. Parton People's Biography, John Howard p. 64. [A. n. 1869.]*

(2) A general arrangement, as to do something, be somewhere, or meet some one at a given time; the thing to be done, the meeting or time of meeting, etc.; an engagement; as, I have an *appointment* for that day. 2. The act of directing, commanding, ordaining, or establishing, or that which is so ordained or fixed; direction; decree; ordinance; as, the divine *appointment*. 3. Anything appointed; as, use or adornment, etc.; equipment; accoutrement; furnishing: usually, in the plural; as, the *appointments* of a fleet or a room. 4. *Law.* A power or right to control or designate the disposition of property. 5. [Archaic.] Preparation. 6f. An allowance, perquisite, or salary.

—power of appointment, authority conferred, as by power of attorney, deed, or will, to appoint or designate persons for some specified purpose.—public a., an official station in the service of the government to which persons may be appointed under authority conferred by law.

*Ap'po-mat'fox*, 1 ap'-o-mat'aks; 2 ap'-o-mat'aks, *n.* 1. A river in Virginia; 150 m. long to James river. 2. A county in Virginia. *See* *Ap'po-mat'ox*.  
*Ap'po-mat'ox*, *n.* A county-seat, West Appomattox. At Ap'pomattox Court House, in this county, Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.

*ap-port'*, *vt.* To bring; produce.—*ap-port'a-blet*, *c.*—*ap-port'er*, *n.* An importer; a procurer.

*ap-port'*, 1 a-pört' or (F.) d'pört; 2 a-pört' or (F.) ä'pör', *n.* *Spiritualism.* The appearance of flowers, fruit, hands, etc.: a phenomenon common at seances in Swedenborgian circles. *See* *ap'port'*.  
*ap'port'*, *vt.* To fantasize; to make birds were not the only *ap'ports* you received. *Thos. W. STANFORD in Harbinger of Light* Melbourne, May 1, '10.

*ap-port'ion*, 1 a-pör'shan; 2 ä-pör'shon, *n.* To divide proportionally; portion out equitably; adjust; as, to *apportion* lands, profits, or expenses. [*OF.* *apportionner*, < *d* (< *L.* *ad*), to, + *portionner*, < *portio*; see *PORTION*.]

*Syn.*: allot, appoint, appropriate, assign, deal, dispense, divide, distribute, grant, share. *To allot or assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of distribute



of divide. That which is apportioned is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair; as, representatives are apportioned among the States according to population. To dispense is to give out freely; as, the sun dispenses light and heat. A thing is appropriated to or for a specific purpose (to which it thus becomes proper, in the original sense of being its own); money appropriated by Congress for one purpose can not be expended for any other. One may apportion what he only holds in trust; he shares what is his own. See ALLOT.—Ant: elug to, collect, consolidate, divide arbitrarily, gather together, keep together, receive, retain.—Prep: apportion to each a fair amount; apportion the property among the heirs, between two claimants; apportion according to numbers, etc.

—ap-por-tion-a-ble, a.—ap-por-tion-ate-ness, n.

—ap-por-tion-er, n.

ap-por-tion-ment, n. Apportioned. S. S. ap-por-tion-ment, 1 a-por-shon-ment or -ment; 2 a-por-shon-ment, n. 1. The act, process, or result of apportioning; just or equitable division, assignment, or allotment, as of property, shares, expenses, duties, or privileges. 2. [U. S.] The assignment of representatives or taxes, or the arrangement and determination of electoral districts, on the basis of population, as after each census.

Syn: allotment, assignment, distribution.

ap-pose, 1 a-pōz; 2 a-pōz, vt. [AP-POSED; AP-POS-ING.]

1. To place or bring near; apply; as, to appose food before a person. 2. To arrange side by side; juxtapose. [C. F. apposer (for L. appono; see APPOSITE), < a (< L. ad, to, + posere; see POS-), < ap-pōs-a-ble (C. F. ap-pōs-er, 1 a-pōz-er; 2 a-pōz-er, n. [Archaeol.] An examiner; especially, before 1833, an officer of the English exchequer who audited the sheriffs' accounts.

ap-pō-sit-e, 1 a-pō-zit; 2 a-pō-zit, a. 1. Fit for or well adapted to the purpose; appropriate; pertinent; apt; as, an apposite simile. 2. Placed or being in apposition; apposed. 3. Ready in speech or repartee. [C. L. appositus, pp. of appono, place by, < ad, to, + pono, place.] Syn: see APP.—ap-pō-sit-e-ly, adv.—ap-pō-sit-e-ness, n.

That magic of language and appositeness for which he [Shakespeare] stands preeminent.

Inverso Sketch-Book, Rural Funerals p. 170. [c. v. r. 1861.]

ap-pō-si-tion, 1 a-pō-zish-on; 2 a-pō-zish-on, n. 1. Gram. The relation between two or more nouns or their equivalents in the same case and denoting the same person or thing, when all are in the subject or all in the predicate and where one is in attributive or complementary relation.

Any or all of the appositive forms may be nouns, pronouns, or substantive clauses, and the one following serves generally to explain or amplify that which precedes, as in the clauses, "I, John, the King"; "James, my son"; "Henry VIII., Defender of the Faith."

2. The act of placing side by side, together, or in contact; state, position, or fact of juxtaposition; addition. It [evil] hangs, a huge blot in the universe, until the orb of divine love rises behind it. In that apposition we detect its meaning. E. H. CHAPIN Living Words p. 90. [L. v. 1860.]

3. Surg. (1) Growth of tissue or increase of parts by juxtaposition. (2) The act of bringing divided parts into their normal relations, or the state of being so restored. 4. [A.] The "Speech day" at St. Paul's school, Hammersmith, London. [C. LL. appositio(n), < L. appono; see APPOSITE.]—growth by apposition (Bot.), growth in thickness of cell-walls and increase in bulk of starch-grains, thought to be brought about by deposition of new particles or laminae upon the inner face of the cell-walls and upon the exterior of the starch-grains.—ap-pō-si-tion-al, a. 1. Gram. Of or pertaining to apposition; as, an appositional construction. 2. Bot. Lying together and partially united, as the branches of a tree.—ly, adv.

ap-pō-si-tive, 1 a-pō-zit-iv; 2 a-pō-zit-iv, n. 1. a. 1. ap-pō-si-tiv, Gram. Pertaining to or construed in apposition. 2. Apposite. II. n. A word or clause in apposition. [C. L. appositus; see APPOSITE.]—ly, adv.

ap-prais'al, 1 a-prēz'al; 2 a-prāz'al, n. The act of appraising; valuation; especially official valuation, as of an estate, etc.

ap-prais-e, 1 a-prēz; 2 a-prāz, vt. [AP-PRASED; AP-PRASE-ING.] 1. To estimate the money value of; set a price or value on, especially by authority of law or agreement of interested parties; as, to appraise a stock of goods. 2. To estimate the amount, quality, or worth of; judge. 3. [Rare.] To speak well of; praise. [C. OF. appretier; < LL. appretio, < L. ad, to, + pretium, price.]—ap-prais-a-ble, a.

ap-praise-ment, 1 a-prēz-ment or -ment; 2 a-prāz-ment, n. 1. The act of valuing, especially by an authorized or official appraiser; appraisal. 2. The estimated worth of property appraised.

Official appraisements in legal proceedings are regulated generally by statute. New Int. Encyc. p. 675. [D. M. & C. 105.]

ap-prais'er, 1 a-prēz-er; 2 a-prāz-er, n. 1. One who estimates or appraises; especially, one legally designated to estimate the value of property; as, town appraisers. 2. Insur. A person selected to ascertain the amount of a loss by fire. Where the question is in dispute, the insurance company selects one, the insured a second, and these two choose a third person as umpire.—Board of United States General Appraisers, a board of appraisers appointed by the government with full power to hear and determine all cases and questions that may be assigned to it in the operation of the Tariff Act. Nine general appraisers in all are appointed, three of whom are on duty daily at the port of New York.

The boards of general appraisers and the members thereof shall have and possess all the powers of a circuit court of the United States in preserving order, compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the production of evidence, and in punishing for contempt. U. S. Tariff Act of Aug. 5, '09, p. 99.

ap-pre-ci-a-ble, 1 a-prī-shi-a-ble; 2 a-prē-shi-a-ble, a. ap-pre-ci-a-ble, Capable of being appreciated, estimated, or discerned by the senses or intellect; perceptible; as, an appreciable addition.

When the collector of dead facts . . . fails to make clear any appreciable effects which these facts can produce on human welfare, he is obliged to admit that they are comparatively valueless. STRECHER Education ch. I, p. 30. [L. 1889.]

A fact which subtends an appreciable angle in the horizon of thought. HOLMES Professor p. 21. [L. 1864.]

ap-pre-ci-a-bly, 1 a-prī-shi-a-bly; 2 a-prē-shi-a-bly, adv. By an appreciable amount; in or to an appreciable degree. [Appreciative.]

ap-pre-ci-ant, 1 a-prī-shi-ant; 2 a-prē-shi-ant, a. [Rare.] ap-pre-ci-ate, 1 a-prī-shi-ēt; 2 a-prē-shi-ēt, r. [AT-ENG; -AT-ING.] I. t. 1. To be fully aware of or alive to the value, importance, or worth of; esteem adequately or

highly; see the full import of; as, to appreciate a gift or one's opportunities.

To appreciate a man's work at the full . . . it is well to know the man himself, his circumstances, and the incidents of his career. PLUTARCH Lives ed. by B. J. Enell, p. 9. [w. a. 1886.]

2. To be keenly sensible of or sensitive to; have the power of sharply discriminating in reference to; adequately perceive or distinguish; as, to appreciate differences of color, of musical pitch, etc. 3. To cause to become greater in price or value; enhance the degree or force of; as, the resumption of specie payment appreciates the currency; opposed to depreciate. 4. To estimate the worth of; rate; as, the ancients appreciated all knowledge by a high standard.

II. t. To increase in value; rise in price; as, real estate appreciates as the city grows. [C. LL. appreciatus, pp. of appretio, < L. ad, to, + pretium, price.] ap-pre-ci-a-te, n.

Syn: esteem, estimate, prize, value. A jeweler estimates a diamond as worth so much cash; the owner may value it beyond all price, as a family heirloom, or he may prize it as the gift of an esteemed friend, without at all appreciating its commercial value. See ADMIRE.—Ant: depreciate, despise, misjudge, scorn, undervalue.

ap-pre-ci-a-t'ing-ly, 1 a-prī-shi-ēt'ing-ly; 2 a-prē-shi-ēt'ing-ly, adv. With appreciation.

ap-pre-ci-a-tion, 1 a-prī-shi-ē-shon; 2 a-prē-shi-ē-shon, n. 1. The act of appreciating; true or adequate apprehension or estimation, as of qualities, merit, or value; sympathetic recognition of excellence; as, appreciation of home.

All true appreciation is the result of keen insight and noble passion. BLACKIE Self-Culture p. 93. [L. 1874.]

2. Susceptibility or sensitiveness to delicate distinctions; keen perception as to points not obvious; as, appreciation of minute differences in length. 3. The act of placing an estimate upon persons or things; conclusion or judgment on any point; as, to be mistaken in the appreciation of one's character. 4. Increase in price or value; added monetary worth; as, the appreciation of real estate. 5. [Rare.] Valuation; appraisal.—ment. Syn: see RELISH.

ap-pre-ci-a-tive, 1 a-prī-shi-a-tiv; 2 a-prē-shi-a-tiv, a.

ap-pre-ci-a-tiv, Having or manifesting appreciation; as, an appreciative critic. ap-pre-ci-a-to-ry, ap-pre-ci-a-tiv(-ly), ap-pre-ci-a-to-ri-ly, adv.—ap-pre-ci-a-tiv(-ness), n.

ap-pre-ci-a-tor, 1 a-prī-shi-ē-tor or -tor; 2 a-prē-shi-ē-tor, n. 1. One who appreciates. 2. An apparatus by means of which the proportion of gluten in flour is determined.

ap-pre-d'i-cate, 1 a-prēd'it; 2 a-prēd'it, n. Logic. The copula considered as separate from the remainder of the predicate. HAMILTON Logic p. 161. [G. & L. 1865.] [C. AD + PREDICATE, n.]

ap-pre-hend, 1 a-prī-n-hend; 2 a-prē-n-hend, r. I. t. 1. To lay hold of with the mind; grasp with the understanding and bring toward one so as to assimilate; cognize; as, to apprehend the situation.

The words nature and supernatural . . . have a meaning fixed and well apprehended in the popular judgment.

E. H. SEARS Fourth Gospel prelim. p. 7. [N. Y. 1872.]

2. To have a mental impression of; know partially; hold opinions concerning; imagine; as, to apprehend an abstruse subject; opposed to comprehend. 3. To look forward to; anticipate with distrust or suspicion; as, to apprehend disaster; to apprehend a hard winter.

As there is nothing which persons lay hold of more readily than that aspect of a subject in which it presents matter for fear, 'to apprehend' has acquired the sense of to regard with fear. TRENCH Select Glossary p. 10. [E. F. & C. 1890.]

4. To discover by observation; note. 5. To have a sensible impression or perception of. 6. To make a prisoner of (a person) in the name of the law; arrest by warrant; as, to apprehend a thief.

By the Fugitive Slave Law every Northern man was obliged when properly summoned to turn out and help apprehend the runaway slave of a Southern man. U. S. GRANT Personal Memoirs vol. II, p. 543. [C. L. W. 1885.]

7. To take hold of.

II. i. 1. To think or suppose anything to be or to be so; opine; surmise; conjecture; as, the truth, I apprehend, lies in quite another direction. 2. To look forward with foreboding; fear; as, it is foolish to apprehend. 3. To grasp with the intellect, as a truth, thought, or statement; perceive; as, she apprehends with great clearness. [C. F. apprehender, < L. apprehendo, < ad, to, + prehendo, seize.] ap-prend't, n.

Syn: comprehend, conceive, perceive, understand. We perceive what is presented through the senses. We apprehend what is presented to the mind whether through the senses or by any other means. Yet perceive is used in the figurative sense of seeing through to a conclusion, in a way for which usage would not allow us to substitute apprehend; as, "Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet." John iv. 19. That which we apprehend we catch, as with the hand; that which we conceive we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we comprehend we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be apprehended which can not be comprehended; a child can apprehend the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher can not comprehend it in its fullness. We can apprehend the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scripture; we can conceive of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice; but no finite intelligence can comprehend the Divine Nature, in its majesty, power, and perfection. See ANTICIPATE; AHERS; CERN; KNOW.—Ant: fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, misconceive, miss, overlook.

—ap-pre-hend'er, n. 1. One who arrests legally. 2. One who grasps mentally.—ap-pre-hend'ing-ly, adv.—ap-pre-hen'si-ble, a. Capable of being conceived or apprehended.—ap-pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty, n.—ap-pre-hen'si-bly, adv.

ap-pre-hen'sion, 1 a-prī-n-hen'shon; 2 a-prē-n-hen'shon, n. 1. A mental presentation to oneself of what may happen in the future, esp. as coupled with the expectation or fear that it may prove calamitous; distrust or dread concerning the future; apprehensiveness; as, apprehension of danger.

Apprehension always paints in black. LEW WALLACE Ben-Hur bk. v, p. 383. [N.]

2. The act of apprehending mentally; also, the state of being apprehended, or that which is apprehended.

Apprehension has been used to express almost any and every mental act or state, as intellect in general, cognition, understanding, conception, attention, memory, retention, imagination; formerly, also, emotion or sensibility.

For apprehension may be considered as an act of the understanding as well as a mere act of the fancy.

McCOSH First Truths p. 155. [S. 1889.]

For prevision—the perception of what is to turn up hereafter—is an apprehension of phenomena.

MARTINEAU Essays p. 27. [w. v. s. 1866.]

3. The result of taking in or grasping mentally; the formation of an intelligent estimate or idea, or the idea so formed; notion; opinion; as, a common apprehension.

All the persons [in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress] are to our apprehension not shadows, but beings of flesh and blood. CRAIN Eng. Lit. vol. i, p. 528. [S. 1877.]

4. The faculty or power that apprehends; capacity to apprehend, or ability to receive and assimilate; as, a man of large apprehension. 5. Lat. The seizure of a person, vessel, etc., on a criminal charge; the act of declaring to be seized by the law; arrest; as, a warrant for one's apprehension. 6. Immediate cognition by the mind. Specif.: (1) In logic, simple apprehension. See phrase below. (2) Philos. Knowledge gained immediately or intuitively, or the act of gaining such knowledge. By the word apprehension the scholastics understood knowledge through mentally grasping the essential idea of a thing. Kant used it of that mental act which imparts to the perceptions of sense the a priori forms of space and time. 7. [Rare.] The act of grasping or seizing physically; prehension. 8. A mental image; fantasm; long a prevalent English use. [C. L. apprehensio(n), < apprehendo, APPREHEND.] ap-pre-n'sion, n.

Syn: see ALARM; ANTICIPATION; ANXIETY; CONCEPTION; FEAR; IDEA; KNOWLEDGE.—Prep: of—implicit apprehension (Psychol.), apprehension of a composite idea or group as a whole, without discerning the details or elements composing it.—simple a., the act of the mind by which it receives a simple notion, as white, round, distinguished from the formation of a judgment, as this is white, or round. ap-pre-hen'sive, 1 a-prī-n-hen'siv; 2 a-prē-n-hen'siv, a. ap-pre-hen'siv, 1. Anticipative of evil; disquieted in mind by uncertainty or anxiety as to the future; fearful; as, apprehensive of the issue.

Mozart was painfully apprehensive at the thought of death. E. E. HALE Lights of Two Centuries p. 327. [L. s. n. 1837.]

2. Seizing quickly with the mind; apprehending readily.

And give the Mind that apprehensive power By which she is made quick to recognize The moral properties and scope of things.

Wordsworth Excursion bk. i, st. 8.

3. [Rare.] Quickly responsive to sense-impressions, as of pleasure, pain, etc.; sensitive. 4. Having cognizance or knowledge; conscious; sensible. 5. Inclined to doubt or suspect; suspicious. 6. Metaph. Of or pertaining to simple apprehension. 7. Apprehensible. Syn: see AFRAID; ANXIOUS.—Prep: apprehensive of danger; for one's safety, welfare, etc.—ly, adv.—ness, n.

ap-pre-n'tice, 1 a-prēn'tis; 2 a-prēn'tis, vt. [TICED, ap-pre-n'tis, -TISE, -TIC-ING, -TIS-ING.] To indenture as or put in the position of an apprentice; as, he apprenticed his son to a carpenter.

ap-pre-n'tice, n. 1. A person, usually a minor, who serves another in order to learn a trade, art, or profession, esp. when bound by indentures for a term of years. The contract between apprentice and master is a relation which can not be assigned at common law, but in Pennsylvania and some other States such assignment is authorized by statute.

The fatherless apprentice lad, who stops To feast his eyes before the glittering shops. TOWNSHEND Book of Gold pt. i, st. 15.

2. Any learner or beginner; as, a mere literary apprentice. 3. U. S. Navy. A boy enlisted to obtain, either on a training-ship or at a training-station, general instruction as well as the science of navigation and gunnery. 4. Old Eng. Law. A barrister of less than 16 years' standing. [C. OF. apprentice, < apprentice, learn, < L. appendo, contr. of appendo; see APPREHEND.]—hospital apprentice [U. S. Navy], an enlisted man of the United States hospital corps, eligible to promotion to hospital steward and thence to pharmacist.—parish or town a., a pauper child bound out to service by guardians or overseers of the poor.

ap-pre-n'tice-ment, n. [Rare.] The act or process of apprenticing; apprenticeship.

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

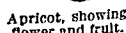
ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

ap-pre-n'tice-ship, 1 a-prēn'tis-ship; 2 a-prēn'tis-ship, n. The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was normally seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an apprenticeship if you expect to excel. HOWELLS Minister's Charge p. 19. [N. Y. 1887.]

Asia or China, but now widely cultivated. The main diseases to which it is liable are blight and brown rot. < *F. abricot*, < *Pg. albricoque* (> *ME. apricoek*, *apri-*



cat), < Ar. *al-birgā*, < *al*, the, + *birgā*, < Gr. *praktikon*, < L. *praequum*, early-ripe, < *prae*, before, + *coquo*, cook.] *a'bril-cott*; *a'pre-cott*; *a'pri-cock*; *apricot*, plum, n. A narrow, Chinese tree (*Amygdalus stimon*), or its somewhat astringently flavored durable fruit: introduced in the United States about 1850, and cultivated on the Pacific coast. Its fruit is first, greenish, and from 1 to 2 inches long, with a smooth brownish-red skin and yellowish flesh, which clings to an orbicular stone.—black a., same as PURPLE APRICOT.—Japanese a., a tree (*P. mume*) like the common apricot, having narrower and longer-pointed leaves and small yellow hard- and dry-fleshed fruit clinging to the pitted stone and of little value: cultivated in Japan for its fragrant flowers, and recently introduced in the southern United States as the *Bungo* or *Bongoume* a. or plum.—purple a., a tree (*P. dasycarpa*), probably from Manchuria, with fuzzy, dark-purple fruit with soft, sourish flesh clinging to the stone, cultivated for its large, long-stalked pink flowers.—Russian (or Siberian) a., an ornamental bush or small tree (*P. sibirica*) with early profuse white or pink flowers and thin-fleshed, inedible small fruits, 1/2 inch in diameter.—Simon's a., same as APRICOT-PLUM.

#### VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

##### EXPLANATION.

Af = Africa.	f = free.	obl = oblong.
b = blushed.	f = France.	p = poor.
c = compressed.	g = good.	r = round.
c = cling.	i = Italy.	r = red.
C = California.	k = kitchen.	R = Russia.
co = coal.	l = large.	s = small.
cr = crimson.	m = medium.	sc = semicling.
d = dessert.	m = market.	T = Texas.
e = early.	N. Y. = New York.	v = very.
E = Europe.	o = orange.	w = white.
Eng = England.	ob = oblate.	y = yellow.

Names printed in Italics are synonyms.

NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Size.	Color.	Adhesion.	Quality.	Use.	Season.
<i>Ac' me, Chinese, Shenic</i>	..	r	m	crw	f	vg	dkm	e
<i>Al'ex-an'der, Russian</i>	R	obl	m	oy	g	dm	m	m
<i>Bl'en'heim, Shipley's</i>	Eng	obl	m	oy	g	dm	m	m
<i>Bre'da, Ananas, De</i>	..	rob	s	o	f	vg	dm	m
<i>Hollande</i>	At	rob	s	o	f	vg	dm	m
<i>Clus'ter</i>	T	rob	s	o	f	vg	dm	m
<i>Early Gold'en, Dubois</i>	N. Y.	rob	s	o	f	vg	d	e
<i>Har'ris, Harris Har'is</i>	N. Y.	oblco	m	or	f	vg	dm	ve
<i>Hem'skirke</i>	Eng	rob	vi	orb	f	vg	d	ve
<i>Large Early, Gros Pre-</i>	F	oblco	m	or	f	vg	d	e
<i>coce</i>	Eng	r	vi	or	f	vg	d	e
<i>Moor'park, De Nancy</i>	Eng	r	vi	or	f	vg	d	e
<i>New'cas-tle, Neuc'tle</i>	C	r	m	oy	f	g	..	..
<i>Early</i>	E	obr	m	or	sc	dk	e	..
<i>Or'ange, Early Orange</i>	E	rcoc	vi	yo	..	vg	d	m
<i>Peach, Royal Peach</i>	F	robe	l	yor	..	vg	d	ve
<i>Roy'al, Abricot Royal</i>	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Rus'sian</i>	F?	rc	vi	37	..	vg	d	me
<i>St. Am'broise</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Str'ldan</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Sut-prize</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Til'ton</i>	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**A'pril**, 1 *ē'pri*; 2 *ā'pri*, n. 1. The fourth month in the English calendar year. See CALENDAR. 2. Any opening and hopeful period, as of life; also, a period or state of emotional inconsistency: from the frequent alternation of showers and sunshine in April.

And hopes and light regrets that come  
Make April of her tender eyes.

TENNISON *In Memoriam* xxxix, et. 2.

[< F. *April*, < L. *Aprīlis*, < *aperio*, open; see APERIENT.] **Ap'ril'let**, < April fool. 1. The subject of a practical joke on April 1 (All Fools' day). 2. Local, U. S.] The pasquetower, which generally blossoms about Easter.—**A'gentleman**, a bridegroom.—**A'pril'esque**, a. Like April.

**a'pri'ma vis'ita**, 1 *ū* *prī'ma vis'ita*; 2 *ā* *prī'ma vis'ita*. [It.] Mus. At first sight.

**a'pri-or'i**, 1 *ē* *prōi-or'i*; 2 *ā* *prī-or'i*. [L.; literally, from what is before.] 1. Logic. Proceeding, as an argument or inference, from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, or from any assumption to its logical consequences; of or pertaining to such reasoning; deductive: as an adverb, deductively: opposed to a *posteriori*.

From the time of Aristotle to that of David Hume and Kant, to argue *a priori*, meant to proceed from cause to effect, or from reason to consequent. . . . Since the rise of the Kantian philosophy, by the *a priori* method is meant proceeding from principles imbedded in the mind and independent of experience.

McCOSH *Logic* p. 74. [c. a. 1800, 1871.]

2. Philos. Prior to, in the sense of being independent of, experience and yet furnishing the basis of experience; innate; also, based upon innate ideas or postulates furnished by them.

The *A Priori* has a three-fold significance. It embraces (1) the formal law of mind, of which logic furnishes the best example; (2) the ideas generated by the mind; and (3) the contents of the absolute mind. *Encyc. Religion and Ethics*, vol. 1, p. 652. [s. '08.]

3. Previous to, or with insufficient, examination; in accordance with one's previous notions or prepossessions; presumptively; as, *a priori* theories of inspiration; to conclude *a priori* where one is ignorant of the facts.

We are told that miracles are impossible. This is an *a priori* assumption unproved by facts, turned against it.

SCHARR *Person of Christ, False Theories* p. 99. [s. 1851.]

—**a'pri-or'i-ly**, adv. By a priori reasoning.—**a'pri-or'ism**, n. 1. A priori reasoning. 2. A principle assumed to be a priori: said contemptuously.—**a'pri-or'ist**, n. One who believes in a priori or intuitive cognition.—**a'pri-or'istic**, a. [Rare.]—**a'pri-or'ity**, n. Philos. The quality of being a priori, or not derived from experience.

**a-proche'**, r. To approach.

**a-proc'ta**, 1 *a* *prōk'ta*; 2 *a* *prōc'ta*. n. pl. Helminth. The planarians: opposed to *Procheta* (nematodes).

**a-proc'ta**, 1 *a* *prōk'ta*; 2 *a* *prōc'ta*. n. Terat. The condition of having the anus wanting or imperforate.

**a-proc'tous**, 1 *a* *prōc'tus*; 2 *a* *prōc'tus*. a. 1. Without an anus. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Apoc'ta*. [< A., not, + Gr. *prōktos*, anus.]

**a'pron**, r. To put an apron on.

**a'pron**, 1 *ē* *prān* or *ā'pērn*; 2 *ā'pron* or *ā'pērn* (XIII), n. 1. A article of dress made of cloth, leather, or other material, to protect or adorn the front of a person's clothes.

Aprons are defenses: against injury to cleanliness, to safety, to modesty, sometimes to recovery.

CARLILE *Sartor Resartus* bk. i. ch. 6, v. 41. [c. co.]

They sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii, 7.

2. Anything resembling an apron in form, use, or position. (1) A part of the dress of a bishop, or of the regalia of Masonic orders or other societies. (2) A piece of leather or other material to draw up before one riding in an open carriage or outside seat to protect from rain, dust, etc.

(3) A cap or lid covering the vent of an old-fashioned heavy field-piece, also, any of various overlapping pieces protecting parts of machines. (4) The platform or sill at the entrance to a dock; also, the platform below a dam or in a sluiceway, or hinged to the river side of a fishing-boat. (5) The sill of a window-frame. (6) A strip of lead leading the drip from a wall into a gutter; flashing. (7) A timber backing-piece, bolted to a vessel's stem. (8) The wedge holding the bit of a plane. (9) An animal's midriff. (10) A heavy growth of hair on a dog's chest; also, the thick fold of skin covering the lower part of the neck or the fore part of the breast of a sheep. (11) The belly-skin of a goose or duck. (12) The turned-under abdomen of a crab. (13) A device to protect a river-front or bottom against the action of the water. (14) An endless band, as of cloth or leather, usually inclined, for conducting loose moving material, as grain in a separator; a traveling apron. (15) The lining of trousers inside the waistband. (16) A havelock. (17) Mining. A solid wooden square which forms an offset to a pump-rod. (18) In a wooden staircase, bearing the upper ends of the carriage-plates. 2. A piece against which to pitch or slant another piece.—**a'roll**, n. A support of a traveling apron, as in a wood-planing machine.—**a-string**, n. One of the strings for fastening an apron about the person: used colloquially and in slight derision as the symbol of a woman's influence; as, tied to his mother's apron-strings.—**a-string hold**, *tenure*, or *title*, a title to property held through a wife.—**frontal a.**, same as APRON, 3. **moral a.**—**a'pron-ful**, n.—**a'pron-less**, a.

**a'pron**, pp. Aproned. S. S.

**ap'ro-pos**, 1 *a* *prō-pō*; 2 *ā* *prō-pō*. I. a. Suited to the time, place, or occasion; pertinent; opportune; as, an *apropos* remark. II. n. [Rare.] An opportune occurrence; pertinency.

**ap'ro-pos**, adv. 1. With reference or regard; in respect; as suggested by: used with *of*; as, *apropos* of spring. 2. To the purpose; at the proper time; in the proper way; pertinently; appropriately; as, he spoke quite *apropos*. 3. By the way; incidentally: used absolutely; as, *apropos*, I recall a similar event. [< F. *à propos*, d. (< L. *ad*), to; *propos*, purpose, < L. *propositum*, neut. pp. of *propono*; see PROFOUND.]

**ap'ro-pos'ity**, 1 *a* *prō-pōs'i-ty*; 2 *ā* *prō-pōs'i-ty*, n. The condition of being *apropos*; aptness; appropriateness.

**ap'ro-sex'i-a**, 1 *a* *prō-seks'i-a*; 2 *ā* *prō-seks'i-a*, n. Pathol. 1. Lack of power to concentrate the mind. 2. Incapacity to retain instruction, or the like, mentally. [< Gr. *aprosēzia*, want of attention, < *a*-priv. + *prosechō*, hold to.]

**a-pro'si-o**, 1 *a* *prō-si-o*; 2 *ā* *prō-si-o*, Angelico (1607-1681). An Italian writer and ecclesiastic.

**a-pro'so-pla**, 1 *a* *prō-sō-pla*; 2 *ā* *prō-sō-pla*, n. Terat. Absence of the greater part of the face. [< Gr. *aprosōpos*, < *a*-priv. + *prosōpon*, face.]—**a'pro'so-pus**, a.

**ap'o-ter-dont**, 1 *a* *prō-ter-o-dont*; 2 *ā* *prō-ter-o-dont*, a. Without front teeth, as certain serpents. [< A., not, + Gr. *proteros*, in front, + *odous*, tooth.]

**aps**, n. [Dial. Eng.] The aspen; asp. **aps'ent**.

**A. P. S.**, abbr. Aborigines' Protection Society; American Peace Society; American Protestant Society; Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**Ap'sa-ras**, 1 *a* *prō-sa-ras*; 2 *ā* *prō-sa-ras*, n. [APSA-RAS, Eng. pl.; APSARAS, Sans. pl.] Hindu Myth. A nymph of Indra's paradise, generally represented as consorting with a Gandharva, or as being the reward of some hero slain in battle. See GANDHARVA.

**apse**, 1 *a* *psē*; 2 *ā* *psē*, n. 1. Arch. (1) A recess or termination, as of an ancient basilica, or a church edifice, properly semicircular in plan and covered with a semi-dome. (2) The bishop's seat in an ancient church. (3) The eastern or altar end of a church, whatever the form of its plan and covering. (4)

An apsis is a point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

1. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

2. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

3. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

4. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

5. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

6. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

7. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

8. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

9. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

10. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

11. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

12. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

13. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

14. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

15. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

16. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

17. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

18. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

19. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

20. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

21. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

22. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

23. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

24. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

25. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

26. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

27. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

28. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

29. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

30. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

31. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

32. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

33. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

34. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

35. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

36. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

37. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

38. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

39. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

40. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

41. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

42. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

43. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

44. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

45. A point where the Earth or Moon crosses the plane of the orbit of a planet, or the Earth crosses the plane of the orbit of a comet.

These buildings (small early churches) possess one great peculiarity. . . . They are always square-ended, and not apsidal.

G. G. Scott *Hist. Eng. Ch. Arch.* ch. 1, p. 4. [s. m. & co. 1881.]

—**apsidal distance** (*Astron.*), the distance from the center of the line of apsides to either apsis.—**ap'si-dal-ly**, adv.

**ap'sid'i-ole**, 1 *a* *prō-sid'i-ōl*; 2 *ā* *prō-sid'i-ōl*, n. A small or secondary apse.—**ap-sid'i-ole**.

**ap'sis**, 1 *a* *psis*; 2 *ā* *psis*, n. [—*si-des*, 1 *si-des*; 2 *si-dēs*, pl.] 1. *Astron.* A point of an eccentric orbit that is nearest to or farthest from the center of attraction; either extremity of the major axis of an elliptic orbit. The apsides of any planet are its *perihelion* and *aphelion*; of the moon, its *apogee* and *perigee*; of a satellite of Jupiter, its *apojore* and *perijore*. The line of apsides connects these extremities.

2. *Arch.* An apse. 3. A receptacle for sacred relics, esp. if arched in form. 4. *Math.* Any point in a curve at which its linear polar coordinate is at a maximum or minimum. [L., < Gr. *apsis*, wheel, < *hapto*, fasten.] **ab'sis**; **ab'set**—**higher apsis** (*Astron.*), same as APHELION.—**lower a.** (*Astron.*), same as PERIHELION.

**ap'si-thyr'a**, 1 *a* *prō-si-thyr'a*; 2 *ā* *prō-si-thyr'a*, n. Pathol. Total loss of voice, even of whispering, as in hysteria. [< Gr. *a*-priv. + *psithyros*, whispering.]

**ap'su**, 1 *a* *psu*; 2 *ā* *psu*, n. *Babylon. Myth.* The abyss of primeval chaos, personified as the father of all the gods.

**ap-sych'i-a**, 1 *a* *prō-si-k'i-a*; 2 *ā* *prō-si-k'i-a*, n. Pathol. Loss of consciousness. [< A., not, + Gr. *psychē*, mind.] **ap'sy-chy**.

**ap-sy'chi-cal**, 1 *a* *prō-si-k'i-kal*; 2 *ā* *prō-si-k'i-kal*, a. [Rare.] 1. Not psychical, non-spiritual. 2. Not controlled by or connected with mind. [AS ABSTRACTS.]

**ap-sy'ri-des**, 1 *a* *prō-sy'ri-dēs*; 2 *ā* *prō-sy'ri-dēs*, n. [Gr.] Same as *ap-sy'rios*, 1 *a* *prō-sy'rios*; 2 *ā* *prō-sy'rios*, n. Gr. Myth. Same as *ASAPUS*.

**apt**, v. To make fit; suit. **apt'a-tet**—**apt'a-ble**, a.

**apt**, 1 *a* *pt*; 2 *ā* *pt*, a. 1. Having a natural or habitual tendency (to); liable, likely, or given (to); as, iron is *apt* to rust; an impetuous speaker is *apt* to say more than he can prove.

We would not say of any man that he is liable to be married; yet under certain circumstances, most men are *apt* to be married. R. G. WARR *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 93. [s. m. & co. 1890.]

People are *apt* to blame the Fates, forsooth.

BRONX *Don Juan canto* xii, et. 50.

2. Adapted by nature; naturally gifted; fitted; able; as, *apt* to rule; an *apt* scholar. 3. Adapted to its purpose; fit; as, an *apt* illustration; an *apt* answer.

Delivers in such apt and gracious words.

SHAKESPEARE *L. L. act ii, sc. 1.*

[< F. *apte*, < L. *aptus*, pp. of *apo*, fasten.] SYN: adapted, apposite, appropriate, fit, fitting, pertinent, prompt, ready









having more than two carpels and a drupaceous fruit. It embraces about 60 genera and about 450 species, of which the English ivy and clematis are the best-known representatives. — *a-ra'li-a'ccous*, *a*.

*a-ra'li-ad*, 1 *a-rē-li-ad*; 2 *a-rā-li-ad*, *n*. A plant of the *Ara-lia* family.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. Of, pertaining to, or designating the Aral and Caspian seas.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. A salt inland sea in Russian Turkistan; 20,166 sq. m.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. *Babylon Myth*. The dwelling place of the dead, where they were supposed to exist like shades under the dominion of the evil god Nergal, with his consort, Allatu, and a host of demon servants. It was conceived as a dismal cavern with seven walls, situated in the bowels of the earth.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. *Bib. Gen. x, 22*.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. An English schoolmaster, hanged for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker; the subject of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton, and of a poem by Thomas Hood.

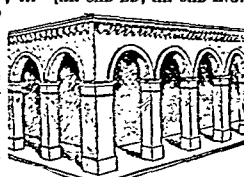
*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. *Arabic*.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. Of or pertaining to the ancient Aram or Aramea, including Syria and Mesopotamia, or the Semitic languages, or the Semitic alphabets, or the Semitic alphabets, dating from the 7th century B. C., long used in Asiatic commerce, and forming the basis of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac alphabets.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. 1. The northern class of the Semitic family of languages, embracing the living Neo-Syriac, recently revived by missionaries, and the dead tongues Chaldean, Syriac, and the language of the cuneiform inscriptions, the medium of international communication in western Asia prior to the 5th century B. C. See LANGUAGE. 2. The language of Palestine after the captivity; Chaldean as spoken by the Jews, the tongue spoken by Christ and his disciples, and used in the Targums and in a few passages of the Old Testament. Called Syro-Chaldean, from the fact that it became somewhat mixed with the Syriac branch.

*a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, 1 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*; 2 *a-rā'l'o-cas'pi-an*, *n*. 1. *Arabic*. 2. *Arabic*. 3. *Arabic*. 4. *Arabic*. 5. *Arabic*. 6. *Arabic*. 7. *Arabic*. 8. *Arabic*. 9. *Arabic*. 10. *Arabic*. 11. *Arabic*. 12. *Arabic*. 13. *Arabic*. 14. *Arabic*. 15. *Arabic*. 16. *Arabic*. 17. *Arabic*. 18. *Arabic*. 19. *Arabic*. 20. *Arabic*. 21. *Arabic*. 22. *Arabic*. 23. *Arabic*. 24. *Arabic*. 25. *Arabic*. 26. *Arabic*. 27. *Arabic*. 28. *Arabic*. 29. *Arabic*. 30. *Arabic*. 31. *Arabic*. 32. *Arabic*. 33. *Arabic*. 34. *Arabic*. 35. *Arabic*. 36. *Arabic*. 37. *Arabic*. 38. *Arabic*. 39. *Arabic*. 40. *Arabic*. 41. *Arabic*. 42. *Arabic*. 43. *Arabic*. 44. *Arabic*. 45. *Arabic*. 46. *Arabic*. 47. *Arabic*. 48. *Arabic*. 49. *Arabic*. 50. *Arabic*. 51. *Arabic*. 52. *Arabic*. 53. *Arabic*. 54. *Arabic*. 55. *Arabic*. 56. *Arabic*. 57. *Arabic*. 58. *Arabic*. 59. *Arabic*. 60. *Arabic*. 61. *Arabic*. 62. *Arabic*. 63. *Arabic*. 64. *Arabic*. 65. *Arabic*. 66. *Arabic*. 67. *Arabic*. 68. *Arabic*. 69. *Arabic*. 70. *Arabic*. 71. *Arabic*. 72. *Arabic*. 73. *Arabic*. 74. *Arabic*. 75. *Arabic*. 76. *Arabic*. 77. *Arabic*. 78. *Arabic*. 79. *Arabic*. 80. *Arabic*. 81. *Arabic*. 82. *Arabic*. 83. *Arabic*. 84. *Arabic*. 85. *Arabic*. 86. *Arabic*. 87. *Arabic*. 88. *Arabic*. 89. *Arabic*. 90. *Arabic*. 91. *Arabic*. 92. *Arabic*. 93. *Arabic*. 94. *Arabic*. 95. *Arabic*. 96. *Arabic*. 97. *Arabic*. 98. *Arabic*. 99. *Arabic*. 100. *Arabic*. 101. *Arabic*. 102. *Arabic*. 103. *Arabic*. 104. *Arabic*. 105. *Arabic*. 106. *Arabic*. 107. *Arabic*. 108. *Arabic*. 109. *Arabic*. 110. *Arabic*. 111. *Arabic*. 112. *Arabic*. 113. *Arabic*. 114. *Arabic*. 115. *Arabic*. 116. *Arabic*. 117. *Arabic*. 118. *Arabic*. 119. *Arabic*. 120. *Arabic*. 121. *Arabic*. 122. *Arabic*. 123. *Arabic*. 124. *Arabic*. 125. *Arabic*. 126. *Arabic*. 127. *Arabic*. 128. *Arabic*. 129. *Arabic*. 130. *Arabic*. 131. *Arabic*. 132. *Arabic*. 133. *Arabic*. 134. *Arabic*. 135. *Arabic*. 136. *Arabic*. 137. *Arabic*. 138. *Arabic*. 139. *Arabic*. 140. *Arabic*. 141. *Arabic*. 142. *Arabic*. 143. *Arabic*. 144. *Arabic*. 145. *Arabic*. 146. *Arabic*. 147. *Arabic*. 148. *Arabic*. 149. *Arabic*. 150. *Arabic*. 151. *Arabic*. 152. *Arabic*. 153. *Arabic*. 154. *Arabic*. 155. *Arabic*. 156. *Arabic*. 157. *Arabic*. 158. *Arabic*. 159. *Arabic*. 160. *Arabic*. 161. *Arabic*. 162. *Arabic*. 163. *Arabic*. 164. *Arabic*. 165. *Arabic*. 166. *Arabic*. 167. *Arabic*. 168. *Arabic*. 169. *Arabic*. 170. *Arabic*. 171. *Arabic*. 172. *Arabic*. 173. *Arabic*. 174. *Arabic*. 175. *Arabic*. 176. *Arabic*. 177. *Arabic*. 178. *Arabic*. 179. *Arabic*. 180. *Arabic*. 181. *Arabic*. 182. *Arabic*. 183. *Arabic*. 184. *Arabic*. 185. *Arabic*. 186. *Arabic*. 187. *Arabic*. 188. *Arabic*. 189. *Arabic*. 190. *Arabic*. 191. *Arabic*. 192. *Arabic*. 193. *Arabic*. 194. *Arabic*. 195. *Arabic*. 196. *Arabic*. 197. *Arabic*. 198. *Arabic*. 199. *Arabic*. 200. *Arabic*. 201. *Arabic*. 202. *Arabic*. 203. *Arabic*. 204. *Arabic*. 205. *Arabic*. 206. *Arabic*. 207. *Arabic*. 208. *Arabic*. 209. *Arabic*. 210. *Arabic*. 211. *Arabic*. 212. *Arabic*. 213. *Arabic*. 214. *Arabic*. 215. *Arabic*. 216. *Arabic*. 217. *Arabic*. 218. *Arabic*. 219. *Arabic*. 220. *Arabic*. 221. *Arabic*. 222. *Arabic*. 223. *Arabic*. 224. *Arabic*. 225. *Arabic*. 226. *Arabic*. 227. *Arabic*. 228. *Arabic*. 229. *Arabic*. 230. *Arabic*. 231. *Arabic*. 232. *Arabic*. 233. *Arabic*. 234. *Arabic*. 235. *Arabic*. 236. *Arabic*. 237. *Arabic*. 238. *Arabic*. 239. *Arabic*. 240. *Arabic*. 241. *Arabic*. 242. *Arabic*. 243. *Arabic*. 244. *Arabic*. 245. *Arabic*. 246. *Arabic*. 247. *Arabic*. 248. *Arabic*. 249. *Arabic*. 250. *Arabic*. 251. *Arabic*. 252. *Arabic*. 253. *Arabic*. 254. *Arabic*. 255. *Arabic*. 256. *Arabic*. 257. *Arabic*. 258. *Arabic*. 259. *Arabic*. 260. *Arabic*. 261. *Arabic*. 262. *Arabic*. 263. *Arabic*. 264. *Arabic*. 265. *Arabic*. 266. *Arabic*. 267. *Arabic*. 268. *Arabic*. 269. *Arabic*. 270. *Arabic*. 271. *Arabic*. 272. *Arabic*. 273. *Arabic*. 274. *Arabic*. 275. *Arabic*. 276. *Arabic*. 277. *Arabic*. 278. *Arabic*. 279. *Arabic*. 280. *Arabic*. 281. *Arabic*. 282. *Arabic*. 283. *Arabic*. 284. *Arabic*. 285. *Arabic*. 286. *Arabic*. 287. *Arabic*. 288. *Arabic*. 289. *Arabic*. 290. *Arabic*. 291. *Arabic*. 292. *Arabic*. 293. *Arabic*. 294. *Arabic*. 295. *Arabic*. 296. *Arabic*. 297. *Arabic*. 298. *Arabic*. 299. *Arabic*. 300. *Arabic*. 301. *Arabic*. 302. *Arabic*. 303. *Arabic*. 304. *Arabic*. 305. *Arabic*. 306. *Arabic*. 307. *Arabic*. 308. *Arabic*. 309. *Arabic*. 310. *Arabic*. 311. *Arabic*. 312. *Arabic*. 313. *Arabic*. 314. *Arabic*. 315. *Arabic*. 316. *Arabic*. 317. *Arabic*. 318. *Arabic*. 319. *Arabic*. 320. *Arabic*. 321. *Arabic*. 322. *Arabic*. 323. *Arabic*. 324. *Arabic*. 325. *Arabic*. 326. *Arabic*. 327. *Arabic*. 328. *Arabic*. 329. *Arabic*. 330. *Arabic*. 331. *Arabic*. 332. *Arabic*. 333. *Arabic*. 334. *Arabic*. 335. *Arabic*. 336. *Arabic*. 337. *Arabic*. 338. *Arabic*. 339. *Arabic*. 340. *Arabic*. 341. *Arabic*. 342. *Arabic*. 343. *Arabic*. 344. *Arabic*. 345. *Arabic*. 346. *Arabic*. 347. *Arabic*. 348. *Arabic*. 349. *Arabic*. 350. *Arabic*. 351. *Arabic*. 352. *Arabic*. 353. *Arabic*. 354. *Arabic*. 355. *Arabic*. 356. *Arabic*. 357. *Arabic*. 358. *Arabic*. 359. *Arabic*. 360. *Arabic*. 361. *Arabic*. 362. *Arabic*. 363. *Arabic*. 364. *Arabic*. 365. *Arabic*. 366. *Arabic*. 367. *Arabic*. 368. *Arabic*. 369. *Arabic*. 370. *Arabic*. 371. *Arabic*. 372. *Arabic*. 373. *Arabic*. 374. *Arabic*. 375. *Arabic*. 376. *Arabic*. 377. *Arabic*. 378. *Arabic*. 379. *Arabic*. 380. *Arabic*. 381. *Arabic*. 382. *Arabic*. 383. *Arabic*. 384. *Arabic*. 385. *Arabic*. 386. *Arabic*. 387. *Arabic*. 388. *Arabic*. 389. *Arabic*. 390. *Arabic*. 391. *Arabic*. 392. *Arabic*. 393. *Arabic*. 394. *Arabic*. 395. *Arabic*. 396. *Arabic*. 397. *Arabic*. 398. *Arabic*. 399. *Arabic*. 400. *Arabic*. 401. *Arabic*. 402. *Arabic*. 403. *Arabic*. 404. *Arabic*. 405. *Arabic*. 406. *Arabic*. 407. *Arabic*. 408. *Arabic*. 409. *Arabic*. 410. *Arabic*. 411. *Arabic*. 412. *Arabic*. 413. *Arabic*. 414. *Arabic*. 415. *Arabic*. 416. *Arabic*. 417. *Arabic*. 418. *Arabic*. 419. *Arabic*. 420. *Arabic*. 421. *Arabic*. 422. *Arabic*. 423. *Arabic*. 424. *Arabic*. 425. *Arabic*. 426. *Arabic*. 427. *Arabic*. 428. *Arabic*. 429. *Arabic*. 430. *Arabic*. 431. *Arabic*. 432. *Arabic*. 433. *Arabic*. 434. *Arabic*. 435. *Arabic*. 436. *Arabic*. 437. *Arabic*. 438. *Arabic*. 439. *Arabic*. 440. *Arabic*. 441. *Arabic*. 442. *Arabic*. 443. *Arabic*. 444. *Arabic*. 445. *Arabic*. 446. *Arabic*. 447. *Arabic*. 448. *Arabic*. 449. *Arabic*. 450. *Arabic*. 451. *Arabic*. 452. *Arabic*. 453. *Arabic*. 454. *Arabic*. 455. *Arabic*. 456. *Arabic*. 457. *Arabic*. 458. *Arabic*. 459. *Arabic*. 460. *Arabic*. 461. *Arabic*. 462. *Arabic*. 463. *Arabic*. 464. *Arabic*. 465. *Arabic*. 466. *Arabic*. 467. *Arabic*. 468. *Arabic*. 469. *Arabic*. 470. *Arabic*. 471. *Arabic*. 472. *Arabic*. 473. *Arabic*. 474. *Arabic*. 475. *Arabic*. 476. *Arabic*. 477. *Arabic*. 478. *Arabic*. 479. *Arabic*. 480. *Arabic*. 481. *Arabic*. 482. *Arabic*. 483. *Arabic*. 484. *Arabic*. 485. *Arabic*. 486. *Arabic*. 487. *Arabic*. 488. *Arabic*. 489. *Arabic*. 490. *Arabic*. 491. *Arabic*. 492. *Arabic*. 493. *Arabic*. 494. *Arabic*. 495. *Arabic*. 496. *Arabic*. 497. *Arabic*. 498. *Arabic*. 499. *Arabic*. 500. *Arabic*. 501. *Arabic*. 502. *Arabic*. 503. *Arabic*. 504. *Arabic*. 505. *Arabic*. 506. *Arabic*. 507. *Arabic*. 508. *Arabic*. 509. *Arabic*. 510. *Arabic*. 511. *Arabic*. 512. *Arabic*. 513. *Arabic*. 514. *Arabic*. 515. *Arabic*. 516. *Arabic*. 517. *Arabic*. 518. *Arabic*. 519. *Arabic*. 520. *Arabic*. 521. *Arabic*. 522. *Arabic*. 523. *Arabic*. 524. *Arabic*. 525. *Arabic*. 526. *Arabic*. 527. *Arabic*. 528. *Arabic*. 529. *Arabic*. 530. *Arabic*. 531. *Arabic*. 532. *Arabic*. 533. *Arabic*. 534. *Arabic*. 535. *Arabic*. 536. *Arabic*. 537. *Arabic*. 538. *Arabic*. 539. *Arabic*. 540. *Arabic*. 541. *Arabic*. 542. *Arabic*. 543. *Arabic*. 544. *Arabic*. 545. *Arabic*. 546. *Arabic*. 547. *Arabic*. 548. *Arabic*. 549. *Arabic*. 550. *Arabic*. 551. *Arabic*. 552. *Arabic*. 553. *Arabic*. 554. *Arabic*. 555. *Arabic*. 556. *Arabic*. 557. *Arabic*. 558. *Arabic*. 559. *Arabic*. 560. *Arabic*. 561. *Arabic*. 562. *Arabic*. 563. *Arabic*. 564. *Arabic*. 565. *Arabic*. 566. *Arabic*. 567. *Arabic*. 568. *Arabic*. 569. *Arabic*. 570. *Arabic*. 571. *Arabic*. 572. *Arabic*. 573. *Arabic*. 574. *Arabic*. 575. *Arabic*. 576. *Arabic*. 577. *Arabic*. 578. *Arabic*. 579. *Arabic*. 580. *Arabic*. 581. *Arabic*. 582. *Arabic*. 583. *Arabic*. 584. *Arabic*. 585. *Arabic*. 586. *Arabic*. 587. *Arabic*. 588. *Arabic*. 589. *Arabic*. 590. *Arabic*. 591. *Arabic*. 592. *Arabic*. 593. *Arabic*. 594. *Arabic*. 595. *Arabic*. 596. *Arabic*. 597. *Arabic*. 598. *Arabic*. 599. *Arabic*. 600. *Arabic*. 601. *Arabic*. 602. *Arabic*. 603. *Arabic*. 604. *Arabic*. 605. *Arabic*. 606. *Arabic*. 607. *Arabic*. 608. *Arabic*. 609. *Arabic*. 610. *Arabic*. 611. *Arabic*. 612. *Arabic*. 613. *Arabic*. 614. *Arabic*. 615. *Arabic*. 616. *Arabic*. 617. *Arabic*. 618. *Arabic*. 619. *Arabic*. 620. *Arabic*. 621. *Arabic*. 622. *Arabic*. 623. *Arabic*. 624. *Arabic*. 625. *Arabic*. 626. *Arabic*. 627. *Arabic*. 628. *Arabic*. 629. *Arabic*. 630. *Arabic*. 631. *Arabic*. 632. *Arabic*. 633. *Arabic*. 634. *Arabic*. 635. *Arabic*. 636. *Arabic*. 637. *Arabic*. 638. *Arabic*. 639. *Arabic*. 640. *Arabic*. 641. *Arabic*. 642. *Arabic*. 643. *Arabic*. 644. *Arabic*. 645. *Arabic*. 646. *Arabic*. 647. *Arabic*. 648. *Arabic*. 649. *Arabic*. 650. *Arabic*. 651. *Arabic*. 652. *Arabic*. 653. *Arabic*. 654. *Arabic*. 655. *Arabic*. 656. *Arabic*. 657. *Arabic*. 658. *Arabic*. 659. *Arabic*. 660. *Arabic*. 661. *Arabic*. 662. *Arabic*. 663. *Arabic*. 664. *Arabic*. 665. *Arabic*. 666. *Arabic*. 667. *Arabic*. 668. *Arabic*. 669. *Arabic*. 670. *Arabic*. 671. *Arabic*. 672. *Arabic*. 673. *Arabic*. 674. *Arabic*. 675. *Arabic*. 676. *Arabic*. 677. *Arabic*. 678. *Arabic*. 679. *Arabic*. 680. *Arabic*. 681. *Arabic*. 682. *Arabic*. 683. *Arabic*. 684. *Arabic*. 685. *Arabic*. 686. *Arabic*. 687. *Arabic*. 688. *Arabic*. 689. *Arabic*. 690. *Arabic*. 691. *Arabic*. 692. *Arabic*. 693. *Arabic*. 694. *Arabic*. 695. *Arabic*. 696. *Arabic*. 697. *Arabic*. 698. *Arabic*. 699. *Arabic*. 700. *Arabic*. 701. *Arabic*. 702. *Arabic*. 703. *Arabic*. 704. *Arabic*. 705. *Arabic*. 706. *Arabic*. 707. *Arabic*. 708. *Arabic*. 709. *Arabic*. 710. *Arabic*. 711. *Arabic*. 712. *Arabic*. 713. *Arabic*. 714. *Arabic*. 715. *Arabic*. 716. *Arabic*. 717. *Arabic*. 718. *Arabic*. 719. *Arabic*. 720. *Arabic*. 721. *Arabic*. 722. *Arabic*. 723. *Arabic*. 724. *Arabic*. 725. *Arabic*. 726. *Arabic*. 727. *Arabic*. 728. *Arabic*. 729. *Arabic*. 730. *Arabic*. 731. *Arabic*. 732. *Arabic*. 733. *Arabic*. 734. *Arabic*. 735. *Arabic*. 736. *Arabic*. 737. *Arabic*. 738. *Arabic*. 739. *Arabic*. 740. *Arabic*. 741. *Arabic*. 742. *Arabic*. 743. *Arabic*. 744. *Arabic*. 745. *Arabic*. 746. *Arabic*. 747. *Arabic*. 748. *Arabic*. 749. *Arabic*. 750. *Arabic*. 751. *Arabic*. 752. *Arabic*. 753. *Arabic*. 754. *Arabic*. 755. *Arabic*. 756. *Arabic*. 757. *Arabic*. 758. *Arabic*. 759. *Arabic*. 760. *Arabic*. 761. *Arabic*. 762. *Arabic*. 763. *Arabic*. 764. *Arabic*. 765. *Arabic*. 766. *Arabic*. 767. *Arabic*. 768. *Arabic*. 769. *Arabic*. 770. *Arabic*. 771. *Arabic*. 772. *Arabic*. 773. *Arabic*. 774. *Arabic*. 775. *Arabic*. 776. *Arabic*. 777. *Arabic*. 778. *Arabic*. 779. *Arabic*. 780. *Arabic*. 781. *Arabic*. 782. *Arabic*. 783. *Arabic*. 784. *Arabic*. 785. *Arabic*. 786. *Arabic*. 787. *Arabic*. 788. *Arabic*. 789. *Arabic*. 790. *Arabic*. 791. *Arabic*. 792. *Arabic*. 793. *Arabic*. 794. *Arabic*. 795. *Arabic*. 796. *Arabic*. 797. *Arabic*. 798. *Arabic*. 799. *Arabic*. 800. *Arabic*. 801. *Arabic*. 802. *Arabic*. 803. *Arabic*. 804. *Arabic*. 805. *Arabic*. 806. *Arabic*. 807. *Arabic*. 808. *Arabic*. 809. *Arabic*. 810. *Arabic*. 811. *Arabic*. 812. *Arabic*. 813. *Arabic*. 814. *Arabic*. 815. *Arabic*. 816. *Arabic*. 817. *Arabic*. 818. *Arabic*. 819. *Arabic*. 820. *Arabic*. 821. *Arabic*. 822. *Arabic*. 823. *Arabic*. 824. *Arabic*. 825. *Arabic*. 826. *Arabic*. 827. *Arabic*. 828. *Arabic*. 829. *Arabic*. 830. *Arabic*. 831. *Arabic*. 832. *Arabic*. 833. *Arabic*. 834. *Arabic*. 835. *Arabic*. 836



Arcade.

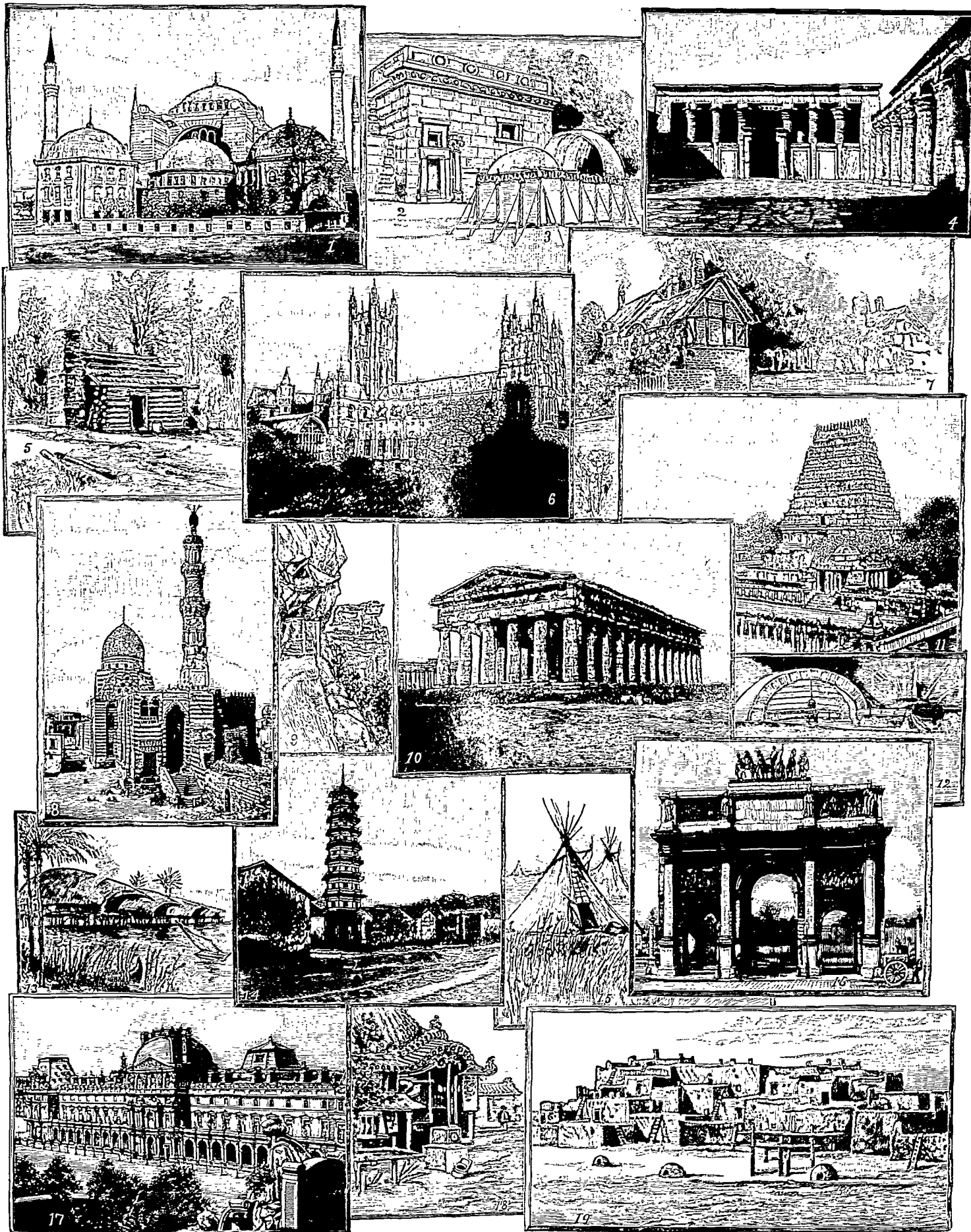












#### EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

1. Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople (Byzantine).
2. Modern house (Hebrew).
3. Family tent (Assyrian).
4. Court of Temple of Edfou (Egyptian).
5. A log cabin.
6. Cathedral of Canterbury, England (Pointed).
7. Ann Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, England (Elizabethan).
8. Tomb-mosque of Said Bey, Cairo (Saracenic).
9. Prehistoric cliff-dwelling in the valley of the Rio Mancos, Colorado.
10. Temple of Neptune at Paestum (Greek).
11. Temple, tank, and gopura at Chhillambaram, southern India (Dravidian style).
12. An Eskimo ice-hut (igloo), showing interior.
13. Lake-dwellings (Malay).
14. The Flower Pagoda at Canton (Chinese).
15. Movable lodges (teepees or wigwams) of the Western North-American Indians.
16. Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, Paris (after the Roman).
17. The Louvre, Paris (Renaissance: Napoleon III.).
18. A shrine (Japanese).
19. Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico (Prehistoric American).

# CHART OF ARCHITECTURE. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. M. = Asia Minor.	Can. = Canada.	col. = colonies.	esp. = especially.	Ger. = Germany.	Mes. = Mesopotamia.	P. = Persia.	Sc. = Scotland.
Am. = America.	cent. = century or centuries.	coun. = countries.	Etr. = Etruria.	Gr. = Greece.	N. = Norman.	poss. = possessions.	Sp. = Spain.
app. = approximately.	Ch. = Christian.	C. P. = Classic Period.	Eur. = Europe.	Ind. = India.	N. A. = North America.	R. = Rome.	Sy. = Syria.
Bel. = Belgium.	char. = characteristics.	e. = early.	Fr. = France.	Indef. = indefinitely.	N. Afr. = North Africa.	rev. = revived.	T. = Turkey.
Br. = Britain.	chl. = chiefly.	Eg. = Egypt.	Gen. = general.	It. = Italy.	Neth. = Netherlands.	Ro. = Roman.	U. S. = United States.
Byz. = Byzantine.	Em. = Emperor.	Eng. = England.	gen. = general.	M. A. = Middle Ages.	orig. = originally.	Russ. = Russia.	

The following chart exhibits some of the important styles of architecture. It will be noted that they are named from periods in which they were first in vogue (as *Cinquecento* and *Georgian*); from some characteristic (as *Perpendicular* and *Flamboyant*) or from the nation or people (as *Etruscan* and *Doric*). No description has been attempted, but under "Characteristics" a few of the distinguishing features of the styles have been listed.

ARCHITECTURAL ORDERS, STYLES, OR PERIODS.	COUNTRY.	PERIOD.	CHARACTERISTICS.	EXAMPLES.
Amer'ican	gen.	c.	See Colonial and Modern American.	Tombs at Mycenæ; palace at Tiryns.
Archaic	gen.	c.	Primitive; unformed; used of any architecture, but specifically of that of Gr. before 600 B. C.	All Gothic architecture.
Archaic	gen.	c.	Having arches.	Tomb at Magheir, Mesopotamia.
Baroque	It., Eur. gen.	16th to 18th cent.	Burnt or sun-dried bricks used instead of stones; terraced pyramids; temples; tombs of huge size, crudely made.	University of Bologna.
Byzantine	Fr.	1500-1715.	Fantastic decorations and extravagances; in poor taste.	Palace de Vosges, Vosges; part of Louvre, Paris.
Byzantine	Orig. Byz. later Fr. It. Ger. Russ.	400-1400.	Simple, strong, dignified; tall columns; high roofs.	Church of the Theokotes, Hagia Sophia, Constantinople; St. Mark's, Venice; tomb of Galla Placidia, Ravenna.
Christian (1)	Ch. coun.	Ch. era.	Vaulted roofs; heavy piers; colored marble veneer and rich mosaics; few important remains.	All buildings not non-Christian in intent.
Christian (2)	Eng.	1140-1550; 1830-	Formerly religious symbols; later, no distinguishing characteristics.	Lincoln Cathedral, Lincolnshire; Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire.
Cinquecento (Cinque Cento)	It.	1501-1599.	See Baroque and Classicism.	Palazzo del Conservatori, Rome.
Classic	Gr., R.; their col.	C. P.	In general, unity of design; dignity; great size; beauty.	Temple of Fortune at Palestrina; Parthenon.
Classical	It.	1501-1599.	Like Greco-Roman; classic.	Libreria Vecchia, Venetia; Palazzo Malvezzi-Medici, Emilia.
Colonial (Old Colonial)	N. A.	1750-	Georgian style; strongly Grecian; pillars, colonnades, porticoes.	The Capitol, Washington; Custom House, N. Y.; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., U.S.A.
Composite	It.	C. P.	A development of the Corinthian order, with Ionic volutes separated by the ovolo.	Arch of Titus, Rome.
Coptic	Eg.	200-600.	Temples with halls and arcades; low buildings; wooden ceilings; pointed arches.	Mosque of Amru, at Cairo.
Cornithian	Gr., R.; their col.	C. P.	Shafts like those of Ionic order, with bell-shaped capital, much decoration, and practically no use of the scroll.	Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens; palace at Spalato, Austria.
Decadent	gen.	gen.	Exhibiting a falling-off from a previous high standard.	Greek and Roman architecture of the 4th century B.C.
Decadent	It.	17th cent.	Classic type with overornamentation, lack of unity and harmonious construction; baroque.	Castle at Norela, Umbria; interior decoration of St. Peter's, Rome.
Decorative	Eng.	1280-1380.	Gothic, with much ornamentation, larger windows, more buttresses.	St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford.
Doric	chl. Gr.; R.	600 B. C. Indef.	A simple order, distinguished by fluted columns slanting inward, usually without bases, and by capitals with annulets; front and rear of temples identical; tapering shafts.	Temple of Theseus, Athens; Parthenon, Athens; Temple at Cora, Latium.
Early English	Eng.; Sc.	1175-1250.	Simple form of Gothic; low roofs; pointed arches; sparing use of buttresses.	Salisbury Cathedral; choir of Canterbury Cathedral; Lichfield Cathedral.
Egyptian	Eg.	4500 B. C.-A. D. 200	Massive, simple, imposing; columns and pylons; decorative use of hieroglyphics, lotus-buds, and palms.	Colossus of Memnon; pyramids and mastabas; temple of Isis at Philæ; ruined temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor.
Elizabethan	Eng.	1553-1603.	Same as Coptic.	Gainford Hall, Durham; Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire; Longleat Hall, Wiltshire; Bramshill Hall, Surrey.
Etruscan	It., orig. Etr.	c.	Renaissance style, resembling Tudor but more classic; large, low houses; much use of oak and plaster.	Gates of Arco di Augusto, Perugia; gates at Faleri and Volterra.
Flamboyant	Fr.	Late 15th and e. 16th cent.	Squared masonry; huge tombs cut out of rock; carved ceilings; low temples on eminences; porticoes; arches.	St. Maclon, Rouen; Cathedral of St. Pol de Léon, St. Riquier, near Abbeville.
Florid	gen.	gen.	Gothic style, with windows, the openings between the piers of which are flame-shaped.	Interior of St. Peter's, Rome.
Georgian	Eng.; N. A.	1714-1830; gen.	Overornamented; applied to any ornate, decadent style.	Somerset House, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.
Gothic	Orig. Fr.	12th to 16th cent. rev. 1836.	Classic in type; simple, harmonious designs; pillars; porticoes.	Saint Chapelle, Notre Dame, Saint Clothilde, Paris; Trinity Church, N. Y.; Amlens Cathedral, France; Cologne Cathedral, Germany; Milan Cathedral, Italy.
Greco-Roman	It.; Ro. poss.	1st century B. C. Indef.	Mainly ecclesiastical; vaulting; pointed arches; windows numerous, with pointed arch tops and buttresses between them; high vaulted roofs.	La Maison Carée, Nîmes, France; temples at Faleri and Cora, Latium; temple of Vespasian, Latium.
Henri-Deux	Fr.	1547-1559.	Columns and horizontal beams used in combination; lintels and arches; Roman elaborations of Greek styles.	Maison de Diane de Poitiers, Orléans.
Henri-Quatre	Fr.	1598-1610.	Renaissance style; great purity of design and detail.	Galerie des Cerfs and Cour du Cheval Blanc, Fontainebleau; gallery between the Louvre and Palace of the Tuilleries, Paris.
Hispano-Moresque	Sp.	8th cent.	Renaissance style; more formal and severe than that of Henri-Deux; utilitarianism; long galleries; porticoes.	Alhambra, Granada; Mosque at Cordova; Alcazar, Seville; Puerta del Sol, Toledo.
Ionian	Gr.; R.; A. M.; Eg.	600 B. C. Indef.	Moorish style; great mosques and palaces elaborately decorated with gold and silver and carved wood.	Erechtheum, Athens; Temple of Wingless Victory, Athens; temples at Ephesus, Asia Minor.
Jacobean	Eng.	1603-1625; gen. 17th cent.	An order distinguished by vertical columns having bases and tapering less than the Doric; architrave divided by three horizontal bands; temples unifacial.	St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, and its Piazza; Water Gate of York House; reconstruction of St. Paul's Cathedral; Monument of Great Fire; St. Mary-le-Bow; all of London.
Lancet	chl. Eng.; Sc.	1175-1250.	Renaissance style; Italian and French influences evident; occasional suggestions of the Gothic; classic effects sought; increase of skill of architects and decrease of skill of mechanics apparent; much ornamentation.	Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire.
Latin	It.; G.; Ger.; Sp.; Br.	4th to 8th cent.	An early English Gothic style; named from the acutely pointed arches and windows.	St. Lorenzo, Rome; Cathedral at Parenzo, Italy; St. Cottanza, Rome.
Louis-Quatorze	Fr.	1643-1715.	Churches divided into nave and aisles by ranges of columns; raised platforms; buildings tau-shaped, sometimes cruciform; brick walls; wooden roofs; altars, furniture, walls, and floors decorated with mosaic or painting.	Château at Versailles; Church of St. Roch, Paris; Hôtel des Invalides and Church of St. Louis, Paris.
Louis-Quinze	Fr.	1715-1774.	Renaissance style; elaborate classic effects; much attention paid to interior decoration; white and gold coloring; dignity; formality.	Place de la Concorde, Pantheon, Church of St. Sulpice, Paris; Châteaux de Nancy, Lorraine.
Louis-Seize	Fr.	1774-1793.	Development of Louis-Quatorze style; excellent and dignified classical design blemished by overornamentation in the rococo manner.	Mainly furniture and interior decorations, as in rooms at Fontainebleau and Versailles.
Louis-Treize	Fr.	1610-1643.	Reaction against rococo; severe simplicity and refined taste; classical designs.	Luxembourg, Paris; additions to Louvre.
Modern American	U. S.; Can.	1889-	Renaissance style; strongly classical; tall arched buildings.	Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Singer Building, Metropolitan Building, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.
Moorish	N. Afr.; Sp.	M. A.	Very tall buildings with steel frames, fire-proofed with clay, screened with brick, stonework, or terra cotta.	Mosque at Kairouan, Egypt.
Moslem	Eg.; Ind.; N. Afr.; P.; Sp.; Sy.; T.	622-	Moslem style, decorated with interlacing bands in bright colors.	Mosque of Mahmud, Bijapur, India; Alhambra, Granada, Spain; Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid, Agra, India.
Norman	Coun. under N. rule, esp. Eng.	1040-	Brilliant colors; decorative inscriptions and designs; pointed and horse-shoe arches; minarets; domes.	Chapel of St. John in the Tower of London.
Perpendicular	Eng.	1370-	A variety of Romanesque, characterized chiefly by the great length of the rather crudely constructed buildings; central towers. The name is also applied to a pointed Gothic style originating in Normandy.	Church at Eddington, Wiltshire; King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
Pointed	gen.	gen.	A Gothic style distinguished by vertical stone mullions in the windows.	All Gothic architecture.
Queen Anne	Eng.	1702-1714; rev. 1805-1885.	Having pointed arches; applied to many types having this characteristic.	Numerous houses in suburbs of London.
Rayonnant	Fr.	1400-1500 (app.)	A Renaissance style; distinguished by small cottages usually of red brick, decorated with sculpture; picturesque effect somewhat like Elizabethan.	Façade of Amlens Cathedral, France.
Renaissance	It.	1420-1520.	A Gothic style, characterized by window-tracery of lines radiating from a central point; elaborate and rich carvings.	Chapel of the Pazzi, Florence; Church of the Redeemer, Venice.
Renaissance	Eur.; N. A.	1500-	Characterized by a return to classical Greco-Roman effects; simplicity and grace; dignified buildings with pillars and arcades.	Palais de Justice, Paris; White House, Washington; Cathedral of the City of Mexico.
Rhenish	Ger.	1000-	Suggested by the Italian Renaissance; applicable to nearly all modern architecture.	Apostelkirche, Cologne.
Rococo	Fr.	1660-1760 (app.)	A form of Romanesque, made more elaborate by the use of many buttresses and turrets.	Châteaux de Nancy, Lorraine.
Romanesque	Eur.	300-1300 (app.)	A Renaissance style marred by eccentricities of decoration; round and oval windows; much sculpture; ornamental floral and scrollwork; overelaboration; lack of unity and harmony.	St. Peter's Church, Northampton; Church of St. Front, Périgueux, France; Pisa Cathedral, Italy; Cathedrals of Treves and Worms, Germany.
Saracenic	Fr.	1804-1815.	Round arches; vaults; heavy walls; columns directly supporting arches; cruciform churches; decorated doors and windows; high and narrow naves; bell-towers.	Museum at Marseilles.
Style Empire	Fr.	1804-1815.	Same as Moslem.	All Doric temples.
Transitional	gen.	gen.	The classical Renaissance Louis-Seize designs with the addition of much inharmonious ornamentation.	Château de Blois, France.
Tudor	Eng.	1485-1600.	Having lintels on uprights.	Chapel of Henry VII., Westminster Abbey, London.
Tuscan	It.	e.	Marked by a change from one style to another, usually possessing characteristics of both.	St. Pietro in Vincelli, Rome.
			A Gothic style, distinguished by great houses, the halls of which formed quadrangles; elaborate carvings; long galleries; bay windows.	
			The somewhat simplified Roman form of the Doric order, with unfuted columns. The term is also applied to Etruscan architecture, and to that of modern Tuscany, which is a simple form of Gothic.	





the determination of the stand or yield. See EXPERIMENTAL AREA.—working *a.* (*Forestry*), the total forest area managed under a working plan. working circle!.

A-re-a', 1' r'-a; 2'S'r-e-a, n. *Bib.* (Doual).

a-read'h', t. To reach; deliver; extend.

a-read' , 1'e-d'i; 2'a-r'd , l. 1. [*Archaeol.*] (1) Tointerpret the meaning of; solve; divine. read. (2) To decree; adjudge. Rightly be read The Majid's intent.

SOURCE: *Journ of Arb. bk. vii. st. 2.*

2f. To declare; make known. 3f. To counsel; warn. 4f. To surmise; conjecture. [*AS. ærēdan, guess, c. d + rēdan; see at, away, and READ. a-re-de'; a-ree-d'; ar-reed't.*

a-read' h', n. Advice; discourse. a-re-de't.

a-re-al, 1' e'-al; 2'S'r-e'al, c. Of or pertaining to an area.

a-re'o-lari'. —areal velocity, the rate at which an area is generated by a revolving line.—a-re-all'ty, n. [*Rare*.] Condition as to area.

A're-an, 1' ē'-an; 2'A're-an, c. Of or pertaining to the planet Mars. Compare AREES.

a-rear' , t. To raise; set up; exalt; excite. a-re-re't.

a-rear' , cfr. [*Arab.*] In or to the rear.

A'r-e-ca, 1' a'-re-ca; 2'A'-re-ca, c. [*Arca* or A'r'e-ca, n. [*Pag. Bet.*] 1. A genus of Malaysian and tropical Asian and Australian palms with tall stems, terminal pinnated leaves, monocious flowers, and 1-seeded, drupe-like fruits with thick fibrous rind. *A. catechu* is the betel-nut palm. 2. [a.] Any palm of this genus, esp. the betel-nut palm. 3. [a.] *Hort.* Any one of several palms now referred to other genera, as the popular stove palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lucidum*). A'r-e-kai; A'reque; —a-re-canuit', n. Same as are-ca-palm, n. The betel-nut palm.

ar'-e-ca'l'-din, } 1' a'-r'e-'l'-din -din or -c-in; 2' ā'-e-ca'l'-  
ar'-e-ca'l'-din, } din -din or -c-in, n. *Chem.* A derivative of nicotinic acid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O), obtained from the betel-nut. [*< ARCA.*]

a-re'-ca-in, } 1' e'-kai-in -in or -lin; 2' a'-r'e-'ca-in, in or  
a-re'-ca-inc, } -in, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O), obtained from the betel-nut. Like punicain and arecaidin, it is physiologically inactive. [*< ARCA.*]

A're'-d'bo, 1' a'-r'e'-d'bo; 2' ā'-r'-d'bo, n. A municipality in Porto Rico; 621 sq. m.

a-re'-co-llin, } 1' e'-ko-lin -lin or -lin; 2' a'-r'e'-co-llin, -lin  
a-re'-co-llin, } -lin, n. *Chem.* An oily liquid consisting of the betel-nut (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>). [*< ARCA.*]

A're-con, 1' a'-con; 2'A'-con, n. *Bib.* (Doual).

A're-e, 1' ē'-e; 2'A'-e, n. *Bib.* (Doual). [*eeking.*]

a-reek', 1' a'-rik; 2'a-ri-k', cfr. & c. In a reeking condition;

a-re'-flect', 2' a'-ref', c. In a reeling manner.

a-re-faction', n. The process of drying up; a withered condition.

a-re-syt', t. To dry; wither.

A-re-t'il, 1' e'-t'il; 2'a-r'e-t'il, n. *Bib. Gen. xlvii. 16.*

A-re'tiles, 1' e'-t'ilitis; 2' a-r'e't'it, n. pl. *Bib. Num. xxvii. 17.*

a-re'n'a, 1' a'-rin-a; 2'A'-ren-a, n. 1. The enclosed outer space in the center of a Roman amphitheater in which the exhibitions were held; commonly strewn with sand. Like a smile of scorn lies the moonlight down below there upon the green arena, where once stood the colossus of the sunrod. [*See ARENA in HISTORY OF THE WORLD, v. 35, fr. v. 188A.*]

2. A scene or sphere of action or contest.

Scoti, with all his facility, had a dread of . . . excitement, and withdrew from the poetical career to avoid it.

HAMINGTON *Intellectual Life*, pt. i, letter i, p. 4. [*In xvos. 1873.*]

3. *Pathol.* Sand or fine gravel in the kidneys. 4. *Arch.* Incorrectly, the main area of a building. [*L., better, arena, sand.*]

A're-nae, 1' a'-nak; 2'A'-nae, n. A county in Michigan; 355 sq. m.; country-seat, Omer.

a-re-na-ceous, 1' a'-r'e-'nash-us; 2' ā'-r'e-nā'shūs, c. 1. Of or pertaining to sand; like sand; full of sand; growing in sandy places; as, an *arenaceous* region. 3. *Geol.* Made up largely of sandy particles; said of stratified rocks. 3. *Bot.* Having tests composed largely of grains of sand, as certain foraminifers. 4. Figuratively, devoid of spirit; dry, as, an *arenaceous* style. [*< L. arena, c. < arena, sand.*]

—a're-na'-ce-o-cal-a're-nous, c. Of or pertaining to a mixture of limestone with sand; as, a sandy limestone.

A're-na-tria, 1' a'-r'e-'nā-tria; 2' ā'-r'e-nā'trī-a, n. *Bot.* A very large genus of usually low tufted annual or perennial herbs of the pink family—the sandworts—widely distributed in the temperate zones. They have sessile leaves and small white or purplish flowers with usually 10 stamens and 5 styles. The cosmopolitan weed *A. rigida*, thyme-leaved sandwort, has been naturalized in the United States from Europe. A number are in cultivation in hardy gardens.

a-re-na-trious, 1' a'-r'e-'nā-tri-ous; 2' ā'-r'e-nā'trīt-ōs, c. Composed of sand; sandy. [*< L. arenarius, < arena, sand.*]

a-re-nat'ed, 1' a'-renat'; 2' ā'-r'e-nāt'id, c. Reduced to or mixed with sand. [*< L. arenatus, < arena, sand.*]-a-re-nation, n. *Med.* The application of hot sand as a remedy to a sore.

a-ren'd, 1' ē'-rent; 2' ā'-rent, n. [*S. Afr.*] The bearded vulture.

A'rend, 1' ē'-rend; 2' ā'-rend; 2' ā'-rēn-dāl, n. A coast town in Norway, has been called "Little Venice."

a-ren'da-lite, 1' a'-ren-da-lait; 2' a-rēn'da-lit, n. *Mineral.* A dark-green crystalline silicate. [*< Arendal, Norway.*]

a-ren'da'tor, n. Same as ARENDATOR.

a-reng', 1' a'-rey; 2' a'-rang, n. [*Malay.*] A sago-palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of the Malakcan Islands. The natives manufacture cordage from the petioles, and obtain sago from the trunk and sugar from the juice. See GORITI.

a-reng'-palm', n. Same as ARENGA.

A-ren-ga, 1' e'-ren-ga; 2'a-rēn-ga, n. *Bot.* 1. A small tropical genus of palms, the genus *Sacperus*. 2. [a.] An areng.

A-ren't-col'l'-die, 1' a'-ren't-koll'-di; 2' a-rēn't-koll'-dē, n. pl. *Harmful.* A family of limivorous worms, variously limited, but always including the sandworms, lobworms, or leg-worms, having ambroscent gills. A're-nic'o-lid, n. (It.)

a-re-nic'o-lid, c. dwelt.]-a-re-nic'o-lid, c.

a-re-nic'o-lold, c.

a-re-nic'o-lite, 1' a'-r'i-nik'o-lait; 2' ā'-r'e-nic'o-lit, n. One of certain problematic worm-like markings found in Cambrian and other Paleozoic strata, especially when loop-like and opening by two apertures on the surface.

a-re-nic'o-lous, 1' a'-r'i-nik'o-lūs; 2' ā'-r'e-nic'o-lūt-ōs, c. *Zool.* Living in sand. a-ren't-rolet.

a-ren't-lit'le, 1' a'-ren't-lit'lik; 2' a-rēn't-lit'lic, c. Of or pertaining to sandstone. [*< L. arena, sand, + Gr. lithos, stone.*]

a-re'-nose, 1' a'-nos; 2' ā'-r'e-nōs, c. Full of grit or fine sand; gritty. [*< L. arenosus, < arena, sand.*]-a-re-noust; a-re-nous-lous; -a-re-nost'y-ly, n.

A're-nsky, 1' e'-ren-shki; 2' ā'-r'e-nshki, n. Anton Stepanovich (1859-1919). A Russian composer.

a-re-no'-cen'tric, 1' a'-rē-ō-ē'n-sen'trik; 2' a-rē-ō-ē'n-dō-ē'n'tric, c. *Astron.* Having reference to the planet Mars as a center or origin. [*< Gr. Arēs, Mars, + astron, celestial.*]

a-re-o-graphy, 1' a'-rē-ō-grə-fi; 2' ā'-rē-ō-grə-fi, n.





### Egyptian Arghool.







**ar-ma'-ri-an**, 1 ar-mē'-ri-an; 2 ā-mā'-ri-an, n. The custodian of the books in old monasteries; a librarian. [M.] [*L.L. armarius*, < *L. armarius*, repository, < *arma*, arms.]  
**Ar-ma'-ta**, 1 ar-mē'-ta; 2 ā-mā'-ta, n. pl. *Arminth*. A group of gephyreans, including the families *Echituridae* and *Sternaspidae*. [*L. armatus*, armed.]

**Ar-ma'-to-tes**, 1 ā-mā'-to-tes; 2 ā-mā'-to-tes, n. pl. A warlike people of northern Greece, in the mountainous parts of Thrace and Thessaly, who, as mercenaries, fought with the Turks from the 16th century until their power was reduced by the Porte early in the 19th century.

**ar-ma-ture**, 1 ā-mā'-chur or -tūr; 2 ā-mā'-chur or -tūr, n. 1. *Elec.* (1) A piece of soft iron joining the poles of a horseshoe magnet; a keeper. (2) A core of laminated metal surrounded by a coil of wire or other conducting medium, rotating near the poles of a magnet in a dynamo-electric or a magneto-electric machine. See *DYNAMO*.

The work of the *armature* core is twofold. It acts as a portion of the magnetic circuit, conducting the lines of force, and by virtue of its high permeability or multiplying power concentrating a number of the lines of force through its own substance. It next acts as a support for the wires which are to be swept through the field of force. *SLOAN'S Standard Electrical Dictionary*.

Some dynamo-armatures are named from (1) their shape; as, cylindrical armature, drum a., glider a., spherical a., or (2) their construction or winding; as, bar a. (*Elec.*), an armature with inductors of copper bars, instead of copper wire; disk a., multipolar a., polarized a., ring a., shuttle a., unipolar a.

The brushes which are applied to the armature are maintained at different potentials when the machine is in action.

C. F. BRACKETT in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 4. (s. 1890.)

2. (1) A means of defense or offense, as the shells of animals, prickles on plants, etc.

The thistle showed me her armature. CHADWICK *Whiteutide* st. 3.

(2) A set of organs; as, the gastric armature. 3. Arch. Any framing serving for stiffening or bracing, whether in wood or in metal. 4. Biol. Defensive or offensive organs or parts. 5. [Archaic.] Body-armor; personal equipment for battle. [F.] < *L. armatura*, < *armatus*, pp. of *armo*; see *ARM*, v.]

**arm-bone'**, n. See *ARM*, v.]

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

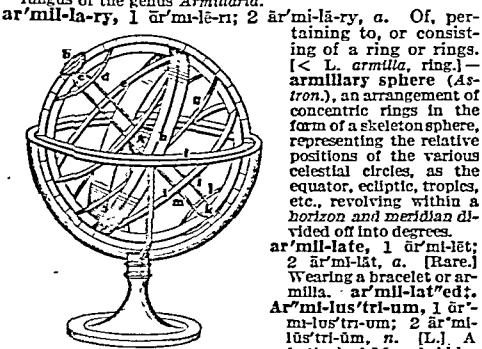
**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed'**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**ar-mil'-la**, 1 ar-mil'-a; 2 ā-mil'-a, n. [*L.E.*, 1-1; 2-5, pl.]  
 (1) A bracelet. (2) An iron ring, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. 3. *Ornith.* A ring of color around the lower end of the tibia. 4. Bot. A plaited frill, in hymenomycetous fungi, suspended from the apex of the stipe below the cap. 5. Anat. The annular ligament of the wrist. See *ILLUS* of muscular system, under *MUSCLE*. 6. Same as *ARMIL*.  
**Ar-mil'-la'-ri-a**, 1 ā-mil'-lā'-ri-a; 2 ā-mil'-lā'-ri-a, n. Bot. A genus of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Agaricaceae*, characterized by white inner spores and a ring on the stem. *Armillaria mellea* has long colored cups, 2 to 4 inches broad, is edible, and attacks forest (oaks, etc.) and fruit-trees (plums and cherries), dwarfing or finally killing them. [*L. armilla*, bracelet.]—**ar-mil'-la'-ri-ose**, n. *Phytopathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic agaric fungus of the genus *Armillaria*.



**Armillary Sphere**.  
 A, the earth; b, hour circle; c, north pole of the heavens; d, arctic circle; e, tropic of Cancer; f, celestial horizon; g, celestial equator; h, ecliptic; i, tropic of Capricorn; j, antarctic circle; k, south pole of the heavens; l, solstitial colure (summer); m, solstitial colure (winter).

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

**armed**, 1 ārm'd; 2 ārm'd, pa. 1. Provided with, wear-

war (1855). The thickness increased to 12 inches by 1872. In 1876 wrought iron was replaced by steel. Steel-faced compound plates were made by the Wilson process and by the Ellis process. The Harvey process was generally adopted in 1891, and this was later superseded by the Krupp process. Krupp armor has about 15 per cent. greater resisting power than Harvey armor, while the latter is equal to double the thickness of wrought iron. Armor for fortifications is largely made by the Gruson process, and consists of heavy blocks of chilled cast iron.

The French were the first to apply in a practical shape the idea (which . . . originated in the United States) of reviving the use of armor, and placing it on the sides of ships.

*Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 284.

2. The whole outfit, offensive and defensive, of one engaged in any conflict; now chiefly used figuratively; as, "put on the whole armor of God." *Eph.* vi, 17.

The soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has traced it. *Ruskin Sesame and Lilies* p. 81. [L. co.]

3. Any defensive covering, as the shell or scales of an animal, the sheath of an electric cable, a diver's suit, etc. 4. [Rare.] A magnet-armature. [*F. armure*, < *L. armatura*, armor; see *ARMATURE*.] *STYL*: see *ARMIS*.

**arm-ri-al**, 1 ar-mō'-ri-al; 2 ā-mō'-ri-al, n. 1. A work on heraldry. The Germans are fonder of armorials than the French. *CHAS. READE Cloister and Hearth* p. 279. [L. & M. 1890.]

**Ar-mo'-ric**, 1 ar-mō'-ric; 2 ā-mō'-ric, n. The language of Armenia and of Lower Brittany, belonging to the Celtic branch of the Celtic class of languages. See *CYMRIC*.

**Ar-mo'-ri-ca**, 1 ar-mō'-ri-ca; 2 ā-mō'-ri-ca, n. A district of ancient Gaul, now Brittany. In N. W. France. See *BRETON*.

**Ar-mo'-ric**, 1 ar-mō'-ric; 2 ā-mō'-ric, n. The language of Armenia and of Lower Brittany, belonging to the Celtic branch of the Celtic class of languages. See *CYMRIC*.

**Ar-mo'-ri-ca**, 1 ar-mō'-ri-ca; 2 ā-mō'-ri-ca, n. A district of ancient Gaul, now Brittany. In N. W. France. See *BRETON*.

**Ar-mo'-ric**, 1 ar-mō'-ric; 2 ā-mō'-ric, n. The language of Armenia and of Lower Brittany, belonging to the Celtic branch of the Celtic class of languages. See *CYMRIC*.

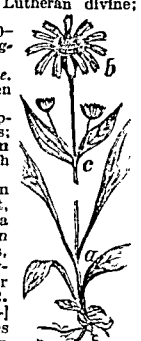
**Ar-mo'-ri-ca**, 1 ar-mō'-ri-ca; 2 ā-mō'-ri-ca, n. A district of ancient Gaul, now Brittany. In N. W. France. See *BRETON*.

**Ar-mo'-ric**, 1 ar-mō'-ric; 2 ā-mō'-ric, n. The language of Armenia and of Lower Brittany, belonging to the Celtic branch of the Celtic class of languages. See *CYMRIC*.

</



pley odor, fragrant.





The aromatic odor of peat smoke . . . is very pleasant. *Hawthorne Am. Note-Books*, Oct. 7, 1837 in vol. i, p. 90. [t. & r. 1868.]  
[Rare.] Induced by an aroma; as, aromatic pain.  
ar'o-mat'i-cal; a-ro'ma-tous.

Syn.: see BALMY.—aromatic compounds, compounds derived from the hydrocarbon benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), distinguished from those derived from methane (CH<sub>4</sub>).—a. vinegar, a strong volatile perfume made by adding an alcoholic solution of aromatic oils to acetic acid.—ar'o-mat'i-cal-ly, adv.—ar'o-mat'i-cal-ly or -i-cal-ness, n.  
ar'o-mat'ic, n. Anything, as a plant or drug, having a spicy or other agreeably pungent smell or taste.

a-ro'ma-tite, 1 a-rō'ma-tōit; 2 a-rō'ma-tit, n. 1. A bituminous stone resembling myrrh in color and odor. 2. A wine composed in part of aromatics. [*L. aromatis*, < Gr. *aromatēs*, aromatic, < *aroma*, spice.]

a-ro'ma-tize, 1 a-rō'ma-tōiz; 2 a-rō'ma-tis (xiii), vt. [rized; -tizing.] To make aromatic; season; perfume; flavor. a-ro'ma-tisat. —a-ro'ma-ti-za'tion or -sa'tion, n. —a-ro'ma-tiz'er or -tizer, n.

a-ro'mite, 1 a-rō'mōit; 2 a-rō'mit, n. *Mineral*. A dull, yellowish hydrated aluminum sulfate (Al<sub>2</sub>Mg(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·54H<sub>2</sub>O), that is found in fibrous masses. [*< Pampa de Arona, Chile.*]

A-ron'te-us, 1 a-rōn'te-us; 2 a-rōn'te-ūs, n. In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, an Asiatic king who fought against the crusaders.

a-roon't, adv. & a. To or at a distance; aside; apart.  
a-roon', 1 a-rōn'; 2 a-rōon', interj. [It.] My beloved; my dear. a. ruiat.

A-roos'took, 1 a-rōs'tuk; 2 a-rōos'tōk, n. 1. A river of northern Maine, flowing N. E. to the St. John river. 2. A county in N. E. Maine; 6,453 sq. m.; county-seat, Houlton.  
a-root't, adv. On root; ased. a-roote't.

ar'oph, 1 a-rōf; 2 a-rōf, n. [Archeol.] 1. Saffron. 2. One of various medieval pharmaceutical preparations. [Contr. of *LL. aroma philosophorum*, aroma of the philosophers.]  
Ar'o-rite, 1 a-rō-rit; 2 a-rō-rit, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

a-ro'ru, 1 a-rō-rū; 2 a-rō-rū, n. [Guam.] Same as ARARAO.  
a-ro'se, 1 a-rō-se; 2 a-rō-se; 2 a-rōs', imp. of ARISE.  
a-ro'te-le, 1 a-rō-tēlē; 2 a-rō-tēlē, [It.] In the form of or decorated with rosettes, disks, or other circular ornaments; as, objects in terra-cotta decorated a rosette.

a-round', 1 a-rōund'; 2 a-rōund', adv. 1. In a manner or position to encompass something on all sides; also, on various sides; in various directions; as, we heard noises all around.

True mystery casts no shadows around.  
*Drummond Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 90. [t. r. 1884.]  
2. In movement: (1) So as to encircle something; entirely about; as, he went through the house, but I ran around. (2) So as to face in an opposite direction or successively in different directions; in rotation; as, he turned around; the earth turns around on its axis. (3) From place to place; here and there indefinitely; as, to wander around. 3. [Colloq., U. S.] At, to, or toward this place or some place expressed; somewhere in the vicinity; near: often followed by to or an adverb of place; as, he'll be around (or around here) by nine o'clock; go around to the post-office.

a-round', prep. 1. About the circuit of; on all sides of; also, on various sides of: said of position or movement; as, to go around the world.

Go where I will, an infinity will spread around me. *CHANNING Works. Christianity a Rational Religion* p. 234. [t. v. a. 1833.]  
Glorious indeed is the world of God around us, but more glorious the world of God within us. *LONGFELLOW Hym.* p. 79. [L. C.]  
2. About the place or position of; entirely about: said of movement. 3. Near to; on the other side of; as, the church around the corner. 4. [Colloq., U. S.] In the region of; about the time of; as, to loaf around the city; around Christmas. [*< A-, on, + ROUND.*]

Ar'oun-dight, 1 a-rūn-dait; 2 a-rūn-dit, n. The sword of Lancelot of the Lake, a Knight of the Round Table.  
a-rou's'al, 1 a-rōuz'al; 2 a-rōuz'al, n. The act of arousing, or the state or process of being aroused.

a-rou'se', 1 a-rōuz'; 2 a-rōuz', v. [A-ROUSED; A-ROUS'ING.]  
1. t. To cause to act, move, or exert force, especially after rest or lethargy; stir up; revive; as, to arouse one from sleep.

Arouse the tiger of Hyrcanian deserts.  
*ANON. in Scott's Ivanhoe* ch. 35, p. 203. [t. & c.]

My pity was aroused by the sight of the military garrison of Monterey marching out of town as prisoners.  
*U. S. GRANT Personal Memoirs* vol. i, p. 117. [L. C. W. 1885.]

II. i. To waken; bestir oneself; become active; as, I will arouse and act. [*< A-, away, + ROUSE.*]  
Syn.: alarm, animate, awake, awaken, disturb, excite, rouse, rouse up, stimulate, stir, wake, waken, wake up. See ENCOURAGE.—Ant.: allay, assuage, compose, mitigate, moderate, pacify, quiet, soothe, still.—Prep.: arouse from sleep; arouse to action.—a-rouse', n. [Rare.] An alarm.—a-rouser, n.

a-row', 1 a-rō'; 2 a-rō', adv. 1. [Poet.] In a row. 2. In succession. [*< A-, on, + ROW.*]  
a-roynt', 1 a-rōint'; 2 a-rōynt', n. Same as AROINT.

A. R. P., abbr. Associate Reformed Presbyterian.  
Ar'pád', 1 a-rpád; 2 a-rpád, n. Founder of the kingdom of Hungary (died 907).

Ar'pád', 1 a-rpád; 2 a-rpád, n. *Bib.* 2 Kings xix. 13. Ar'phad'.  
ar'peg'gio, 1 a-rpē'jo; 2 a-rpē'jo, n. [GROS, 1-oz; 2-ōs, pl.] Mus. 1. The sounding of the notes of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously, as in playing the harp. 2. A chord so played. [It., < arpa, harp, < LL. harpa, harp; see HARP.]—ar'peg'gi-a'tion, n. The act of playing in arpeggios.

ar'peg'gi-o-ne, 1 a-rpē'd'gi-ō-ne; 2 a-rpē'd'gi-ō-ne, n. A small guitar-shaped violoncello with six strings.  
ar'pent', 1 a-rpēnt; 2 a-rpēnt, n. [F.] An old French measure of land, about an acre; used in Louisiana and in French Canada. The Canadian arpent is about .85 acre; the width of a square arpent is a common measure of length, about 12 rods or anything less than a league.

All that part of my real and personal estate . . . in the state of Louisiana . . . consisting of upwards of two hundred and eight thousand of arpens, or acres of land. *Will of Stephen Girard* § 19.  
—ar'pen-ta'tor, n. [Rare.] A land-surveyor. ar'pen-teur', n. [Dial. Eng.] The orpln.

Ar'phas'-a-chites, 1 a-rās'-a-chits; 2 a-rās'-a-chits, n. pl. *Bib.* (Douai).  
Ar-phar'ad, 1 a-rfās'ad; 2 a-rfās'ad, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. i. 17.  
Ar-pl'no, 1 a-rpl'no; 2 a-rpl'no, n. A town in Caserta province, Italy; birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

Ar'qua, 1 a-rkwā; 2 a-rkwā, n. A village 12 m. S. W. of Padua, Italy, where Petrarch died; his house may still be seen there.

ar'quat-ed, 1 a-rkwēd-ed; 2 a-rkwēd-ed, a. [Rare.] Bow-ar'que-bus, ar'que-bus-ler, etc. See BARQUEBUS, etc.

ar'que-rite, 1 a-rkē-rit; 2 a-rkē-rit, n. *Mineral*. A mixture of silver and mercury (Ag<sub>2</sub>Hg), crystallizing in the isometric system. [*< Arques, in Chile.*]

Arques, 1 a-rk; 2 a-rk, n. A village near Rouen, France, where Henry IV. defeated the League in 1590.  
ar'qui-foux, 1 a-rkē-fū; 2 a-rkē-fū, n. Same as ALQUIFUR.

arr, 1 a-r; 2 a-r, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A scar; mark. 2. Ill will. arr., abbr. Arrival; arrive; arrived; arrives.

A. R. R. Anno Regni Regis (or Regine) (in the year of the king's (or queen's) reign).

ar-ra-ca'-cha, 1 a-rā-kā'-cha; 2 a-rā-kā'-chā, n. [S. Am.] 1. Any one of several plants of the genus *Aracacia*, with tuberous roots; esp. *A. esculenta*, the Peruvian carrot, a staple food-plant of the mountainous parts of northern South America, and a similar species (*A. zanthorrhiza*) of the West Indies. 2. A tuber-bearing oxalis (*Oxalis crenata*); also, any one of several other tuberous plants.

Ar-ra-ca'-cho, 1 a-rā-kā'-cho; 2 a-rā-kā'-chō, n. Bot. A small genus of South-American perennial herbs of the parsley family.  
ar-ra-chē', 1 a-rā-shē'; 2 a-rā-shē', a. [F.] Her. Uprooted; ar-ra-chē', n. Same as PERNAMBUCO.

ar-rack, 1 a-rāk; 2 a-rāk (xiii), n. A strong distilled liquor used in the East, obtained from a variety of substances, such as date-juice, rice, or, more frequently, the juice of the coco-palm; hence, any distilled liquor. See RAKI.

Tonight we will sweeten the bread with arrack.  
*LEW WALLACE Ben-Hur* bk. iv, ch. 13, p. 257. [t. 1880.]  
[< Ar. 'araq, < 'araq, sweat.]

ar-rage, 1 a-rāj; 2 a-rāj, n. 1. *Metaph.* A sharp edge or corner in a drift. ar-ris't. 2. Average; obsolescent form.

Ar-ra-go-nese, ar-ra-go-nite. See ARAGONESE, etc.  
Ar'rah, 1 a-rā; 2 a-rā, n. A town in Patna division, Bihar province, Bengal; besieged in 1857, when 12 Englishmen and 50 Sikhs withstood 3,000 Sepoys.

ar-rab, 1 a-rā; 2 a-rā, interj. [It.] An exclamation denoting surprise or impatience.  
ar-raign', 1 a-rān; 2 a-rān, vt. 1. Law. To call into court, as a person indicted for crime, read to him the indictment, and demand whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. 2. To call in question for fault, especially in a public or quasi-judicial manner, as if before some tribunal; accuse gravely or formally; as, arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

Day by day the men who guide public affairs are arraigned before the judgment-seat of the race.  
*BLACKSTON United States* vol. vi, bk. i, p. 6. [t. 1884.]  
[< OF. *araigner*, < LL. *aratione*, < L. *ad, to, + ratio* (n); see REASON, n.]—ar-raign'er, n.

Syn.: accuse, censure, charge, cite, impeach, indict, summon. One may charge another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. Accuse suggests more of the formal and criminal; a person may charge a friend with unkindness or neglect; he may accuse a tramp of stealing. Censure carries the idea of fault, but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or public and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be impeached before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be impeached by damaging evidence. A person of the highest character may be summoned as defendant in a civil suit; or he may be cited to answer as administrator, etc. Indict and arraign apply strictly to criminal proceedings, and only an alleged criminal is indicted or arraigned. One is indicted by the grand jury, and arraigned before the appropriate court. See CONDEMN.—Ant.: acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, forgive, overlook, pardon, release, set free.—Prep.: arraign at the bar, before the tribunal, of or for a crime; on or upon an indictment.

ar-raign't, vt. Old Law. To claim; demand.—to arraign an assize, to demand a trial; hence, to institute one.  
ar-raign', n. Arraignment; as, clerk of the arraigns.

ar-raign, pp. Arraigned.  
ar-raign'ment, 1 a-rān'ment or -mant; 2 a-rān'ment, n. 1. The act of arraigning, or the state of being arraigned; accusation, either as a step in judicial proceedings or in the way of severe or formal charge.

Plato . . . was one of the youngest of the senate at the time of Socrates' arraignment.  
*A. BROWN Alcorn Concord Days*, Plato p. 219. [t. 1872.]

2. The charges, statements, etc., collectively forming an indictment or accusation; as, a scathing arraignment.  
Ar-ran', 1 a-rān; 2 a-rān, n. An island in the Firth of Clyde, Buthrie, Scotland; 150 sq. m.

ar-range', 1 a-rān'; 2 a-rān', v. [AR-RANGED; AR-RANG'ING.] 1. t. To put in definite or proper order; dispose in accordance with some plan or design; systematize; as, to arrange the heads of a discourse.

How easy it is to arrange mentally a supposititious scene and conversation! *CHRISTIAN REID Morton House* ch. 5, p. 23. [t. 1872.]

2. To agree or plan as to the terms or details of; adjust; settle; as, to arrange a settlement; to arrange an excursion. 3. Mus. To change or adapt for certain purposes not in the composer's design.

II. i. 1. To get ready beforehand; make preparations; settle plans and details; as, to arrange for a journey. 2. To effect an agreement or settlement; come to an understanding; as, to arrange with creditors. [*< F. arranger, < A. L. ad, to, + ranger, range, < rang; see RANK.*]

Syn.: adjust, array, assort, classify, dispose, group, order, parcel, place, put in order, sort. See ADAPT; ARRAY; PREPARE; PROVIDE; REGULATE; SET; SETTLE.—Ant.: confuse, derange, disarrange, disorder, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, perturb, unsettle.—Prep.: arrange with a person for a thing; arrange in order; on a dish; on sound principles; according to or with reference to size; the matter was arranged between the parties, by or through the mediation of friends.—ar-range-a-ble (e), ar-range'er, n.

ar-range'ment, 1 a-rān'ment or -ment; 2 a-rān'ment, n. 1. The act of putting in proper order, or the state of being put in order; disposition in harmonious or suitable form.

We at once distinguish the man of education . . . by the unpremeditated and evidently habitual arrangement of his words.  
*J. W. DEVLIN New Crusade* p. 11. [t. c. & co. 1868.]

2. The result or mode of arranging, or that which is arranged; the style in which something is arranged; a system of parts arranged in due order; disposition; order; as, the arrangement of a library or museum.

Many of those who have become eminent in science and literature have adhered to a systematic arrangement of time.  
*LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY Letters to Young Ladies* p. 19. [t. 1839.]

3. A measure taken in advance or plan made, as for a particular purpose; usually in the plural; as, arrange-

ments for a journey. 4. The settlement of a dispute or matter of mutual concern; adjustment by agreement; a compromise, as between debtor and creditor; as, an equitable arrangement between parties. 5. Mus. (1) The adaptation of a composition to other instruments or voices than those for which it was originally designed. (2) The piece so adapted; as, a pianoforte arrangement of a symphony. 6. Math. Permutation.

Syn.: see APPLIANCE; ARRANG; CONTRACT; DISPOSAL; ECONOMY.—General arrangement, a drawing of the plan and elevation of a building, or machine, accompanied by its principal measurements.—Joint-purse a., see POOL.

Arran Isles. Same as ARAN ISLES.

ar-rant, 1 a-rānt; 2 a-rānt, a. 1. Notoriously bad; unmitigated; out-and-out; in a bad sense; as, arrant villain. 2. [Archaic.] Through and through; genuine; in a good sense. 3. Wandering about; errant; original sense. [Var. of ERRANT, with change of meaning from use in such expressions as *arrant thief*.] —a., adv.

ar-ras', 1 a-rās; 2 a-rās, vt. To adorn or cover with arras.  
ar-ras', n. fabric usually woven with colored figures or scenes; tapestry; especially, a hanging of such material for the walls of a room. [*< Arras, in France.*]

Where were the brave old hangings of arras which had adorned the walls of lordly mansions in the days of Elizabeth?  
*MACAULAY England* vol. iv, ch. 18, p. 114. [t. s. & co. 1856.]

ar-ras', n. pl. Sp. Law. 1. A pledge or token given for the performance of contracts, especially matrimonial ones. 2. An allowance assigned by a husband to his wife for her maintenance after his death; a marriage settlement. [Sp., < L. *arraha*, < Gr. *arrhabōn*, earnest-money.]

ar-ras', n. Same as ARRIS.  
ar-ras', 1 a-rās; 2 a-rās, n. A fortified city, capital of Pas-de-Calais department, France; once famous for tapestry. Withstood German attack, Oct. 6, 1914; Germans defeated at battle of Arras, April 9 to 14, 1917.

ar-ra-sene, 1 a-rā-sēn; 2 a-rā-sēn, n. A chenille-like cord or wool or silk thread for embroidery. [*< ARRAS'.*]

ar-ras'tre, 1 a-rās'tre; 2 a-rās'tre, n. 1. [Sp.] A rude Spanish-American mill having a vat in which roll one or more heavy wheels propelled by a horizontal beam which turns about a vertical axis; used for crushing ore, etc., and sometimes for amalgamating. 2. [P. I.] Lighterage, storage, and haulage, as of cargo. ar-ras'tra; ar-ras'trat.

ar-ras-ways, ar-ras'way, adv. Same as ARRISWAY.  
ar-rau, 1 a-rāu; 2 a-rāu, n. A large podocnemidoid turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) of the Amazon basin, whose eggs are collected for food as well as for their oil. [Native.]

ar-raught', imp. of ARAUCH.

ar-ray', 1 a-rē; 2 a-rē, vt. 1. To place or draw up in array, as for battle; set or range in order; as, to array the army; to array the good against the evil. 2. To clothe, as with fine raiment; dress; adorn; attire.

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.  
*Matt. vi. 29.*

3. Law. To set or call in order, as jurors in a panel. [*< OF. arreyer, to a (< L. ad, to, + rel, order, < Low G. rēde; cp. READY.*)] ar-ray'e't.

Syn.: arrange, dispose, draw up, marshal, set in order. See ARRANGE. Compare ARRAY, n.—Ant.: confuse, disarrange, disarray, disorder, throw into confusion.—Prep.: array in order of battle; in the open field; before the commander; against the enemy; array in or with royal apparel.

—ar-ray'al, n. The act or process of arraying; an array.  
—ar-ray'er, n. 1. One who or that which arrays. 2. *Eng. Hist.* An officer whose duty it was in medieval times to arm and accouter the troops; a commissioner of array.—ar-ray'ment, n. Arrayal.

ar-ray, n. Regular or proper order; arrangement or disposition, as in lines or ranks, suitable for attack or defense or for display; a state of special preparation; as, an army in battle array.

Do not set fear in array against truth, in the breast of your child.  
*LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY Letters to Mothers* p. 38. [t. 1842.]

Behold, in close array, What mighty banners stream.  
*ROBERTSON Voyage of Columbus* bk. 3, pt. 1.

2. The collective body of persons or things thus arrayed; hence, a military or militia force.

How easy it is to confirm preconceived judgments by an array of partial facts.  
*J. L. NEVINS China and the Chinese* p. 287. [t. 1869.]

3. An orderly arrangement, as of brilliant or impressive objects; as, an array of gems. 4. Clothing for the body, esp. ornamental clothing; raiment; attire; apparel. 5. Math. A collection of quantities arranged in rectangular form: a matrix. 6. Law. All the persons composing a jury or panel, or the act of arraying them. 7. Statistics. The group of values of a variable correlated with any one value of another variable. 8. *Eng. Hist.* A mustering, as of the militia of a county, or the men mustered. 9. *Biol. Biometr.* The expression of a frequency distribution with respect to any measured character. In determining the coefficient of correlation a table is made up of squares arranged in horizontal and vertical columns. If the horizontal columns show differing lengths and the vertical differing weights, then any column shows the distribution of a class of the measured population having a given value of one character in terms of the other. 10. t. state of affairs; plight. [*< F. arroi, < OF. arreyer; see ARRAY, v.*]

Syn.: arrangement, battle array, collection, disposition, exhibition, line of battle, order, order of battle, parade, show, sight. The phrase battle array or array of battle is archaic and poetic; we now say in line or order of battle. The parade is for exhibition and oversight, and partial rehearsal of military manual and maneuvers. Array refers to a continuous arrangement of men, so that all may be seen or reviewed at once. This is practically impossible with the vast armies of our day. We say rather the disposition of troops, which expresses their location so as to sustain and support, the unable to see or readily communicate with each other. See DRESS.—to challenge the array, to take exception to the whole panel of jurymen. See CHALLENGE.

ar-ra-ya'do, 1 a-rā-yā'do; 2 a-rā-yā'do, n. A West-Indian grunt (*Hæmulus parra*). [*< Sp. rayado*, striped, < L. *radius*, ray.]

ar-ray'd, pp. Arrayed.

ar-rear', 1 a-rēr; 2 a-rēr, n. 1. Something overdue and unpaid; an outstanding debt, liability, or the like; esp., a remainder after part of a debt has been paid; commonly in the plural; as, arrears of taxes. 2. The state of being behindhand, as in payment; chiefly in the phrase in arrear or in arrears.

He [Time] keeps all his customers still in arrears.  
By lending them minutes and changing their years.  
*HOLMES Our Banker* st. 1.

3. [Archaic.] The hinder part; rear. [*< F. arrière, < L. ad, to, + retro, backward, < re-, back.*]



(*Sagittaria monteridenensis*) of South America. — a. polson, n. See POISON. — a. release, n. The method of holding the arrow on the bowstring and letting it fly. There are several different modes of quitting the arrow: (1) the primary, secondary, and tertiary release, in all of which the arrow is held between the first finger and the thumb, a form of release still used by some tribes of North-American Indians; (2) the Mediterranean loose r., in which the bowstring is drawn back with one, two, or three fingers slightly flexed at the ends, the arrow being kept in position on the left of the bow between the first and second fingers, while the thumb, which is held straight, performs no part in the release; (3) the Mongolian r., in which the neck of the arrow rests against the base of the first finger and thumb, the cord being drawn by the crooked thumb firmly pressed down by the forefinger. — a. snake, n. A dart-snake. — a. stitch, n. A triangular stitch, as that sometimes used in fastening the ends of whalebone in stays. — a. stone, n. A belemnite. — a. tie, an iron tie with arrow-shaped ends, used in bailing cotton. — a. toothed, a. Possessing teeth that resemble arrow-heads. — a. row-wood, n. One of various North-American shrubs or small trees with many slender straight shoots or branches used by the Indians for making arrows, as certain species of *Viburnum*, flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), etc. — a. worm, n. A sagittid. — broad a., the representation of an arrow-head with broad barbs as placed on stores or property belonging to the British government. See illus. above, fig. d. — pair of arrows, in archery, a set of three, for use on a single occasion. — arrowed, a. [Poet.] Furnished with arrows; made into an arrow. [M.] — a. row-let, n. A little arrow.

**ar'row-head**, 1 a-rō'hēd; 2 ā-rō'hēd, n. 1. The sharp pointed end or head, usually separate, of an arrow. The parts distinguished are the point, fess, edges, butt, tang, barb, and barb-piece.



Stone Arrow-heads of the American Indians.

Among savage nations they are commonly of stone or bone, sometimes of thorns, and occasionally of metal, fastened to the shaft by thong. They are sometimes dipped in poison. The middle ages were often barbed, and made with a socket. 2. The dart or tongue of an egg-and-dart molding. — **ar'row-head'ed**, a. Shaped like the head of a savage's arrow; triangular and barbed. — **ar'row-head'ed**, a. arrow-headed characters, cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM.

**ar'row-head'**, n. 1. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceae*), with arrow-shaped leaves. 2. A belemnite.

**Ar'row Lake**, 1. A lake in British Columbia, Canada: an expansion of the Columbia river; 95 m. long. 2. A lake between Minnesota and Canada; from this lake Arrow river leads to Lake Superior.

**Ar'row Rock**, A village in Saline county, Mo.

**ar'row-root**, 1 a-rō-rūt; 2 ā-rō-rūt, n. 1. A nutritious starch obtained from the fleshy rootstocks of a tropical American plant (*Maranta arundinacea*) of the ginger family, or from other species of *Maranta*. It is an easily digested food, well fitted for infants and convalescents. 2. A starch more or less like the foregoing, obtained from other plants, as from species of *Zamia*, *Tacca*, *Curcuma*, *Manihot*, etc. 3. The plant *Maranta arundinacea*; also, any other species of *Maranta*. — Chinese arrowroot, the edible farinaceous tubers of the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*), much esteemed by the Chinese and Japanese. — Florida a., see *ZAMIA*. — Portland a., same as PORTLAND SAGO.

**ar'row-shaft**, n. See ARROW.

**ar'row-smith**, 1 a-rō-smith; 2 ā-rō-smith, Aaron (7:14750-14823). An English geographer and map-maker.

**ar'row-snake**, a. toothed, a. worm, etc. See ARROW.

**ar'row-y**, 1 a-rō-y; 2 ā-rō-y, a. 1. Resembling an arrow or arrows, as in shape, appearance, or motion; swift; sharp; darting.

And arrowy fizzle, and wedged ravelin.  
 CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. iii, st. 25.  
 With arrowy swiftness sped that light canoe.  
 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* pt. vii, st. 4.

2. Abounding in or consisting of arrows.

**ar-ro-y**, 1 a-rō-yo; 2 ā-rō-yo, n. [-os, 1 -oz; 2 -ōg, pl.] [Sp. Am.] A small stream, or its dry bed; a deep dry gully.

The section of country is traversed by deep gullies called arroyos. W. H. EXMONT *Report on U. S. and Mex. Bound.* vol. i, p. 57.

**Ar-ro-yo Gran'de**, 1 a-rō-yo grān'de; 2 ā-rō-yo grān'de, A town in San Luis Obispo county, Cal.

**Ar-ro-yo Mo-li-nos**, 1 a-rō-yo mo-li-nōs; 2 ā-rō-yo mo-li-nōs, A village in Caceres province, Spain, where Lord Hill defeated the French, Oct. 28, 1811.

**ar-roz** ba-sī, 1 a-rō-z; 2 ā-rō-z, n. [-s, 1 -d; 2 -d; 3 -d; 4 -d; 5 -d; 6 -d; 7 -d; 8 -d; 9 -d; 10 -d; 11 -d; 12 -d; 13 -d; 14 -d; 15 -d; 16 -d; 17 -d; 18 -d; 19 -d; 20 -d; 21 -d; 22 -d; 23 -d; 24 -d; 25 -d; 26 -d; 27 -d; 28 -d; 29 -d; 30 -d; 31 -d; 32 -d; 33 -d; 34 -d; 35 -d; 36 -d; 37 -d; 38 -d; 39 -d; 40 -d; 41 -d; 42 -d; 43 -d; 44 -d; 45 -d; 46 -d; 47 -d; 48 -d; 49 -d; 50 -d; 51 -d; 52 -d; 53 -d; 54 -d; 55 -d; 56 -d; 57 -d; 58 -d; 59 -d; 60 -d; 61 -d; 62 -d; 63 -d; 64 -d; 65 -d; 66 -d; 67 -d; 68 -d; 69 -d; 70 -d; 71 -d; 72 -d; 73 -d; 74 -d; 75 -d; 76 -d; 77 -d; 78 -d; 79 -d; 80 -d; 81 -d; 82 -d; 83 -d; 84 -d; 85 -d; 86 -d; 87 -d; 88 -d; 89 -d; 90 -d; 91 -d; 92 -d; 93 -d; 94 -d; 95 -d; 96 -d; 97 -d; 98 -d; 99 -d; 100 -d; 101 -d; 102 -d; 103 -d; 104 -d; 105 -d; 106 -d; 107 -d; 108 -d; 109 -d; 110 -d; 111 -d; 112 -d; 113 -d; 114 -d; 115 -d; 116 -d; 117 -d; 118 -d; 119 -d; 120 -d; 121 -d; 122 -d; 123 -d; 124 -d; 125 -d; 126 -d; 127 -d; 128 -d; 129 -d; 130 -d; 131 -d; 132 -d; 133 -d; 134 -d; 135 -d; 136 -d; 137 -d; 138 -d; 139 -d; 140 -d; 141 -d; 142 -d; 143 -d; 144 -d; 145 -d; 146 -d; 147 -d; 148 -d; 149 -d; 150 -d; 151 -d; 152 -d; 153 -d; 154 -d; 155 -d; 156 -d; 157 -d; 158 -d; 159 -d; 160 -d; 161 -d; 162 -d; 163 -d; 164 -d; 165 -d; 166 -d; 167 -d; 168 -d; 169 -d; 170 -d; 171 -d; 172 -d; 173 -d; 174 -d; 175 -d; 176 -d; 177 -d; 178 -d; 179 -d; 180 -d; 181 -d; 182 -d; 183 -d; 184 -d; 185 -d; 186 -d; 187 -d; 188 -d; 189 -d; 190 -d; 191 -d; 192 -d; 193 -d; 194 -d; 195 -d; 196 -d; 197 -d; 198 -d; 199 -d; 200 -d; 201 -d; 202 -d; 203 -d; 204 -d; 205 -d; 206 -d; 207 -d; 208 -d; 209 -d; 210 -d; 211 -d; 212 -d; 213 -d; 214 -d; 215 -d; 216 -d; 217 -d; 218 -d; 219 -d; 220 -d; 221 -d; 222 -d; 223 -d; 224 -d; 225 -d; 226 -d; 227 -d; 228 -d; 229 -d; 230 -d; 231 -d; 232 -d; 233 -d; 234 -d; 235 -d; 236 -d; 237 -d; 238 -d; 239 -d; 240 -d; 241 -d; 242 -d; 243 -d; 244 -d; 245 -d; 246 -d; 247 -d; 248 -d; 249 -d; 250 -d; 251 -d; 252 -d; 253 -d; 254 -d; 255 -d; 256 -d; 257 -d; 258 -d; 259 -d; 260 -d; 261 -d; 262 -d; 263 -d; 264 -d; 265 -d; 266 -d; 267 -d; 268 -d; 269 -d; 270 -d; 271 -d; 272 -d; 273 -d; 274 -d; 275 -d; 276 -d; 277 -d; 278 -d; 279 -d; 280 -d; 281 -d; 282 -d; 283 -d; 284 -d; 285 -d; 286 -d; 287 -d; 288 -d; 289 -d; 290 -d; 291 -d; 292 -d; 293 -d; 294 -d; 295 -d; 296 -d; 297 -d; 298 -d; 299 -d; 300 -d; 301 -d; 302 -d; 303 -d; 304 -d; 305 -d; 306 -d; 307 -d; 308 -d; 309 -d; 310 -d; 311 -d; 312 -d; 313 -d; 314 -d; 315 -d; 316 -d; 317 -d; 318 -d; 319 -d; 320 -d; 321 -d; 322 -d; 323 -d; 324 -d; 325 -d; 326 -d; 327 -d; 328 -d; 329 -d; 330 -d; 331 -d; 332 -d; 333 -d; 334 -d; 335 -d; 336 -d; 337 -d; 338 -d; 339 -d; 340 -d; 341 -d; 342 -d; 343 -d; 344 -d; 345 -d; 346 -d; 347 -d; 348 -d; 349 -d; 350 -d; 351 -d; 352 -d; 353 -d; 354 -d; 355 -d; 356 -d; 357 -d; 358 -d; 359 -d; 360 -d; 361 -d; 362 -d; 363 -d; 364 -d; 365 -d; 366 -d; 367 -d; 368 -d; 369 -d; 370 -d; 371 -d; 372 -d; 373 -d; 374 -d; 375 -d; 376 -d; 377 -d; 378 -d; 379 -d; 380 -d; 381 -d; 382 -d; 383 -d; 384 -d; 385 -d; 386 -d; 387 -d; 388 -d; 389 -d; 390 -d; 391 -d; 392 -d; 393 -d; 394 -d; 395 -d; 396 -d; 397 -d; 398 -d; 399 -d; 400 -d; 401 -d; 402 -d; 403 -d; 404 -d; 405 -d; 406 -d; 407 -d; 408 -d; 409 -d; 410 -d; 411 -d; 412 -d; 413 -d; 414 -d; 415 -d; 416 -d; 417 -d; 418 -d; 419 -d; 420 -d; 421 -d; 422 -d; 423 -d; 424 -d; 425 -d; 426 -d; 427 -d; 428 -d; 429 -d; 430 -d; 431 -d; 432 -d; 433 -d; 434 -d; 435 -d; 436 -d; 437 -d; 438 -d; 439 -d; 440 -d; 441 -d; 442 -d; 443 -d; 444 -d; 445 -d; 446 -d; 447 -d; 448 -d; 449 -d; 450 -d; 451 -d; 452 -d; 453 -d; 454 -d; 455 -d; 456 -d; 457 -d; 458 -d; 459 -d; 460 -d; 461 -d; 462 -d; 463 -d; 464 -d; 465 -d; 466 -d; 467 -d; 468 -d; 469 -d; 470 -d; 471 -d; 472 -d; 473 -d; 474 -d; 475 -d; 476 -d; 477 -d; 478 -d; 479 -d; 480 -d; 481 -d; 482 -d; 483 -d; 484 -d; 485 -d; 486 -d; 487 -d; 488 -d; 489 -d; 490 -d; 491 -d; 492 -d; 493 -d; 494 -d; 495 -d; 496 -d; 497 -d; 498 -d; 499 -d; 500 -d; 501 -d; 502 -d; 503 -d; 504 -d; 505 -d; 506 -d; 507 -d; 508 -d; 509 -d; 510 -d; 511 -d; 512 -d; 513 -d; 514 -d; 515 -d; 516 -d; 517 -d; 518 -d; 519 -d; 520 -d; 521 -d; 522 -d; 523 -d; 524 -d; 525 -d; 526 -d; 527 -d; 528 -d; 529 -d; 530 -d; 531 -d; 532 -d; 533 -d; 534 -d; 535 -d; 536 -d; 537 -d; 538 -d; 539 -d; 540 -d; 541 -d; 542 -d; 543 -d; 544 -d; 545 -d; 546 -d; 547 -d; 548 -d; 549 -d; 550 -d; 551 -d; 552 -d; 553 -d; 554 -d; 555 -d; 556 -d; 557 -d; 558 -d; 559 -d; 560 -d; 561 -d; 562 -d; 563 -d; 564 -d; 565 -d; 566 -d; 567 -d; 568 -d; 569 -d; 570 -d; 571 -d; 572 -d; 573 -d; 574 -d; 575 -d; 576 -d; 577 -d; 578 -d; 579 -d; 580 -d; 581 -d; 582 -d; 583 -d; 584 -d; 585 -d; 586 -d; 587 -d; 588 -d; 589 -d; 590 -d; 591 -d; 592 -d; 593 -d; 594 -d; 595 -d; 596 -d; 597 -d; 598 -d; 599 -d; 600 -d; 601 -d; 602 -d; 603 -d; 604 -d; 605 -d; 606 -d; 607 -d; 608 -d; 609 -d; 610 -d; 611 -d; 612 -d; 613 -d; 614 -d; 615 -d; 616 -d; 617 -d; 618 -d; 619 -d; 620 -d; 621 -d; 622 -d; 623 -d; 624 -d; 625 -d; 626 -d; 627 -d; 628 -d; 629 -d; 630 -d; 631 -d; 632 -d; 633 -d; 634 -d; 635 -d; 636 -d; 637 -d; 638 -d; 639 -d; 640 -d; 641 -d; 642 -d; 643 -d; 644 -d; 645 -d; 646 -d; 647 -d; 648 -d; 649 -d; 650 -d; 651 -d; 652 -d; 653 -d; 654 -d; 655 -d; 656 -d; 657 -d; 658 -d; 659 -d; 660 -d; 661 -d; 662 -d; 663 -d; 664 -d; 665 -d; 666 -d; 667 -d; 668 -d; 669 -d; 670 -d; 671 -d; 672 -d; 673 -d; 674 -d; 675 -d; 676 -d; 677 -d; 678 -d; 679 -d; 680 -d; 681 -d; 682 -d; 683 -d; 684 -d; 685 -d; 686 -d; 687 -d; 688 -d; 689 -d; 690 -d; 691 -d; 692 -d; 693 -d; 694 -d; 695 -d; 696 -d; 697 -d; 698 -d; 699 -d; 700 -d; 701 -d; 702 -d; 703 -d; 704 -d; 705 -d; 706 -d; 707 -d; 708 -d; 709 -d; 710 -d; 711 -d; 712 -d; 713 -d; 714 -d; 715 -d; 716 -d; 717 -d; 718 -d; 719 -d; 720 -d; 721 -d; 722 -d; 723 -d; 724 -d; 725 -d; 726 -d; 727 -d; 728 -d; 729 -d; 730 -d; 731 -d; 732 -d; 733 -d; 734 -d; 735 -d; 736 -d; 737 -d; 738 -d; 739 -d; 740 -d; 741 -d; 742 -d; 743 -d; 744 -d; 745 -d; 746 -d; 747 -d; 748 -d; 749 -d; 750 -d; 751 -d; 752 -d; 753 -d; 754 -d; 755 -d; 756 -d; 757 -d; 758 -d; 759 -d; 760 -d; 761 -d; 762 -d; 763 -d; 764 -d; 765 -d; 766 -d; 767 -d; 768 -d; 769 -d; 770 -d; 771 -d; 772 -d; 773 -d; 774 -d; 775 -d; 776 -d; 777 -d; 778 -d; 779 -d; 780 -d; 781 -d; 782 -d; 783 -d; 784 -d; 785 -d; 786 -d; 787 -d; 788 -d; 789 -d; 790 -d; 791 -d; 792 -d; 793 -d; 794 -d; 795 -d; 796 -d; 797 -d; 798 -d; 799 -d; 800 -d; 801 -d; 802 -d; 803 -d; 804 -d; 805 -d; 806 -d; 807 -d; 808 -d; 809 -d; 810 -d; 811 -d; 812 -d; 813 -d; 814 -d; 815 -d; 816 -d; 817 -d; 818 -d; 819 -d; 820 -d; 821 -d; 822 -d; 823 -d; 824 -d; 825 -d; 826 -d; 827 -d; 828 -d; 829 -d; 830 -d; 831 -d; 832 -d; 833 -d; 834 -d; 835 -d; 836 -d; 837 -d; 838 -d; 839 -d; 840 -d; 841 -d; 842 -d; 843 -d; 844 -d; 845 -d; 846 -d; 847 -d; 848 -d; 849 -d; 850 -d; 851 -d; 852 -d; 853 -d; 854 -d; 855 -d; 856 -d; 857 -d; 858 -d; 859 -d; 860 -d; 861 -d; 862 -d; 863 -d; 864 -d; 865 -d; 866 -d; 867 -d; 868 -d; 869 -d; 870 -d; 871 -d; 872 -d; 873 -d; 874 -d; 875 -d; 876 -d; 877 -d; 878 -d; 879 -d; 880 -d; 881 -d; 882 -d; 883 -d; 884 -d; 885 -d; 886 -d; 887 -d; 888 -d; 889 -d; 890 -d; 891 -d; 892 -d; 893 -d; 894 -d; 895 -d; 896 -d; 897 -d; 898 -d; 899 -d; 900 -d; 901 -d; 902 -d; 903 -d; 904 -d; 905 -d; 906 -d; 907 -d; 908 -d; 909 -d; 910 -d; 911 -d; 912 -d; 913 -d; 914 -d; 915 -d; 916 -d; 917 -d; 918 -d; 919 -d; 920 -d; 921 -d; 922 -d; 923 -d; 924 -d; 925 -d; 926 -d; 927 -d; 928 -d; 929 -d; 930 -d; 931 -d; 932 -d; 933 -d; 934 -d; 935 -d; 936 -d; 937 -d; 938 -d; 939 -d; 940 -d; 941 -d; 942 -d; 943 -d; 944 -d; 945 -d; 946 -d; 947 -d; 948 -d; 949 -d; 950 -d; 951 -d; 952 -d; 953 -d; 954 -d; 955 -d; 956 -d; 957 -d; 958 -d; 959 -d; 960 -d; 961 -d; 962 -d; 963 -d; 964 -d; 965 -d; 966 -d; 967 -d; 968 -d; 969 -d; 970 -d; 971 -d; 972 -d; 973 -d; 974 -d; 975 -d; 976 -d; 977 -d; 978 -d; 979 -d; 980 -d; 981 -d; 982 -d; 983 -d; 984 -d; 985 -d; 986 -d; 987 -d; 988 -d; 989 -d; 990 -d; 991 -d; 992 -d; 993 -d; 994 -d; 995 -d; 996 -d; 997 -d; 998 -d; 999 -d; 1000 -d; 1001 -d; 1002 -d; 1003 -d; 1004 -d; 1005 -d; 1006 -d; 1007 -d; 1008 -d; 1009 -d; 1010 -d; 1011 -d; 1012 -d; 1013 -d; 1014 -d; 1015 -d; 1016 -d; 1017 -d; 1018 -d; 1019 -d; 1020 -d; 1021 -d; 1022 -d; 1023 -d; 1024 -d; 1025 -d; 1026 -d; 1027 -d; 1028 -d; 1029 -d; 1030 -d; 1031 -d; 1032 -d; 1033 -d; 1034 -d; 1035 -d; 1036 -d; 1037 -d; 1038 -d; 1039 -d; 1040 -d; 1041 -d; 1042 -d; 1043 -d; 1044 -d; 1045 -d; 1046 -d; 1047 -d; 1048 -d; 1049 -d; 1050 -d; 1051 -d; 1052 -d; 1053 -d; 1054 -d; 1055 -d; 1056 -d; 1057 -d; 1058 -d; 1059 -d; 1060 -d; 1061 -d; 1062 -d; 1063 -d; 1064 -d; 1065 -d; 1066 -d; 1067 -d; 1068 -d; 1069 -d; 1070 -d; 1071 -d; 1072 -d; 1073 -d; 1074 -d; 1075 -d; 1076 -d; 1077 -d; 1078 -d; 1079 -d; 1080 -d; 1081 -d; 1082 -d; 1083 -d; 1084 -d; 1085 -d; 1086 -d; 1087 -d; 1088 -d; 1089 -d; 1090 -d; 1091 -d; 1092 -d; 1093 -d; 1094 -d; 1095 -d; 1096 -d; 1097 -d; 1098 -d; 1099 -d; 1100 -d; 1101 -d; 1102 -d; 1103 -d; 1104 -d; 1105 -d; 1106 -d; 1107 -d; 1108 -d; 1109 -d; 1110 -d; 1111 -d; 1112 -d; 1113 -d; 1114 -d; 1115 -d; 1116 -d; 1117 -d; 1118 -d; 1119 -d; 1120 -d; 1121 -d; 1122 -d; 1123 -d; 1124 -d; 1125 -d; 1126 -d; 1127 -d; 1128 -d; 1129 -d; 1130 -d; 1131 -d; 1132 -d; 1133 -d; 1134 -d; 1135 -d; 1136 -d; 1137 -d; 1138 -d; 1139 -d; 1140 -d; 1141 -d; 1142 -d; 1143 -d; 1144 -d; 1145 -d; 1146 -d; 1147 -d; 1148 -d; 1149 -d; 1150 -d; 1151 -d; 1152 -d; 1153 -d; 1154 -d; 1155 -d; 1156 -d; 1157 -d; 1158 -d; 1159 -d; 1160 -d; 1161 -d; 1162 -d; 1163 -d; 1164 -d; 1165 -d; 1166 -d; 1167 -d; 1168 -d; 1169 -d; 1170 -d; 1171 -d; 1172 -d; 1173 -d; 1174 -d; 1175 -d; 1176 -d; 1177 -d; 1178 -d; 1179 -d; 1180 -d; 1181 -d; 1182 -d; 1183 -d; 1184 -d; 1185 -d; 1186 -d; 1187 -d; 1188 -d; 1189 -d; 1190 -d; 1191 -d; 1192 -d; 1193 -d; 1194 -d; 1195 -d; 1196 -d; 1197 -d; 1198 -d; 1199 -d; 1200 -d; 1201 -d; 1202 -d; 1203 -d; 1204 -d; 1205 -d; 1206 -d; 1207 -d; 1208 -d; 1209 -d; 1210 -d; 1211 -d; 1212 -d; 1213 -d; 1214 -d; 1215 -d; 1216 -d; 1217 -d; 1218 -d; 1219 -d; 1220 -d; 1221 -d; 1222 -d; 1223 -d; 1224 -d; 1225 -d; 1226 -d; 1227 -d; 1228 -d; 1229 -d; 1230 -d; 1231 -d; 1232 -d; 1233 -d; 1234 -d; 1235 -d; 1236 -d; 1237 -d; 1238 -d; 1239 -d; 1240 -d; 1241 -d; 1242 -d; 1243 -d; 1244 -d; 1245 -d; 1246 -d; 1247 -d; 1248 -d; 1249 -d; 1250 -d; 1251 -d; 1252 -d; 1253 -d; 1254 -d; 1255 -d; 1256 -d; 1257 -d; 1258 -d; 1259 -d; 1260 -d; 1261 -d; 1262 -d; 1263 -d; 1264 -d; 1265 -d; 1266 -d; 1267 -d; 1268 -d; 1269 -d; 1270 -d; 1271 -d; 1272 -d; 1273 -d; 1274 -d; 1275 -d; 1276 -d; 1277 -d; 1278 -d; 1279 -d; 1280 -d; 1281 -d; 1282 -d; 1283 -d; 1284 -d; 1285 -d; 1286 -d; 1287 -d; 1288 -d; 1289 -d; 1290 -d; 1291 -d; 1292 -d; 1293 -d; 1294 -d; 1295 -d; 1296 -d; 1297 -d; 1298 -d; 1299 -d; 1300 -d; 1301 -d; 1302 -d; 1303 -d; 1304 -d; 1305 -d; 1306 -d; 1307 -d; 1308 -d; 1309 -d; 1310 -d; 1311 -d; 1312 -d; 1313 -d; 1314 -d; 1315 -d; 1316 -d; 1317 -d; 1318 -d; 1319 -d; 1320 -d; 1321 -d; 1322 -d; 1323 -d; 1324 -d; 1325 -d; 1326 -d; 1327 -d; 1328 -d; 1329 -d; 1330 -d; 1331 -d; 1332 -d; 1333 -d; 1334 -d; 1335 -d; 1336 -d; 1337 -d; 1338 -d; 1339 -d; 1340 -d; 1341 -d; 1342 -d; 1343 -d; 1344 -d; 1345 -d; 1346 -d; 1347 -d; 1348 -d; 1349 -d; 1350 -d; 1351 -d; 1352 -d; 1353 -d; 1354 -d; 1355 -d; 1356 -d; 1357 -d; 1358 -d; 1359 -d; 1360 -d; 1361 -d; 1362 -d; 1363 -d; 1364 -d; 1365 -d; 1366 -d; 1367 -d; 1368 -d; 1369 -d; 1370 -d; 1371 -d; 1372 -d; 1373 -d; 1374 -d; 1375 -d; 1376 -d; 1377 -d; 1378 -d; 1379 -d; 1380 -d; 1381 -d; 1382 -d; 1383 -d; 1384 -d; 1385 -d; 1386 -d; 1387 -d; 1388 -d; 1389 -d; 1390 -d; 1391 -d; 1392 -d; 1393 -







## ARTERIAL SYSTEM OF MAN.

The numbers preceding the names refer to the corresponding numbers upon the illustrations.

Two arterial trunks arise from the heart: the pulmonary artery from the right side (see 1 in illus.), distributed by right and left branches (see 2 and 3 in illus.) to the lungs, and the aorta from the left side, distributed to all other parts of the body. It is from the latter that the arteries having special names are derived. The principal branches are given below.

The style of type is intended to indicate approximately the size of vessels, as follows:

**Boldface** = 1/2 inch in diameter or larger  
**CAPS AND SMALL CAPS** = 1/4 inch in diameter  
**SMALL CAPS** = 1/8 inch in diameter  
*Italics* = 1/16 inch in diameter  
 Roman = 1/32 inch in diameter or smaller

The style of letters prefixed to the names indicates the order of derivation, as

A, B, C, etc. = a branch  
 A, B, C, etc. = a branch of a branch  
 a, b, c, etc. = a branch of a branch of a branch  
 a, b, c, etc. = a branch of a branch of a branch of a branch

#### 4 Aorta

1st. Arising from the ascending thoracic aorta

#### 5 A. Coronary arteries

2d. Arising from the arch of the aorta

#### 6 Innominate; divides into

#### 7 B. A. Right common carotid

#### 8 B. Right subclavian

#### 9 C. A. Left common carotid

#### 10 B. Left subclavian

#### 3d. Arising from the descending thoracic portion

#### 11 D. Aortic intercostals. See below

#### E. Subcostal

#### F. Superior phrenic

#### G. Posterior mediastinal

#### H. Bronchial

#### I. Esophageal

#### J. Pericardiac

#### 4th. Arising from the abdominal aorta

#### 12 K. Inferior phrenic

#### 13 L. Lumbar (4 pairs)

#### 14 M. Middle suprarenal

#### 15 N. RENAL

#### 16 O. Internal spermatic or ovarian

#### 17 P. Cellac axis

#### 18 Q. Superior mesenteric

#### 19 R. Inferior mesenteric

#### 5th. Terminal branches

#### 20 S. Middle sacral

#### 21 T. Common iliac; divides into

#### 22 A. Internal iliac

#### 23 B. External iliac

#### 7 A. & 9 C. Common carotid

#### A. External carotid

#### B. Internal carotid

#### 24 A. EXTERNAL CAROTID

#### 25 a. Superior thyroid

#### 26 b. Lingual

#### 27 c. Facial

#### 28 d. Occipital

#### 29 e. Posterior auricular

#### 30 f. Ascending pharyngeal

#### 31 g. Superficial temporal

#### 32 h. Internal maxillary

#### 25 a. Superior thyroid

#### 33 a. Infrahyoid

#### 34 b. Sternomastoid

#### 35 a. Suprahyoid

#### 36 b. Dorsalis linguae

#### 37 c. Sublingual

#### 38 a. Inferior or ascending palatine

#### 39 b. Tonsillar

#### 40 c. Muscular

#### 41 d. Submaxillary

#### 42 e. Submental

#### 43 f. Inferior labial

#### 44 g. Inferior coronary

#### 45 h. Superior coronary

#### 46 i. Inferior masseteric

#### 47 j. Buccal

#### 48 k. Lateral nasal

#### 49 l. Angular

#### 28 d. Occipital

#### a. Superior sternomastoid

#### b. Communicating

#### c. Muscular

#### 44 d. Princeps cervicis

#### e. Mastoid

#### f. Auricular

#### g. Inferior meningeal

#### h. Occipital twigs

#### 29 e. Posterior auricular

#### a. Muscular

#### b. Parotid

#### c. Stylomastoid

#### d. Auricular

#### e. Occipital

#### 30 g. Superficial temporal

#### a. Parotid

#### 45 b. Transverse facial

#### c. Articular

#### d. Anterior auricular

#### e. Zygomatico-orbital

#### f. Middle deep temporal

#### g. Frontal

#### h. Parietal

#### 32 h. INTERNAL MAXILLARY

#### a. Deep auricular

#### b. Anterior tympanic

#### c. Middle meningeal

#### d. Small meningeal (lar)

#### e. Inferior dental (mandibular)

#### f. Masseteric

#### g. Pterygoid

#### h. Buccal

#### i. Anterior deep temporal

#### j. Posterior deep temporal

#### E. Alveolar

#### I. Infraorbital

#### m. Posterior or descending

#### n. Vidian

#### o. Pterygopalatine

#### p. Sphenopalatine

#### 46 B. INTERNAL CAROTID

#### a. Carotico-tympanic

#### b. Vidian

#### c. Cavernous (arteria recepta)

#### d. Gasserian

#### e. Pituitary

#### E. Subscapular. See below

#### F. Anterior circumflex

#### G. Posterior circumflex

#### 60 D. BRACHIAL

#### 61 A. Superior profunda

#### B. Muscular

#### C. Nutrient

#### D. Inferior profunda

#### E. Anastomotica magna

#### 62 F. Radial. See below

#### 63 G. Ulnar. See below

#### 54 A. VERTEBRAL

#### e. Dorsalis pollicis

#### f. Dorsalis indicis

#### g. Dorsal metacarpal

#### h. Dorsal radial carpal

#### 79 I. Deep palmar arch

#### 63 G. ULNAR

#### a. Anterior ulnar recurrent

#### b. Posterior ulnar recurrent

#### 80 c. Common interosseous

#### d. Muscular

#### e. Nutrient

#### f. Volar ulnar carpal

#### g. Dorsal ulnar carpal

#### 81 h. Superficial palmar arch

#### i. Deep volar (communicating)

#### 11 D. Aortic intercostals (9 pairs)

#### A. Dorsal branch

#### B. Ventral branch

#### 17 P. Cellac axis

#### 82 A. GASTRIC (coronary)

#### 83 B. HEPATIC

#### 84 a. Pyloric

#### b. Pancreatic

#### 85 c. Gastrooduodenal

#### 86 a. Right gastro-epiploic

#### 87 b. Superior pancreaticoduodenal

#### 88 d. Right hepatic

#### 89 a. Cystic

#### e. Left hepatic

#### 90 C. SPLENIC

#### a. Lesser pancreatic

#### b. Great pancreatic

#### 91 c. Short gastric

#### 92 d. Left gastro-epiploic

#### 93 e. Terminal

#### 18 Q. Superior mesenteric [nal

#### A. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal

#### 94 b. Middle colic

#### 95 c. Right colic

#### 96 D. Ileocolic

#### E. Ileal

#### F. Appendicular

#### G. Anterior ileocecal

#### H. Posterior ileocecal

#### 97 I. Intestinal (vasa intestinali tenues)

#### 19 R. INFERIOR MESENTERIC

#### 98 A. Left colic

#### 99 B. Sigmoid

#### 100 C. Superior hemorrhoidal

#### 22 A. INTERNAL ILIAC

#### A<sup>1</sup> Posterior trunk

#### a. Iliolumbar

#### b. Lateral sacral (teal)

#### 101 c. GLUTEAL (superior gluteal)

#### B<sup>1</sup> Anterior trunk

#### a. Hypogastric axis

#### a. Superior vesical (hypogastric of umbilical in fetus)

#### b. Middle vesical

#### c. Inferior vesical

#### d. Prostatic or vaginal

#### e. Vesiculodeferential or uterine

#### b. Obturator [al

#### c. Middle hemorrhoidal

#### 102 d. Internal pudic

#### 103 e. Sciatic (inferior gluteal)

#### 23 B. EXTERNAL ILIAC

#### a. Muscular

#### 104 b. Deep epigastric

#### 105 c. Deep circumflex iliac

#### Continued as

#### 106 B. FEMORAL

#### a. Superficial epigastric

#### b. Superficial circumflex iliac

#### c. Superficial external pudic

#### d. Deep external pudic

#### 107 e. DEEP FEMORAL

#### a. Muscular

#### 108 b. External circumflex

#### 109 c. Internal circumflex

#### 110 d. Superior perforating

#### 110 e. Middle perforating

#### f. Inferior perforating

#### 111 f. Muscular

#### g. Saphenous (suprema)

#### 112 h. Anastomotica magna (a. genu)

#### Continued as

#### 113 B. POPLITEAL

#### 114 a. Posterior tibial. See below

#### 115 b. Anterior tibial

#### 114 a. POSTERIOR TIBIAL

#### a. Muscular

#### b. Cutaneous

#### c. Tibial nutrient

#### d. Peroneal

#### e. Communicating

#### f. Internal malleolar

#### g. Internal calcaneal

#### 117 h. Internal plantar

#### 118 i. External plantar

#### 115 b. Anterior tibial

#### a. Superior fibular

#### b. Posterior tibial recurrent

#### c. Anterior tibial recurrent

#### d. Muscular

#### e. Cutaneous

#### f. Internal malleolar

#### 119 g. External malleolar

#### Continued as

#### 120 j. Dorsalis pedis

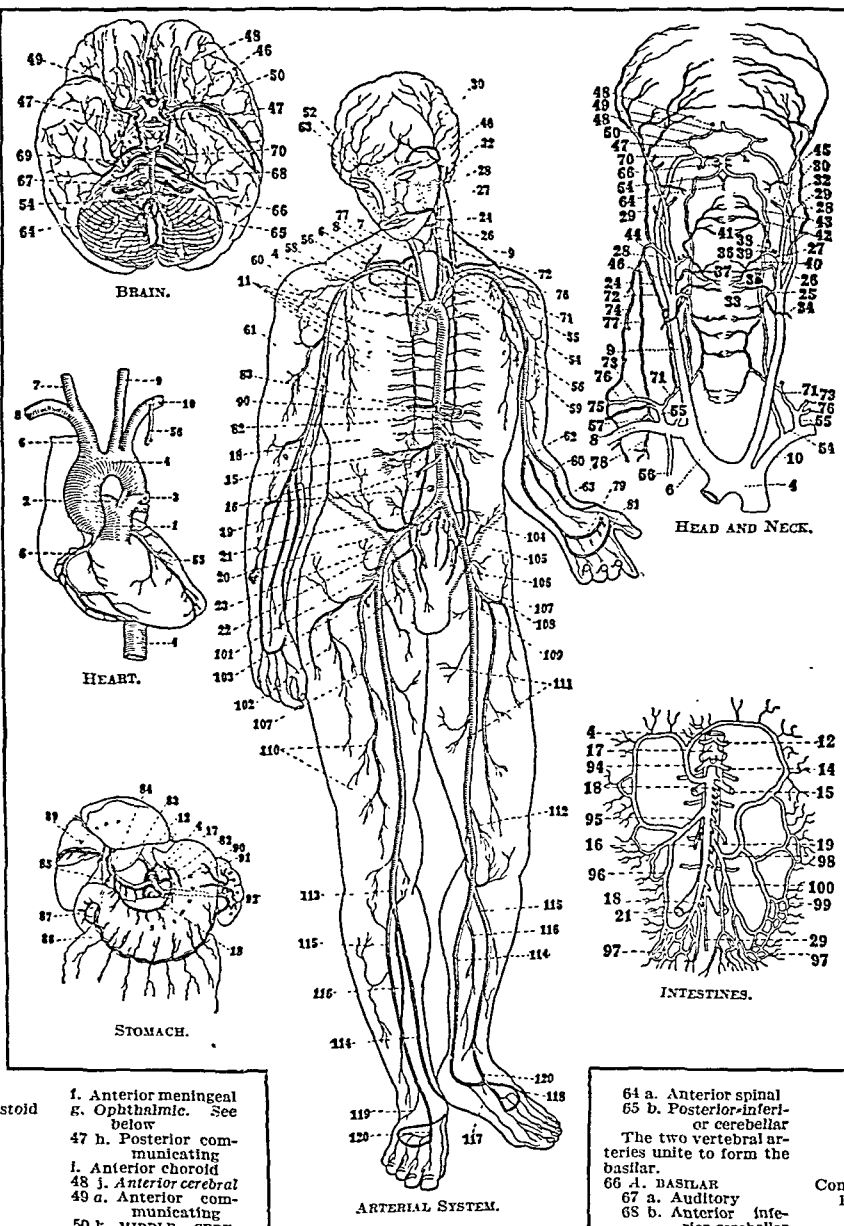
#### a. Internal tarsal

#### b. External tarsal

#### c. Metatarsal (arcuate) (ling)

#### d. Deep plantar (communicating)

#### e. Dorsalis hallucis



fuses, grenades, etc. 41. One who uses artifice.

see ARTIST; ARTIZAN.—ar-tif-i-cer-ship, n. Workmanship.  
 ar-tif-i-cer-yi.  
 ar-tif-i-cial, 1 ar-ti-fish'al; 2 ar-ti-fish'al, a. 1. Produced or composed by art rather than by nature, but of the same materials, and with the same or nearly the same result; manufactured; distinguished from imitation; as, artificial rubies (real rubies produced chemically); artificial ice.  
 The invention of artificial light has extended the available term of life. *Darwin Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. 1, p. 27. [L.]  
 2. Produced by art to imitate nature, from different materials and with an inferior result; imitation; as, artificial flowers; artificial diamonds (as paste or quartz). 3. Imitating or aping nature; lacking genuineness or reality; affected; as, artificial manners.  
 The whole structure of society is so artificial, that to a child it is a perpetual mystery.  
 Lydia H. Sigourney *Letters to Mothers* letter iv, p. 39. [L. 1842.]  
 4. Based on accidental or prominent and easily observed features rather than on essential characteristics or properties; opposed to natural; as, the artificial system in botany. See LINNEAN.

In addition to other meanings, artificial once signified, 'devised with skill,' 'ingenious.' *Hall Mod. Eng.* ch. 6, p. 166. [S. 1873.]  
 That was 'artificial' once which wrought, or which was wrought, according to the true principles of art.  
 Trenchard *Select Glossary* p. 12. [K. P. & Co. 1890.]  
 5f. Given to artifice; crafty. [*F. artificiel*, < *L. artificialis*, < *artificium*; see ARTIFICER.] ar-tif-i-cious-ly, adv. See FACETIOUS.—artificial asphalt, a by-product from the refining of certain petroleum. a. light, any light other than that given by the solar system.—a. lines, the logarithmic sines and tangents represented on a sector or scale.—a. numbers, logarithms.—a. year, the artificial year distinguished from sidereal year.—ar-tif-i-cial-ism, n. An artificial principle or practice. [M.]—ar-tif-i-cial-ize, vt. To make artificial.—ar-tif-i-cial-ly, adv. In an artificial manner; by or with art or artifice.—ar-tif-i-cial-ness, n. The quality of being artificial.

ar-tif-i-cial-i-ty, 1 ar-ti-fish'-al-i-ty; 2 ar-ti-fish'-al-i-ty, n. [TIES, 1 -ty; 2 -tis, pl.] 1. That which is artificial. 2. Artificialness.  
 The truth is that a constant study of the beautiful ever tends to mannerism and artificiality. *Quart. Rev.* Apr., 1891, p. 284.  
 ar-tif-i-cial-ness, n. [Rare.] The working of an artificer.  
 ar-tif-gas, 1 ar-ti-gas; 2 ar-ti-gas, n. A department in Uruguay; 4,392 sq. m.; capital, San Eugenio.  
 ar-tif-fer, n. One who makes weapons, especially bows.  
 ar-tif-fer-ist, 1 ar-ti-f'er-ist; 2 ar-ti-f'er-ist, n. One skilled or employed in the designing, construction, or operation of artillery.

ar-tif-fer-y, 1 ar-ti-f'er-y; 2 ar-ti-f'er-y, n. 1. (1) Guns borne on wheeled carriages, or mounted on fortifications or in vessels of war; cannon of any sort, sometimes including all the explosives, appliances, etc., used with cannon. Artillery often receives special names, (a) from its character; as, flying artillery, heavy a., light a.; or (b) from the manner or place of use; as, field a., foot a., horse a., mountain a., seacoast a., siege a., etc.  
 (2) That branch of military service which operates ordnance, especially movable guns; also, the science that treats of it. (3) Any troops belonging to that branch of the service. 2. Engines or devices of any kind for discharging heavy missiles, as the catapult, ballista, and the like, used in ancient warfare.  
 Artillery... now only applied to the heavy ordnance of modern warfare, in earlier use any engine for the projecting of missiles, even to the bow and arrow, would have been included under this term.  
 Trenchard *Select Gloss.* p. 12. [K. P. & Co. 1890.]

3f. Implements of war. [*F. artillerie*, < *OF. artiller*, fortify, < *LL. artilla*, dim. of *L. ar(t)-is*, art.]—ar-tif-fer-y-blind, n. [Local, U. S.] The hermit-thrush.—a. jereh, n. See LEVEL.—a. plant, n. A low South American plant (*Pilea serpyllifolia*) of the nettle family (Urticaceae), named from the explosive discharge of the pollen from the anthers.—coast artillery, that branch of the United States artillery service in charge of the garrisoning of coastal fortifications and the handling of harbor defenses, including submarine mines.—park of a., see PARK, n. 5.—train of a., a number of cannon, with their equipments in readiness for marching or on the march.—ar-tif-fer-y-man, n. [JEXY, pl.] One who works artillery; a cannoneer.—ar-tif-fer-y-ship, n. Skill in gunnery.

Ar-tis-tic, 1 ar-ti-stik; 2 ar-ti-stik, n. *Geol.* I. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of the rocks of the Permian system of eastern Europe. II. n. The basal subdivision of the same.  
 ar-tis-tic-dac-ty-la, 1 ar-ti-to-dak'-ti-le; 2 ar-ti-to-dac-ty-la, n. pl. *Mam.* A suborder or order of ungulate quadrupeds with at least two equal-hoofed digits to each foot; embracing the ruminants, hogs, etc.; the cloven-footed beasts. [*Gr. artios*, even (< *art*, exactly) + *daktylos*, finger, toe.] ar-tis-tic-dac-ty-la-ta, ar-tis-tic-dac-ty-la, ar-tis-tic-dac-ty-le, a & n.—ar-tis-tic-dac-ty-lous, a.  
 ar-tis-tian, n. See ARTIZAN.

artism, n. Same as ACCOMMODATION, 5 (2).  
 art'ist, 1 art'ist; 2 art'ist, n. 1. An adept in any of the fine arts, especially in painting; one who makes a fine art, especially a plastic art, his profession. Compare PAINTER; SCULPTOR.  
 The best artist is not the one who fixes his eye on posterity, but the one who loves the practice of his art.  
 R. L. Stevenson *Virginibus Puerisque* p. 201. [S. 1889.]  
 2. One who in any department does his work according to the constructive principles of art, or works artistically; as, the literary artist; an artist in elocution.  
 I find it asserted on all hands that a poet must be a greater artist for... picturing life as it is, not as it ought to be.  
 Horace *Epist.* vol. 1, p. 3. [MACK. 1880.]  
 The artist is... a person who has submitted (his work) to a law which it was painful to obey.  
 Ruskin *Fora Clavigera* vol. iii, letter lxx, p. 58. [J. B. A. 1885.]  
 3. [Colloq.] One skilled in any trade or business.  
 Artist has been beaten out so that it covers almost the whole field of human endeavor.... A cook is an artist; so is a barber; and Goldsmith soberly calls a cobbler an artist.  
 R. G. Warr *Words and their Uses* ch. 6, p. 93. [S. & Co.]  
 4. An actor. 5f. An artizan. 6f. One who uses artifice. 7f. An adept in the faculty of arts. [*F. artiste*, < *LL. artista*, < *L. art*, art.]  
 Syn: artificer, artizan, artist, artificer, and artizan are all from the root of art, but artist holds to the esthetic sense, while artificer and artizan follow the mechanical or industrial sense of the word (see ART, under SCIENCE). Artist thus comes only into accidental association with the other words of this group, not being a synonym of any one of them and having practically no synonym of its own. The work of the artist is creative; that of the artizan mechanical. The man who paints a beautiful picture is an artist; the man who makes pin-heads all day is an artizan. The artif-

icer is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the artizan, but less of the idealizing, creative power than the artist. The sculptor, shaping his model in clay, is artificer as well as artist; patient artizans, working simply by rule and scale, chisel and polish the stone. See ARTIZAN.—art'ist-dom, n. The realm or condition of artists.—art'ist-like, a. & adv. Be fitting an artist; artistically. art'ist-ly, art'ist-ry, n. 1. The pursuits of the artist. 2. The artistic quality of genius.

art'iste, 1 ar'tist; 2 ar'tist, n. [F.] 1. A professional performer, as a dancer, singer, or the like, who appeals to the esthetic nature. 2. One who seeks to make a fine art of his work, as an artistic hair-dresser or a chef. Used sometimes in English as the feminine of artist.

ar-tis-tic, 1 ar-tis'tik, -ti-kal; 2 ar-tis'tic, -ti-cal, a. ar-tis-tic-cal, 1 Of or pertaining to art or artists. 2. Characterized by the appearance or effect of art; conformable to the principles of art; correctly and tastefully executed; appealing to the esthetic nature. 3. Tending or having the power to produce works of art; esthetically constructive.  
 Man is an artistic animal in a very special sense.  
 W. S. Lull *On Right and Wrong* p. 222. [C. & N. 1890.]  
 —ar-tis-tic-cal-ly, adv. In an artistic manner; from an artistic point of view; tastefully.

ar-tis-tic-ism, 1 ar-tis'tik-izm; 2 ar-tis'tic-ism, n. Artistic methods, doctrines, or inclinations.  
 ar-tis-tian, 1 ar-ti-zan; 2 ar-ti-zan (XIII), n. 1. One who art'izes, practices an industrial art; a trained workman; superior mechanic; distinguished from artist.  
 'Artisan' is no longer either in English or in French used of him who cultivates one of the fine arts, but only those of common life.  
 Trenchard *Select Glossary* p. 13. [K. P. & Co. 1890.]

2f. An artist. [*F.* < *It. artigiano*, < *L. artitius*, pp. of *artio*, instruct in arts, < *ar(t)-is*, art.]  
 Syn: artificer, craftsman, handcraftsman, mechanic, operative, workman. The man who constructs anything by mere routine and rule is a mechanic. The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an artificer. The head-carrier is a laborer; the bric-a-brac is a mechanic; the master mason is an artificer. Those who operate machinery nearly always are operatives.

art'less, 1 art'les; 2 art'les, a. 1. Without craft or deceit; unaffected; childlike; sincere; ingenuous. Suspicion lurks not in her artless breast. Cowper *Charity* l. 126.  
 2. Without artistic skill or taste; rude; inartistic. They chant their artless words in simple glee.  
 Burns *Colley's Saturday Night* st. 13.  
 3. Devoid of knowledge; ignorant.  
 Syn: see CANDID.—art'less-ly, adv.—art'less-ness, n.  
 When half a woman, half a child.  
 They were artless beguiled. Whittier *Memories* st. 6.

art'let, 1 art'let; 2 art'let, n. [Rare.] A lesser art.  
 art'like, 1 art'lik; 2 art'lik, a. Like or of the nature of art. II. adv. By the rules of art.  
 art'ly, adv. a. Skillfully; ingeniously.  
 ar'to, 1 ar'to; 2 ar'to, n. From Greek *artos*, bread: a combining form.—ar'to-car-pad, n. A plant of the *Ariocarpus* genus, now a section of the *Utricularia*. ar'to-car-pi, ar'to-car-pous, a.—ar'to-car-pous, a.—ar'to-car-pus, n. *Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Moraceae*, including the breadfruit (see *ILLU.*) and jackfruit.

ar'tois, 1 ar'twā; 2 ar'twā, n. A former province in France, now in the department of Pas-de-Calais.  
 ar-to-la-try, n. The worship of bread.—ar-to-lat-er-ty, n.—ar-top-ha-gous, a. [Rare.] Bread-eating.—ar-to-pho-ri-on, n. [Rt-A, pl.] *Gr. Ch.* The pyx, or box for the bread of the eucharist.  
 ar-to-type, 1 ar'to-taip; 2 ar'to-typ, n. A photoengraving made by a variety of the gelatin process. See GEL-ATIN. [*ART*, n. + *TYPE*].—ar-to-ty-py, n.  
 ar-to-ty-ris, 1 ar'to-tairit; 2 ar'to-tairit, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of an early sect of Montanists that added cheese to the bread in the eucharist, because the first men offered the fruits of both of the earth and of their flocks (*Gen.* iv, 3, 4).  
 ar'tout, n. Art thou: a contraction. ar'towt.

arts'man, 1 arts'men; 2 arts'man, n. [JEXY, pl.] 1. One versed in a practical art. 2f. A scholar; an artist.  
 arts'mas'ter, n. A teacher or master of an art or craft.  
 The Lone'ly. *Ir. Hist.* High king of Ireland early in the 3d century; famous in story: so called because of the murder of his brothers.

Ar'tur, 1 ar'tūr; 2 ar'tūr, n. [F.] Arthur. Ar'tus't, ar-tu'ro, 1 ar'tu-ro; 2 ar'tu-ro, n. [It.] 1. Arthur. 2. In Bellini's *I Puritani*, Lord Arthur Talbot, betrothed to Elvira, "the puritan" 3. In Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*, the wealthy suitor whom Lucy is induced to marry by her brother's fraud.

ar'tus, 1 ar'tus; 2 ar'tus, n. [AR'TUS, pl.] [*L.*] Anat. A limb. A. E. U. *abbr.* American Railway Union.  
 ar-ru'ba, 1 ar-rū-ba; 2 ar-rū-ba, n. An island of the Dutch Antilles; 70 sq. m. [*n. Bib.* 1 *Kings* iv, 10.  
 ar-ru'both, 1 ar-rū-bōth or ar-rū-bōth; 2 ar-rū-bōth or ar-rū-bōth, a & n. 1 *Arum*, 1 *Arum*, 2 *Arum*, n. *Bot.* I. A genus of paludose herbs of the arum family (*Araceae*), many of which yield an edible farina or starch. 2. [*Arum*] Any plant of this genus, or one of several plants of other genera of the same family; as, the arrow-*arum*, of the genus *Peltandra*; the dragon-*arum*, of the genus *Arisaema*; the water-*arum* (*Calla palustris*); the white *arum* (the common calla). [*L.* < *Gr. aron*, wake-*arum*].—a-*rum*-ill'y, n. The calla-*arum* (*Rhizanthella*).  
 ar-ru'mah, 1 ar-rū-mā; 2 ar-rū-mā, n. *Bib.* Judges ix, 41.  
 ar-ru'del, 1 ar-rū-del; 2 ar-rū-dēl, n. 1. Earl of (1715-86-10, 1646), Thomas Howard; earl marshal of England; general and diplomat; collector of Arundellian marbles (1624), now in Oxford University. 2. A borough in Sussex, England; sieges of castle, 1102, 1139, 1644.

Ar-ru'del-an, 1 ar-rū-dēl-an; 2 ar-rū-dēl-an, a. Of or pertaining to an Earl of Arundel. Arundellian marbles, a collection of sculptured marbles (including the Parian Chronicle of ancient Greek history), acquired by the Earl of Arundel in 1624, and presented to the University of Oxford by his grandson. Oxford marbles.  
 ar-ru'dell, 1 ar-rū-del; 2 ar-rū-dēl, Humphrey (1513-151550). An English rebel leader in Cornwall and Devon; defeated by Lord Russell and executed.  
 ar-ru'dif'er-ous, 1 ar-rū-dif'er-ūs; 2 ar-rū-dif'er-ūs, a. Bearing canes or reeds. [*L. arundifer*, < *arundo*, reed, + *fero*, bear.]  
 ar-ru'di-na-ecous, 1 ar-rū-dī-nā-shūs; 2 ar-rū-dī-nā-shūs, a. Of or pertaining to a reed or reeds; cane-like; reedy. [*L. arundinaceus*, < *arundo*, reed.]  
 ar-ru'di-na-ri-a, 1 ar-rū-dī-nā-ri-a; 2 ar-rū-dī-nā-ri-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of tall shrubby or arborescent grasses of America and Asia, including the large cane of the southern United States. [*ARUNDINO*].  
 ar-ru'din'e-ous, 1 ar-rū-dīn-ūs; 2 ar-rū-dīn-ūs, a. *Bot.* Abounding in or like reeds; reedy. [*L. arundineus*, < *arundo*, reed.] ar-ru'di-nose; a-ru'di-noust.

Ar-ru'nd, 1 ar-rū-dō; 2 ar-rū-dō, n. *Bot.* A small genus of tall reed-like grasses of the warmer countries of the world, having almost woody stems and broad flat leaves. [*L. reed*]. ar-rū'pa, 1 ar-rū-pa; 2 ar-rū-pa, a. [*Sans.*] *Theos.* Formless. ar-rū'ru, 1 ar-rū-rū; 2 ar-rū-rū, n. [*Gum.*] Same as ARARAO.  
 ar-ru'ru, 1 ar-rū-rū; 2 ar-rū-rū, n. *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess who created Gilgamesh and Eabani. See GILGAMESH EPIC.  
 ar-ru'spex, a-ru'spice, etc. Same as HARUSPEX, etc.  
 ar-ru-wi'mi, 1 ar-rū-wi'mi; 2 ar-rū-wi'mi, n. A river in the N. E. part of Belgian Congo, Africa; 800 m. long to Kongo river: called I-tu'ri in its upper course.  
 ar-va, 1 ar-vā; 2 ar-vā, n. A county in N. Hungary; 802 sq. m.; capital, Alsó-Kubin.  
 ar-vad, 1 ar-vād; 2 ar-vād, n. *Bib.* Ezek. xxvii, 8.  
 ar-vad-ite, 1 ar-vād-ite; 2 ar-vād-ite, n. *Bib.* Gen. x, 18.  
 ar-vak, n. See AAVAK.

ar-val, 1 ar-val; 2 ar-val, a. [*Dial. Eng.*] Pertaining to a funeral.  
 ar-val, a. Of or pertaining to plowed land. [*L. arvalis*, < *arv*, plow.]—Arval Brethren (*Rom. Antiq.*), a college of 12 priests in ancient Rome who offered sacrifices to the goddesses of the fields. They celebrated a three days' festival, Arvalia, in honor of Ceres, toward the end of May, including a lustration of the fields. See AMBARVALIA; LUSTRATION. The college existed till A. D. 325, and its ceremonies were superseded by the Christian Rogation Days.  
 ar-val, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A funeral feast or wake. ar-val; ar-villit.

Ar-va-lan, 1 ar-vā-lan; 2 ar-vā-lan, n. In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, Kehama's wicked son, who after death has power to pursue his slayer's innocent daughter until his hour of punishment arrives.  
 Arve, 1 arv; 2 arv, n. A river in France and Switzerland, 62 m. long to the Rhone.  
 Ar-ver-ni, 1 ar-vēr-ni; 2 ar-vēr-ni, n. pl. A powerful Gallic nation, subdued by Julius Caesar about 52 B. C.  
 Ar-ver-ni-an, 1 ar-vēr-ni-an; 2 ar-vēr-ni-an, a. 1. Belonging to or relating to the Arverni, a tribe of old Gaul inhabiting the region now known as Auvergne. 2. *Ethnol.* Resembling or belonging to the European or Alpine type the chief characteristics of which are displayed in the present inhabitants of Auvergne.

Ar-vi-cole, 1 ar-vi-kōl; 2 ar-vi-kōl, n. A meadow-mouse or vole (genus *Arvicola*). [*L. arum*, field (< *arv*, plow) + *colo*, inhabit.]—Ar-vi-co-ol-lina, n. pl. *Mam.* A subfamily of murid rodents having molars without true roots and with flat crowns and transverse areas sharply angulated at the edges, embracing the voles, lemmings, muskrats, etc.  
 Ar-vi-co-la, n. (t. g.)—ar-vi-co-line, I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the *Arvicoline*. 2. *Arvicoline*. II. n. One of the *Arvicoline*.—ar-vi-co-lous, a. Living in fields.  
 Ar-vi-ra-gus, 1 ar-vi-rē-gus or ar-vi-rē-gus; 2 ar-vi-rē-gus or ar-vi-rē-gus, n. 1. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's son, who assumes the name of Cadwal. 2. In Chaucer's *The Franklin's Tale*, Dorigen's husband; a model of conjugal trustfulness.

Ar-vi-rā, 1 ar-vi-rā; 2 ar-vi-rā, n. The Arvan linguistic stock.  
 ar-yan, 1 ar-yen or ar-i-on; 2 ar-yan or ar-yen, a. Of or pertaining to the Aryans or their language.  
 The term was formerly used by some philologists as synonymous with Indo-European or Indo-Germanic, but is now restricted to the Eastern branch of the Indo-European family. Discoveries made in 1908, in the land of the Hittites, go to show that the Aryans of India are descended from the Aryans of Cappadocia, and some philologists incline to the opinion that Europe was the cradle of this primitive race. The more prevalent use of the word *Aryan* is to denote the language of the Indo-European family but not the family itself. The term is also sometimes loosely used as synonymous with *Japhetic*.  
 The whole framework of grammar... had become settled before the separation of the Aryan family.  
 MÖLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 234. [S. 1875.]

[< *Sans. arya*, noble.] Ar'iant.  
 Ar'yan, n. 1. One of the primitive people who are said to have migrated into Europe and India from central Asia, and are the parent stock of the Hindus, Persians, Greeks, Latins, Celts, Anglo-Saxons, etc.; originally, the Iranic or Asiatic division of this people. In Europe the Aryan includes the blond and the brunette, or the xanthochroic and the melanochroic, divisions. 2. A member of any of the races descended from this people. 3. The Aryan languages; specif., the parent language of the Indo-European family. See INDO-EUROPEAN; LANGUAGE.  
 Ar-yan-ize, 1 ar-yen-iz; 2 ar-yen-iz, vt. [JEXY; -IZ'ING.] To make Aryan in character. Ar-yan-ize; Ar-yan-i-za-tion, n.  
 Ar-ya-Sa-maj, 1 ar-yā-sa-māj; 2 ar-yā-sa-māj, n. [*Sans.*] A reform sect established in India by the Brahman Dayananda Saraswati (1827-1883), which holds that the Vedic hymns are alone inspired, and that God, spirit, and matter are eternal. In particular it seeks to reform the caste and marriage systems of the Hindus.

Ar-yi-bal-lus, 1 ar-yi-bal'ūs; 2 ar-yi-bal'ūs, n. [*L.*] 1 -ai; 2 -i, pl.] *Archeol.* A type of Greek vase of small size, with spherical body, short neck, small mouth, and flaring rim; used for holding and applying an unguent. [*Gr. aryballos*]. ar-yi-bal'lost; ar-yi-bal'lost, a.  
 ar-yi, 1 ar-yi; 2 ar-yi, n. *Org. Chem.* Any univalent aromatic radical having its free bond attached to a hydrocarbon of the nucleus or ring. [*Gr. ar*, in AROMATIC + *yl*].  
 ar-yi-late, 1 ar-yi-lēt; 2 ar-yi-lāt, vt. *Org. Chem.* To replace a constituent of (a compound) by an aryl.  
 Ar-yo-dra-vi-d'an, 1 ar-yo-dra-vi-d'an; 2 ar-yo-dra-vi-d'an, a. 1. Pertaining or belonging to a race of mixed Aryan and Dravidian blood inhabiting northern India, between Bengal and the Punjab, and southern Ceylon. II. n. A member of this race.  
 ar-yi-te-no, 1 ar-yi-tē-no; 2 ar-yi-tē-no, n. From Greek *arytaina*, tunnel: a combining form.



s-cen'sion', 1a-sen'shən; 2 ă-cĕn'shon, n. 1. An island in the S. Atlantic ocean; 35 sq. m.; British. 2. Same as PO-NARE. 3. A parish in Louisiana; 244 sq. m.; parish-seat.



**as-cen'sion-al**, 1 a-sen'shon-al; 2 3-çen'shon-al, a. Of or pertaining to ascension.—**ascensional difference** (Astron.), the difference in ascension of a heavenly body as measured in a right sphere or an oblique sphere: disused.  
**as-cen'sion-ist**, 1 a-sen'shon-ist; 2 3-çen'shon-ist, n. 1. One who makes ascents, as in an airship. 2. Geol. One who supports the theory that metalliferous ores were chiefly deposited from solution in water ascending from the heated interior of the earth.

**As-cen'sion-tide**, 1 a-sen'shon-tide; 2 3-çen'shon-tide, n. A period of ten days in the Christian year, extending from Ascension day to Whitsunday.

**as-cen'sive**, 1 a-sen'siv; 2 3-çen'siv, a. 1. Tending as-cen'siv, upward; causing to rise. 2. Gram. Intensive; augmentative. [*L. ascensus*, pp. of *ascendo*; see *ASCEND*].

**as-cent'**, 1 a-sen't; 2 3-çen't, n. 1. The act of ascending in space; a rising, soaring, or climbing; as, the ascent of a balloon; the ascent of a mountain.  
 To Him with swift ascent he up return'd.  
 MILTON P. L. bk. x. l. 224.

2. The act of rising, figuratively, as in state, rank, station, or logical or chronological succession; as, ascent to power; the ascent to antiquity.  
 From purer manners, to sublimer faith,  
 Is nature's unavoidable ascent.  
 Keats, *Night Thoughts* vii. l. 1348.

3. A method or way of ascending; also, that by which one ascends; a hill or its upward slope; an acclivity.  
 For ere that steep ascent was won,  
 High in his pathway hung the sun.  
 Scott, *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 4.

4. The degree of acclivity; as, an ascent of 30°. 5f. An ascent. [*ASCEND*]; formed on analogy of *DESCEND*. SYN: see *ACCLIVITY*.

**as-çer-tain'**, 1 a-s'er-tén; 2 3-çer-tén, vt. 1. To learn with certainty about; make oneself sure of; find out by experiment or investigation; as, to ascertain the elements of a compound.  
 Enough has been ascertained to show that languages grow.  
 DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Reign of Law* ch. 2, p. 78. (L. S. 1867.)

2. [Archaic.] To clear of doubt; make definite or certain to the mind.  
 Ascertain [it] now to acquire a certain knowledge of a thing, but once to render the thing itself certain.  
 TRAVERS, *Select Glossary* p. 14. (K. P. & Co. 1890.)

3. [Archaic.] To establish the limits of with certainty; fix; determine; define.  
 No special sum as belonging to each particular claimant is ascertained in the instruments of consolidation. BURNES in *Goodrich's British Eloquence*, *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* p. 344. (L. 1861.)

4f. To insure; make sure (in fact). [*OF. ascertener*, < a (< L. *ad*), to, + *certain*; see *CERTAIN*].  
 SYN: see *DISCOVER*; *KNOW*;—*as-çer-tain'-a-ble* (e), a. Capable of being ascertained or found out.—*as-çer-tain'-a-ble* (ness), n.—*as-çer-tain'-a-ble*, adv.—*as-çer-tain'-er*, n. *as-çer-tain'-ment*, pp. Ascertained.

**as-çer-tain'-ment**, 1 a-s'er-tén'ment or -ment; 2 3-çer-tén'ment, n. 1. The act of gaining certain knowledge, or the result of ascertaining. 2. [Archaic.] A fixing or establishing.  
 [of life.]

**as-çes'sis**, 1 a-s'çis; 2 3-çis, n. Self-abnegation; austerity.  
**as-çes'san-cy**, as-çes'sant. See *ASCENCY*, etc.

**as-çet'er-y**, 1 a-s'e't'er-y; 2 3-ç'e't'er-y, n. [IES, 1-IE; 2-IE, pl.] An assembly-hall of a religious house; formerly, a residence of ascetics.

**as-çet'-ic**, 1 a-s'e't'ik; 2 3-ç'e't'ic, a. 1. Given to severe self-denial and austerity; practising rigid abstinence and devotion.  
 Unless we are to return to an ascetic morality, the maintenance of youthful happiness must be considered as in itself a worthy aim.  
 SPENCER, *Education* p. 157. (L. 1859.)

2. Of or relating to ascetics. [*Gr. askētikos*, < *askō*, exercise.] **as-çet'-ic-al**,—*ascetic theology*, a theological system that claims to teach the way to perfect virtue by asceticism.—*as-çet'-ic-al-ly*, adv.

**as-çet'-ic-ism**, 1 a-s'e't'ik-izm; 2 3-ç'e't'ik-izm, n. 1. Ascetic belief and conduct.  
 In its horror of sensuality, it [Christianity] made an idol of asceticism.  
 MILL, *On Liberty* p. 96. (L. & P. 1863.)

2. Theol. Ascetic theology, especially in its historic forms. See under *ASCETIC*, a.

In the career of asceticism women took a part little if at all inferior to men. LOCKY, *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 385. (L. 1873.)

**As-çet'-ta**, 1 a-s'e't'a; 2 3-ç'e't'a, n. A genus of sponges consisting of the most primitive forms. (Thom.)

**Asch**, 1 3sh; 2 3sh, n. A manufacturing town in W. Bo.

**A-schaf'-fen-burg**, 1 a-sh'ef'en-burn; 2 3-sh'ef'en-burn, n. A manufacturing town in Bavaria, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, July 14, 1866.

**as-çham**, 1 a-s'çam; 2 3-çam, n. A small cupboard or receptacle for keeping implements of archery. [*Roger Ascham*].

**As-çham**, Roger (1515-1568). An English classic scholar and author; tutor of Queen Elizabeth; *The Schole-Master*.

**asch-a-rite**, 1 a-sh'a-rait; 2 3-sh'a-rit, n. Mineral. A white hydrated magnesium borate (3MgB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O), found in white massive lumps. [*Ascherleben*, German, the locality where it is found].

**Asche-ko'**, 1 a-sh'e-kō; 2 3-sh'e-kō, n. Same as *ASHE-HON*.

**Asch-ers-le-ben**, 1 a-sh'er-le-ben; 2 3-sh'er-le-ben, n. A manufacturing town in Saxony.

**As-chi-zop'-o-da**, 1 a-sh'chi-zop'-o-da; 2 3-ç'i-zop'-o-da, n. pl. Crust. A division of macrurans: contrasted with *Schizopoda*. [*A. not*, + *Gr. schiza*, cleft, + *podus*, foot.]—*as-chi-zo-pod*, a. & n.—*as-chi-zop'-o-dous*, a.

**as-çel**, 1 a-s'çel; 2 3-çel, n. Plural of *ASCUS*.

**as-çians**, 1 a-s'çians; 2 3-sh'çians, n. pl. Shadowless men; inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice in the year cast no shadow at noon. [*L. ascus*, < *Gr. askios*, without shadow, < *a-priv* + *skia*, shadow.] *as-çel'-is*.

**asçid**, abbr. Ascidiora.

**as-cid'-i-an**, 1 a-sid'-i-an; 2 3-çid'-i-an. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Ascidacea* or *Ascidia*. II. n. A tunicate, especially one of the *Ascidacea*.

It [the evolution hypothesis] supposes that man is descended from the brutes, in the end from an *ascidian*, or a cell. McCOSH, *Emotions* bk. i, p. 21. (L. 1880.)

**as-cid'-i-a-tri-um**, n. [A, tri.] A compound ascidian—*as-cid'-i-o-lous*, a. Dwelling in or parasitic on ascidians.

**as-cid'-i-form**, n. Like an ascidian in shape or structure; bottle-shaped. **as-cid'-i-ate**; *as-cid'-i-form*, n. **as-cid'-i-dæ**, n. pl. *Ascidæ*. A family of simple ascidians with a gelatinous test, an s-shaped branchial aperture, and a 6-lobed atrial aperture, including the sea-squirts. **as-cid'-i-a-dæ**, n. pl. *Ascididae*. A family of ascidians, or like an ascidian; specif., of or pertaining to the *Ascididae*.

**as-cid'-i-ol-da**, n. pl. *Ascidæ*. The *Tunicata*. **as-cid'-i-ol-o-gy**, n. The branch of zoology that treats of ascidians.

**as-cid'-i-o-zo'a**, n. pl. *Zool.* The ascidians as a primary section of *Molluscoidea*, having a primary hemal and final neural flexure.—*as-cid'-i-o-zo'an*, a. & n.—*as-cid'-i-o-zo'-old*, n. An individual member of a compound ascidian.

**as-cid'-i-fer-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-fer-us; 2 3-çid'-i-fer-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear].

**as-cid'-i-um**, 1 a-sid'-i-um; 2 3-çid'-i-um, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-tes**, 1 a-sid'-i-tes; 2 3-çid'-i-tes, n. Abdominal dropsy. [*L. Gr. askitis*, < *askos*, bag.]—*as-cid'-i-cæ*, a.—*as-cid'-i-cal*, a.—*as-cid'-i-tious*, a. Same as *ASCIDITIC*.

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

**as-cid'-i-ol**, 1 a-sid'-i-ol; 2 3-çid'-i-ol, n. [A, pl.] Bot. 1. A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under *PITCHER-PLANT*. 2. Same as *ASCUS*. [*Gr. askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

**as-cid'-i-er-ous**, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, a. Bot. Bearing ascidia. [*ASCIDIA* + *L. fer*, bear]. **as-cid'-i-er-ous**, *as-cid'-i-er-ous*, 1 a-sid'-i-er-us; 2 3-çid'-i-er-us, n. pl. *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [*L. Ascizæ*, < *Gr. Askizai*, < *askos*, bag.]

substance. 2. [a-] [*cr*, pl.] A bacterium or mass of bacteria of this genus: found in putrid infusions of meat, etc.—*As-co-drug'-i-tans*, n. pl. Same as *ASCITANS*.—*as-co-g-e-nous*, a. Bot. Producing ascii.—*As-co-glos'sa*, n. pl. *Conch.* A group of naked opisthobranchiate gastropods including elysids, in which the anterior teeth of the radula are retained in special sacs when worn out.—*as-co-glos'san*, a. & n.—*as-co-go-nid'-i-um*, n. Bot. Same as *ASCOPONE*.—*as-co-go-ni-um*, n. [A, pl.] Bot. The female reproductive organ before fertilization in certain of the lower cryptogams, which gives rise to ascii; archicarp; carpogonium. *as-co-gone*;—*as-co-go-ni-al*, a.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**As-co-ll**, 1 a-s'ko-li; 2 3-ço-li, n. 1. The capital of Ascoli Piceno province, Italy. 2. A town in Italy near Foggia, where Pyrrhus defeated the Romans, 279 B. C. *As-cu-lum*; [Anc.]

**as-co-ll-a**, 1 a-s'ko-li-a; 2 3-ço-li-a, n. [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A sportive dance consisting of hopping on one leg on a grassed wine-skin, as was the custom on the second day of the Dionysia.

**As-co-ll-che'-nes**, 1 a-s'ko-li-ç'e-niz; 2 3-ço-li-ç'e-niz, n. pl. Bot. A large group of lichens embracing all those whose fungous portions are ascomycetes. They constitute much the larger part of about 2,000 species of *Lichenes* that have been described, and include two groups of orders, *Dischizetia* and *Pycnolichetia*. See *BASIDIOLICHETES*.

**As-co-ll-Place**, 1 a-s'ko-li-pl'che-no; 2 3-ço-li-pl'che-no, n. A province of Marches department, Italy; 796 sq. m.: capital, Ascoli.

**as-co-ma**, 1 a-s'ko-ma; 2 3-ço-ma, n. Bot. The disk-shaped ascocarp of the *Pezizales* and allied groups. [*Gr. askōma*, leather padding.]

**As-co-my-ce'-tes**, n. pl. Bot. A large class of fungi having the spores formed in ascii. Many of the species cause destructive diseases of plants.—*as-co-my-cete*, n.—*as-co-my-ce-tous*, a. *as-co-my-cet'al*.—*As-co-my-zon'-tidæ*, n. pl. Crust. A family of isopodan copepods with the body cycloform and more or less clypeate, and with styliform mandibles in a suctorial rostrum. *As-co-my-zon*, n. (t. g.)—*as-co-my-zon'-tid*, n.—*as-co-my-zon'toid*, a. *As-co-mes*, n. pl. *Spong.* A group of calcareous sponges having the ventricular walls thin and perforated by inhalant pores *as-con*, n.—*as-co-phore*, n. Bot. A sporophore that bears ascii.—*as-co-phoric*, a.—*as-coph'o-rous*, a. Bot. Of, pertaining to, or like an ascophore; bearing ascii.—*as-co-spo-re*, n. Bot. A spore developed within an ascus.—*as-co-spo-rous*, a. Bot. Producing ascospores.

**As-coot**, 1 a-s'kot; 2 3-çot, n. A village in Berkshire, Eng., near Windsor; noted for its race-course on Ascot Heath, and as the site of the Royal Kennels.—*Ascot* tie, a style of necktie for men, with broad, crossed ends.—A week, the period, in June, of the annual races instituted by Queen Anne, 1711.

**As-co-tan'**, 1 a-s'ko-tán; 2 3-ço-tán, n. A Chilean lake of 65 sq. m., which has a crust of borate of soda from 2 to 20 ft. thick.

**As-coth'o-rac'-i-da**, 1 a-s'coth'o-ras'i-da; 2 3-çoth'o-rac'-i-da, n. pl. Crust. A suborder of cirripeds having 6 simple legs and segments behind the head and the body enclosed in a beak-like case with a hinged aperture, as in *Leuridia*.

**As-coth'o-rac'-i-dæ**, n. pl. *As-co-thor'a-cidæ*, a. & n.—*as-coth'o-rac'-i-dan*, a.

**As-co-zo'a**, 1 a-s'ko-zo'a; 2 3-ço-zo'a, n. pl. Same as *TUNICATA*.—*as-co-zo'an*, a. & n.—*as-co-zo'-ic*, a.—*as-scrib'e*, 1 a-s'krib; 2 a-s'rib; 3 a-s'rib; 4 a-s'rib; 5 a-s'rib; 6 a-s'rib; 7 a-s'rib; 8 a-s'rib; 9 a-s'rib; 10 a-s'rib; 11 a-s'rib; 12 a-s'rib; 13 a-s'rib; 14 a-s'rib; 15 a-s'rib; 16 a-s'rib; 17 a-s'rib; 18 a-s'rib; 19 a-s'rib; 20 a-s'rib; 21 a-s'rib; 22 a-s'rib; 23 a-s'rib; 24 a-s'rib; 25 a-s'rib; 26 a-s'rib; 27 a-s'rib; 28 a-s'rib; 29 a-s'rib; 30 a-s'rib; 31 a-s'rib; 32 a-s'rib; 33 a-s'rib; 34 a-s'rib; 35 a-s'rib; 36 a-s'rib; 37 a-s'rib; 38 a-s'rib; 39 a-s'rib; 40 a-s'rib; 41 a-s'rib; 42 a-s'rib; 43 a-s'rib; 44 a-s'rib; 45 a-s'rib; 46 a-s'rib; 47 a-s'rib; 48 a-s'rib; 49 a-s'rib; 50 a-s'rib; 51 a-s'rib; 52 a-s'rib; 53 a-s'rib; 54 a-s'rib; 55 a-s'rib; 56 a-s'rib; 57 a-s'rib; 58 a-s'rib; 59 a-s'rib; 60 a-s'rib; 61 a-s'rib; 62 a-s'rib; 63 a-s'rib; 64 a-s'rib; 65 a-s'rib; 66 a-s'rib; 67 a-s'rib; 68 a-s'rib; 69 a-s'rib; 70 a-s'rib; 71 a-s'rib; 72 a-s'rib; 73 a-s'rib; 74 a-s'rib; 75 a-s'rib; 76 a-s'rib; 77 a-s'rib; 78 a-s'rib; 79 a-s'rib; 80 a-s'rib; 81 a-s'rib; 82 a-s'rib; 83 a-s'rib; 84 a-s'rib; 85 a-s'rib; 86 a-s'rib; 87 a-s'rib; 88 a-s'rib; 89 a-s'rib; 90 a-s'rib; 91 a-s'rib; 92 a-s'rib; 93 a-s'rib; 94 a-s'rib; 95 a-s'rib; 96 a-s'rib; 97 a-s'rib; 98 a-s'rib; 99 a-s'rib; 100 a-s'rib; 101 a-s'rib; 102 a-s'rib; 103 a-s'rib; 104 a-s'rib; 105 a-s'rib; 106 a-s'rib; 107 a-s'rib; 108 a-s'rib; 109 a-s'rib; 110 a-s'rib; 111 a-s'rib; 112 a-s'rib; 113 a-s'rib; 114 a-s'rib; 115 a-s'rib; 116 a-s'rib; 117 a-s'rib; 118 a-s'rib; 119 a-s'rib; 120 a-s'rib; 121 a-s'rib; 122 a-s'rib; 123 a-s'rib; 124 a-s'rib; 125 a-s'rib; 126 a-s'rib; 127 a-s'rib; 128 a-s'rib; 129 a-s

directions; **nigged a.**, hammer-dressed in points; **plain a.**, or **plain a.**, dressed smooth; **pointed a.**, line-dressed and



**The Ash.**

1. An ash-tree. 2. Compound leaf and fruit of the European ash. 3. Leaflet of the white ash.

posy. 5. Anything (as an  
[AS. æsc.]  
any species of barberry (*Ber-*

er, *n.* An insect (*Podosesia*).  
ash-candle, *n.* An ash-key.  
ash-disease, *n.* A disease which attacks ash-

red, a. With leaves resembling ash-leaved maple. See under dyer's-weed (*Beseda tinctoria*).

h. pumpkin, n. The wax-  
ss.] Same as BLACK ASH, 2.  
he red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylv-*

pointed; *prison* a., dressed with holes; *random-tooled* a., with wavy and irregular lines; *rusted* or *quarry-faced* a., having the joining surfaces smooth and the faces rough; *tooled* a., finely fluted.

2. An upright from a garret floor to a rafter. [*< OF. ateler*, *< L. axilla*, dim. of *L. axis*, board.] — *ashlar* brick, thin facing-brick — *bastard* a., masonry of inferior work faced with regular ashlar — *dressed* a. [*Scot.*], inferior ashlar — *perpend* a., an ashlar long enough to reach through a wall and show a fair face on both sides; a perpendicular stone — *ash-lared*, *ash-lared*, a. Covered with ashlar — *ash-lar-ing*, *ash-lar-ing*, n. 1. Vertical wooden plaster-studs running from the floor of a garret to the rafters. 2. Ashlar masonry.

*ash-leach*, n. See *ASH*, n.  
*Ash-ley*, 1 *ash-ley*; 2 *ash-ley*, n. 1. A country in Arkansas; 927 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamburg. 2. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa. 3. A town in Pulaski county, Ark. 4. A town in Dekalb county, Ind. 5. A river of South Carolina, joining the Cooper river in Charleston Harbor. — *Ashley river* marl, a thin, early Tertiary deposit, manifest near Charleston, S. C., and mined as a fertilizer.

*ash-ling*, 1 *ash-ling*; 2 *ash-ling*, n. A sapling ash.  
*Ash-mead*, *ash-mead*, 1 *ash-mead*; 2 *ash-mead*, n. *ASH-MEAD*, Sir Ellis (1849–1902). An English statesman and orator.  
*Ash-mole*, 1 *ash-mole*; 2 *ash-mole*, n. [Heb.] Same as *ASMODEUS*.  
*Ash-mole*, 1 *ash-mole*; 2 *ash-mole*, n. [Heb.] Same as *ASMODEUS*.  
 An English antiquary and publisher who collected the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1682; *History . . . of the Noble Order of the Garter*. — *Ash-mo-le-an*, a.

*Ash-mun*, 1 *ash-mun*; 2 *ash-mun*, *Jehudi* (477–438 B.C.). An American philanthropist, founder of Liberia.  
*Ash-nah*, 1 *ash-nah*; 2 *ash-nah*, n. *Bib.* Josh. xv, 33.

*Ash-kan*, 1 *ash-kan*; 2 *ash-kan*, n. A dam and reservoir, near Kingston, N. Y.; length 12 m., width 1 m. It forms part of the system supplying water to New York city.  
*a-shore*, 1 *a-shore*; 2 *a-shore*, adv. 1. To or on the shore; as, the whole fleet was driven *ashore*. 2. On land; not on board a vessel; not at sea; as, he was left *ashore*.

*Ash-pe-naz*, 1 *ash-pe-naz*; 2 *ash-pe-naz*, n. *Bib.* Dan. i, 3.  
*ash-ra*, 1 *ash-ra*; 2 *ash-ra*, n. [*Ar. & Per.*] A rank of nobility among the Moslems of Bengal and Behar equivalent to high caste among the Hindus. [*vii*, 14.]

*Ash-ri-el*, 1 *ash-ri-el*; 2 *ash-ri-el*, n. *Bib.* (R. V.). 1 *Chron.* Ash-ri-el, 1 *ash-ri-el*; 2 *ash-ri-el*; 2 *ash-ri-el*, n. 1. A country in N. Ohio; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Jefferson. 2. A city and port on Lake Erie in Ashtabula county, O.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. *Bib.* Josh. ix, 10.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. *Bib.* Josh. ix, 10.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. *Bib.* Josh. ix, 10.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. *Bib.* Josh. ix, 10.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. *Bib.* Josh. ix, 10.

*Ash-ton*, 1 *ash-ton*; 2 *ash-ton*, n. 1. *Enrico*, in Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*, brother of Lucia. 2. Sir Jacob, in Scott's *Woodstock*, a cavalier, partizan of Charles I. of England. 3. *Lucy*, (1) The heroine of Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor*, (2) The heroine of Donizetti's opera *Lucia di Lammermoor*. See under *LUCIA*. 4. A village in Providence county, R. I.

*Ash-ton-in-Mak'er-field*, 1 *mak'er-field*; 2 *mak'er-field*, n. A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.

*Ash-ton-un-der-Lyne*, n. A manufacturing city in Lancashire, England; coalfields.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

*Ash-to-reth*, 1 *ash-to-reth*; 2 *ash-to-reth*, n. [*ASH-TA*, nora, pl.] [*Heb.*] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

a-go, same as MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.—a. cholera, see CHOLERA.—A'si-at'l-cal-ly, adv.—A'si-at'l-clism, n. Anything peculiarly Asiatic in custom, thought, or expression.—A'si-at'l-clze, nt. [*Rare*]. To render Asiatic. A'si-a-tize:—A'si-at'l-cl-za-tion, n.

A'si-at'l-cl, n. A native or inhabitant of Asia.  
 A'si-at'l-cl, 1 a'si-at'l-cl; 2 a'si-at'l-cl, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* ix, 26.

a-side, 1 a-side; 2 a-side, n. 1. Something said or done aside, or so as not (presumably) to be overheard by others.  
 Theatrical "asides" are apt to be whispered in a pretty loud voice.

Holmes *Over the Teacups* p. 146. [*in* x. & co. 1891.]  
 2. Anything apart from the main thing; an incidental consideration; side issue.

An aside from other more pressing employments. *Lucy Larn*—*New England Girlhood* p. 160. [*in* x. & co. 1890.]

a-side, adv. 1. Away from further use; out of thought, action, or consideration; off: as if to be rid of.  
 Be not the first by whom the new are tried.  
 Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 336.  
 2. Out of presence, connection, or relation; by; off: often with the idea of future use.

There are certain books that are read to be laid aside, and there are certain other books that are laid aside to be read. J. T. Fields *Underbrush*, Paul and Virginia p. 253. [*in* x. & co. 1877.]

3. To one side; so as to deviate; off the line; wide of the mark; away; as, to turn the current aside.  
 Turn never from the way of truth aside.

SOUTHERY *Curse of Kehama* can. 12, st. 4.  
 4. In a state of exclusion; apart: often with *from*; as, aside from all other interests: a common Americanism.

To make anything aside from God supreme either in the affections or the will, is essential idolatry.  
 HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. xii, p. 393. [*in* 1873.]

5. So as not to be overheard, actually or apparently; as, an actor speaks aside. See *ASIDE*, n. 6. [*Rare*]. On one side; one-sidedly.

For even prosaic men who wear grief long  
 Will get to wear it as a hat aside  
 With a flower stuck in 't.

E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 119.  
 7. [*S. Eng.*] Further; in addition. [*< A.*, on + *side*.]  
 SYN.: see *APART*.—to set aside (*Law*), to annul or declare of no effect, as a verdict by the order of a court.—*a-side*, prep. [*Rare*]. Beside.—*a-side*, adv. [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] Sidewise; aslant.—*a-side*, n. [*Rare*]. A state of being aside; solitude.

a-side'er-ite, 1 a-side'er-ite; 2 a-side'er-ite, n. *Mineral*. A meteoric stone containing no iron. [*< A.*, not + *Gr. sideros*, iron.] [*vii*, 35.]

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l; 2 a'si-at'l, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* A'si-at'l, 1 a'si-at'l;



as'per-i-fo'l'i-ate, 1 as'per-i-fo'l'i-ēt; 2 as'per-i-fo'l'i-āt, a. Bot. Having rough leaves. as'per-i-fo'l'i-oust. as'per-i-ty, 1 as'per-i-ti; 2 as'per-i-ty, n. [-ries, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being rough or harsh; also, that which is rough or harsh. Specif. (1) Harshness or roughness of temper; crabbedness; acerbity. If ever . . . asperity could be excused in any man, it might have been excused in Milton. MACAULAY *Essays*, Milton p. 9. [A. 1880.] (2) Harshness of taste; sourness; acidity. (3) Harshness of sound; a grating; hoarseness. (4) Roughness or unevenness of surface. It removes the asperities and polishes the rough surfaces of the mind. J. G. VON ZIMMERMANN *Solitude* p. 8. [WA. 1803.] 2. The state or quality of being difficult or disagreeable; that which is hard or disagreeable; hardship; difficulty. It was not in his heart to add to the asperity of her martyrdom. E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 223. [A. 1891.] [*< L. asperitas, < asper, rough.*] SYN.: SEE ACROMONY.

a-sper'ma-tizm, 1 ē-for-a-j-spū'ma-to-lizm; 2 ē-for-a-j-spū'ma-tizm, n. Pathol. Absence or non-emission of semen. a-sper'ma-tiz, a. a-sper'ma-tic, a.

a-sper'mous, 1 ē-for-a-j-spū'mūs; 2 ē-for-a-j-spū'mūs, a. 1. Bot. Without seeds. 2. Pathol. Affected with aspermatism. [*< Gr. aspermós, < a-priv, + sperma(-l), seed, < اسپر, sow.*] a-sper'ma-tous, a.

As'pern, 1 as'pŕn; 2 as'pŕn, n. A village near Vienna where the Austrians defeated Napoleon I. May 21-22, 1809. a-sperne't, ct. To despise; spurn. as'per-ness, n. Sharpness; severity.

as-per-o-lite, 1 as-per-o-lait; 2 as-per-o-lit, n. Mineral. A variety of chrysocolla, having an additional molecule of water. [*< L. asper, rough, + -litis.*] as'per-ous, 1 as'per-us; 2 as'per-ös, a. [Archae.] Rough; uneven; esp., rough to the touch or feelings. [*< L. asper, rough.*] a-sper-ous-ly, adv.

as-perse, 1 as-pŕs; 2 as-pŕs, ct. [AS-PERSEB, AS-PERST; AS-PERS'ING.] 1. To censure harshly and falsely; circulate false and injurious reports about; impugn; as, to asperse one's motives or character. Challenging each recreant doubter With aspersions and unproven names. ADELAIDE A. BROOKER *A Knight Errant* ct. 4.

2. To besprinkle, as in baptism; bespatter. [*< L. aspersus, pp. of aspergo, < ad, to, + spargo, sprinkle.*] SYN.: backbite, calumniate, censure, defame, deprecate, disparage, libel, malign, revile, slander, traduce, vilify. To asperse is to bespatter with injurious charges; to defame a person is to assail his good name; to malign is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to traduce is to exhibit one's real or assumed traits in an odious light; to revile or vilify is to attack with vile abuse. To libel or slander is to make an assault upon character and reputation; to come within the scope of law, the slander is uttered, the libel written, printed, or pictured. To backbite is to speak something secretly to one's injury; to calumniate is to invent as well as utter the injurious charge. One may abuse, assail, or vilify another to his face; he asperges, calumniates, slanders, or traduces him behind his back.—ANT: defend, eulogize, extol, laud, praise, vindicate.

as-pers'd, 1 as-pŕst; 2 as-pŕst, a. Her. Semé. as-pers'er, 1 as-pŕs-er; 2 as-pŕs-er, n. 1. One who defames another. 2. An aspergill. as-pers'er-ry.

as-per'sion, 1 as-pŕ'shŕn; 2 as-pŕ-shŕn, n. 1. The act or means of aspersing; slander; a slanderous report or charge. Asperion is the babblers' trade. COWPER *Friendship* st. 17.

2. Sprinkling; specif., baptism by sprinkling. as-per'sive, 1 as-pŕ'siv; 2 as-pŕ'siv, a. Of or pertaining to aspersing; aspersive; slanderous; defamatory. Aspersive and respecting are philosophers. . . seems to have formed a favorite source of entertainment [in the school of Epicurus]. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, p. 203. [S. 1872.] as-pers-a-ry, a-sper'sive(-ly), ad. [pergill.] as'per'sol'r, 1 os'per'swŕ; 2 as'per'swŕ, n. [F.] An as'per-so-ri-um, 1 as'per-so-ri-um; 2 as'per-so-ri-ŕm, n. [-rit-a, pl.] [LL.] L. R. C. Ch. A bŕntier. [*< L. asperill.*] as'per-sol'r, n. As'per-sol'r, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of the borage family (*Boraginaceae*) found throughout Europe and central Asia. A. procumbens, the German madwort or madderwort, is a trailing annual with rough bristly obovate leaves and very small bluish-purple flowers. [*L.*, a plant, asper, rough.] As'per-so-ri-ŕm, 1 as'per-so-ri-ŕm; 2 as'per-so-ri-ŕm, n. Bot. A large genus of square-stemmed herbs of the madder family (*Rubiaceae*), mostly of the Old World, including the woodruff (*A. odorata*). See WOODRUFF. [*< L. asper, rough.*] as-per'u-lous, 1 as-per'u-lus; 2 as-per'u-lŕs, a. Bot. Slightly rough with little points. as'pha-line, 1 as'fa-lin or -lin; 2 as'fa-lin or -lin, n. An explosive containing chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (or soda) and sulfate of potash acid, mixed with bran or other matter containing carbon. [*< Gr. asphaleia, stability.*]

as'phalt, 1 as'falt or as-falt; 2 as'falt or ŕs-falt, ct. To asphalt, 1 as'falt; 2 as'falt, n. [*< asphal'tos, n.*] as'phalt, n. 1. An amorphous brownish-black or black, as'falt, odoriferous, combustible mixture of different hydrocarbons; mineral pitch; hard bitumen. It is found most notably in superficial deposits in various parts of the world, the so-called pitch-lake of Trinidad being the most notable source. It [the Dead Sea] bears, in the history of Josephus, the name of Asphaltitis from its producing asphaltum. S. OLIN *Travels in Egypt and Holy Land* vol. ii, p. 242. [H. 1844.] 2. A bituminous composition used for pavements, for covering roofs, etc., properly made from natural bitumen, or from asphalt rock, the name is often applied to a concrete of coal-tar, sand, etc. Asphalt pavements consist of pulverized stone or sand combined by asphalt. In Europe there is at the surface a thick layer of asphaltic limestone or sandstone, and sometimes beneath this a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete. In the United States a thin layer of sand held together by asphalt is laid on a bed of hydraulic cement concrete. [*< Gr. asphaltos.*] as-phal'tos; as-phal'tum, n. —asphalt mastic, refined asphalt, especially that derived from bituminous rocks and made into cake form. a. stone, a. rock, a limestone found in France and Switzerland, California, and elsewhere, impregnated with bituminous material.—crude a., a natural mixture of bitumen, clay, organic matter, and water.—refined a., asphalt mastic.—heat a., as-phal'to-type, n. A negative photograph taken on a plate covered with bitumen film; a primitive process of no practical utility.





**as-sail', 1 a-säl'; 2 ä-säl', vt.** 1. To attack or assault violently or with hostility, either with physical force or by argument, censure, abuse, or the like.  
All books he reads, and all he reads assails.

From *Essay on Criticism* 1.010.

2. To come or strike against violently.

But now by fits A dull and dismal noise assail'd the ear.

3. To approach in order to master or overcome; as, to assail a task, a difficulty, etc. 4. To sail. 5. To attempt; essay. [*< F. assaillir, < LL. assailio, < L. ad, to + sailo, rush.*] *Syn.*: see **ATTACK**. — *Prep.*: assail *with* blows. — *as-sail', n.* [Archaic.] An assault. — *as-sail-a-ble* (c), *a.* Open to attack. — *as-sail'-a-ble-ty, as-sail-a-ble* (c)-ness, *n.* — *as-sail'-ant, 1 a.* 1. That assails; attacking; hostile. 2. *Her.* Salient. *II.* n. One who or that which assails or attacks. — *as-sail'-er, n.* — *as-sail'-ment, n.* 1. An attack. 2. The power to assail.

**as-sail'd, pp.** Assailed. **S. S.**  
**as-sail'-moth, 1 a-säl'-mōth; 2 ä-säl'-mōth, n.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* viii, 30.

**As-sam', 1 a-sam'; 2 ä-säm', n.** 1. A province in N. E. British India, formerly part of Eastern Bengal and Assam; 61,367 sq. m.; cap., Shillong. 2. Same as **MANIPUR**. 1. — *As-sam'-ese, 1 a.* Of or pertaining to Assam. *II.* n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Assam, or its people collectively. 2. The language of the Assamese people. — *as-sa-mar, 1 a-sä-mar; 2 ä-sä-mar, n.* *Chem.* A bitter deliquescent yellow solid compound formed when sugar, starch, bread, and similar substances are roasted. [*< L. assus, roasted, + amarus, bitter.*] — **As-san-dun, 1 a-sän-dün; 2 ä-sän-dün, n.** A village in Essex, England, where Canute defeated Edmund Ironside, 1016. **As-shi-don't.**

**As-sa-ni-as, 1 a-sä-ni-as; 2 ä-sä-ni-as, n.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Est.* viii, 54.

**as-sa-pan', 1 a-sä-pan'; 2 ä-sä-pan', n.** [Am. Ind.] The flying squirrel of America. *as-sa-pan'-tic; as-sa-phan'-tic.*

**As-sa-phi-oth', 1 a-sä-phi-ōth'; 2 ä-sä-phi-ōth', n.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 *Est.* v, 33.

**As-sa-re-moth, 1 a-sä-rē-mōth; 2 ä-sä-rē-mōth, n.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha, margin). 1 *Mic.* iv, 15.

**as-sart', 1 a-särt'; 2 ä-särt', vt.** [Eng.] To grub or clear of trees or bushes so as to make arable; said of forest-lands; also, to hoe or grub up; said of trees or bushes. [*< OF. essarter, < LL. exsartio, < L. ex, out, + sarto, grub.*] — **as-sart', n.** The act of assarting; the land, or any tree or bush, that has been assarted.

**as-sas'-int, n.** To assassinate.

**as-sas'-in, 1 a-säs'-in; 2 ä-säs'-in, n.** 1. One who assassinates; one who kills, or tries to kill, treacherously or secretly.

The shot of the assassin cut short their [Lincoln's and Garfield's] martyr lives. *PARADE Lectures*, p. 85. [v. b. a. 1896.]

2. [A-] One of a sect of Oriental fanatics that practised assassination: the original meaning.

The sect was founded in Persia A. D. 1030, but afterward migrated to Mt. Lebanon, Syria. Its head was known as the *Old Man of the Mountain* and was supposed to be invested with divine authority. The Assassins became formidable during the crusades, but were suppressed by Bihars, sultan of Egypt, in 1272. [*< Ar. Hashshashin, hashshash-eaters, < hashsh, hashshil, < as-sas'-in-hug', n.* Any bug of the family *Reduviidae*; the cannibal bug.

**as-sas'-in-ate, 1 a-säs'-nät; 2 ä-säs'-nät, n.** [*< NAT'EN; -NAT'ING.*] 1. To murder, as treacherously or under the impulse of partizanship, fanaticism, etc.; to kill, as by surprise or secret assault; said esp. of the killing of some public or eminent person; hence, figuratively, to stab or destroy, as one's reputation, character, etc. Compare synonyms under **KILL**.

Caligula and Domitian were assassinated in their palace by their own domestics. *Gincox Rome vol. i*, p. 89. [v. b. a. c. 1852.]

2. To attempt to kill; maltreat; injure.

*II.* 1. To act as an assassin; commit murder. [*< LL. assassinatus, pp. of assassinus, < assassinus, assassin, < Ar. hashshashin, see ASSASSIN, n.*]

— *as-sas'-in-ate, n.* 1. Assassination. 2. An assassin. — *as-sas'-in-na-tive, a.* Inclined to murder; tending to assassinate. — *as-sas'-in-na-tor, n.* 1. An assassin. 2. *Canon Law.* One who hires another to kill some third person secretly. — *as-sas'-in-na-tress, n.* A female assassin. — *as-sas'-in-na-tor, n.* One who advocates assassination. — *as-sas'-in-nous, a.* Murderous.

**as-sas'-in-na-tion, 1 a-säs'-in-nä-shon; 2 ä-säs'-in-nä-shon, n.** The act of assassinating; murder, as by secret assault or treachery, sometimes at the instigation of a third person.

Assassination has never changed the history of the world. *DISRAELI Speech May*, 1865.

**as-sault', 1 a-sölt'; 2 ä-sält', vt.** 1. To attack or fall upon with a hostile intention or by or with violence; affront or assail in a manner constituting an assault; as, to assault an officer; the cry of war assaults our ears.

2. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow; now more commonly *assail*; as, to assault a person's character. See **ASSAULT**, *n.* [*< OF. assauter, < LL. assailio, < L. ad, to + sailo, freq. of sailo, leap.*] — *as-sault'-a-ble* (c), *a.* — **as-sault'-er, n.**

**as-sault', n.** 1. An onset with or as with force or violence; any act, speech, or writing assailing a person, thing, institution, etc.; aggressive action; attack; as, an assault upon liberty.

Popular doubt . . . is chiefly born of popular assaults on Christianity. *H. JOHNSON Christianity's Challenge*, p. 5. [c. v. t. 1881.]

2. *Mil.* A furious but regulated effort of armed men directly against an enemy's works to carry them by a single or concentrated attack; storming, in distinction from a siege.

The morn, the fortieth morn, Fixed for the great assault is come. *MACANER Marston of Trench and Shrad*, at. 13.

3. *Law.* An unlawful attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a bodily injury to another; distinguished from, the sometimes confused with, *battery*.

An assault may be complete without touching the person of one assaulted, as by lifting a cane, clenching the fist, or pointing a gun, etc., at him, but words alone, however abusive, can amount to an assault. [*< F. assaut, < LL. assallus, < L. ad, to + sailo, leap.*] *Syn.*: see **AGGRESSION**; **ATTACK**. — *Prep.*: the assaults of the enemy upon our works; an assault with a weapon; with intent to kill. — *aggravated assault* (*Law*), an assault pecuniary atrocious, designed to commit a crime beyond the assault itself; an assault with a deadly weapon; an unprovoked assault to inflict physical injury, or cause disgrace to the person assaulted. — *a.* at arms. 1. In fencing, a practise, contest, or display of swordsmanship. 2. A hand-to-hand military encounter for exhibition or practise; military tournament.

**as-say', 1 a-sä'; 2 ä-sä', vt.** 1. To subject to an assay; examine by blowpipe, touchstone, measurement of specific gravity, chemical analysis, etc.: said of ores, alloys, etc. 2. To make trial of; attempt; undertake; essay; as, to assay a task: often followed by an objective infinitive.

Which the Egyptians assaying to do were drowned. *Heb. xi*, 29.

'I will assay, then,' said the knight, 'a ballad composed by a Saxon glee-man.' *SCOTT Ivanhoe* p. 140. [v. a. c.]

3. To affect or influence; also, to endeavor to influence.

4. To put to the trial; prove; test, as armor.

*II.* 1. To show by test a certain proportion of valuable material; as, the ore assays [at the rate of] 11 per cent. of silver. 2. [Archaic.] To endeavor. See **ESSAY**.

Three he assay'd, and thrice, in spite of scorn, Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth. *MILTON P. L. bk. i*, l. 610.

[*< OF. assayer, < LL. exaptum; see ASSAY, n.*] **as-say'-t'**, **as-say'-a-ble (c), *a.***

**as-say', n.** [Since the 16th century assay (etymologically the same word) has displaced assay, except in the physical senses noted as current in the definitions below.] 1. The chemical analysis or testing of an alloy or ore, to ascertain the ingredients and their proportions. 2. The substance to be so examined. 3. The result of such a test. 4. [Archaic.] The examining of weights and measures, as by an official sealer. 5. [Rare.] Examination in general; experiment; attempt; test; trial.

Like a jewel-finder's fierce assay Of the prize he dug from its mountain tomb. *Brownings Flight of the Duchess* at. 15.

6. Severe trial; affliction. 7. The purity of that which has been tried or tested. [*< OF. < LL. exaptum, < L. exipio, prove, < ex, out, + ago, drive.*] — **as-say'-er, n.** 1. A chief or official assayer. 2. An inspector of certain articles, formerly appointed in the province of Massachusetts, to a. office, U. S. a. laboratory for examining ores, usually gold and silver, in order to determine their economic value. — *a.* pound, a varying weight, sometimes half a gram, used by assayers as proportionately representing a pound. — *a.* ton, a weight employed by assayers to represent a ton, being 29,166 + grams, of similar proportion to a milligram as that of an avoirdupois ton to a Troy ounce. — *blank a.*, an undetermined assay. — *fire a.*, the assaying of metallic ores, usually gold and silver, by methods requiring a furnace-heat. It commonly involves the processes of scorification, cupellation, etc. Compare **CUPELLATION**; **PARTING**; **QUANTATION**; **SCORIFICATION**.

**as-say', pp.** Assayed. **S. S.**

**As-say', 1 a-sä'; 2 ä-sä', n.** A town in Haldarabad, India; British defeated Marhattas, Sept. 23, 1803. *AS-SAY'*.

**as-say'-er, 1 a-sä-ör; 2 ä-sä-ör, n.** 1. One who assays metals; specifically, an officer of a mint who assays bullion and coin. 2. [Archaic.] One who tastes in advance the food of a king, lord, etc. 3. One who tries.

**as-say'-ing, 1 a-sä-ing; 2 ä-sä-ing, n.** The process of making an assay. See **ASSAY, n.**

**as-sä, 1 a-sä; 2 ä-sä, n.** A South-African fox, the caama.

**as-sä-cure', vt.** To make secure; assure.

**as-sä-cure'-ance, n.** 1. *as-sä-cure'-antion, n.* — **as-sä-dim, 1 a-sä-dim; 2 ä-sä-dim, n.** *Bib.* (Douai).

**as-sä-gal, n.** Same as **ASSAGAI**.

**as-sä-ize', vt.** To seize upon; seize.

**as-sä-ize', n.** [Rare.] To appropriate; assimilate.

**as-sä-ize', 1 a-sä-ize; 2 ä-sä-ize, n.** 1. The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled; association.

Martins and red-wing fieldfares were flying in sight together; an uncommon assemblage of summer and winter birds! *G. WHITE Nat. Hist. Selborne* p. 40. [w. v. a. c. 1833.]

2. A collection of persons or things assembled or associated; assembly; conjunction; union; as, the assemblage applauded; the assemblage of ones in the wrist-joint.

If we cease to shake hands, no other pool has yet arisen to rival the author of the Canterbury Tales in the entire assemblage of his various powers. *CHAMBERLAIN Eng. Lit. and Lang. vol. i*, p. 313. [1864.]

3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine; union of parts; assembling. 4. *Logic.* A collection; not understood in the sense that there is an actual bringing together of several things, but that those things are regarded in thought as forming one. 5. *Math.* Same as **AGGREGATE**, 5. [*< F. < assembler; see ASSEMBLE.*] — **as-sä-ize'-tion, n.** — *first derived assemblage* (*Math.*), the aggregate of the whole number of limiting points in an aggregate. See **AGGREGATE**, *n.* — *imperfect a.* (*Math.*), an assemblage not coinciding with its first derived assemblage, or that does not embrace it.

**as-sä-ize'-blancet, n.** 1. Assemblage. 2. Semblance.

**as-sä-ize'-blancet, 1 a-sä-ize-blancet; 2 ä-sä-ize-blancet, n.** [*< BLANCET, -BLD; -as-sä-ize-blancet, n.*] 1. To collect (persons or things) into one place, company, or mass; convene; as, he assembled an army.

On the twenty-fifth day of October, 1555, the estates of the Netherlands were assembled in the great hall of the palace at Brussels. *MOTLEY Dutch Republic vol. i*, p. 95. [1862.]

2. To fit or join together, as parts of a machine. See **ASSEMBLING**. 3. *Entom.* To attract, as certain moths, within the collector's reach by exposing themselves in cages as decoys. 4. To join in any way; couple.

*II.* 1. To come together into one place or company; meet; congregate; convene; as, college assemblies to-day. Congress must assemble at least once in every year. *FISKE Civil Government* ch. 8, p. 218. [w. m. c. 1891.]

2. To join battle. [*< OF. assembler, < LL. assimulo, < L. ad, to + simulo, together.*] *Syn.*: see **CONCENTRATE**; **CONVOKE**.

**as-sä-ize'-ble, vt.** To resemble; compare.

**as-sä-ize'-ble, n.** *Mil.* The signal by drum or bugle for calling soldiers to strike tents and form ranks.

**as-sä-ize'-bler, 1 a-sä-ize-blēr; 2 ä-sä-ize-blēr, n.** 1. One who calls an assembly. 2. One who joins the parts of machinery. 3. One of a set of 2 ä-sä-ize-blērs.

**as-sä-ize'-bling, 1 a-sä-ize-blīng; 2 ä-sä-ize-blīng, n.** The act of meeting or joining together. Specific. (1) The act of gathering in or as an assembly. (2) The act of fitting together the parts of a machine or the like, especially where such parts are made in great numbers by machinery so as to be interchangeable; as, the assembling of a rifle.

**as-sä-ize'-bling, 1 a-sä-ize-blīng; 2 ä-sä-ize-blīng, n.** [*< BLIES, 1 -bliz; 2 -bliz, pl.*] 1. The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled. 2. A number of persons assembled for any common purpose, generally legislative, religious, or social.

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail. *DUNNEN Perennis satire* i. l. 16.

3. [A-] [U. S.] The second house of some of the State legislatures. 4. *Mil.* An assemble. 5. Any collec-

tion of objects. [*< F. assemble, < OF. assembler; see ASSEMBLE.*] **as-sä-ize'-ble, n.**

*Syn.*: assemblage, collection, company, conclave, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose. A *conclave* is a secret assembly. A *convocation* is an assembly called by authority for a special purpose; the term *convocation* suggests less dependence upon any superior authority or summons. *Collection, crowd, gathering, group, and multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage*; the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly*. — *Ant.*: dispersion, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion.

— *Assembly of Notables*, see **NOTABLE, n.** — *as-sä-ize'-bly-room', n.* A room in which assemblies are held. — *General A.* [U. S.] 1. The highest ecclesiastical judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, convening annually, and consisting of ruling elders and clergyman delegated by the presbyteries. 2. One of similar bodies variously constituted, belonging to other denominations, as the French Protestants. 3. In some States of the United States, the entire legislature, including the Senate and the Assembly or House of Representatives. — *National A.* or *Convention*. 1. The first of the revolutionary bodies of France (1789-1791): called also *Constituent Assembly* because pledged not to separate until the constitution was established. 2. One of various other French national conventions. — *unlawful a.* (*Law*), the assemblage of three or more persons with intent mutually to assist one another in the execution of some unlawful act with force and violence, and subsequent separation without action. — *Westminster A.*, the body of divines convened in Westminster Abbey by the Long Parliament, July 1, 1643, and continuing in session till Feb. 22, 1649, but meeting as a committee till March 25, 1652. It issued the Westminster Confession and Catechism, that are still the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. See **CATECHISM**. In addition it drew up in 1644 the *Directory for the Public Worship of God*, which superseded the *Book of Common Prayer* and the *Directory for Church Polity and Discipline*.

**as-sä-ize'-man, 1 a-sä-ize-bl-man; 2 ä-sä-ize-bl-man, n.** [*< MEN, pl.*] [U. S.] A member of a legislative Assembly, as of a State.

**As-sä-en, 1 ä-sä-en; 2 ä-sä-en, n.** A town, capital of Drenthe province, Netherlands. It has peculiar prehistoric stone remains.

**as-sä-ent', pa.** Sent for or forth.

**as-sä-ent', 1 a-sä-ent'; 2 ä-sä-ent', v.** 1. To express agreement with a statement or matter of opinion; declare belief in a proposition or measure: followed by *to*. Much truth had been said in the time. When ever, till this day, had made a due impression on the heart. *FOLFOX Course of Time* bk. ix, l. 712. Let our determination never to assent reach Rome. *O'CONNELL Speeches, Meeting at Lord Fernal's* in vol. i, p. 447. [1848.]

2. *Finance.* To agree to a proposed change, as of amount, character, status, etc.: said of bonds or stocks subject to such conditions when deposited.

*III.* 1. To agree to; determine. [*< OF. assenter, F. assentir, < L. assentor, irreg. freq. of assentior, < ad, to + sentio, feel.*]

*Syn.*: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, agree, approve, chime in, coincide, concur, consent, ratify, subscribe to, sustain, uphold. To assent is an act of the understanding; to consent, of the will. We may concur or agree with others, either in opinion or decision. "We may consent to what does not please us, but we can not assent to what we do not believe. We refuse what we do not consent to do; we deny what we do not assent to. Consent is used in an active, assent in a passive sense." *GRAHAM English Synonyms*. One may silently acquiesce in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contend. He admits the charge brought against him to consent. — *as-sä-ent', n.* 1. Assenting. *II.* n. One who assents. — *as-sä-ent', n.* [Rare.] Ready or inclined to assent; compliant. — *as-sä-ent'-ive, n.*

**as-sä-ent', 1 a-sä-ent'; 2 ä-sä-ent', n.** 1. Mental concurrence or expression of concurrence in a proposition; agreement; acquiescence; in theology, the intellectual element in faith; approval; sanction.

Faith, in the widest sense of the word, is assent to the truth. *C. HONOR Systematic Theology* vol. iii, p. 42. [1873.]

2. The giving of consent, approval, or sanction, especially as a decision of will, as in an official or judicial act.

The Lower House refused its assent to a statute. *GREEN Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, p. 396. [1880.]

3. *Opinion.* — *as-sä-ent'-ment* [Archaic]. *Syn.*: see **APPROBATION**. — *royal assent* [Eng.], the formal assent of the sovereign to a legislative act passed by the two houses of Parliament; corresponding to the President's approval of an act of Congress in the United States.

**as-sä-en-tä-tion, 1 a-sä-en-tä-shon; 2 ä-sä-en-tä-shon, n.** The act of assenting, esp. in obsequious compliance.

Let our reform be . . . without bravery, or scandal, or assentation. *HAMILTON Discussions* p. 724. [1855.]

**as-sä-en-tä-tious, 1 a-sä-en-tä-shus; 2 ä-sä-en-tä-shus, a.** Ready to assent; compliant.

**as-sä-en-tä-tor, 1 a-sä-en-tä-tör; 2 ä-sä-en-tä-tör, n.** [Archaic.] One who assents obsequiously; a flatterer.

*as-sä-en-tä-tor* — that is, an assenter; one who has not courage to say No, when a Yes is expected from him. *TRENCH On the Study of Words* p. 67. [w. j. w.]

— *as-sä-en-tä-to-ri-ly, adv.* — *as-sä-en-tä-to-ry, a.*

**as-sä-en-tient, 1 a-sä-en-shent; 2 ä-sä-en-shent, 1 a.** Assenting. *II.* n. One who assents.

**as-sä-en-ting-ly, 1 a-sä-en-tīng-lī; 2 ä-sä-en-tīng-lī, adv.** So as to signify assent.

**as-sä-en-tor, 1 a-sä-en-tör; 2 ä-sä-en-tör, n.** An assenter; specifically, in Great Britain, one who, as required by law, indorses the nomination of a candidate for Parliament.

**As-sä-en, 1 a-sä-en; 2 ä-sä-en, n.** A Welsh monk and bishop of Sheff, 10th century; teacher and biographer of Alfred the Great.

**as-sä-ert', 1 a-sä-ert'; 2 ä-sä-ert', vt.** 1. To state positively or plainly; declare the truth of.

It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. *WILSON in Johnston's Am. Orations*, Mar. 4, 1801 vol. iii, p. 140. [c. v. r. 1834.]

2. To maintain by words or force; defend; vindicate; as, to assert rights or principles.

I will . . . assert the dignity, independence, and integrity of the English bar.

ENGLISH SPEECHES, *Defence of Paine* p. 233. [a. & t. 1880.]

3†. To set at liberty. 4†. To uphold; defend. [*L. assertus*, pp. of *asserto*, join to, + *ad*, to, + *sero*, bind.]

SYN.: affirm, allege, asseverate, aver, avouch, avow, claim, declare, maintain, pronounce, protest, say, state, tell. One may assert himself, or assert his right to what he is willing to contend for; or he may assert in discussion what he is ready to maintain by argument or evidence. To assert without proof is always to lay oneself open to the suspicion of having no proof to offer, and seems to arrogate too much to one's personal authority, and hence in such cases both the verb *assert* and its noun *assertion* have an unfavorable sense; we say a mere *assertion*, a bare *assertion*, his unsupported *assertion*; he asserted his innocence has less force than he affirmed or maintained his innocence. *Assert* has always a controversial sense, resisting or challenging opposition; affirm, state, and tell are simply declarative. To *vindicate* is to defend successfully what is assailed. Almost every criminal will assert his innocence; the honest man will seldom lack means to vindicate his integrity. See AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSURE; AVER.—ANT. contradict, contravene, controvert, deny, disprove, dispute, gainsay, oppose, repudiate, retract, waive.—to assert oneself, to put forward and defend one's own claim, authority, or right.—as-*ser'ta-bl*(e), as-*ser'ti-bl*(e), a.—as-*ser'ter*, as-*ser'tor*, n.—as-*ser'tress*, n.

as-*ser'tion*, 1 a-*sūr'shon*; 2 ā-*sēr'shon*, n. 1. The act of asserting; a positive or definite statement or affirmation concerning some particular thing, advanced without accompanying proof; declaration.

[This] would need some better proof than bare *assertion* to make it believed. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 220. [a. & t. 1859.]

2. That which is asserted; a positive declaration, especially when unsupported.

We have seen strong assertions without proof.

JENES *Lettres* vol. i, p. 33. [a. & t. 1851.]

3. The act of maintaining a cause or principle; insistence upon a right or claim. 4†. Liberation. as-*ser'ta-ment*. SYN.: see ASSURANCE. Compare synonyms for AS-*ser't*—as-*ser'tion*-al, a.

as-*ser'tive*, 1 a-*sūr'tiv*; 2 ā-*sēr'tiv*, a. Asserting or ins-*ser'tiv*(ly), claimed to assert; confident in statement; dogmatic; positive. [*L. assertus*; see ASSESS; as-*ser'ti-ble*(s), as-*ser'tiv*(e)-ly, adv.—as-*ser'tiv*(e)-ness, n.

as-*ser'to-ri-al*, 1 a-*sēr'tō-ri-al*; 2 ā-*sēr'tō-ri-al*, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of assertion. 2. Logic.

(1) Affirming the reality of a thing as a fact; asserting that something is distinguished from problematical and apodictic. (2) Asserting that a thing is known by the asserter to be true. See quotation under ASSERTORY. as-*ser'to-ric* or -*ic*-al, as-*ser'to-ri-al-ly* or -*to-ri-cal-ly*, as-*ser'to-ri-ly*, adv.

as-*ser'to-ry*, 1 a-*sūr'tō-ry*; 2 ā-*sēr'tō-ry*, a. 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by the asserter; affirmative; declaratory. 2. Assertorial; as, an assertory proposition, that is, one which asserts a fact but not its necessity. [*L. assertorius*, < *L. asserto*; see ASSESS.]

Assertory judgments are true and certain subjectively, but not objectively; i. e., sure to him who holds them, but incapable of being enforced on the acceptance of others of a different moral disposition. L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 193. [l. 1867.]

—assertory oath, see under OATH.

as-*ser'ti-ize*, [Rare.] To render servile.

as-*sess*, 1 a-*ses*; 2 ā-*sēs*, n. 1. To fix the amount of a tax, or the like, to be paid by (a person) or for (a piece of property); charge with a tax; as, to assess the members of a society for expenses; to assess property for improvements.

To register the impotent poor . . . and to assess all inhabitants for their support. GARR *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, p. 336. [l. 1878.]

2. To determine the amount of (a tax or other sum to be paid); as, to assess damages in an action. 3. To value or appraise (property) for purposes of taxation. [*OF. assessor*, < *LL. assessor*, freq. of *assideo*, < *L. ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.]—as-*sess*-ee, n. One against whom damages are assessed for payment; also, one whose property or income is assessed.

as-*sess'a-ble*, 1 a-*ses'*-a-*bl*; 2 ā-*sēs'*-a-*bl*, a. Capable of as-*sess'a-bl*(y), being assessed; legally liable to assessment.—as-*sess'a-ble*, adv.

as-*sess'ion*, n. [Rare.] The act of sitting together; a session. as-*sess'ion-a-ry*, a. [Archais.] Pertaining to assessors or assessment.

as-*sess'ment*, 1 a-*ses'ment* or -*ment*; 2 ā-*sēs'ment*, n. Law. 1. The official apportionment of taxes; also, any apportionment of or call for definite contributions or payments, as by a political party, social or labor organization, or stock company. 2. The amount so fixed. 3. Finance. A fixed sum of money to be paid, usually in reorganization proceedings, the non-payment of which bars delinquent stockholders from further participation in dividends. 4. An official valuation of property, incomes, etc., for taxation; also, the value so assigned.

5. Marine Insur. The determining of the ratio of loss which saved property must sustain in compensation for property sacrificed to prevent a total loss.—assessment roll, a list of all taxpayers and taxable property in a town or ward, with the amount of tax levied in each case.—a work (*Mineral*), the work done annually on a mining claim to maintain possessory title.

as-*ses'sor*, 1 a-*ses'or* or -*or*; 2 ā-*sēs'or*, n. 1. An officer whose duty it is to assess taxes. 2. A specialist associated with a judge to give advice on difficult points involving his special knowledge. 3. Any person associated with another as an adviser or assistant; a sharer in rank or dignity.

In England the judges of the common-law courts and the King's counsel are ex-officio assessors of the House of Lords, advising the House on questions of law propounded to them.

Whence to his Son, The assessor of his throne, he thus began. MILTON *P. L. bk. vi*, l. 679.

4. In some universities, a member of the supreme governing body. ad-*ses'sor*†.

as-*ses-so-ri-al*, 1 a-*ses'sō-ri-al*; 2 ā-*sēs'sō-ri-al*, a. Of or pertaining to an assessor. as-*ses'so-ry*†.

as-*ses'sor-ship*, 1 a-*ses'sor-ship*; 2 ā-*sēs'sor-ship*, n. The office, position, or function of an assessor.

as-*set*, 1 a-*set*; 2 ā-*set*, n. An item in one's assets.

as-*sets*, 1 a-*sets*; 2 ā-*sets*, n. pl. 1. Law. (1) The property of an insolvent debtor applicable to the payment of his debts. (2) All the personal or movable property

of a deceased person that is convertible into money and held for the payment of debts or legacies.

The administrator made his report of sales, and, there being a deficiency of assets, obtained an order to sell the lands.

TOURNEZ *Fool's Errand* p. 36. [r. & n.]

(3) All the property, real and personal, of a deceased or bankrupt person, of a corporation, or of a partnership, which is or may be chargeable with the debts or legacies of such parties or persons.

It is fortunate for the assets of the corporation if each of the different interests has but one committee to represent it.

S. STRANGE *The Forum* Sept., 1890, p. 43.

2. In life insurance, the funds controlled or invested by a company in other forms than the future premiums secured to it by certain conditions named within its policies. 3. Property in general, regarded as applicable to the payment of debts. [*F. asseze*, < *L. ad*, to, + *satis*, to sufficiency. < *L. ad*, to, + *satis*, enough.]

—admitted assets, the assets remaining after deducting all amounts excluded by the insurance companies. net assets;—a, by descent, property in lands which descend to an heir charged with an obligation of the deceased ancestor, which the heir is bound to discharge from such property.—in hand (*Lat.*) the assets assigned to the executor or trustee of an estate to meet all claims against him in this capacity. a. *entre maint*—equitable a. (*Law*), all assets that are chargeable with the payment of debts or legacies in equity and which do not fall under the head of legal assets; specif., those portions of the property which usually are exempt by law from debts but which have been voluntarily charged as assets by the testator, or which, having no existence in law, have been created in equity.

In the United States the doctrine of equitable assets has been much restricted by statute, and in England, since the act of 1870, which provides that creditors are payable *par passu* out of both legal and equitable assets, it has lost its importance.—liquid a. (*Finance*), such securities and assets as can be realized immediately.—personal a., the personal property of all kinds belonging to a bankrupt, insolvent, or deceased person's estate, and distributable to creditors or heirs.—real a., any landed property belonging to the estate of a bankrupt or a deceased person, subject to the payment of debts by due administration of law.

as-*sev'er-ate*, 1 a-*sev'er-āt*; 2 ā-*sēr'ver-āt*, n. [*AT-ED*; -*AT-ING*.] To affirm or aver positively or with solemnity; assert or declare positively or emphatically; aver; avouch. [*L. assertatus*, pp. of *asserto*, < *ad*, to, + *servus*, serious.] as-*sev'er-er*. SYN.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSURE.

—as-*sev'er-ant-ly*, adv.—as-*sev'er-ant-ly*, adv. as-*sev'er-a'tion*, 1 a-*sev'er-ā'shon*; 2 ā-*sēr'ver-ā'shon*, n. The act of asseverating; also, that which is asseverated; an emphatic declaration or avowment; an oath.

Attila, on his side, was satisfied, and deceived, by their solemn asseveration. GIBSON *Rome* vol. iii, p. 404. [r. & c. 1852.]

as-*sev'er-ance*†.

—as-*sev'er-a-tive*(s), as-*sev'er-a-to-ry*, a. [Rare.] as-*sev'er-head*, n. [Archais.] A person of low mental capacity; a dolt; blockhead.—as-*sev'*-head'ed†, a.

As-*shur*, 1 a-*shūr*; 2 ā-*shūr*, n. Myth. The highest god of the Assyrians.

supposedly their deified patriarch mentioned in Gen. x, 11.

As-*sur*. The chief of the Assyrian pantheon, not found in the pantheon of Babylonia, was Symbol of the Assyrian god Ashur, fre-*As-shur*. His derivation and origin are obscure, though there is some plausibility in the suggestion that he was ultimately derived from Anu, the heaven-god of Babylonia. . . . The significance of Ashur is that he stands for nationalism. . . . His symbol or representation was not an image, but a winged disk surmounted by the figure of an archer discharging his shaft. Sayce was the first to point out that in this deity and the conceptions about him there was the possibility of all the greatness of a monotheism such as developed in the conception of Yahweh. GEORGE W. GILSON *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i, p. 333. [r. & w. c. '08.]

Originally like Marduk, a solar deity with the winged disk, As-*sur* became an Assyrian deity devoted to a military power a god of war, indicated by the attachment of the figure of a man with a bow to the winged disk. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 788.

As-*shu'rim*, 1 a-*shū'rim*; 2 ā-*shū'rim*, n. pl. Bth. Gen. xxy, 3. as-*shib'i-late*, 1 a-*shib'i-lēt*; 2 ā-*shib'i-lāt*, n. [*AT-ED*; -*AT-ING*.] To utter with a sibilant or hissing sound; change into a sibilant; alter by assibilation. See SIBILANT. [*L. assibilation*, pp. of *assibilo*, < *ad*, to, + *sibilo*, hiss.]

as-*shib'i-la'tion*, 1 a-*shib'i-lē'shon*; 2 ā-*shib'i-lā'shon*, n. Philol. The process of changing a mute into a sibilant, as t into s (Italian *z*) or into sh (as in *nation*); usually due to the influence of a following e, i, or y sound.

As-*si-de'an*, 1 a-*si-dē'an*; 2 ā-*sī-dē'an*, n. 1. One of a sect of Jews zealous for the law, the so-called "pious ones" (*1 Mac.* ii, 42), from whom sprang the Essenes and Pharisees. 2. See CHASIDIM; an improper form. [*Gr. Asidaion*, < Heb. *hasidim*, < *hásad*, be pious.]

as-*si-dent*, 1 a-*si-dent*; 2 ā-*sī-dēnt*, a. Pathol. Usually accompanying; concomitant; opposed to pathognomonic; said of symptoms in disease. [*L. assident*-(i)s, pp. of *assideo*; see ASSESS.]

as-*sid'er-a'tion*, 1 a-*sid'er-ā'shon*; 2 ā-*sīd'er-ā'shon*, n. Med. Law. Immersion in ice-cold water to cause death and at the same time conceal the manner in which it was effected; a form of infanticide. [*L. ad*, to, + *sidero*, palsy, numb.]

as-*si-du'i-ty*, 1 a-*si-dū'i-ti*; 2 ā-*sī-dū'i-ty*, n. [*AT-ES*; 1-ti; 2-tis, pl.] 1. Close and continuous application or effort; zeal; assiduousness.

The wildest, though unused to enterprises requiring time and assiduity, blocked the place closely. BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, p. 43. [l. 1883.]

2. Faithful personal attention; carefulness; watchfulness; as, the assiduity of that faithful guardian.

It is the attention and assiduity of the women that prevent men from degenerating into swine. B. FRANKLIN *Essays*, Answer to American White-slavery p. 274. [l. & c. 1851.]

3†. Servility. [*L. assiduus*, < *assideo*; see AS-*siduous*.]

SYN.: application, attention, constancy, diligence, effort, exertion, industry, intentness, labor, pains, patience,

perseverance, persistence, sedulousness, watchfulness. As-*siduity* (as the etymology suggests) sits down to a task until it is done. *Diligence* invests more effort and exertion with love of the work or deep interest in its accomplishment; *application* concentrates all one's powers upon it with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as continuous and enduring as *assiduity*. *Constancy* is a steady devotion of heart and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *perseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* strives relentlessly against opposition. *Industry* is *diligence* in some vocation, business, or profession. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the exertions of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity*, *perseverance*, etc., refer to his continuance in the work.—ANT. change-*ableness*, fickleness, idleness, inattention, inconstancy, indolence, neglect, negligence, remissness.

as-*sid'u-ous*, 1 a-*sid'yū-us*; 2 ā-*sīd'yū-us*, a. 1. Devoted or constant, as in pursuit or attendance; having zealous and watchful regard or care; unremitting; diligent; careful.

To catch dame Fortune's golden smile, *Assiduous* wait upon her. Burns *Epistle to a Young Friend* st. 7.

2. Long and faithfully continued, pursued, or sustained; persistent; unremitting; constant.

These hollows were no doubt once very fruitful by *assiduous* cultivation. C. D. WARNER *In the Lertant* p. 118. [a. & c. 1877.]

3†. Frequent. [*L. assiduus*, < *assideo*; see ASSESS.] —as-*sid'u-ous-ly*, adv. With close or constant application; diligently; regularly.—as-*sid'u-ous-ness*, n. The quality of being assiduous; assiduity.

as-*si-g'e-t*, 1 a-*si-gē-t*; 2 ā-*sī-gē-t*, n. [*F*.] Bookbinding. A compound of bole, bloodstone, and galena, used as a gilding surface.

as-*si-en'tist*, 1 a-*si-ēn'tist*; 2 ā-*sī-ēn'tist*, n. A member of or contractor with a company holding an *assiento*.

as-*si-en'to*, 1 a-*si-ēn'to*; 2 ā-*sī-ēn'to*, n. A contract between Spain and a foreign country, or a company of foreign merchants, granting exclusive privileges for supplying the Spanish-American colonies with negro slaves. The last one was surrendered by England, Oct. 5, 1750, on payment of half a million dollars. [*Sp.* < *asiento*, agree, < *L. ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.] as-*si-en'to*†.

as-*si-ette*, 1 a-*si-ēt*; 2 ā-*sī-ēt*, n. [*F*.] Bookbinding. A compound of bole, bloodstone, and galena, used as a gilding surface.

as-*si-fy*, 1 a-*si-fai*; 2 ā-*sī-fy*, t. [*FIED*; -*FY-ING*.] [*Hu-* morous.] To make an ass or fool of. [*ASS* + *-FY*.]

as-*sign*, 1 a-*sein*; 2 ā-*sin*, n. 1. To set apart for a particular use, duty, or station; designate; appoint; apportion; allot; as, to assign a day for a hearing in court.

I was not assigned to the position of department commander until the 25th of October, 1862.

U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, p. 393. [a. & t. 1885.]

2. To point out with precision; particularize; specify; determine; set; as, to assign errors in a judicial record. God is infinitely being because no limit can be assigned to his perfections. C. HONOR *System. Theol.* vol. i, p. 383. [l. 1885.]

3. To account for with reasons; ascribe; attribute; as, to assign odd behavior to ill health. 4. Law. (1) To transfer ownership of in writing; make over to another, as a bond and mortgage, or shares or stock. (2) To surrender to an assignee for the benefit of creditors, as in bankruptcy or insolvency.

II. c. Law. To make an assignment, as for the benefit of creditors. [*OF. assigner*, < *L. assigno*, < *ad*, to, + *stigma*, mark.]

SYN.: see ALLEGE; ALLOT; APPORTION; ATTRIBUTE; AWARD.—PREP.: assign to a person, for a purpose.—to assign in blank, to transfer stock without writing the name of the person to whom the transfer is made in the place provided for it.

as-*sign*, n. 1. Law. A person to whom property, rights, or powers are transferred by another; as, heirs and assigns in a grant by deed. Compare ASSIGNEE.

Assign differs from assignee in that the latter is personally designated and holds immediately from his assignor; while the former, tho individually undesignated and however remote, may hold under the original grantor.

2†. An apportionment; belonging.

as-*sign'a-ble*, 1 a-*sein-a-bl*; 2 ā-*sin-a-bl*, a. 1. Capable of assign-a-bl(y), of being assigned, specified, or allotted; as, infinity is greater than any assignable quantity.

2. Law. (1) Transferable by assignment; negotiable; as, an assignable contract. (2) Attributable; predicable; as, perjury is not assignable of statements under illegal oath.—as-*sign'a-bl'i-ty*, n.—as-*sign'a-bly*, adv.

as-*sig-na't*, 1 a-*si-gnat* or (*F*.) a-*si'nyā*; 2 ā-*sī-gnāt* or (*F*.) a-*si'nyā*, n. 1. F. Hist. A promissory note of the French revolutionary government circulating as currency (1789-1796), secured by confiscated church lands, the national domain, and the estates of emigrés. These assignats were inconvertible except in payment for public land. In 1789 they bore interest at 5 per cent., which was lowered to 3 per cent. in 1790. By 1796 the issue of assignats had reached the enormous total of 457,000 billion francs exclusive of forgeries, while their value was but 30 to 1 of coin. At this value they were converted into 800 million francs' worth of land-warrants or *mandats territoriaux*, constituting a mortgage on all public lands. These mandats were unsuccessful and were finally redeemed by the state at one-seventieth of their face value. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 781.

2. [Rare.] F. Law. The assignment of an annuity as a rent-charge on an estate. [*F.* < *L. assignatus*, pp. of *assigno*; see ASSIGN, r.]

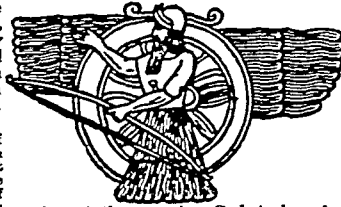
as-*sig-na'tion*, 1 a-*si-gnē'shon*; 2 ā-*sī-gnā'shon*, n. 1. The act of assigning, or the state of being assigned; apportionment. 2. An appointment of time and place for meeting; now used mostly of clandestine or illicit love-meetings.

And with the nymph made assignments there. *Poetice Course of Time* bk. v, l. 100.

3. Law. An assignment, the thing assigned, or the instrument or deed by which it is made. [*L. assignatio*-(n), < *assigno*; see ASSIGN, r.]—house of assignment, a house where persons meet by appointment for illicit sexual intercourse.

as-*sign'd*, pp. Assigned.

as-*sign-ee*, 1 a-*si-ni*; 2 ā-*sī-nē*, n. Law. 1. One to whom property or rights in action have been assigned either for himself or in trust; a trustee. 2. One who is appointed and empowered to act for another in the care and management of certain property and interests for a specified purpose. 3. An assigned servant. See under SERVANT.—assignee in bankruptcy, a person appointed to take possession of and manage the estate of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.—a. *in insol-* vency, a person chosen and empowered by an insolvent party to receive by assignment all the property and assets





of the insolvent and to manage and dispose of the same for the benefit of creditors: distinguished from a receiver.  
—as'-sign-ee-ism, n. The practice of appointing assignees. [M.] —as'-sign-ee-ship, n.  
as'-sign-ment, 1 a-sain'ment or -mont; 2 ä-sin'ment, n. 1. The act of assigning, in any sense, or that which is assigned; allotment; designation; appointment; specification; attribution; as, assignment of duties; assignment of a reason. See ASSIGN.  
Thy sole assignment Some solitary confinement.

2. Law. (1) The transfer of a property, right, or interest.  
The assignment was very difficult to prove.  
LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer*, The Seagoing par. 80. [in 1835.]

(2) The property transferred. (3) The instrument or writing of transfer in assigning rights or interests. (4) The act of designating or of pointing out exactly; as, assignment of error on a record. 3. [Austral.] Formerly, the allotment of convicts as servants to colonists. —assignment of dower, the setting apart of the widow's allotment from her deceased husband's real estate. —a. system [Austral.], a system of allotting convicts to settlers as farm-laborers or servants without pay. —general a. (Law), an assignment of one's entire property, not legally exempt, for the benefit of creditors, giving preference only to such as required by law.

as'-sign-or, 1 a-si-nör; 2 ä-si-nör, n. Law. One who assigns or makes an assignment of any property, right, or interest; as, the assignor of a lease. —as-sign-er-er, as-sin-lag; 2 ä-si-lär, n. [Scot.] A storm-petrel. —as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. Ca-sim-i-lä-tion, n. The process of assimilating; used rarely as a substantive.

But truth in the doctrinal form is not natural, proper, assimilable food for the soul of man.  
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Parasitism* p. 304. [in 1884.]

[< LL. *assimilabilis*, < L. *assimilare*; see ASSIMILATE.] —as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. [LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] I. t. 1. To take up, incorporate, or change by assimilation; hence, to cause to become, or transform into, a homogeneous part of something; as, to assimilate one's food.

The United States have been called on to absorb and assimilate enormous masses of foreign population. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses* p. 26. [in 1887.]

2. To cause to become more harmonious or accordant with something or with each other; make like; render conformable; adapt.

He assimilates his life to the standard of ideal rectitude.  
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Select Par. 74*. [in 1881.]

3. To represent as like; liken; compare.  
Marcus Aurelius mournfully assimilated the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber.

4. To become conformed to; adapt oneself to. 5. Philol. To cause to become similar in sound by assimilation. 6. Finance. (1) To cause to enter into general circulation; launch upon the market: said of stocks or bonds. (2) To take out of the experimental or speculative stage, and give a recognized value and an ascertained value: said of stocks or bonds.

II. i. 1. To become incorporated into and made a part of something. 2. To receive food, or the like, and make it a homogeneous part of the substance or system.

A fresh germ cannot be formed . . . without organizable materials, prepared by the assimilating process.  
CARPENTER *Physiology*, p. 48. [in 1868.]

3. To become alike or similar; come into harmony or conformity. [< L. *assimilare*, pp. of *assimilare*, < ad, to, + *similis*, like.] —as-sim-i-lä-tion, n.

as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. 1. The act or process of assimilating, or the state of being assimilated; the act, process, or result of making or becoming like, homogeneous, or harmonious; a modifying of one thing or element to make it harmonize with or resemble another.

Circumstances are the nutriment of character, the food which it converts into blood; and this process of assimilation presupposes individual power to act upon circumstances.  
E. P. WATKINS *Character*, p. 6. [in 1866.]

2. Physiol. The transformation of digested nutriment into an integral and homogeneous part of the solids or fluids of the organism, the last of the processes of nutrition, following digestion and absorption: strictly a form of constructive metabolism; specifically, in botany, the starch-making function of plants. Compare METABOLISM.

Assimilation . . . the power of an existing organized particle to impart its own organization to an adjoining particle having the proper chemical constitution. BAIN *Lect. 4*. [in 1874.]

3. Philol. The change or modification of a letter to cause it to approach a neighboring one in sound, as in correction, from *correctio*. 4. Psychol. The process by which all new concepts, when received into consciousness, are modified so as to be incorporated with the results of previous conscious processes. In its most general use, *assimilation* may include fusion, or looser and more intimate association, or conscious recognition. Its use by Wundt is more restricted.

Simultaneous associations made up of elements from different psychical compounds may be divided into two classes: into *assimilations*, or associations between elements of like compounds, and *combinations*, or associations between elements of unlike compounds.

WUNDT *Outlines of Psychol.*, trans., p. 227. —primary assimilation (Physiol.), the process whereby the lacteals absorb chyle. —progressive a. (Philol.), the assimilation of a sound to one coming before it, so as almost to merge into it.

as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n.

as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n.

as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n.

as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n. as-sim-i-lä-tion, 1 a-sim-i-lä-tion; 2 ä-sim-i-lä-tion, n.

as'sist, 1 a-siz; 2 ä-siz, n. [F.] Geol. A succession of zones in which fossils of the same characteristic species or genera occur. [F., < *assist*; see ASSIZE, n.] as'sist, 1 a-siz; 2 ä-siz, n. Of, pertaining to, or like an ass; assinine; stupid; obstinate. —as'sist-ly, ad. —as'sist-ness, n. [place of St. Francis; 12 monasteries.] as'sist, 1 a-siz; 2 ä-siz, n. A town in central Italy; birthplace of St. Francis. —as'sist, 1 a-siz; 2 ä-siz, n. 1. To give succor or support to (a person or undertaking), as in difficulty or distress; aid; help; relieve. 2. To act as assistant to; be associated with as a helper. 3. To take part or be present with.

II. i. 1. To render aid or help; be of service.  
All assisted to accelerate the movement which should recuse them from the wayward caprices of so extravagant a master.  
BICKNELL *Valley trans.*, p. 68. [ALL.]

2. To be present at, or have part in, some event, assembly, performance, or the like; be present.  
Like Dr. Newman, Lord Macaulay used *assist* for 'be present.'  
F. HALL *Modern English* p. 292. [in 1873.]

3. In the game of euchre, to order a partner to take up the turned-up card and make its suit trumps. [< L. *assistere*, < L. *assistere*, stand by, < ad, to, + *sisto*, < *sisto*, stand.] SYN.: see ADJET.; and PROMOTE. —PROP.: *assist in a work*; *assist with money*; *assist at a ball*. —as-sist-er, as-sist-er, n. —as-sist-ful, a. —as-sist-ive [Rare]. —as-sist-less, a. Without aid; helpless.

as-sist, 1 a-siz; 2 ä-siz, n. The stopping and throwing of the ball by a player nearest the base toward which an opponent is running, in an effort to make a put-out.

as-sist, 1 a-siz; 2 ä-siz, n. 1. The act or result of assisting, or anything that assists; help; aid; support; cooperation; relief.

Consider all your accomplishments as means of assistance to others.  
RUSKIN *Seam and Lilies* pref., p. 10. [in 1885.]

2. [Archaic.] The act of being present; attendance; also, the persons present. —write of assistance. 1. A special writ issued from a court of equity to aid in the execution of its judgment. 2. *Am. Hist.* A writ issued by a colonial court, before the Revolution, authorizing officers engaged in searching premises under certain laws to summon assistance.

The 'Writ of Assistance' under which search could be made for contraband goods in warehouse or dwelling.  
A. GRIMM *American People*, p. 227. [in 1885.]

as-sist-ant, 1 a-sist-ant; 2 ä-sist-ant, n. 1. Holding a subordinate or auxiliary place, office, or rank; as, an assistant professor, quartermaster, or surgeon.

In the United States army, as at present organized (1918) the title assistant is not used, but in the English army it designates an officer of the third rank, the first being the principal, the second being styled the deputy.

2. Affording aid or help; assisting; auxiliary.  
Assistant Art. Then acts in Nature's office. COWPER *Task* iii. 1. 641.

3. Present; accompanying. SYN.: see ACCESSORY, a.

as-sist-ant, 1 a-sist-ant; 2 ä-sist-ant, n. One who or that which assists; especially, one regularly associated with another as a helper, or one ranking as a deputy or subordinate official; specifically, an auxiliary to the general of the Jesuits. 2. *Am. Hist.* A member of the Governor's Council in several of the New England colonies. 3. A substance, as a salt or soap, which serves as an aid in dyeing but does not combine with the dye or mordant used. 4. One present; a bystander. 5. The chief judge of Seville, Spain.

SYN.: see ACCESSORY, n. PROP.: assistant of the surgeon on the operation. —Court of Assistants, see under COURT.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. A province in Upper Egypt; 768 sq. m.; capital, Slut. —as-sist-ut, n.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. [AS-SIST-UT; AS-SIST-ING.] 1. [Archaic.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of authoritatively. 2. To rate; value; determine. —as-sist-ment, n. The act or process of assisting; official inspection.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. A sitting or session of a court, or the court itself; especially, one of the regular sessions of the judges of a superior court for the trial of cases by jury in any county of England or Wales, or the time and place of holding a court: usually in the plural.

The magistrates committed Helena Graecule for trial at the next assize. WATTS *Colony*, p. 288. [in 1885.]

2. [Hist. or Obs.] (1) A trial or inquest by a jury, or the jury itself: obsolete except in Scottish criminal practice. (2) A statute or ordinance, or a rule prescribed by law or authority, as for the regulation of weights and measures or prices of commodities, etc. (3) A standard of weight, measure, or price, etc.; hence, size; measurement; dimensions. 3. A verdict or judgment. [< F. *assise*, prop. f. pp. of *asseoir*, sit at, < L. *assidere*; see ASSIDE.] —as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. An enactment of 1181 that every freeman should provide himself with arms and equipments. —A. of Clarendon (*Eng. Hist.*), a formal edict of Henry II. (1166) modifying the administration of the criminal law and determining the procedure of itinerant judges. —A. of Jerusalem, two codes of laws erroneously ascribed to Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, 1099, and consisting of (1) *Assize of the High Court*, (2) *Assize of the Court of Burgesses*; in force in the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus. —A. of Northampton, an ordinance, enforcing the Assize of Clarendon, issued at Northampton, England, by Henry II. [in 1176.] —general a. [Eng.], a session of the English Parliament to try all cases, also, anciently, the English Parliament, as the supreme legislative and judicial body of the realm. —grand a. (*Eng. Hist.*), a trial by a jury of sixteen persons that took the place of a trial by battle. —great a. 1. The Last Judgment. 2. The court of Judge Sewall, of Massachusetts, which condemned women for witchcraft in 1692. 3. Same as GRAND ASSIZE.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er. —as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

as-sist-ut, 1 a-sist-ut; 2 ä-sist-ut, n. 1. One of a grand assize. 2. [Scot.] A juror. 3. One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. —as-sist-er; as-sist-er; as-sist-er.

—AT'ING.] I. t. 1. To bring, place, or link together, as in action, fellowship, position, condition, or purpose; bind together by certain formalities, as for a common purpose; join in company; bring into association; make an associate or partner; connect; unite; combine; ally. 2. To connect together in thought; think of in connection; especially in psychology, to link together in thought under the principles of association. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, under ASSOCIATION.

Correggio, . . . that great master, whose name is associated in every one's mind with all that is gentle or delicate in the imitation of nature. A. ALTON, *Sn. Essays, Louvre in 1814* p. 112. [in 1874.]

The sight of a dog associates the image of its owner, because I have seen the two together; and the sound of the word 'stop' associates the image of its frequent companion-word 'chief.' M. W. CALKINS *Introduction to Psychology*, pp. 161, 162. [in 1901.]

3. To consort with; make an associate of; accompany. II. i. 1. To keep or to be in company; be in contiguity or some special relation; have fellowship or habitual intercourse; unite for a common purpose; join in action.

As long as we live, by associating with those who speak correctly, we are shown our own faults.  
WHITNEY *Language* p. 16. [in 1874.]

[< L. *associatus*, pp. of *associare*, < ad, to, + *socius*, united.] SYN.: see ATTRIBUTE; MIX; —PREP.: with.

as-so-ci-ate, a. 1. Joined together or with another or others; united; allied; existing or occurring together; concomitant: often before a title, implying coordinate or nearly coordinate powers or rank; as, an associate justice; an associate professor.

2. [Rare.] Devoid, through darkness, on your road with ease. W. H. MILTON *P. L. bk. x. l. 395.*

2. Admitted or entitled to a limited or specified participation, as in rights, privileges, and doings; as, an associate member of a society. 3. Pathol. Sympathetic. —associate antagonists, muscles that are antagonistic to each other when working separately, but which, when working together, effect a movement of the part to which they are attached. —a. movements. Physiol. 1. The coordinate movements by which a definite act is performed. The coordination is involuntary, tho the act may be voluntary. 2. Movements that sometimes occur in a paralyzed muscle with its corresponding non-paralyzed fellow is moved. associated movements. —a. numbers (Math), two numbers the product of which is congruent with unity to any modulus m.

as-so-ci-ate, n. 1. One who is habitually or frequently in the company or society of another; a companion; comrade; mate. 2. One who is associated with another, as in some business, act, interest, office, or position.

Southey was the associate of Wordsworth and Coleridge. CHASE *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Southey* vol. ii. p. 497. [in 1869.]

3. Anything that habitually or frequently accompanies or is associated with something else; a concomitant. Good health, and its associate in the most.

Good temper. LOCKE *Human Understanding* p. 261. [in 1690.]

4. One admitted to partial membership in an association, society, or institution, without the privileges or rights of a full member; as, an associate of the Royal Academy. 5. In some educational institutions, one who has finished a course shorter than that set for a degree; as, an associate in arts. 6. Psychol. A mental image or idea that has been connected with another, under the so-called laws of association.

The one [idea] no sooner . . . comes into the understanding, but its associate appears with it.

LOCKE *Human Understanding* p. 261. [in 1690.]

SYN.: ally, chum, condutor, colleague, companion, comrade, consort, fellow, friend, helpline, mate, partner, peer. An associate may imply a superior, leader, or principal, to whom the associate is not fully equal in rank. Associate may be used of mere friendly relations, but often implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. We rarely speak of associates in crime or wrong, using confederates instead. Companion gives itself with equal readiness to the good or evil sense, as also does comrade. One may be a companion in travel who would not readily become an associate at home. A lady advertises for a companion; she would not advertise for an associate. Peer implies equality rather than companionship; as, a jury of his peers. Comrade expresses more fellowship and good feeling than companion. Fellow has almost gone out of use in this connection, except in an inferior or patronizing sense. Consort is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. See ACCESSORY; FRIEND. —ANT.: antagonist, enemy, foe, hinder, opponent, opposer, rival, stranger. —PREP.: associates of the leader in the enterprise.

as-so-ci-ate-ness, 1 a-so-shi-ät-ness; 2 ä-so-shi-ät-ness, n. The condition of being associated.

as-so-ci-ate-ship, 1 a-so-shi-ät-ship; 2 ä-so-shi-ät-ship, n. The condition, position, or office of an associate.

as-so-ci-a-tion, 1 a-so-shi-ät-shon; 2 ä-so-shi-ät-shon (XIII), n. 1. The act, process, or result of associating, or the state of being associated; the condition of having combined for a common purpose.

If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it?

LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orations* vol. iii. p. 146. [in 1864.]

2. Any connection or relation between objects or ideas that tends to unite them in thought; also, anything thus mentally associated. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, below.

3. A society or association; an association by chance or necessity. RUSKIN *Seam and Lilies* lect. i. p. 11. [in 1865.]

Association, so far as the words stand for an effect, is between things thought of — it is things, not ideas, which are associated in the mind.

JAMES *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i. p. 554. [in 1890.]

3. The mental process or faculty by virtue of which objects or ideas are thus connected; associative power; specifically, in psychology, that process in reproduction in which past cognitions are brought back through connection with something present in the mind. Associations are classified as external or intrinsic association, association by contiguity; internal or intrinsic a., by resemblance; mediate a., by intermediate states which may be subconscious; simultaneous a., by a single simultaneous act; successive a., by successive stages. See LAWS OF ASSOCIATION, below.

4. A body of persons, as scholars, clergymen, etc., associated for some common purpose, especially of a public nature; as, an association for the advancement of science.

Association was first used among Congregationalists for a society consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches, but claiming no ecclesiastical authority. Compare CONSOCIATION.



You cannot make an association out of insincere men.

CARLILE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 150. [c. & h. 1870.]

5. *Ecol.* A major division of a formation in plant geography; consoci. 6. [U. S.] An organized but unchartered body analogous to but distinguished legally from a corporation.

Syn.: alliance, club, community, companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, partnership, society, union. We speak of an alliance of nations, a club of pleasure-seekers, a community of Shakers, a company of soldiers or of friends, a confederacy, confederation, federation, or union of separate states under one general government, a partnership or company of business men, a conjunction of planets. The whole body of Freemasons constitute a *fraternity*; one of their local organizations is called a *lodge*. A corporation or company is formed for purposes of business; an association or society (tho also incorporated) is for learning, literature, benevolence, religion, etc. Compare synonyms for ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATE; FRIENDSHIP.—Ant: disintegration, independence, isolation, separation, solitude.—Pep: an association of scholars for the advancement of knowledge; association with the good is ennobling.

American Protective Association [U. S.], the official title of a secret society, formed in the State of Iowa in 1887, with the avowed purpose of protecting American institutions by endeavoring to cause the exclusion of Roman Catholics from public office; usually abbreviated A. P. A.—a. cultuelles [F.], literally, associations for worship; especially (F. Hist.), non-sectarian associations for public worship authorized by the Separation Law of Dec. 9, 1905, which empowered the associations to hold the churches and church property, the former for the total period of their existence, the latter only for a time.

By the Encyclical . . . of 10 August, 1906, the pope forbade the formation of these associations cultuelles.

George Goyau in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, vol. iv, p. 206. [n. a. & co. '08.]

—a. fibers, fibers that unite different, but not widely separated, areas of the cerebrospinal axis on the same side, as in the brain or the spinal cord.—a. football [Gt. Brit.], the game in which all players but the goal-keepers are forbidden to handle the ball while in play; soccer. See FOOTBALL.—a. of ideas. Psychol. That aspect of the process of mental reproduction which is thought to explain why present states of consciousness occur in pairs or series resembling those which have been connected in past states of consciousness.

The phrase 'association of' is fitted to mark the bare fact that complex ideas, which had a more or less independent origin, are in the habit of recurring in regular sequences (in pairs, or threes, or series of larger numbers). G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 263. [s. 1894.]

2. The tendency of any conscious state or process to recall others that have previously been associated with it in consciousness. Locke, who invented this phrase, and his followers in Great Britain and France, used it as the same active influence were exerted by the so-called ideas as such. The observed facts of the mental life are now, however, much better interpreted by a psychology which studies them as coming under the physiological and psychical conditions of mental synthesis, the formation of habits, etc. Thus the association may be of so intimate and unanalyzable a character as to be more properly called a *fusion*, in which sense of the words no perception of a complex object would be possible without the association of ideas. Others would limit the term to the connection of universals in the processes of thought.—a. philosophy, see ASSOCIATIONISM.

—a. time, n. Psychophysics. The time supposed to be required for the central nervous processes connected with mental association; the time of associative reaction as distinguished from simple reaction. Laws of a., the principles that regulate the connection and recurrence of ideas in the mental processes of reproduction and representation. They include (1) the primary laws, those which hold true in every kind; and (2) the secondary laws (laws of preference), those which decide why one associated idea rather than another recurs in consciousness. Various attempts have been made to bring all cases of association of ideas under one law. as-so'ci-a'tion-al, 1 a-so'si-ē'shan-el; 2 ā-sō'ci-ā'shon-al, a. Of or pertaining to association or to the theory of associationism.

as-so'ci-a'tion-ism, 1 a-so'si-ē'shan-izm; 2 ā-sō'ci-ā'shon-izm, n. 1. The psychological doctrine that all mental development, including the activity of the so-called higher faculties, may be explained as the product of the association of ideas under the laws of association. 2. Cooperative socialism or communism; Fourierism. as-so'ci-a'tion-al-ism.

as-so'ci-a'tion-ist, n. One who holds or advocates associationism. as-so'ci-a'tion-al-ist.

as-so'ci-a'tive, 1 a-so'shi-a-tiv; 2 ā-sō'shi-a-tiv, a. 1. as-so'ci-a'tive, Resulting from or characterized by association; pertaining or tending to association; as, associative ideas, faculty, etc. 2. Math. Subject to the law that the final result of uniting three quantities, a, b, and c, by any operation (when two are first united and the third united to the result), is the same whether the first two or last two be united first; as, multiplication in ordinary arithmetic or algebra is associative because (ab)c = a(bc). as-so'ci-a-to-ry, -ly, adv. -ness, n.

as-so'ci-a'tor, 1 a-so'shi-ē'tar or -ter; 2 ā-sō'shi-ā'tor, n. One who or that which associates or is associated; a member of an association; a companion or confederate. as-so'cies, 1 a-so'shi-z; 2 ā-sō'shi-z, n. *slip. & pl. Ecol.* The association of plants considered from the history of their development, as it undergoes different changes.

as-so'ci-a'tion, 1 a-so'fū-dā; 2 ā-sō'fū-dā, n. A town in the Fula country, West Africa.

as-so'li, 1 a-so'li; 2 ā-sō'li, v. 1. To set free, as from the consequences of sin; absol. to acquit; pardon.

Barthemy Brown, whose father (God aso'd him therefore) modernized Walton. LAMM *Ethica* Lib. Etia p. 157. [w. l. & co.]

2. To atone for; dispel; expiate. 3. To absorb; clear up; remove. [*OF. assoller, < L. absolvo, < ab, from, + solvo, loose, < sc-, apart, + luo, loosen.*] a-soyle't [Scot.]; as-sol'ziet [Scot.].

as-so'li't, cf. [Archaic.] To so'li; sully; stain.

as-so'li'er, 1 a-so'li'er; 2 ā-sō'li'er, n. [Archaic.] The state of being assolated; acquittal; pardon; forgiveness.

as-so'li-ment, 1 a-so'li-ment or -ment; 2 ā-sō'li-ment, n. 1. The act of assolving, or the state of being assolated, as from guilt. 2. Reconciliation, as of that which conflicts. 3. Discharge, as of a duty.

as-so'li-ment', n. [Archaic.] Deafment; stain.

as-so'li-ment', 1 a-so'li-ment; 2 ā-sō'li-ment, n. A French author (1827-73/1886). A French author.

as-so'm-mo'ir, L. 1 l'ā'som-wā; 2 l'ā'som-wā, n. A novel by Emile Zola, published in 1877, exemplifying the evils of drink, in which the heroine, Gervaise, after being abandoned with her two children by her lover, Lantier, makes a brave

fight to support them and herself as a washerwoman. A zinc-worker, Coupeau, persuades her to marry him. They prosper, when he is disabled by an accident. Their savings are swallowed up and Coupeau, recovering, meets Lantier, whom he brings to his home. Impelled by the knowledge that he has been the cause of the renewal of the previous relations between his wife and Lantier, Coupeau takes to drink and dies of delirium tremens. The title is a slang French term for "bludgeon," and is used figuratively for a low drinking-house. The book was dramatized and a play produced in Paris in 1879.

as-so'nance, 1 a-so'nans; 2 ā-sō'nang, n. 1. Resemblance or correspondence in sound; hence, resemblance or correspondence in other respects; also, its result.

Cleopas, or Chalapai, is a Hebrew name, of which Alphaeus is the current assonance adopted for intercourse with the Gentile world.

FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 269. [n. r. p.]

2. Pros. Correspondence of the accented vowels, but not of the consonants, in riming syllables; used in Spanish and Italian poetry; also, the imperfect rime so formed, as in verses ended with *roaming* and *floating*.

In their lighter poetry the Spaniards frequently contented themselves with assonance, that is, with the correspondence of final syllables, wherein the vowel alone was the same.

HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 81. [n. 1854.]

[F. < assonant; see ASSONANT.]

as-so'nant, 1 a-so'nant; 2 ā-sō'nant, a. 1. Having resemblance of sound. 2. Pros. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by assonance. [F. < L. assonant(-)is, pp. of assona, < ad, to, + sono, sound, sound.] as-so'nant-ed; as-so'nant-ly; as-so'nant-ness.

as-so'nant, n. A word similar to another in its vowel sounds, especially one forming an assonance in poetry.

as-so'nate, 1 a-so'nēt; 2 ā-sō'nāt, vi. [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To accord in sound, esp., vowel sound; to form assonance. [*L. assonatus, pp. of assona; see ASSONANT a.*]

as-so'n-ē, 1 a-so'n-ē; 2 ā-sō'n-ē, n. Bot. Same as DOUB-REY. [*Ignacio Jordan de Asso y del Rio, Sp. botanist.*]

as-so'rt, 1 a-so'rt; 2 ā-sō'rt, v. 1. To distribute into classes or groups; arrange in order or in lots; classify.

It is only by assorting them [objects] in classes that we can reduce the infinity of nature to the finitude of mind.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. iv, p. 47. [c. & l. 1859.]

2. To make up of a variety; furnish with a suitable variety of things or goods; as, to assort a stock of goods.

Our cargo was an assorted one; that is, it consisted of everything under the sun.

R. H. DANA *Two Years* d. 85. [c. & co. 1876.]

3. To make of the same sort; adapt.

II. i. To fall into a class or group; harmonize; also, to associate; consort; as, to assort naturally with the others. [*F. assortir, < a, < L. ad, to, + sorte, < L. sor(-)is, lot.*] Syn: see ARRANGE.

as-so'rt-a-tive, 1 a-so'rt-a-tiv; 2 ā-sō'rt-a-tiv, a. Relating as-so'rt-a-tive, or tending to assortment or selection; assorting.—as-so'rt-a-tive, -assortative mating, the proclivity exhibited by individuals possessing a definite character in choosing to mate with individuals of the opposite sex possessing the same or another particular character.

as-so'rt-ed, 1 a-so'rt-ed; 2 ā-sō'rt-ed, pa. Selected; containing or arranged in various sorts or kinds; also, matched; suited.—as-so'rt-ed-ness, n.

His men are not . . . well assorted assemblages of qualities.

MACAULAY *Essays*, *Druiden* p. 45. [n. s. & co. 1854.]

as-so'rt-ment, 1 a-so'rt-ment or -ment; 2 ā-sō'rt-ment, n. 1. The act or process of assorting; classification.

The mere ticketing and orderly assorting of external facts is constantly spoken of as if it were in the nature of Explanation.

DUKE OF ABERCROMBIE *Reign of Law* p. 4. [n. s. 1867.]

2. A class or group into which things are assorted. 3. A collection or stock of various things, whether of the same or different kinds; as, an assortment of goods.

Latimer went beyond everybody else in the miscellaneous assortment of topics he used to bring together.

CHALK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.*, *Latimer* in vol. i, p. 438. [s. 1864.]

as-so's, 1 a-so's; 2 ā-sō's, n. Bib. Acts xv, 13.

as-so't, 1 a-so't; 2 ā-sō't, v. To infatuate; to be infatuated. II. a. Dazed; in this sense sometimes written asso'te.

A. S. S. U., abbr. American Sunday-school Union.

as-suade, r. [Rare or Obs.] To give an advice.

as-suage, 1 a-swē; 2 ā-swā; v. [AS-SUAGED; AS-SUAGING.] I. t. 1. To cause to be less harsh, violent, or severe, as excitement, appetite, pain, or disease; soothe; allay; appease; abate.

God shall assuage thy pangs when I am laid in dust.

CAMPBELL *Germany of Wyoming* p. 31. [n. s. 1879.]

2. To allay the excitement, agitation, or resentment of; calm; as, my entreaties assuaged the offended dame.

II. t. [Archaic.] To grow less, as in volume or violence; abate; subside; diminish; as, the waters assuaged. We wait the storm's assuaging. [*OF. assuager, < L. ad, to, + suavis, sweet.*] as-swage, v. Syn: see ALLEVIATE.—Pep: assuage with remedies, by treatment; assuage his anger with gentle words, by persuasion.—as-swage-ment, n. 1. The act of assuaging, or the state of being assuaged. 2. That which assuages; an alleviative; sedative.—as-swage-er, n.

as-su-an, 1 a-su'an; 2 ā-su'an, n. A province in Upper Egypt; 169 sq. m. capital, Assuan (ancient Sy-e-ne), where a dam 6,397 ft. long was built in 1898. [Sy-e-ne; A-swan']

as-su-a'siv (es), [Rare.] I. a. That soothes and persuades at once; tranquilizing; confused with assuage.

In pleasing visions and assuasive dreams.

JOHNSON *Irene* act i, sc. 1.

II. n. An alleviative. [*< AD- + suavis in PERSUASIVE.*]

as-sub'j-gat, v. To subjugate.

as-su-e-fac'ion, n. The act of accustoming; state of being accustomed; habituation. as-su-e-tude, n.

as-su-e-rus, 1 a-su-yu-rus; 2 ā-su-yu-rus, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). Tob. xiv, 15.

as-sume, 1 a-sium; 2 ā-sūm, v. [AS-SUMED; AS-SUMING.] I. t. 1. To take to or put on oneself; arrogate to oneself; take up; take on; adopt; as, to assume the robes of office; to assume a haughty mien: sometimes approaching the sense of presume; as, do you assume to do thus?

Still let my song a nobler note assume.

TUOMSON *Seasons*, *Spring* 1. 567.

2. To take upon oneself; undertake; as, "to assume the duties of general in chief." GRANT *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 393. [c. l. w. 1855.] 3. To claim or treat as conceded; take for granted, as a basis for reasoning, supposing.

We assume that the forces in the world are essentially the same through all time. DANA *Geology* intro., p. 7. [n. s. & co. 1870.]

4. To put on deceitfully; take the semblance of; affect;

pretend; outwardly seem: often with the infinitive to be; as, to assume a virtuous air; to assume to be deaf. 5. To receive; adopt. 6. Logic. To add as a minor premise. 7. [Archaic.] To take in; subsume.

II. t. To be presumptuous. [*< L. assumo, < ad, to, + sumo, take (< sub, under, + emo, buy).*]

Syn: accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, put on, take, usurp. The distinctive idea of assume is to take by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightly or wrongfully. One may accept an obligation or assume an authority that properly belongs to him, or he may assume an obligation or indebtedness that could not be required of him. He may assume authority or office that is his right; if he assumes what does not belong to him, he is said to arrogate or usurp it. A man may usurp the substance of power in the most unpretending way; what he arrogates to himself he assumes with a haughty and overbearing manner. One assumes the robes or insignia of office by putting them on, with or without right. If he takes to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to affect or feign or to pretend to the character he thus assumes. What a debater postulates he openly states and takes for granted without proof; what he assumes he may take for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to assume as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man claims he asserts his right to take; what he assumes he takes.

—as-sum'ed, a. Capable of being assumed.—ably, adv.—as-sum'ed, pa. 1. Taken for granted; conceded; as, an assumed premise. 2. Pretended; fictitious; as, an assumed name.—as-sum'ed-ly, adv.—as-sum'ent, n. 1. An addition. 2. One who assumes or takes.—as-sum'er, n.—as-sum'ing, pa. Disposed to arrogate to oneself more than is proper; presumptuous; arrogant.—as-sum'ing-ly, adv.—as-sum'ing-ness, n.

as-sump'sit, 1 a-sump'sit; 2 ā-sūmp'sit, n. Law. 1. An obligation not under seal. 2. A form of action at common law to enforce an obligation not under seal. Assumpsits are known from the purposes to which they are applied: express or special assumpsit, one in which the purpose is to secure damages on a contract not under seal; general or common a., one in which the purpose is to secure liquidated damages, as in express contracts and, by extension, often in cases involving financial obligations not recoverable as damages. [L., 3d per s. perf. ind. act. of assume; see ASSUME.]

as-sump'tion, 1 a-sump'shan; 2 ā-sūmp'shan, n. 1. The act of assuming, or that which is assumed; a taking for granted, or that which is taken for granted; postulate; esp., a taking for granted without reason or warrant; supposition; as, all science is based on the assumption of causation.

Nothing is more injurious in science than assumptions which do not rest on a broad basis of fact.

AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch vi, p. 154. [n. & r. 1866.]

It is a mere assumption . . . that inability removes responsibility. SPENCER *Illustrations* p. 53. [n. & w.]

2. The act of taking up, or to oneself; appropriation; undertaking; as, the assumption of an office; the assumption of a mortgage. 3. A disposition to assume too much; arrogance; as, he has a deal of assumption.

I reverence these young Africans of our own growth—these almost clerical imps who sport their cloth without assumption. LAMB *Essays of Elia*, *Praise of Chimney-Sweepers* p. 169. [w. l. & co.]

4. Logic. A minor premise. Still more objectionable are the . . . terms Proposition and Assumption, as synonyms for the major and minor premises. . . . The term assumption does not express the distinctive peculiarity of the minor premise. HAMILTON *Logic* p. 200. [c. & l. 1860.]

5. The receiving up of a person into heaven. [*< L. assumptio(-n), < assumptus, pp. of assumo; see ASSUME.*]

Syn: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; PRETENSE.—Feast of the Assumption (R. C. Ch.), the festival, celebrated on the 15th of August, commemorating the taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary in body and soul.

as-sump'tion, n. 1. A parish in Louisiana; 485 sq. m.; parish-seat, Napoleonville. 2. A village in Christian county, Ill.

as-sump'tious, a. [Rare.] Disposed to assume; assuming; presuming. as-sump'tious-ness, n.

as-sump'tive, 1 a-sump'tiv; 2 ā-sūmp'tiv, a. Characterized by assumption; assumed; assuming.—assumptive arms (Her.), arms not inherited, but borne by permission of authority or without sanction.—as-sump'tive-ly, adv.

as-sump'tu-al, 1 a-sump'thu- (or -tiu-)al; 2 ā-sūmp'thu- (or -tiu-)al, a. Law. Pertaining to the obligation created by assumpsit, or simple promise. [*< L. assumptus; see ASSUMPTION.*]

as-sur, 1 a-sūr; 2 ā-sūr, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). 1 Ed. v, 31.

as-sur-a-ble, 1 a-shūr-a-bl; 2 ā-shūr-a-bl, a. 1. That as-sur-a-bl' can be assured. 2. Insurable.

as-sur-ance, 1 a-shūr-ans; 2 ā-shūr-ang, n. 1. The act of assuring; a declaration that inspires confidence or is intended to do so; promise; pledge; as, I received full assurances that our neutrality should be respected. 2. The mental state or feeling of being assured; confidence; conviction; trust; reliance; as, to have full assurance of safety.

The assurance that God gives us perfect confidence.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM *Religion of Humanity* p. 55. [n. o. r. 1873.]

3. The state of being free from timidity; often in a bad sense; as, his assurance amazed me. 4. Insurance, as of life or property.

The law of averages in life assurance societies is now the pedestal of adamant on which stands . . . the principle of total abstinence. JOSEPH COOK *Occident* p. 153. [n. m. & co. 1884.]

5. Law. The legal evidence of the transfer of property whereby a man's estate is assured to him.

Common assurance is a conveyance or muniment or title to lands by (1) deed, (2) record, (3) special custom, or (4) covenant. Further a. is the covenant in a deed whereby the grantor engages to supply any further confirmation of title requisite to make good any defect in his grant. Compare INSURANCE.

6. Theol. The full confidence of present personal salvation, wrought by the witness of the Divine Spirit in him who believes in Christ. 7. [Archaic.] Firmness of mind; courage. [F., < LL. assecurantia, < assecurus; see ASSURE.]

Syn: arrogance, assertion, assumption, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impudence, presumption, self-assertion, self-confidence, self-reliance. Assurance may have a good sense, as, the saint's assurance of heaven. Confidence is founded upon reasons; assurance is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, assurance is belief in one's ability to outwit or defy others; the hardened criminal is remarkable for habitual assurance. For the calm convic-

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

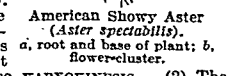
I

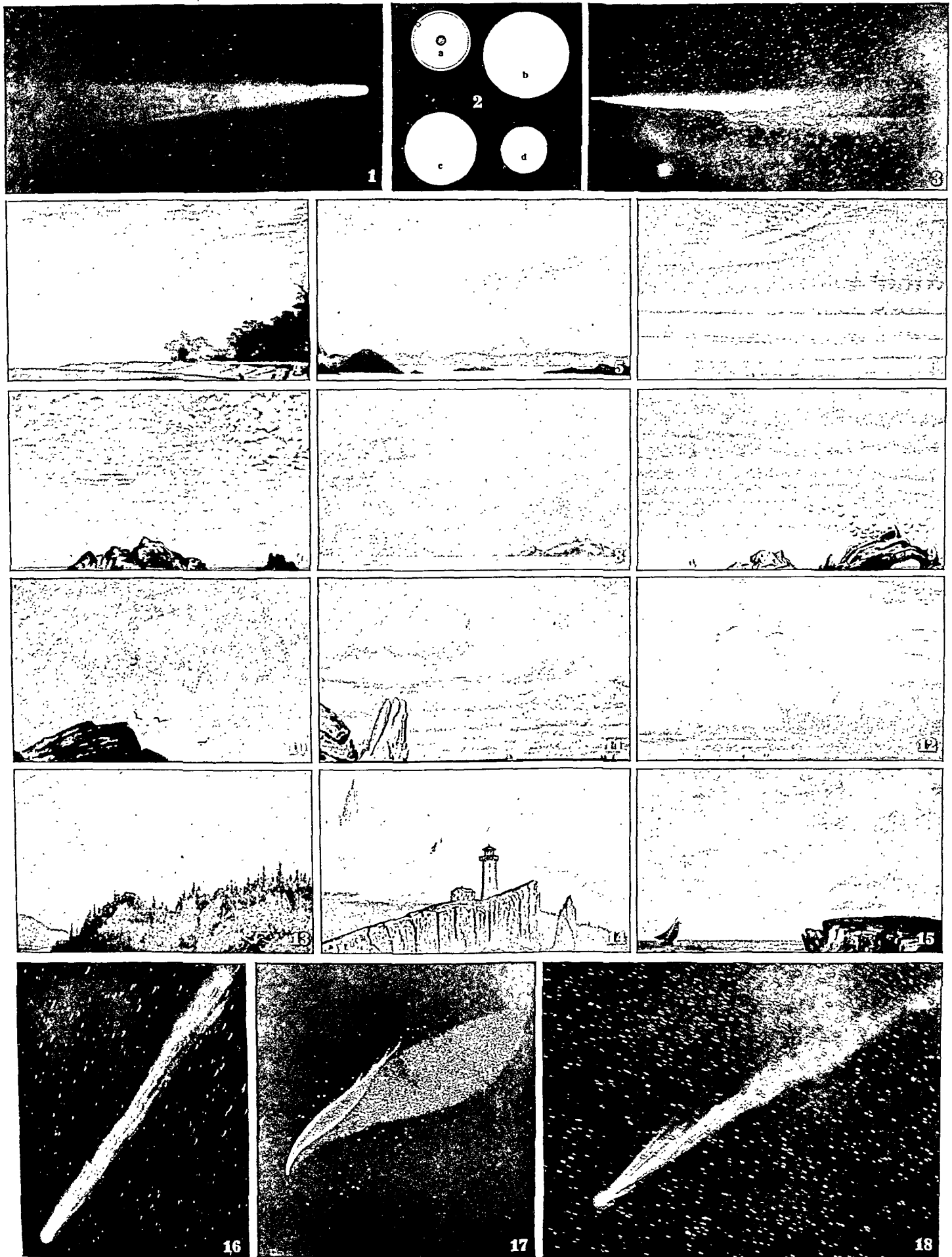
J

K

L

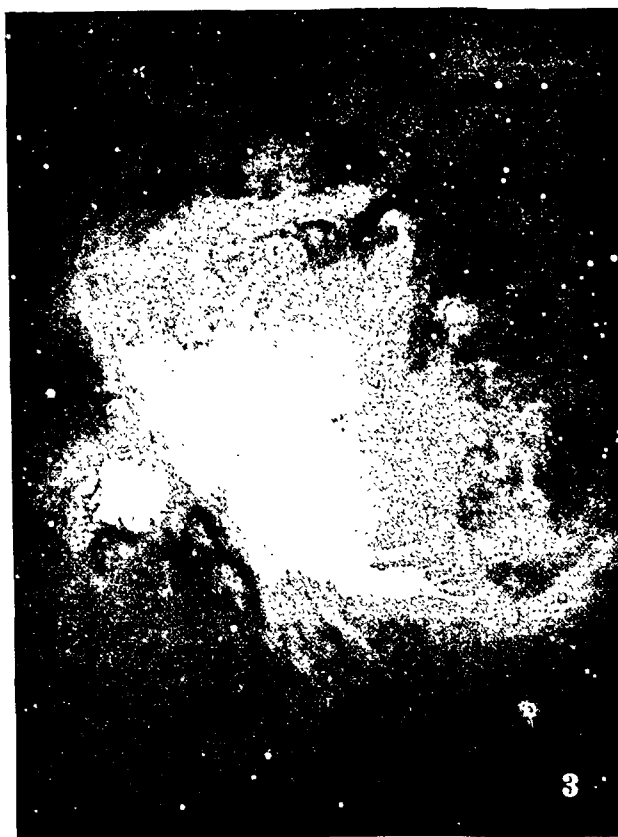
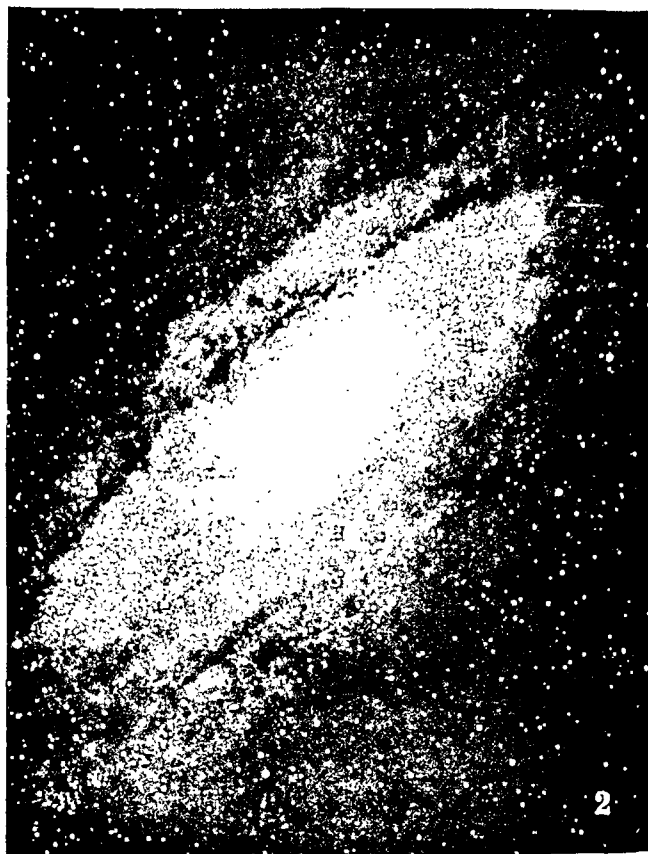
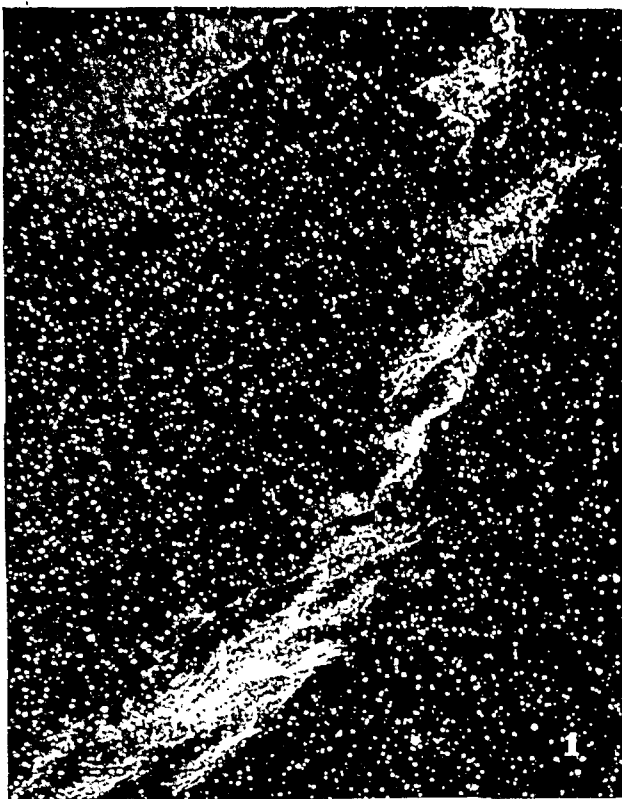
ating an amphiaser or nu-





#### ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

1. Halley's comet, May 7, 1910. 2. Diagram showing magnitude of some comets as compared with the earth and the moon's orbit: a, earth and the moon with its orbit; b, Halley's comet; c, Encke's comet; d, Brorsen's comet. 3. Halley's comet, May 13, 1910. (4. to 12. Clouds.) 4. Cirrus. 5. Cirro-stratus. 6. Cirro-cumulus. 7. Alto-cumulus. 8. Alto-stratus. 9. Strato-cumulus. 10. Nimbus. 11. Cumulus. 12. Cumulo-nimbus. 13. Stratus. 14. Fracto-stratus. 15. Fracto-cumulus. 16. Brooks's comet, Oct. 23, 1911. 17. Donati's comet, 1858. 18. Morehouse's comet, Nov. 18, 1908. (Nos. 16 and 18 from photographs made at the Yerkes Observatory by Dr. E. E. Barnard with the 10-inch Bruce telescope.)



#### ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

1. The network nebula in Cygnus. 2. The great nebula in Andromeda. 3. The great nebula in Orion. 4. The Pleiades.

By permission of Lick Observatory.







He accounted the fair spoken courtesy . . . as a false and astu-  
 cious mark of the most dangerous designs against their neighbors.  
 Scott *Talisman* p. 73. [b. r. & co.]

as-tu'tious; -as-tu'clous-ly, adv. -as-tu'cl-ty, n. As-  
 tuteness.

as-tu'ti-ct, To stun.  
 as-tu'ti-an, 1 as-tu'ti-an; 2 as-tu'ti-an. I. a. Of or pertaining  
 to Asturias. II. n. An inhabitant of Asturias. -  
 Asturian rose (Pathol.), a skin-disease resembling leprosy,  
 peculiar to Asturias. See PELLAGRA.

As-tu'ti-as, 1 as-tu'ti-as; 2 as-tu'ti-as, n. 1. A former  
 province in N. W. Spain, named Oviedo province in 1833.  
 2. A town in Cebu, P. I.

As-tu'ti-næ, 1 as-tu'ti-næ; 2 as-tu'ti-næ, n. pl. Ornith. A  
 group of raptorial birds, variously ranked and limited, but  
 always including the goshawks; the *Accipitrinæ*. As-tu'ti-  
 næ (t. g.) [*L. astur*, goshawk.] -as-tu'ti-næ, a. & n.

as-tute', 1 as-tute'; 2 as-tute', a. Keen in discernment;  
 having acute penetration; sharp-sighted. [*L. astutus*,  
 < *astus*, cunning.] -as-tute'ly, adv. -as-tute'ness, n.

Syn: acute, crafty, cunning, discerning, discriminating,  
 keen, knowing, penetrating, penetrative, sagacious, sharp,  
 shrewd, subtle, subtle. *Acute*, from the Latin, suggests  
 the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen*, from the Saxon,  
 the sharpness of the cutting edge. *Astute* has come to have  
 a meaning that combines the sense of *acute* or *keen* with  
 that of *sagacious*. The *astute* mind adds to *astuteness* and  
*keenness* an element of cunning or shrewdness. The *astute* de-  
 baucher leads his opponents into a snare by getting them to  
 make admissions or urge arguments, of which he sees a  
 result that they do not perceive. The *acute*, keen intellect  
 may take no special advantage of these qualities; the *astute*  
 mind has always a point to make for itself, and seldom fails  
 to make it. -Ant: blind, dull, idiotic, imbecile, shallow,  
 short-sighted, stolid, stupid.

As-tu'ty-a-ges, 1 as-tu'ty-a-ges; 2 as-tu'ty-a-ges, n. Last king of Media  
 (584-560 B. C.), dethroned by his grandson, Cyrus the Great.

As-tu'ty-a-nax, 1 as-tu'ty-a-nax; 2 as-tu'ty-a-nax, n. Myth. The  
 son of Hector and Andromache. He figures in the *Iliad*,  
 and after the fall of Troy the Greeks hurled him from the  
 walls of the city, that the prophecy of Calchas, that Asty-  
 anax would restore the kingdom, might not be fulfilled. In  
 Racine's *Andromache*, Astyanax goes with his mother to  
 Epirus and becomes king of that country.

A-sty'ta, 1 a-sty'ta; 2 a-sty'ta, n. pl. Crust. A section of  
 trichobranchiate macrurus without appendages to the first  
 abdominal somite. [*Gr. astylos*; see ASTYLAR.] -a-sty'ta-  
 lar, a. & n.

a-sty'tar, 1 a-sty'tar; 2 a-sty'tar, a. Arch. Having nei-  
 ther column nor pilaster. [*Gr. astylos*, < a-priv. +  
*stylos*, pillar.] -a-sty'tic, a.

a-sty'ten, 1 a-sty'ten; 2 a-sty'ten, n. [Eng.] Mining. A low  
 dam in an adit or drift.

As-ty'n-o-me, 1 as-ty'n-o-me; 2 as-ty'n-o-me, n. Daughter of  
 Chryses and captive of Agamemnon, a character in the *Iliad*.

A'su'ang, 1 a'su'ang; 2 a'su'ang, n. [P. I.] A demon sup-  
 posed to attack parturient women and to suck from them  
 the fetus at the moment of birth; the degenerated god of  
 fertility, usually invisible, the not invulnerable. [*Tag.*  
*Aswang*, monster.]

A'su'den, 1 a'su'den; 2 a'su'den, n. Same as AZUAT.

A'su'den, 1 a'su'den; 2 a'su'den, adv. Of a sudden; at once.

A-sun'cl-on-ay, 1 a-sun'cl-on-ay; 2 a-sun'cl-on-ay, n. A city, cap-  
 ital of Paraguay.

a-sun'der, 1 a-sun'der; 2 a-sun'der, adv. 1. In or into  
 a different place or direction; apart; as, wide asunder  
 as the poles.

Every star is gone but three, And they hang far asunder.  
 JEAN INGELWOLD *Songs of the Night Watches*, Morning st. 1.

2. In or into pieces, as by rending, explosion, etc.  
 The frail confederacy falls asunder like a rope of sand.  
 MORRIS *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 11. [a. 1862.]

[< AS. *asundran*, < on (see ON), prep.] + *sundran* (prop.  
 dat. pl.); see SUNDERP. Syn: see APART. -to know asun-  
 der [Archaeol.] to distinguish.

a-sup'plm, 1 a-sup'plm; 2 a-sup'plm, n. pl. Bib. Store-cham-  
 bers. 1 Chron. xxvi, 15, 17.

A'sur, 1 a'sur; 2 a'sur, n. Bib. (Apocrypha, R.V.) 1 Esd. v. 31.  
 as'u-ra, 1 as'u-ra; 2 as'u-ra, n. [Sans.] Hind. Myth. A son  
 of Asu; opposer of the gods; a Hindu afrit or Titan.

The Asuras and the Spirits of the dead Acclaim their Hero.  
 SOURTHCROFT *of Khehama* pt. vi, et. 13.

as'uret, a. Azure.

As'vins, 1 as'vins; 2 as'vins, 2 as'vins, n. pl. Vedic  
 Myth. Twin brothers, gods of dawn, yvins, beautiful,  
 physicians of heaven, and beneficent to man.

As'wad, 1 as'wad; 2 as'wad, n. In Southey's *Thalaba*, a noble  
 who freed a starving camel that had been bound to its dead  
 master's grave, and for this act was spared in the overthrow  
 of the kingdom.

as'wall, 1 as'wall; 2 as'wall, n. [E. Ind.] The sloth-bear.

a-swarm, 1 a-swarm; 2 a-swarm, n. [E. Ind.] A swarming.

a-sway, 1 a-sway; 2 a-sway, n. [E. Ind.] A swaying.

a-sweat, 1 a-sweat; 2 a-sweat, n. [E. Ind.] A sweating state;  
 sweat.

a-swell, 1 a-swell; 2 a-swell, n. [E. Ind.] A swelling.

a-swerve, 1 a-swerve; 2 a-swerve, n. [E. Ind.] A swerving.

a-swim, 1 a-swim; 2 a-swim, n. [E. Ind.] A swimming.

a-swing, 1 a-swing; 2 a-swing, n. [E. Ind.] A swinging.

lege. See EXTRATERRITORIALITY. [*L.* < *Gr. asylon*, < a-  
 priv. + *syon*, right of seizure.] -right of asylum, the  
 right anciently recognized for Greek and some other sanctu-  
 aries, and for Christian churches, monasteries, etc., of pro-  
 tecting from molestation any one who fled to them.

as-sym-bo'il-a, 1 as-sym-bo'il-a; 2 as-sym-bo'il-a, n. Inability  
 to understand the meaning of objects, due to cerebral dis-  
 order; especially, the loss of power to appreciate the signs  
 or symbols of thought. [*L.* not, + SYMBOL.]

a'sym-bo'lic, 1 a'sym-bo'lic; 2 a'sym-bo'lic, a. Not sym-  
 bolic. -a'sym-bo'lic-ly, adv.

a-sym'me-tran'thus, 1 a-sym'me-tran'thus; 2 a-sym'me-  
 tran'thus, a. Bot. Having the flowers asymmetrical.  
 [*Gr. asymmetron* + *Gr. anthos*, flower.]

a'sym-met'ric, 1 a'sym-met'ric; 2 a'sym-met'ric, a. 1. Without  
 proper proportion of parts; unsymmetrical. 2. Org.  
 Chem. Designating any benzene-produced compound  
 when three hydrogen atoms (only two of which are ad-  
 jacent) are replaced by similar atoms or radicals.

If the same radical is substituted for all three atoms of hydro-  
 gen, there are three triisomeric substitution-compounds;  
 thus, there are three triisomeric benzene derivatives, distinguished as  
*ortho* (1, 2), *meta* (1, 3), and *para* (1, 4), fusing at 87° C., symmetrical (1, 3); 6, fus-  
 ing at 120° C., and asymmetrical (1, 2, 4), fusing at 44° C.

C. L. BLOOM *Chemistry* p. 745. [r. & co. 1890.]

3. Crystal. Not divisible into similar halves by a plane;  
 triclinic. 4. Absolutely devoid of attempt to be sym-  
 metrical; distinguished by Herbert Spencer from un-  
 symmetrical. 5. Math. Not commensurable. 6. Not  
 reconcilable. a-sym'me-trait; a-sym'me-trous.

a-sym'me-trous, 1 a-sym'me-trous; 2 a-sym'me-trous, a. A tetra-  
 valent carbon atom (Chem.), a tetra- or four-valent carbon  
 atom which is combined with four dissimilar groups or  
 atoms. See STEREOSOMERISM.

Compounds which act on polarized light contain one or more  
 asymmetric carbon atoms, that is, carbon atoms linked to four dis-  
 similar radicals. C. L. BLOOM *Chemistry* p. 740. [r. & co. 1890.]

-a system, see CRYSTALLIZATION. -a'sym-met'ric-cal-  
 ly, adv.

a-sym'me-tro-car'pous, 1 a-sym'me-tro-car'pous; 2 a-sym'me-  
 tro-car'pous, a. Bot. Having the fruit asym-  
 metrical. [*Gr. asymmetron* + *Gr. karpous*, fruit.]

a-sym'me-try, 1 a-sym'me-try; 2 a-sym'me-try, n. 1. Abs-  
 ence of symmetry or proportion. 2. Want of co-  
 ordination of interrelated parts, as of the eyes. 3. Chem.  
 Lack of symmetrical arrangement of particular  
 atoms in the molecule of a compound substance. 4. Math.  
 Incommensurability. [*Gr. asymmetria*, < a-  
 priv. + see SYMMETRY.]

a-sym'phy-note, 1 a-sym'phy-note; 2 a-sym'phy-note, a. Conch.  
 Not soldered at the hinge, as the valves of most +  
 river-mussels. Compare SYMPHYNOTE. [*L.* a-, not, +  
 SYMPHYNOTE.]

as-y'm-ptote, 1 as-y'm-ptote; 2 as-y'm-ptote, n. Math. A  
 right line which an infinite branch of  
 a curve continually approaches but  
 does not reach, and which can be re-  
 garded as a tangent to the curve at in-  
 finity. [*Gr. asymptotus*, < a-priv. +  
 syn, together, + *ptipō*, fall.] -parabolic  
 asymptote, a parabola which touches  
 the cubic at infinity in a 5-pointed con-  
 tact. -as-y'm-ptot-sy, n. The quality  
 of being asymptotic. [M.] -as-y'm-  
 ptot'ic, a. Of or pertaining to an asym-  
 ptote; approaching a state slowly but un-  
 ceasingly, as a curve approaches its  
 asymptote. -as-y'm-ptot'ic-ly, adv.

a-sym'ar-tete, 1 a-sym'ar-tete; 2 a-sym'ar-tete, n. 1. Not  
 fitted together; unconnected; incongruous. 2. Anc.  
 Pros. (1) Composed of differing meters. (2) Having in-  
 terior catalexis at either the ending or beginning of the  
 sections of a verse. [*Gr. asymartētos*, < a-priv. +  
 syn, together, + *artōō*, join.] -a-sym'ar-te'tic, a.

a-sym'euro-nism, 1 a-sym'euro-nism; 2 a-sym'euro-nism, n. Want  
 of coincidence in time. -a-sym'euro-nous, a.

A-syn'eri-tus, 1 a-syn'eri-tus; 2 a-syn'eri-tus, n. Bib. Rom.  
 xvi, 14.

a-syn'de-ton, 1 a-syn'de-ton; 2 a-syn'de-ton, n. 1. Gram.  
 Absence of connection or coherence of parts.

In all continuous writing the connection of sentences is the rule,  
 the absence of connection (asyndeton) the exception. There are  
 two kinds of asyndeton, the grammatical and the rhetorical.

WIKER *Gram. N. T. Greek* tr. by Moulton, § 60. [r. & c. 1877.]

2. Rhet. Absence of connectives; a figure securing en-  
 ergy by omitting connectives, as in *veni, vidi, vici*; con-  
 trasted with polysyndeton. [*L.* < *Gr. asyndeton*, neut.  
 of *asyndetos*, unconnected, < a-priv. + syn, together, +  
 deō, bind.] -as-y'n-de'tic, a. Of or pertaining to asyn-  
 deton; specif., without cross-references: said of a library cat-  
 alog. -as-y'n-de'tic-ly, adv.

as-y'ner'gi-a, 1 as-y'ner'gi-a; 2 as-y'ner'gi-a, n. Pathol. De-  
 fective central coordination of the muscles. [*Gr. a-*  
 priv. + *synergia*, synergy.] -as-y'ner'gy, a.

as-y'ne'si-a, 1 as-y'ne'si-a; 2 as-y'ne'si-a, n. Pathol. Great  
 mental dullness; stupidity. [*Gr. asynesia*, < a-  
 priv. + syn, together, + *hēmi*, put.]

as-y'n-ga'mi-a, 1 as-y'n-ga'mi-a; 2 as-y'n-ga'mi-a, n. Bot.  
 The maturity of anthers and stigmas in a flower at different  
 times; opposed to *syngamy* or *syngamiesis*. [*Gr. a-*  
 priv. + *syngama*, marriage.] -as-y'n-ga'mi-ty, a.

As-y'n-ja, 1 as-y'n-ja; 2 as-y'n-ja, n. [Juv.] -y'n-ja, pl. Norse  
 Myth. A goddess; feminine of AS. As-y'n-jet.

as-y'n-tac'tic, 1 as-y'n-tac'tic; 2 as-y'n-tac'tic, a. Lack-  
 ing syntactic construction; irregular; ungrammatical.

a-sys'to-le, 1 a-sys'to-le; 2 a-sys'to-le, n. Pathol. A  
 condition in heart-disease in which the contraction is in-  
 sufficient to free the ventricles of blood. [*L.* < a-, not, +  
 SYSTOLE.] -as-y's-to-llist, a.

a-syz'y-get'ic, 1 a-syz'y-get'ic; 2 a-syz'y-get'ic, a. With-  
 out syzygy or conjunction.

at, 1 at; 2 at, prep. [At primarily denotes simple occupan-  
 cy of a point in space; whence arise numerous allied and fig-  
 urative meanings, as of time, direction, etc., by which the  
 word partakes of the meaning of numerous other preposi-  
 tions and prepositional phrases.]

1. Of a point in space: (1) Occupying the exact position  
 of; as, at the center; at the intersection of two lines. (2)  
 In contact with; on; upon: with the relation somewhat  
 indefinite; as, at the top of the ladder; at the bottom of  
 the sea. (3) In proximity to; near; as, at my side; fig-  
 uratively, often suggesting connection or responsibility.

(4) Within the limits of; in; within; present in; as, at  
 the ball-ground; at college. 2. Of motion: (1) In the  
 direction of; in reference to; upon the thought of; in  
 pursuit of; in quest of; applying to; to; toward; after;

as, he shot at the mark; to mock at the preacher; they  
 are at me for money.

A great blow was about to be aimed at the Protestant religion.  
 MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 180. [r. & co. 1849.]

He endeavored at grace and grandeur of manner.  
 JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Literary Works* vol. ii, p. 105. [w. n. 1835.]

[By ellipsis of a verb, at in colloquial use sometimes ap-  
 proaches a verbal sense; as, she up and at him.]

(2) By way of; through; as in entrance or exit; as, smoke  
 came out at the windows.

And with grim laughter thrust us out at gates.  
 TENNYSON *Princess* iv, at. 35.

3. Of time: (1) On or upon the point or stroke of; upon  
 the coming of; as, the train will start at 6.14 A. M.; Con-  
 gress will adjourn at noon to-morrow.

At break of day I ventured forth.  
 WORDSWORTH *The Oak and the Broom* st. 11.

(2) During the lapse of; in; by; as, to lie awake at  
 night; to muse at twilight; it is at present uncertain.

I live in constant expectation of hearing something worse, and  
 at the long run, am seldom disappointed. COWPER *Works*, To  
 S. Rose, Mar. 11, 1790, p. 345. [r. & co. 1856.]

4. Of occasion, cause, or instrument; on the happening  
 of; on the utterance of; in response to; because of; by  
 means of; through the agency of; as, rise at the word of  
 command; at these words the audience broke into ap-  
 plause; pleased at something; sell goods at auction.

At thy rebuke they fled; at the voice of thy thunder they hastened  
 away. Ps. civ, 7.

5. Of degree, rate, value, etc.: up to; amounting to; to  
 the extent of; corresponding to; as, at least; at a dollar  
 a yard; at eighty degrees.

Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth. E. A.  
 FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 476. [c. 1868.]

6. Of relations in general; in; engaged in; occupied with;  
 connected with; dependent on; in a state or con-  
 dition of; as, at school; at prayer; at war; at bay; at  
 one's mercy; at liberty; they soon saw what he was at.  
 These are suggestions of a mind at ease. ADDISON *Calo* act i, sc. 1.

7. [Colloq., So. U. S.] Of purpose, relation, occupation,  
 or the like; used simply as an intensive; as, where have  
 you been at? where does he live at? With, by, or  
 beside (a person). [ME. at, < AS. *at* (= Goth. *at*, to, to.)

Syn: about, because of, by, during, from, in, near, on, on  
 occasion of, to, toward, with, within. As regards place, at  
 is not used with names of countries; we say in England, in  
 France, etc.; with names of cities and towns the use of at  
 depends not chiefly upon the size of the place, but upon  
 the point of view; when we think merely of the local or geo-  
 graphical point, we use at; when we think of inclusive space,  
 we employ in; as, we arrived at Liverpool: there are few  
 rich men in this village.

-at that [Colloq., in addition; as well: an intensive use;  
 as, only a penny -at a bad one at that. -to be at it, to  
 be actively employed.]

at-, prefix. Euphonic form of ad- before t, as in attune.

A. t., abbr. Archtreasurer.

a. t., abbr. Ampere turn; archtreasurer; assay ton; a tempo (in  
 time).

At-, abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

at-, abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

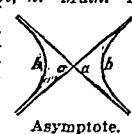
A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.

A. t., abbr. -Attorney. Atty. t.



Asymptote.



B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L



objected to only because of the 'damnatory clauses,' which ought never to be attached to any human composition.

A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theol.* p. 117. [c. a. mos. 1879.]

**Ath'a-na'-si'an, n.** An adherent of Athanasius or the Athanasian creed. **Ath'a-na'-si'an-ist.**

**Ath'a-na'-si'an-ism,** 1 **ath'o-né'shan'lor-ján-jizm;** 2 **áth'a-nú'shan'lor-zhan-jizm, n. Thol.** 1. The body of doctrines contained in the Athanasian creed. 2. The teaching of these doctrines.

**Ath'a-na'-sius,** 1 **ath'e-ná'stus;** 2 **áth'a-ná'shus, n. 1.** A masculine proper name. **A-ta-na-sí-os't** [Gr.]. F. **A'tha'-nusé,** 1 **a'to'nág';** 2 **a'tú'nág'; G. A'tha-na'-sius,** 1 **á'to-né's-us,** 2 **a'tu-nég'is; I. Ath'a-na'-sius,** 1 **ath'e-né's-us,** 2 **áth'e-né'sus**. (293-373.) A bishop of Alexandria; lifelong opponent of Arianism.

**a-tha-na'-tism, n.** See THINATISM.

**ath'a-nor,** 1 **ath'e-nór;** 2 **áth'a-nór, n.** A self-feeding furnace used by alchemists to maintain a constant heat in digesting processes. [*S. atanor, or At. attannr, &c., al. the, + tannr, < Heb. tannr, oven, < nár, fire, áca'-nor.*] **Ath'i-a-pas'can,** [1 **ath'a-pás-can, -bas'kan;** 2 **áth'a'-pa-s'can,** **pás'can, -bis'can, n. 1.** A member of an American linguistic stock widely distributed. See AMERICAN.

The *Athabascans* of the North . . . are mild, timid, and peaceful in disposition. . . . The Apache *Athabascans* of the South are the most ferocious of Indians. *Encyc. Brit. Am. Sup.*, vol. i, p. 408.

2. The language of the *Athabaskan* family. **Ath'a-pas'cant;** **Ath'a-pas'ant;** **Ath'a-pas'ant;** **Ath'a-pas'kant.**

**ath'ar,** 1 **tár;** 2 **t'ár;** **n.** The science of deducing information from the tracks of a camel or a train of camels.

The camel's foot leaves data for the Bedouin science of *Ath'ar*. ZWEMER in E. INGEROLL'S *Life of . . . Mammals* p. 337. [MCMC. '07.]

**Ath'a-rí-as,** 1 **ath'a-ró-as;** 2 **áth'a-rí-as, n. Bib.** (*Apocrypha*). 1 *Erd.* v, 40. [xvi.]

**Ath'a-rím,** 1 **ath'e-rim;** 2 **áth'a-rím, n. Bib.** (R. V.). Num. **A-thar-van,** 1 **a-túr-van;** 2 **a-túr-van, n.** [Sans.] A member of an ancient Iranian priestly family, sometimes considered as the basis of the present Brahman caste.

This body of spells and hymns [the *Atharva-Veda*] is traditionally connected with two old mythic priestly families, the Angiras and *Atharvas*, their names in the plural serving either singly or combined (*Atharvanguiras*) as the oldest appellation of the collection. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 166.

**A-thar'va-'vé'da,** 1 **a-túr'vá-vé'do or -vé'do;** 2 **a-túr'vá-vé'da** **-vé'da, n.** [Sans.] The fourth and last of the Vedas, more recent and less original than the first (*Rig-Veda*), consisting of 20 books, two of prose, the rest of verse. It contains charms, prayers, spells, imprecations, and many cosmogonic and theosophic hymns. Its verses are used as magical spells and invocations. See *VEDA*. **A-thar'van;** **A-thar'van-gí-ra-sah't,-A-thar'van, a.**

The *Atharva-Veda* is not used for solemn sacrifices, and it is very different from the others, as it teaches only expiatory, preservative, or imprecatory rites.

*Am. Sans. Lit.* p. 122. [w. s. k. 1860.]

**Ath'e-cæ,** 1 **ath'é-si;** 2 **áth'e-cæ, n. pl. Herp.** A group of turtles in which the carapace is detached from the skeleton, and consists of numerous small plates covered with a leathery skin, comprising only the leatherbacks (*dermochelyids*). [*< Gr. a-prív, + thæzê, chest.*]—**ath'e-cate, a. & n.—ath'e-cous, a.**

**Ath'e-ca'ta,** 1 **ath'i-ké'te;** 2 **áth'e-ca'ta, n. pl. The Gymnoblastea.** [*< A-, not, + Gr. thêizê, shield.*]

**a'the-ism,** 1 **e'thi-lizm;** 2 **á'the-ism, n. 1.** The denial of or disbelief in God, as a First Cause, or Ground, of the universe. As dogmatic atheism is defined, as negative atheism it does not believe in, and as critical, or RéeVedal, or agnosticism (or agnosticism) it doubts, the existence of God. What is called *critical* or dogmatic *atheism*, so far from being the only kind of atheism, is the rarest of all kinds. Every man is an atheist who does not believe that there is a God.

R. FLINT *Agnosticism* sec. 3, p. 53. [s. '03.]

Theism affirms, *Atheism* denies, Agnosticism ignores, the existence of any such Soul.

WARDHOUGH *Sophisms* p. 247. [r. f. w. 1833.]

On its metaphysical side, *atheism* is the denial of anything psychical in the universe outside of human consciousness.

FISKE *Desting of Man* p. 13. [m. m. c. 1855.]

2. Disregard of God; godlessness in life or conduct. What is called practical *atheism* is not a kind of thought or opinion, but a mode of life. . . . It is the living as if there were no God. R. FLINT *Atheistic Theories* lect. i, p. 5. [w. p. 1879.]

G. C. GREENE *Atheism* p. 140. [d. theo. god.]

**a'the-íst,** 1 **e'thi-íst;** 2 **á'the-íst, n.** One who holds or advocates atheism in any sense.

A nation of *atheists* never existed.

IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 10, p. 390. [a. f. r. 1860.]

A believer may be excused by the most hardened atheist for endeavoring to make him a convert. ANDISON *Spectator* Oct. 3, 1711.

SEN—**THE**—**SEKPIEC.**

**a'the-ístic** **adjective:** 2 **á'the-ístic, a.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or imbued with atheism. **a'the-ístic-calit.** **a'the-ístic-cal-ly, adv.—a'the-ístic-tal-ness, n.** The quality or state of being atheistic.

**a'the-ízle,** 1 **e'thi-alíz-**; 2 **á'the-ízle, c. [-IZED;-IZ'ING.] I. t.** [Rare.] To make atheistic; imbue with atheism.

The tendency was twofold: to *atheize* him, to lead him to curse God and die. MUNZON *Appeal of Life* p. 241. [a. c. o. 1837.]

II. t. To express atheistic views.—**a'the-íz'er, n.**

**ath'e'th'el, i. a.** Or Noble birth; illustrious; excellent. II. **a'the'th'el, adjective:** **ath'e'th'el, a.**

**a'the-'líla-i** **c-h'il-i-a;** 2 **a'the-'líla, n. Trat.** Absence of nipples. [*< Gr. lílê, not, + Gr. thêit, nipple.*]

**ath'e-'líng,** 1 **af'h-ing;** 2 **áth'e-'líng, n..** A young noble; crown prince; also, any noble. [*< AS. atheling, athelu, noble ancestry.*] **eth'e'l-ingi.**

**Ath'e'l-neý,** 1 **af'h-neý;** 2 **áth'e'l-neý, n.** A marsh near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England; formerly an island, the refuge of Alfred the Great.

**Ath'e'l-stan,** 1 **af'h-el-stan;** 2 **áth'e'l-stán, n.** (895-10/940.) Anglo-Saxon king of England; grandson of Alfred. [Teut. masc., noble stone.]

**Ath'e'l-stane,** 1 **af'h-el-stan;** 2 **áth'e'l-stán, the Unready. In Scott's Ivanhoe, Name of Coningsburgh.**

**Athen, -nôr, Athen, -nôr, n.** See ATHENS.

**a-the-'na,** 1 **a-thí-ne;** 2 **a-thé-'na, n. Gr. Myth.** The daughter of Zeus and Metis who sprang from the head of Zeus with a mighty war-very and in complete armor. She is the Greek goddess of wisdom, war, counsel, protectress of Greek cities, and patroness of the useful and elegant arts, and supplies the type for the later Roman conception of Minerva: one of the chief of the usual deities of Athens; especially, as Pallas Athena, the tutelary deity of Athens; her attributes are the serpent, the owl, and the griffin adorned with Medusa's head. Her images, Palladas, guarded the places where they were kept, especially that guarded in the citadel of Troy. The festivals in her honor were the Three Sacred Plots (seed-time), Procharistia



(for all the magistrates at the end of winter), *Skrophoria* (for priests in summer), *Oschophoria* (the vintage), *Chalketa* (industrial arts), *Phlynteria* and *Callynteria* (cleaning the image in the Erechtheum), *Arrhephoria* (bringing of sacred objects from the temple of Aphrodite by night to the Acropolis through an underground passage), *Panathēnaia* (new robes for adorning the image).

In the reign of Cecrops both Poseidon and Athena contended for the possession of Athens. The gods resolved that whichever of them produced a gift most useful to mortals should have possession. . . . Poseidon struck the ground with his trident and straightway a horse appeared. Athena then planted the olive. The gods . . . gave the city to the goddess from whom it was called Athens.

See *Classical Dict.* ed. by E. H. Blakney, p. 85. Under specific names Athena has been variously identified as goddess or patroness; as Athena Alea (birth, fosterage, and light); A. Apaturia (clans or phratries and houses which are the basis of the state); A. Areia (war); A. Ergane (spinning and weaving); A. Hippia (training and taming of horses); A. Hygieia (health); A. Itonia (the tutelary deity of Coronea, where the confederacy of all Boeotia met), and A. Nike (victory). A. Tritogeneia (from her birth at Lake Tritonis), etc. See MINERVA. [*L.* < Gr. *Athēnē*. A. the 'net'—Athena Parthenos, a colossal statue of Athena, clothed in a golden robe and wrought in ivory and gold by Phidias, about 438 B. C., and placed in the Parthenon, of which a reduced Roman copy still exists in Athens. —A. Pollas, tutelary goddess of Athens.—A. Promachos, a colossal bronze statue of Athena executed by Phidias about 460 B. C., and placed on the Acropolis of Athens. *Athē-nag'o-ras*, 1 *ath'n-nag'o-ras*; 2 *athē-nag'o-ras*, n. A Greek Christian philosopher of the 2d century; an *Apology for the Christians*.

*Athē-nag'o-ras*, 1 *ath'n-nag'o-ras*; 2 *athē-nag'o-ras*, n. A Greek antiquarian of the 3d century; born in Egypt; *The Deipnosophists*. A. the 'net'-os [*Gr.*].

*Athē-nag'o-ras*, 1 *ath'n-nag'o-ras*; 2 *athē-nag'o-ras*, n. A beautiful and learned Athenian woman who married Theodotus II. *athē-nag'o-ras*, 1 *ath'n-nag'o-ras*; 2 *athē-nag'o-ras*, n. 1. A room; hall; library. 2. [*A.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple or place sacred to Athena. 3. [*A.*] Hence, an academy founded by Hadrian at Rome for the promotion of learning; also, one of similar institutions elsewhere. [*L.* *Athenaeum*, < Gr. *Athenaion*, < *Athēnē*, Athena.] *A-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Athens, Greece, anciently the center of Greek art, literature, philosophy, and oratory; hence, marked by culture, brilliancy, restlessness, etc. Compare *Attic*, a.

*Athenian oratory* was finally developed by national dangers.

R. W. Brown, *Hist. Classical Lit.* p. 374. [*s.* a. co. 1852.]

*A-thē-ni-an*, n. A native or citizen of Athens.

*Athē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.* xv, 28.

*A-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. A town in Galway county, Ireland, where the English defeated the Irish (1316).

*Athē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. The ancient capital of Attica, a town of classical Greece; capital of modern Greece. —A. the 'net' [*Gr.*]. 2. A city, county-seat of Clarke county, Ga.; seat of University of Georgia (non-sectarian), founded in 1785. 3. A county in S. E. Ohio; 495 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat; seat of Ohio University (non-sectarian), founded in 1804. 5. A village in Greene county, N. Y. 6. A borough in Bradford county, Pa. 7. A village, county-seat of McMinn county, Tenn. 8. A town, county-seat of Limestone county, Ala., where the Federal troops under Colonel Campbell surrendered to General Forrest, Sept. 23, 1864, and where the Confederate general Buford was repulsed, Oct. 2-3, 1864. 9. A town, county-seat of Henderson county, Tex. 10. A city in Menard county, Ill.—A. of Athens, Mass., as a center of culture. —A. of Ireland, Co. Wick. —A. of Switzerland, Zurich, reputed center of German intellectual influence. —A. of the North. 1. Edinburgh, Scotland. 2. Copenhagen, Denmark. —A. of the West, Cordova, Spain, in reference to medieval Arabic learning.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*a-thē-ni-an*, 1 *ath'n-ni-an*; 2 *athē-ni-an*, n. *Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See *THEODICY*.

*Tasmanian sassafras*, is a greenhouse evergreen tree with the habit of a conifer, opposite aromatic leaves, and panicle of dioecious white flowers. The bark contains an agreeable bitter of repute as a tonic and sedative. [*Gr.* *athēr*, awn of grain, + *sperma*, seed, < *sperō*, sow.]

*Athēr-o-sper-ma*, 1 *ath'r-o-sper-ma*; 2 *athēr-o-sper-ma*, n. *Chem.* An alkaloid (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in *Atherospermum moschatum*. (Doual.)

*Athēr-stone*, 1 *ath'r-stone*; 2 *athēr-stone*, n. *Bib.* A manufacturing town in Warwickshire, England, near Bosworth field.

*Athēr-ton*, 1 *ath'r-ton*; 2 *athēr-ton*, n. 1. Gertrude Franklin (née Horn) (1857- ), an American novelist and publicist. *The Conqueror*. 2. A mining and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.—*Atherton* gag, see GAG-LAW, under GAG, n.

*ath-er-rure*, 1 *ath'r-rure*; 2 *athēr-rure*, n. Any of the small Malayan or African brush-tailed porcupines, of the genus *Atherura*. [*Gr.* *athēr*, ear of wheat, + *oura*, tail.]

*ath-er-to'sis*, 1 *ath'r-to'sis*; 2 *athēr-to'sis*, n. *Pathol.* A derangement of the nervous system, in which the hands and feet, especially the fingers and toes, keep moving or twitching. [*Gr.* *athēr*, without place, < *a-* priv. + *tithēmi*, place.]—*ath-er-to'id*, *ath-er-to'id*, a.

*Ath-garh*, 1 *at-gur*; 2 *āt-gūr*, n. A native territory in the province of Orissa, India, on the river Mahanadi; 121 sq. m. *Ath-gurh*, a.

*a-thin*, 1 *a-thin*; 2 *a-thin*, a. [*In* the inner part; inside.]

*a-thirst*, 1 *a-thirst*; 2 *a-thirst*, a. [*Prov.* Eng. & Ir.]

*a-thirst*, 1 *a-thirst*; 2 *a-thirst*, a. Wanting water; thirsty; hence, figuratively, keenly desirous; longing.

And let him that is *athirst* come. [*Rev.* xxi, 17.]

[*NE.* *athirst*, *athirst* (see *A.*), < *AS.* *athirst*, pp. of *athirstan*, < *a-* + *thirstan*; see *OR* and *THIRST*.]

*Ath-let*, 1 *ath-lit*; 2 *ath-lit*, n. 1. One trained in acts of physical exercise, as rowing, boxing, etc.; a strong, active, vigorous person; often used figuratively; as, the *athletes* of debate.

Awake! Ariel! the *athletes* arm.

Loses its strength by too much rest. LONGFELLOW *Fragm.* st. 2.

2. *Class. Antiq.* One who took part in the public games. [*L.* *athleta*, < Gr. *athlētēs*, < *athlon*, prize.]—*Athlete* of Christendom, Scanderbeg (1403-1468), an Albanian chieftain who stemmed the invasions of the Turks.

*ath-let'ic*, 1 *ath-lit'ic*; 2 *ath-lit'ic*, a. 1. Of or pertaining to athletes or their contests and sports.

*Athletic* sports, if followed properly, . . . are admirable for developing character. T. ROOSEVELT in *N. Am. Rev.*, 1890.

2. Having the qualities of an athlete; strong; vigorous; muscular. *ath-let'ic*, a.

*Syn.* able-bodied, brawny, burly, lusty, mighty, muscular, powerful, robust, sinewy, stalwart, strong, vigorous, —*Ant.* effeminate, feeble, nerveless, powerless, puny, weak.

*ath-let'ic*, n. 1. An athlete. 2. Athletics.—*ath-let'ic-ism*, 1 *ath-lit'ic-ism*; 2 *ath-lit'ic-ism*, n. The practice of or devotion to athletics.

*ath-let'ic-ism*, 1 *ath-lit'ic-ism*; 2 *ath-lit'ic-ism*, n. 1. Games and sports, collectively, that depend wholly or partly on feats of physical strength, such as baseball, cricket, rowing, and swimming. 2. In a restricted sense, feats of strength performed for their own sake, and not as an incident of any game, as throwing the hammer, running, leaping, tumbling, etc.; especially, outdoor feats in which the maintenance of health is not the prime object. Compare *Gymnastics*. 3. Any system of physical training by gymnastic exercises and outdoor sports; also figuratively.

*Ath-lete*, 1 *ath-lit*; 2 *ath-lit*, n. 1. *Her.* A pursuivant of the king's arms. See *HERALDS*. 2. *COLLEGE*, under *HERALD*, n. 2. Earl of, see GINKEL. 3. A town in Roscommon county, Ireland; unsuccessfully besieged by the English, 1688. [*For* of the moon.]

*ath-lo-the-tic*, 1 *ath-lit'ic*; 2 *ath-lit'ic*, n. *Gr. Antiq.* An agonothete. [*Gr.* *athlotheitēs*, < *athlon*, prize, + *tithēmi*, place.]

*Ath-mal'ik*, 1 *at-mul'ik*; 2 *āt-mūl'ik*, n. A state in the province of Orissa, India; 730 sq. m. *Ath-mul'ik*, a.

*Ath-ma-tha*, 1 *ath-ma-tha*; 2 *ath-ma-tha*, n. *Bib.* (Doual.)

*Ath-ni*, 1 *at-ni*; 2 *āt-ni*, n. A town in the Belgium district, Bombay, India.

*Ath-ol*, 1 *ath-ol*; 2 *ath-ol*, n. A manufacturing town in the county of Mass.

*ath-ol-brose*, 1 *ath-ol-brōs*; 2 *ath-ol-brōs*, n. [*Scot.*] A drink containing brandy or whisky and honey or oatmeal.

*Ath-ole*, 1 *ath-ol*; 2 *ath-ol*, n. A northern district in Perthshire, Scotland; 450 sq. m. *Ath-oll*, a.

*Ath-ore*, 1 *ath-ore*; 2 *ath-ore*, n. Same as *ATHOR*.

*Ath-os*, 1 *ath-os*; 2 *ath-os*, n. 1. A headland projecting from Saloniki department, Greece, into the *Ægean* sea; 6,350 ft. high; the Holy Mountain of the modern Greeks and the site of 22 convents. 2. In Dumas' *Three Musketeers*, a French aristocrat, the eldest of the Musketeers.

*Ath-ros*, 1 *ath-ros*; 2 *ath-ros*, n. 1. In three divisions. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,935.

*Ath-ros*, 1 *ath-ros*; 2 *ath-ros*, n. *Pathol.* A condition, especially in children. [*L.* < *a-*, not, + *Gr.* *threpsis*, nourishment.]—*Ath-ros-ic*, a.

*Ath-rill*, 1 *ath-rill*; 2 *ath-rill*, a. & n. In a thrill; thrilling.

*Ath-rub*, 1 *ath-rub*; 2 *ath-rub*, a. & n. Thrubbing.

*Ath-throng*, 1 *ath-throng*; 2 *ath-throng*, a. & n. Thronging.

*Ath-tar*, 1 *ath-tar*; 2 *ath-tar*, n. The supreme deity of the ancient Minnans of southwestern Arabia, corresponding to Ashtoreth or Ishtar.

The Babylonian and Assyrian form Ishtar is modified from 'Ashtar' [which is identical with the South Arabian 'Ashtar' in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. i, p. 313. [*s.* *a. w. co.* '08].

*Ath-twart*, 1 *ath-twart*; 2 *ath-twart*, a. 1. From side to side; across; transversely. 2. [*Rare.*] So as to thwart; contrariwise; perversely.—*Ath-twart*'ships, a. *Naut.* Crosswise of the ship.—*Ath-twart*'wise, a. *Crosswise*.

*Ath-twart*, prep. 1. *Naut.* Across the course of; as, *athwart* the bow of the ship. 2. From side to side of; in the direction of the breadth of; as, *athwart* the deck.

Countless stars pass into view as the telescope is swayed by the earth's rotation *athwart* the rich regions of the galaxy.

R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven, Drifting Stars* p. 299. [*s.* 1874.]

3. In opposition to; contrary to; against; as, *athwart* one's plans. [*L.* < *a-*, on, +

Landing. 3. A city, county-seat of Cass county, Ia. 4. A City, seashore resort in Atlantic county, N. J. 5. A Highlands, a village and resort on New York Bay in Monmouth county, N. J. 6. A Mine, a village in Houghton county, Mich. 7. A Peak, a summit at the S. end of Wind River Mts. in Wyoming; 12,794 ft. high.—A. Sisters, the Atlantes.—A. stone, ivory.—A. time, same as Colonial time. See STANDARD time, under TIME, n.

at-lan'tid, 1 at-lan'tid; 2 at-lan'tid, n. An atlantoid gastropod.

at-lan'ti-dae, 1 at-lan'ti-di; 2 at-lan'ti-dae, n. pl. 1. Conch. A family of heteropodous gastropods with a spiral visceral bump and hyaline spiral shell. 2. Ethnol. The Mediterranean race: an old term. [*Gr. Atlas (Atlant-), Mount Atlas; see ATLAS.*]

at-lan'ti-dēs, 1 at-lan'ti-diz; 2 at-lan'ti-dēs, n. pl. 1. The Pleiades, the daughters of Atlas. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis. 3. Same as HESPERIDES. [*L., < Gr. Atlantes, pl. of Atlantis, Atlantis, daughter of Atlas; see ATLAS.*]

at-lan'tis, 1 at-lan'tis; 2 at-lan'tis, n. [*L.*] A supposed prehistoric continent or island, located by Plato and other ancient writers in the far west, and believed to have been engulfed in the ocean by an earthquake and its site occupied by the present Atlantic ocean.—the New Atlantis, a philosophical allegory by Lord Bacon, the scenes of which are set in a mythical Atlantean island, on the shores of which he is shipwrecked and there finds an organization for the development of natural science, etc.

at-lan'to, 1 at-lan'to; 2 at-lan'to, n. Pertaining to the atlas of the vertebrae: a combining form of ATLAS.—at-lan'to-epi-strophi-al, a. Of or pertaining to the atlas and the axis or epistrophe. —at-lan'to-axi-al, —at-lan'to-mas'toid, a. Of or pertaining to the atlas and the mastoid process in common. —at-lan'to-oc-ci-pi-tal, a. Of or pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone. —at-lan'to-o-don'toid, a. Of or pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process.

at-lan'toid, 1 at-lan'toid; 2 at-lan'toid, a. Conch. Of or pertaining to the Atlantidae. [*ATLANTOID, -OID.*]

at-lan'to-Med'i-ter-ra-ne-an race. Anthropol. Same as LITTORAL RACE.

at-lan'to-sau'ri-dae, 1 at-lan'to-sau'ri-di; 2 at-lan'to-sau'ri-dae, n. pl. Herp. A Jurassic family of huge saurpoidous dinosaurs with the chevron-bones of the caudal vertebrae united and subconic teeth slightly incurved. [*Gr. Atlas (Atlant-), Atlas, & sauros, lizard.*] —at-lan'to-sau'ri-d, n. —at-lan'to-sau'rid, a. & n.

at-lan'to-sau'rus, 1 at-lan'to-sau'rus; 2 at-lan'to-sau'rus, n. Herp. 1. A genus typical of Atlantosauridae. 2. [a.] A huge dinosaurian reptile of this genus. at-lan'to-sau'ri-tas, 1 at-lan'tas; 2 at-lan'tas, n. To support; to carry on one's head or shoulders, like Atlas.

at-las, 1 at-las; 2 at-las, n. 1. A volume of maps usually bound together with letterpress: so called probably from representations of the Titan Atlas supporting a globe, which formerly adorned the title-page of such collections. 2. Hence: (1) Any bound collection of plates or engravings showing systematically the development of a subject. (2) Any work producing such effect by tabular arrangement. (3) A size of paper, 26 by 33 (34) inches. 3. Arch. See ATLANTIDES. 4. [A.] Class. Myth. One of the older family of gods, a Titan who was supposed to support the pillars of heaven on his shoulders as a punishment for making war against Zeus; hence, fig., one who sustains a great burden. 5. Anat. The first cervical vertebra or topmost bone of the spine. It articulates above with the condyles of the occipital bone, allowing nodding movement of the head, and rests on the second vertebra, upon which it turns in rotation of the head. See ARTICULATION. 6. A large Oriental scarab beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas*), brilliant olive-green in color. 7. [A.] A double range of mountains in N. W. Africa, culminating in Tamjurt peak, in S. Morocco, about 14,500 ft. high. [*L., < Gr. Atlas, Atlas, < a-euphonic + tlaō, bear.*] —at-las'fo'lio, n. A large square folio book made of atlas paper.

at-las, n. [E. Ind.] A silk fabric interlaced with satin-weaves.—at-las'weaves', n. pl. Same as SATIN-WEAVES.

at-las'ite, 1 at-las'it; 2 at-las'it, n. Mineral. A cupric carbonate containing chlorin: probably a mixture of atacamite and azurite. [*ATLAS, -I.*]

at-las'ti, 1 at-las'ti; 2 at-las'ti, n. [Mex.] The ancient Mexican spear-thrower or throwing-stick.

at-le, 1 at-le; 2 at-le, n. [Egypt.] The Oriental tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*). at-le't, —at-le'e-gal', n. A gall produced upon the atlee and filled with a deep-scarlet liquid.

at'li, 1 at'li; 2 at'li, n. Scand. Myth. A king in the Volungia Saga, who makes Gudrun his wife and later murders her brothers. She avenges their death by killing Atli and his sons. Compare EVIL.

at'lo, 1 at'lo; 2 at'lo, n. From ATLAS, 5: a combining form used to denote connection with the atlas of the vertebral column. Compare ATLANTO.—at'lo-ax'oid, a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the bones called the atlas and the axis. See ARTICULATION.—at'lo-o-don'toid, a. Of or pertaining to the atlas and odontoid process in common.

at'loid, 1 at'loid; 2 at'loid, a. Anat. Pertaining to, connected with, or turning toward the atlas. [*ATLAS, -I.*]

at-loi'do-, 1 at-loi'do-; 2 at-loi'do-. From ATLOID: a combining form used to denote relation to, or connection with the atlas of the vertebral column.—at-loi'do-ax'oid, a. Relating to the atlas and axis.

at'luk, 1 at'luk; 2 at'luk, n. [Greenland.] A seal's breathing-hole in the ice.

The bearded seals have no atluk. They depend for respiration upon the accidental chasms in the ice.

at'lu-nak, 1 at'lu-nak; 2 at'lu-nak, n. [Greenland.] A seal-skin line used for catching walrus.

at'man, 1 at'man; 2 at'man, n. [Sansk.] 1. The soul, or selfhood; the spark in man emanating from divinity. 2. [A.] The spirit, or highest principle of life in the universe; the supreme Self or ego. In the Upanishads the Atman is regarded as the sole reality. "He created the whole world, whatever exists; having created it he entered into it as the individual soul." at'mā, n.

For Atman, originally breath or spirit, comes to mean Self and Self alone.

at'mi-a-try, 1 at-mi-a-try; 2 at-mi-a-try, n. Med. The treatment of disease by natural or medicated vapors. [*Gr. atmis, vapor, & iatreia, healing.*] at'mi-a-try; at'mi-d'i-a-try.

at'mic, 1 at'mic; 2 at'mic, a. 1. Meteor. Pertaining to humidity; as, an atmic wind-rose. 2. Of or belonging to atman. [*Gr. atmis, vapor.*]

at'mid-, 1 at'mid-; 2 at'mid-. From Greek atmis, vapor;

a combining form used in chemistry to denote formation by the hydrolyzing action of superheated water; used also adjectively; as, atmid compounds.—at'mid-at'bu-s, n. Chem. A substance resembling albumose, derived from protid through the action of superheated water.—at'mid-dom'e-ter, n. An atomometer.—at'mid-dom'e-try, n. Same as ATMOMETRY.—at'mid'o-me'tric, a.—at'mid'o-scope, n. See ATMETER.

at'mis-mom'e-ter, 1 at'mis-mom'ter; 2 at'mis-mom'e-ter, n. See ATMETER.

at'mo, 1 at'mo; 2 at'mo, n. Physics. The pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury in the latitude of Paris, at sea-level, and at 0° C.: a standard of pressure. [*ATMOSPHERE.*]

at'mo-, 1 at'mo-; 2 at'mo-. From Greek atmos, vapor: a combining form.

at'mo-cau'sis, 1 at'mo-cau'sis; 2 at'mo-cau'sis, n. Med. Cauterization with steam as a therapeutic agent. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & kausis, a burning.*] at'mo-cau'sis't.

at'mo-cau'ter-y, 1 at'mo-cau'ter-y; 2 at'mo-cau'ter-y, n. Med. An instrument for applying superheated steam. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & cauteriz.*]

at'mo-gen'ic, 1 at'mo-gen'ic; 2 at'mo-gen'ic, a. Petrol. 1. Pertaining to deposits formed by fumeroles. 2. Eollan.

at'mo-graph, 1 at'mo-graf; 2 at'mo-graf, n. Med. An apparatus registering the movements of respiration. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & graphō, write.*]

at'mol'o-gy, 1 at'mol'o-gi; 2 at'mol'o-gy, n. The branch of science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapor. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & logia, a discourse.*] at'mol'o-gist, n. One skilled in atmology.

at'mol'y-sis, 1 at'mol'y-sis; 2 at'mol'y-sis, n. Chem. The act or process of partially separating mixtures of gases into their ingredients by means of their different diffusibility through porous substances. See OSMOSIS.

at'mo-lyze, 1 at'mo-lyze; 2 at'mo-lyze, v. To separate by atmology. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & lyzo, to loose.*] at'mo-lyze, n. —at'mo-ly-zal', —at'mo-ly-zation, n. —at'mo-ly-ter, or —ly-ter, n. Chem. An instrument for the separation of gases by diffusion.

at'mom'e-ter, 1 at'mom'i-ter; 2 at'mom'e-ter, n. Meteorol. An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation. Many instruments have been devised for measuring evaporation, variously known as atmidometers, atmometers, atmidometers, atmometers, evaporimeters, evaporimeters, and evaporimeters. Also frequently referred to under the names of their inventors; as, Leslie's atmometer; the Piche evaporimeter; or with mention of some feature of the construction; as, micrometer, weighing, a. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & metron, measure.*] —at'mo-met'ric, a.

at'mo-met'ro-hy-grom'e-ter, 1 at'mo-met'ro-hy-grom'i-ter; 2 at'mo-met'ro-hy-grom'e-ter, n. Meteorol. A combined atmometer and hygrometer.

at'mom'e-try, 1 at'mom'i-try; 2 at'mom'e-try, n. a. atmometer test; b. p. The measurement of evaporation; atmology.

at'mos-phere, 1 at'mas-fer; 2 at'mos-fer, n. 1. The mass or body of gases, chiefly air, that surrounds the earth. See AIR.

If it were everywhere as dense as it is at sea-level, the upper limit of our atmosphere would be about five miles high.

J. D. STEELE Physics p. 112. [CHAUR. 1889.]

2. The gaseous envelop surrounding any heavenly body, especially the sun or a planet; as, the atmosphere of Mars.

3. The climatic condition of any place or region regarded as dependent on the air; as, the atmosphere of the Campagna is malarial.

4. The surrounding element or influence, social or moral; environment.

In "Philothea" (1835) Mrs. Child told a tale of Pericles and Aspeia with an atmosphere of Swedish romanticism and Bostonian transcendentalism. Edinburgh Review Jan. 1891, p. 44.

5. A conventional unit of pressure per unit of area.

The unit in use in England and the United States is the equivalent of the weight of a vertical mercury-column 1 centimeter wide and 30 inches high, at the sea-level at London, at a temperature of 0° C. For the French unit see ATM.

6. Entom. The outer ring of an ocellus or eye-spot.

7. Paint. The feeling or effect, as of air, light, space, or warmth, given as an environment of any subject.

8. A supposed force-producing medium surrounding a body. [*Gr. atmos, vapor, & sphaira, sphere.*]

at'mos-pher'ic, 1 at'mos-fer'ic; 2 at'mos-fer'ic, a. 1. at'mos-fer'ic, of, or pertaining to, or belonging to the atmosphere; as, an atmospheric effect.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere as a cause or motor; as, an atmospheric engine.

at'mos-pher'ic-cal, —at'mos-pher'ic brake, a vacuum-brake. Compare Westinghouse brake, a. —at'mos-pher'ic HAMMER, n. A line.

1. A line on an indicator-diagram representing the position of the indicator-piston when there is neither steam-pressure nor vacuum in the cylinder. 2. A dark line in the solar spectrum, due to the absorption of the earth's atmosphere.

a. pressure, the pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch exerted at sea-level in all directions by the atmosphere under certain standard conditions. See ATMOSPHERE, 5.—a. railway, see PNEUMATIC RAILWAY, under PNEUMATIC.

a. spring, an air-spring.—at'mos-pher'ic-cal-ly, adv.

at'mos-pher'ol'o-gy, n. [Rare.] The science of the atmosphere; at'mos-pher'ics.

at'mos'te-on, 1 at'mos'te-on; 2 at'mos'te-on, n. [A. pl.] Ornith. An ossified tube that carries air into a bone; an air-bone. [*Gr. atmos, air, & osteon, bone.*] —at'mos'te-al, a. Of or pertaining to the atmosteon; pneumatic.

at'mu, 1 at'mu; 2 at'mu, n. Same as TUM.

at'o, 1 at'o; 2 at'o, n. [P. I.] A division of a town or ward among the Bontoc Igorots.

A-to'e, 1 a-to'e; 2 a-to'e, n. A town in the Benguet district of Luzon, P. I.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'e'ia, 1 a-to'e'ia; 2 a-to'e'ia, n. [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

Island consisting of a reef formed from the petrified skeletons of coral polyps and enclosing a central lagoon. Some atolls are very large, being nearly 100 miles in circumference, while the lagoons have a mean depth of 25 fathoms. Atolls are common in the Pacific, often support a considerable amount of vegetation, and are frequently inhabited.

The formation of coral islands has been explained by Darwin on the hypothesis of a subsidence of the sea floor. The circular islands, or atolls, . . . rise with sometimes tolerably steep slopes from profound depths until they reach the surface of the sea. But as the coral polyps do not live at a greater depth than about 15 or 20 fathoms and could not have grown upward therefore from the bottom of a deep sea, Darwin inferred that the sites of these coral reefs had undergone a progressive subsidence, the rate of their upward growth keeping pace, on the whole, with that of their depression. . . . On this view what is termed a fringing reef would first be formed fringing the land. . . . Fringing reefs of this character are of common occurrence at the present time. In the case of a continent, they front its coast for a long distance, but they may entirely surround an island. . . . Prolonged slow depression would continually diminish the area of the land thus encircled, while the reef might retain much the same size and position. At last the final peak of the original island might disappear under the lagoon and an atoll, or true island, would be formed. GEORGE TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY vol. i, p. 618. [MACC. '03.]

[< Malayalam atoll, closing.]

at'om, 1 at'om; 2 at'om, n. 1. One of the hypothetical indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed. (1) In modern scientific usage, the smallest portion into which matter can be divided, even by chemical separation, and still preserve its identity; the chemists' unit: now held to be made up of electrically charged particles. See ELECTRON; PROTON. Some undergo spontaneous disintegration. See RADIUM.

The molecule may be made up of many differing atoms, and all the chemical qualities of substances are held to depend on the number, properties, and relative positions of these constituent atoms. Thus, in chemistry, two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen make up a molecule of water. (2) A group of particles forming a specific radical; as, an atom of amidogen (NH<sub>2</sub>). (3) Physics. Sometimes, a molecule. (4) Ancient Philos. One of the ultimate particles composing the universe; a microcosm. See ATOMIC PHILOSOPHY, ATOMISM.

Atom . . . now considered as a stable collection of numerous electrons forming a sort of planetary system in orbital motion. The Science Year-Book, 1910, p. 83

2. Any very small thing or degree; a particle; an iota; as, not an atom of evidence. [*Gr. atome, a small atom; < Gr. atomos, a, or priv., & temnō, cut.*] Sm. see PART, PARTICLE, at'om-soul', n. Primitive consciousness, or that which corresponds to consciousness, conceived of as existing in atomic form. See PANPSYCHISM.

gram a. (Chem.), the atomic weight of an atom expressed in grams, as, gram atom oxygen 16.

—at'om-e-chanc'es, n. The mechanics of atoms.—at'om'i-cule, n. Chem. A proposed subdivision of atoms whose valence exceeds unity. Am. Jour. of Math. vol. i, p. 64.—at'om-i-fer-ous, a. That bears atoms, leaving an atom.

a-tom'ic, 1 a-tom'ic; 2 a-tom'ic, a. 1. Of or pertaining to an atom or atoms, or the chemical or philosophical doctrine of atoms.

The latest atomic hypothesis is one which assigns an electrical structure to the atom. . . . It is rendered probable by the fact that electric charges put into a liquid will decompose it, and by the fact that one of the chief sources of electricity is in voltaic cells in which chemical combination occurs and charges are given out. Encyc. of Religion and Ethics vol. ii, pp. 208, 209. [S. '10.]

2. Very minute; infinitesimal; also, simple; elemental.

at'om-at'ic; a-tom'i-cal.

—atomic heat, the specific heat of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen; obtained by multiplying the specific heat of the element by its atomic weight. It is practically the same in nearly every element, approximating 6.4. —a. or atomistic philosophy, the philosophy of atomism. See ATOMISM.—a. theory, (Chem.) the doctrine of definite combining proportions, or the theory that chemical elements unite with one another, atom by atom, and in definite simple proportions.—a. value, see VALENCE.—a. volume, or specific volume, the space occupied by a quantity of an element as compared with its atomic weight; obtained by dividing the specific gravity of the element by its atomic weight.—a. weight, the weight of an atom or a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. See COMBINING WEIGHT, under COMBINE.—a-tom'i-cal-ly, adv. In an atomic manner; as, or regarded as an atom or atoms.—at'om-i-fer, n. An atomist.

at'om-i-ty, 1 at'om-i-ty; 2 at'om-i-ty, n. Chem. 1. The number of atoms in a molecule. 2. Valence.

3. In the molecule of a compound the number of replaceable atoms or groups.

A-tom'i-o-so'ma, 1 a-tom'i-o-so'ma; 2 a-tom'i-o-so'ma, n. pl. Same as MONOTETRA.

at'om-ism, 1 at'om-izm; 2 at'om-izm, n. 1. The philosophy which attempts to account for all material existence, or even for the entire universe, as constituted of simple, indivisible, and minute particles or atoms.

Atomism is one of the most ancient of philosophical doctrines. It was first clearly proclaimed by Leucippus and Democritus (about 460 B. C.), who explained everything as due to the ceaseless movement of atoms differing in shape, order, and position. Democritus held that even the soul consists of fine, round, and smooth atoms.

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

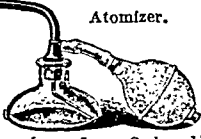
The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate a body. BURNETT Early Greek Philosophy p. 102. [A. C. N. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do

zā'shon, n. 1. The process of reducing to atoms, or the state of separation into atoms. 2. Med. The reduction of a liquid to spray.  
**at-om-ize**, 1 at-om-īz; 2 at-om-īz, n. [-IZED, īZ-ING.] To reduce to atoms or atom-like particles; pulverize; spray; hence, to belittle; as, to *atomize* truth. at-om-īz-er, n. One who or that which reduces to atoms or fine particles; specif., a hand-sprayer, operated by compressing an air-bulb.  
**at-om-ol-ō-gy**, 1 at-om-el-ō-jī, 2 at-om-ol-ō-gy, n. The branch of science that treats of atoms; the doctrine of atoms. [**ATOM** + **-OLOGY**.]  
**at-om-soul**, n. See **ATOM**.  
**at-om-y**, 1 at-om-y; 2 at-om-y, n. [-IES, ī-z; 2 -īs, pl.] An atom or mote; hence, a mite or pigmy. [**L. atomi**, pl. of *atomus*; see **ATOM**.]



Atomizer.

**Atomies**  
That buzz about our slumbers, like brain flies,  
Leaving us fancy-sick. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 26.  
**at-ō-my**, 1 at-ō-mī; 2 at-ō-mī, n. [-MIES, ī-mīz; 2 -mīs, pl.] An anatomy or skeleton; hence, a very lean or skeleton-like person or creature; an erroneously formed word, originating in a misunderstanding of *anatomy* as an *atomy*. [**ANATOMY**.]  
**A-ton**, 1 at-ōn; 2 at-ōn, n. *Egypt. Myth.* The sun's disk, whose worship Amenophis IV. (c. 1466 B. C.) introduced into Egypt.  
The new dogmas were known as 'the teachings' and their tenets, as revealed in the poems composed in honor of the Aton, breathe the purest and most exalted monotheistic spirit.  
A. H. GARDNER in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. ix, p. 52.  
**a-tone**, 1 a-tōn; 2 a-tōn, n. [-TONED, a-TON-ING.] 1. To make expiation for; render satisfaction for; make amends for. 2. [Archaic.] To bring into harmony or agreement; propitiate; satisfy; appease.  
Can naught but blood our feud atone!  
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 13.  
So strives every gracious nature to atone itself with law.  
LOWELL *Anti-vapors* st. 3.  
II. 1. To make an expiation or propitiation, as for sin or a sinner; make amends, reparation, or satisfaction, as for an offense or wrong; serve as a set-off, as for an error or defect.  
Thy purpose hath atoned for thy hasty rashness.  
SCOTT *Iranhoe* ch. 34, p. 287. [r. & c.]  
'Twas but in giving that thou couldst atone  
For too much wealth amid their poverty.  
GEORGE ELIOT *Legend of Jubal* st. 36.

2. To be at one; agree.  
At one, for 'reconciled,' is as old as Robert Mannyng: 'make an onement with God,' 'set at onement,' are expressions of the sixteenth century; and I am not aware that atonement and atone are of an earlier date. Further, atonement seems to have preceded atone. The latter nowhere occurs in the Bible.  
F. HALL *Fals Philology* p. 5. [s. 1872.]  
[ME. at on (see AT, ONE), in phrases be at on, be at one, t. c., agree; set at on, set at one, t. c., reconcile.] — a-to-na-bil(e), a-tone-a-bil(e), a-at-one†, adv. At one; at once. — a-ton-er, n. — a-ton-ing-ly, adv. — at-one-ness, n. [Rare.] A state of harmony.  
**a-tone†**, n. Reconciliation; expiation; reparation.  
**a-tone-ment**, 1 a-ton-ment or -ment; 2 a-ton-ment, n. 1. The act of atoning, or its results. 2. That which atones; any satisfaction, amends, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of propitiation or equivalent.  
The least atonement I can make is to become no longer free.  
BRYAN *Lines to a Young Lady* st. 7.  
When a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, I think the best atonement he can make for it, is to warn others not to fall into the like.  
ADISON *Spectator* Mar. 9, 1710.  
3. *Theol.* (1) The expiation of sin and the propitiation of God by the incarnation, life, sufferings, and death of Christ; the obedience and death of Christ in behalf of sinners as the ground of redemption; in the narrow sense, the sacrificial work of Christ for sinners. In the theology of many, including nearly all Universalists and Unitarians, atonement signifies the act of bringing men to God, in contradistinction to the idea of reconciling an offended God to men.  
Redemption implies the complete deliverance from the penalty power, and all the consequences, of sin; atonement in the sense of the sacrificial work, whereby the redemption from the condemning power of the law was insured.  
H. B. SWIN *Christian Theology* p. 437. [a. & s. 1884.]  
(2) The work of Christ in the reconciliation of God and man, considered as mediatorial rather than sacrificial, or as an uplifting moral power or influence upon the minds of men.  
Th' answer, but dreamed of before, to creation's enigmas,—  
Atonement! LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* st. 6.  
The theories by which theologians attempt to explain the facts of the atonement are mainly three: (1) the *Atonement* or *sacrificial*, that the atonement consists fundamentally in Christ's sacrifice for man's sins; (2) the *remedial*, that God, through the Incarnation, entered into humanity so as to eliminate sin by the ethical process of Christ's life and death, and make the human race at one with himself; (3) the *Social* or *moral influence*, that Christ's work consists in influencing men to lead better lives. The *sacrificial* theory takes two general forms: (a) the *governmental*, that Christ's work was intended to meet the demands of the law of God and make such a moral impression upon men in favor of the divine government as to render the forgiveness of man safe; (b) the *satisfaction*, that it was intended to satisfy divine justice and make the forgiveness of man possible and right. Manifest shades of opinion are embraced under these various theories.  
4. *Christian Science*. See the quotation:  
Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love.  
MARR B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 18. [a. v. s. 10.]  
5. [Archaic.] Reconciliation; agreement.  
SENZ see PROPITIATION.

**a-tone-ment-ist**, n. [Rare.] One who holds the sacrificial or Calvinistic view of the atonement. [M.]  
**a-ton-ic**, 1 a-ton-ic; 2 a-ton-ic, a. 1. *Philol.* (1) Not accented. (2) Without tone or proper vocal sound; surd. 2. *Pathol.* Lacking tone, vigor, or nervous energy. [**L. atonicus**, < Gr. *atonos*, < a-priv. + *teinō*, stretch].

**a-ton-ic**, n. 1. *Philol.* (1) An unaccented syllable or word. (2) An elementary sound that is not properly vocal or is merely breathed; a surd; breathing. 2. *Med.* A medicine alleviative of organic irritation or excitement.

**a-ton-ing**, 1 a-ton-ing; 2 a-ton-ing, pa. Making atonement; expiating; reconciling.  
**at-ō-ny**, 1 at-ō-nī; 2 at-ō-nī, n. 1. Want of tone; lack or impairment of power or vigor, especially of contractile power; abnormal relaxation; as, muscular *atony*. 2. Lack of stress, as in a syllable. a-to-nī-a; a-to-nī-e†-ty. — a-to-nīed, a.

**a-top**, 1 a-tōp; 2 a-tōp, adv. & prep. On the top; up above.  
Atop the broken palings of the fence, an ivy and a trumpet-vine found their previous paths. *Century Magazine* Sept., 1887, p. 705.  
**a-top-ic**, 1 a-top-ic; 2 a-top-ic, a. Out of normal place.  
**at-ō-pite**, 1 at-ō-pait; 2 at-ō-pit, n. *Mineral.* A greasy yellow to brown calcium antimonate (CaSb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>), containing also iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium oxides, and crystallizing in the isometric system. [**Gr. atopos**, unusual, < a-priv. + *topos*, place].

**-ator**, suffiz. An agent; doer; actor; one who or that which; as, arbitrator; orator; mediator. [**L. -ator**, where -or, the suffix of agency, is added to the stem in -a- of verbs of the first conjugation.]  
**A-tor-koo**, 1 at-tōr-kū; 2 at-tōr-kō, n. Same as **ITURUP**.  
**-atory**, suffiz. Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of; expressing; as, exclamationary, conciliatory, denunciatory. [**L. -atorius**, where the adjective suffix -ius is added to -ator; see **-ATOR**.]  
**A-tos**, 1 a-tēs; 2 a-tēs, n. 1. The mother of Xerxes by Darius Hyastates, and daughter of Cyrus; also wife, successively, of Cambyses and Smerdis. 2. In Pope's *Moral Essays*, a pseudonym for the Duchess of Marlborough.  
**at-our**, 1 at-ōr; 2 at-ōr, n. [*Scot.*] 1. *Adv.* Over and above; besides. 2. *Prep.* More than; over; above. at-tour†: a-tox-y†, 1 a-tōks-y; 2 a-tōks-y, n. *Chem.* A white, odorless, crystalline, salty preparation (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NHAsO<sub>2</sub>) applied hypodermically in chronic skin-diseases. [**A**, not, + *tox* + *-y*.]

**at-ra-bi-la-ri-an**, 1 at-ra-bi-lī-ri-an; 2 at-ra-bi-lī-ri-an. 1. a. *Attribilious*. II. n. *Med.* 1. A person prone to melancholy; a hypochondriac. 2. One affected with biliary derangement. [**L. atrabilarius**, < *L. atra bilis*, black bile, < *atra*, fem. of *ater*, black].  
**at-ra-bil-lar**, a. [Rare.] Attribilious.—**at-ra-bil-lar-ry**, a. Paris marching on us? responds Mounier, with an attribilious accent. *Cassell's French Dictionary* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 252. [a.]  
**at-ra-bil-lous**, 1 at-ra-bil-yūs; 2 at-ra-bil-yūs, a. 1. Disposed to hypochondria; melancholy; splenetic; atrabilious.  
That voracious grasp of intellect and atrabilious temperament, by which he [Carlyle] is distinguished.  
McCOSH *Logic* p. 56. [c. & s. 1879.]

2. *Med.* (1) Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, producing, or affected with black or vitiated bile. (2) Relating to the renal capsules, arteries, and veins.  
*Attribilious*, which has supplanted 'atrabilious,' was first registered by Dr. Worcester. I find it in Hallam, Southey, Mr. Carlyle, &c. But it was used in 1664, by R. White, in his Translation of A Late Discourse, &c., p. 94.  
F. HALL *Modern English* p. 132. [s. 1873.]  
[< *L. atra bilis*, see **ATRABILARIAN**.] — **at-ra-bi-la-ri-ty**, n. — **at-ra-bi-lar-ness**, n.

**a-tra-che-ate**, 1 a-trā-čē-āt; 2 a-trā-čē-āt, a. Without tracheae, as crustaceans and certain other arthropods.  
**At-ra-che-ll-a**, 1 at-ra-čē-ll-a; 2 at-ra-čē-ll-a, n. pl. 1. *Entom.* A section of heteromorous beetles without visible constriction between head and thorax, including the weevils. 2. [a.] *Terat.* Imperfect formation of the neck. [**Gr. atrachēllē**, neckless, < a-priv. + *trachēlos*, neck.] — **at-tra-che-llate**, a.

**At-rac-tas-pl-did**, 1 at-rak-tas-pl-dīd; 2 at-rac-tas-pl-dīd, n. pl. *Zool.* A family of solenophid snakes related to the vipers, but with fangs ungued in front and no post-frontals. **At-rac-tas-pls**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. atraktos**, spindle, < *axōis*, serpent.] — **at-rac-tas-pl-did**, n. — **at-rac-tas-pl-dold**, a.

**at-rac-ten-ehy-ma**, 1 at-rak-ten-ehy-mā; 2 at-rac-ten-ehy-mā, n. Vegetative tissue containing or consisting of spindle-shaped cells; fusiform tissue. [**Gr. atraktos**, spindle, < *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *chéō*, pour].

**A-trag-e-ne**, 1 a-tra-ge-nē; 2 a-tra-ge-nē, n. Bot. 1. A small genus of North-American and north temperate zone perennial climbing herbs of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceae*), formerly regarded as a section of *Clematis*, differing from its other species mainly in the presence of petals, which are small and spatulate. *A. americana*, the same as *Clematis verticillaris*, is found in northern North America, and also in ornamental cultivation. 2. [**Gr. atragene**, a plant of this genus. [**Gr. atragene**, a tree of which timber was made.]  
**at-ra-ment**, 1 at-rā-men-t; 2 at-rā-men-t, n. 1. Any black substance or fluid, as ink. [**L. atramentum**, < *ater*, black.] — **at-ra-men-tal**, at-ra-men-tā-ri-ous, a. [Archaic.] Of the nature of ink; inky; also, suitable for making ink. — **at-ra-men-tous**, a. Of the nature of ink; inky.  
**at-ra-no-lic**, 1 at-ra-nō-lic; 2 at-ra-nō-lic, a. *Chem.* Characterizing an acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, which, as a crystalline substance, melts at 196° C., and is present in *Lecanora atra* and other lichens. — **at-ra-no-lic**, n. Atranoric acid. See **ATRANORIC**.

**A-tra-to**, 1 a-trā-tō; 2 a-trā-tō, n. A river in Colombia, South America, flowing 200 m. to the Gulf of Darien.  
**A-trau-it**, 1 a-trau-īt; 2 a-trau-īt, n. A town, Allgarh district, Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.  
**A-treb-a-tes**, 1 a-trēb-a-tēs; 2 a-trēb-a-tēs, n. pl. [L.] A Gallic tribe, present in Britain when Caesar invaded it. The name survives in the French term *Artois*.  
**a-trede†**, n. To outdo in counsel.  
**A-trem-a-ta**, 1 a-trem-a-tā; 2 a-trem-a-tā, n. pl. Same as **ARTROPODATA**. [**Gr. a-priv.** + *trēma*, hole.]  
**a-trem-ble**, 1 a-trem-blē; 2 a-trem-blē, adv. & a. In a trembling state; trembling.  
**a-tre-m-l-a**, 1 a-trē-m-lā; 2 a-trē-m-lā, n. A hysterical condition in which there is inability to walk or stand upright, while voluntary motion is unimpaired.  
**at-ren†**, n. To outrun. — **at-ren-ne†**, n.

**a-tre-sla**, 1 a-trē-sā; 2 a-trē-sā, n. *Pathol.* Absence, closure, or extreme constriction of any passage or opening of the body. [**Gr. atros**, not perforated, < a-priv. + *trōlos*, verbal a. of *tétrōn*, bore.] — **a-tre-slal**, a. Imperforate. — **a-tre-sleic**, a. — **a-tre-sleic**, n.

**A-treus**, 1 ē-trēs or ē-trūs; 2 ē-trūs or ē-trēs, n. [Gr.] 1. *Myth.* The father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who slew three of the sons of his faithless brother Thyestes and served them to the unwitting father at a banquet of feigned reconciliation; he was slain by Ægisthus, a brother of the Victims. See **AGAMEMNON** and **THYESTES**. 2. A type of fraternal hatred. — **treasure-house of Atræus**, a beehive tomb at Thyceux, near Argos.

**at-ri-a**, 1 ē-trī-ā; 2 ē-trī-ā, n. Plural of **ATRIUM**.  
**at-ri-al**, 1 ē-trī-āl; 2 ē-trī-āl, a. 1. Of or pertaining to

an atrium (cavity or sac); as, the *atrial* membrane, etc. 2. Of or pertaining to an entrance-hall or atrium; as, *atrial* decoration. [**L. atrium**; see **ATRIUM**.]  
**At-ri-eh-l-dē**, 1 at-ri-eh-l-dē; 2 at-ri-eh-l-dē, n. pl. *Ornith.* The *Atrichornithidae*. — **at-ri-eh-l-dē**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. atrichos**, hairless, < a-priv. + *trichos*, hair].  
**At-ri-chor-nith-dē**, 1 at-ri-chor-nith-dē; 2 at-ri-chor-nith-dē, n. pl. *Ornith.* An Australian family of small acromyodromous passerine birds with two pairs of intrinsic muscles and a long graduated tail; scrub-birds. **At-ri-chor-nith-dē**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. atrichos**, hairless, < a-priv. + *trichos*, hair].  
**at-ri-cho-sis**, 1 at-ri-cho-sīs; 2 at-ri-cho-sīs, n. *Pathol.* Loss of or failure to develop hair. [**Gr. atrichos**, hairless.] — **at-ri-cho-sis**, n.

**A-tri-des**, 1 a-trī-dēs; 2 a-trī-dēs, n. [**Gr. ATRI-DÆ** or **A-TRI-DÆ**, 1-dī or -dai; 2-dē or -dī, pl.] [**Gr.**] A patronymic signifying the son of Atræus, applied to either Agamemnon or Menelaus, who are spoken of together as the *Atridae*.  
**A-tri-ō**, 1 ē-trī-ō or a-trī-ō; 2 ē-trī-ō or a-trī-ō, n. From **atrium** (see **ATRIUM**, 2); a combining form in anatomy, denoting relation to or connection with an atrium; as, *atrioventricular* valves. — **a-trī-ō-cō-lō-m**, n. a. Relating to an atrium and colon. — **a-trī-ō-pōrē**, n. The exhalant opening of the peribranchial chamber in the *Chordata*. — **a-trī-ō-pōr-al**, a. — **a-trī-ō-ven-trī-cu-lar**, a. Of or pertaining to the auricles and ventricles of the heart; as, the *atrioventricular* valves.

**A-tri-zō-a**, 1 ē-trī-zō-ā; 2 a-trī-zō-ā, n. pl. *Zool.* An artificial division of *Chordata* embracing the ascidians and amphioxus, in which the gills open into an atrium. [**Gr. atrium**, 2, < *Gr. zōon*, animal].  
**a-trip**, 1 a-trīp; 2 a-trīp, adv. & a. *Naut.* 1. In a position for motion; just started from the bottom, as an anchor.  
Then oar a-trip On the black boat's keel, then dip and dip.  
JOAQUIN MILLER in *Gondola* st. 11.

2. Properly hoisted and ready for trimming; said of a sail or a yard. 3. Freed from the sid and ready for lowering; said of a topmast. [**A**, on, < *trip*.]  
**At-ri-plex**, 1 at-ri-plēks; 2 at-ri-plēks, n. Bot. A large genus of herbs or shrubs of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), including the garden-orach of Europe, and species called *grease-wood* in western North America. [**L.**, < *Gr. atraphaxis*, orach].

**a-tri-um**, 1 ē-trī-um; 2 a-trī-um, n. [**A-TRI-A**, pl. | 1. (1) The entrance-hall, consisting of a court open to the sky, which formed the central and common principal apartment of a Roman house, and into which the other rooms opened. See **COMPLUVIUM**; **IMPLUVIUM**.

There were many doors on the right and left of the atrium, leading to a Pompeian House, showing, doubtless, to sleeping chambers. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 383. [a.]  
(2) A somewhat similar court or an analogous hall in other buildings, as in a modern dwelling or before the front of early churches. (3) By extension, a churchyard or cemetery. 2. *Anat.* The main cavity of the auricle of the heart, or of the tympanic cavity; also, an auricle of the heart. 3. *Zool.* (1) *Ascid.* The cavity in tunicates and lancelets into which the alimentary canal opens and into which the water from the gills and the excretions and genital products are poured. (2) *Ich.* A membranous sac in the ear of a fish. (3) *Zooph.* An enlargement of the somatic cavity in a medusa, at the base of the manubrium, from which radiating canals proceed. [**L.**, < *ater*, black].

**at-ro-** From *Latin* *ater*, black; a combining form.  
**at-ro-ce-ru-te-ous**, 1 at-ro-sē-rū-tē-ūs; 2 at-ro-sē-rū-tē-ūs, a. Blackish-blue. [**L. ater**, black, & *cæruleus*, blue].

**at-ro-cha**, 1 a-trō-ka; 2 a-trō-ka, n. *Hemith.* 1. [**CHÆ**, 1-ē; 2-ē, pl.] A larval chaetopodous annelid with a uniform covering of cilia which does not break up into definite rings. 2. [A-] pl. A group of rotifers without a trochal disk. [**A**, not, < *Gr. trechos*, wheel.] — **a-trō-cha**, a. — **a-trō-chous**, a.

**a-tro-cious**, 1 a-trō-shūs; 2 a-trō-shūs, a. 1. Outrageously or wantonly wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; extremely heinous; hence, horrible; shocking. 2. [Humorous.] Extremely bad; execrable; as, an *atrocious* pun. 3†. Violent. [**L. atroc**, cruel.] *Syn.*: see **BARBAROUS**; **FLAGRANT**; **INFAMOUS**. — **ly**, adv. — **-ness**, n.

**a-tro-cit-y**, 1 a-trō-sit-y; 2 a-trō-sit-y, n. [**TIES**, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being atrocious; great cruelty or reckless wickedness; enormity of crime; heinousness.

Although theological influences cannot reasonably be said to have diminished the number of wars, they have had a very real and beneficial effect in diminishing their atrocity.  
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 270. [a. 1873.]

2. Anything atrocious; a deed of violence or savagery. 3. [Colloq.] A bad blunder or wretched piece of work. [**F. atrocité**, < *L. atrocitas*, < *atrox*, cruel].

**at-ro-lac-tic**, 1 at-ro-lak-tik; 2 at-ro-lak-tic, a. *Chem.* Denoting a crystalline acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>) isomeric with tropic acid; the phenyl derivative of lactic acid. [**L. ATROPIN** + **LACTIC**.]  
**At-ro-pa**, 1 at-ro-pā; 2 at-ro-pā, n. Bot. A genus of poisonous herbs of the nightshade family (*Solanaceae*), including the belladonna (*A. belladonna*). [**Gr. Atropos**, one of the Fates, < a-priv. + *trēpō*, turn.] — **at-ro-pa-cæous**, a.  
**at-ro-pal**, 1 at-ro-pāl; 2 at-ro-pāl, a. Bot. Atropous; orthotropic.

**at-ro-pam-in**, 1 at-ro-pām-in, in or -in; 2 at-ro-pām-in, n. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>) from belladonna-root, but possessing no mydriatic properties. [**Gr. ATROPIN** + **AMIN**.]  
**a-tro-phic**, 1 a-trō-fik; 2 a-trō-fik, a. Of, pertaining to, or affected with atrophy; wasting away. — **a-tro-phic-sis**, n. [**Gr. atrophos**, ill-fed, & *dēma*, skin].  
**at-ro-pho-der-ma**, 1 at-ro-fō-dēr-mā; 2 at-ro-fō-dēr-mā, n. *Pathol.* Atrophy of the skin caused by lack of nutrition. [**Gr. atrophos**, ill-fed, & *dēma*, skin].  
**at-ro-phy**, 1 a-trō-fī; 2 a-trō-fī, n. [**PHYED** + **PHY-ING**.]  
**at-ro-ty**, 1 a-trō-tī; 2 a-trō-tī, n. To cause to waste away or wither; affect with atrophy; starve.

You are disqualified from apprehending truth by means of powers which you have atrophied by disuse. ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* p. 27. [a. m. & co. 1890.]  
II. 1. To waste away; become affected with atrophy.  
**at-ro-phy**, n. 1. A wasting or withering of the body or any of its parts; a wasted or withered condition.

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L



tal li-ue, n. pl. The Attalus.



**At-tal'la**, 1 a-tal'a; 2 ā-tāl'a, n. A town, Etowah county, Ala.  
**At-ta-lus**, 1 a-ta-lus; 2 ā-tāl-us, n. 1. A Macedonian general; assassinated by order of Alexander about 335 B. C. 2. An Asiatic-Greek prince (271-197 B. C.), first king of Pergamos; an ally of Rome, he shared in the conquest of the Gauls. 3. His son, "Philippos" (220-138 B. C.), also a Roman ally. 4. Bib. (Paphlagonia). 1. Mac. xv. 22.  
**at-ta-man**, 1 a-ta-mān; 2 ā-tā-mān, n. Same as **HETIAN**.  
**at-tame't**, cf. 1. To begin; undertake. 2. To taste. CHAUCER. 3. To disgrace. CHAUCER.  
**at-tam'i-natē**, cf. 1. To contaminate; corrupt.  
**at'tap**, 1 a-tap; 2 ā-tāp, n. The nipa-palm (*Nipa fruticans*) of the East Indies and Australia, the large leaves of which are used for thatching.  
**at'tar**, 1 a-tar; 2 ā-tār, n. The fragrant volatile essential oil extracted from the petals of roses, as of the damask rose; also, any sweet flower-extract. Attar proper is mostly manufactured in the East, and usually called *attar* or *otto* of roses.  
 The vaults were filled with odors of rose, jasmine, and sandal-wood, the precious attars of which are sprinkled upon the tomb.  
 BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* p. 135. [O. P. F. 1864.]  
 [**Per.** 'atar, < Ar. 'tar, < 'atara, breathe perfumed.]  
**at'tar-gul**, cf. 1. To taste; realize by experience.  
**at-taste't**, cf. 1. To taste; realize by experience.  
**at'ta-vā-da**, 1 ā-tā-vā-da; 2 ā-tā-vā-da, n. The belief that "Soul" or "Self" is separate from the universe: called by Buddhists the Great Heresy.  
 The ten chief sins came . . . *At-ta-vā-da* first: The sin of self.  
 E. J. ANSON *Light of Asia* bk. vi, et. 20.  
**at'te**, cf. also, at the, a contraction, at'tent.  
**at'te-lab'l**, 1 a-tē-lab'l; 2 ā-tē-lab'l, n. pl. Entom. A family of xylophagous beetles with the beak short, labium suppressed, and mandibles pincer-shaped. *At-tē-lab'l*, n. (L. G.) [**Gr.** *atēlablōs*, locust.] - *at-tē-lab'l*, a. & n. - *at-tē-lab'l*, a. & n.  
**at-tem'per**, 1 a-tem'per; 2 ā-tē-m'per, cf. 1. To reduce or modify by or as by mixture; make less violent, severe, or harsh; soften; soothe; moderate; temper; as, to *attemper* severity with mercy; to *attemper* wine with water.  
 We will first speak, how the natural inclination and habit, to be angry, may be *attempered* and calmed.  
 BACON *Works, Essays, Of Anger* in vol. i, p. 305. [O. A. B. 1871.]  
 2. To modify so as to harmonize; fit.  
 With voice *attempered* to his altered mood.  
 HOLLAND *Blitter-Sweet* second movement, st. 91.  
 3. To proportion; regulate.  
 This word is now almost entirely superseded by *temper*.  
 [**OF.** *attemper*, < *L.* *attemperō*, < *ad*, to, + *temperō*; see *TEMPER*, c.] - *at-tem'per*, a. - *at-tem'per-a-ment*, n. A tempering or mixing in due proportion. - *at-tem'per-ment*, n.  
**at-tem'per-ance**, n. 1. Temperance. 2. Attemperament.  
**at-tem'per-ate**, 1 a-tem'per-āt; 2 ā-tē-m'per-āt, cf. [**AT-ED**, -**AT-ING**.] 1. To regulate as to temperature. 2. To cause to conform; adapt. [**L.** *attemperatus*, pp. of *attemperō*; see *ATTEMPT*.] - *at-tem'per-ate*, a. Temperate; well-regulated. - *at-tem'per-a-tion*, n. 1. The regulation of the temperature of the wort in brewing or distilling. 2. The act of attempering. - *at-tem'per-a-tor*, n.  
**at-tem'pered**, pp. Attempered.  
**at-tem'per-er**, a. Temperate; mild. - *at-tem'per-er-ly*, adv.  
**at-tempt**, 1 a-tempt; 2 ā-tē-mpt, v. I. t. 1. To make an effort or trial to perform (some action); endeavor to effect; try; as, to *attempt* to solve a problem.  
 It must be better to attempt a duty, though we fail, than never to attempt it at all.  
 W. B. BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 282. [R. & W. 1891.]  
 2. To try to overcome, master, win, seduce, or take by force; attack; assault; make an effort against; as, to *attempt* a fort. 3. To make an essay of, or adventure upon, as something perilous or untried; as, to "*attempt* the future's portal." LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 18.  
 4. To endeavor to gain; test; prove.  
 III. t. 1. To make an attempt. [**F.** *attemper*, < *L.* *attemperō*, < *ad*, to, + *temperō*, try, freq. of *tendo*, stretch.]  
 Syn. endeavor, essay, strive, try, undertake. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor*, a continuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *attempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of accomplishing; to *essay*, with a view of testing our own powers. To *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, as some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete assurance of success; as, I will *undertake* to produce the witness. To *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toll, strain, and contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfill your wishes, i. e., I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try*." To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if it is not at first successful. *Endeavor* is more mild and formal; the pilot in the burning pilot-house does not say "I will *endeavor*" or "I will *attempt* to hold the ship to her course," but "I'll *try*, sir!" - **Ant.** abandon, dismiss, drop, give up, let go, neglect, omit, overlook, pass by, throw away, throw over, throw up. - *at-tempt'a-ble* (ē), a. - *at-tempt'er*, n. 1. One who attempts. 2. One who makes a criminal attempt, an assailant. 3. A tempter. - *at-tempt'fort*, -*at-tempt'ing*, I. p. Venturous; enterprising. II. n. An attempt; endeavor. - *at-tempt'iv* (ē), a. Ready for bold attempts; venturous.  
 Daniel (1603), among other grand qualities which he ascribes to the English race, describes them as '*attemper*,' or prompt for high attempts. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. v, p. 230. [O. P. F. 1889.]  
**at-tempt'**, n. 1. A putting forth of effort, especially of unsuccessful effort, to effect or to do something or to attain an end; an undertaking; trial; endeavor; essay. The poorest success, provided the attempt has been genuine, will enable one to enter into any art ten times better than before. MACDONALD *Annals of a New-Worlder* p. 236. [O. P. F. 1889.]  
 2. An effort to effect an object or purpose by violence; an attack; assault. 3. Law. An act which, if consummated, would effectuate a criminal intent; as, an attempt to commit a crime. Criminal attempt is distinguished from criminal intent in that the former implies a physical endeavor to accomplish an act, the latter the quality or condition of mind with which the endeavor is made or the act done. 4. The object attempted or aimed at. Syn. see *EFFORT*.  
**at-tempt'a-ble** (ē), 1 a-tempt'a-ble; 2 ā-tē-mpt'a-ble, n. [**AT-TEMPT**, 1 -**AT-TEMPT**, 2 -**AT-TEMPT**, pl.] 1. The state or quality of being attemptable. 2. That which may be attempted.  
 An unboundedness of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemperable*. CAMELITE *Heroes and Heroines* p. 209. [O. P. F. 1889.]  
**at-tend'**, 1 a-tend'; 2 ā-tēnd', v. I. t. 1. To go, be, or

stay with, as a companion, servant, escort, or retinue; wait upon or within hearing of; watch over and minister to; visit or care for professionally; as, the king was *attended* by nobles; the sick man is *attended* by his physician.  
 I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me, than to be *attended* at the seat of government by the officers of State and the representatives of every power in Europe.  
 LIVING *Washington* vol. v, p. 65. [O. P. F. 1863.]  
 2. To be present at or in, as an auditor, spectator, etc.; go to. 3. To be connected or associated with; follow as a result or consequence; accompany.  
 Those ideas that have been *attended* with deep feeling are called up more frequently and readily than others.  
 MCCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* p. 137. [O. P. F. 1886.]  
 4. [Archaic.] To take care or charge of; look after; give heed to; as, *attend* the door; *attend* my word. 5. [Archaic.] To look for; await; as, he *attends* your coming.  
 II. t. 1. To give heed; listen; as, *attend* to my words. 2. To give attendance or care; give one's thoughts, care, or energies; with to; as, to *attend* to one's business. Each to the favorite happiness *attends*. GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 95.  
 3. To be an attendant; be present.  
 Eternal blessings crown my earliest friend.  
 And round his dwelling guardian saints *attend*.  
 GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 11.  
 4. To follow as a result.  
 Deferred hopes which *attend* upon vast designs.  
 E. P. WHIFFLE *Success* p. 103. [O. A. B. 1871.]  
 5. To wait; delay. [**OF.** *attendre*, F. *attendre*, < *L.* *atendo*, < *ad*, to, + *tendo*, stretch.] Syn. see *ACCOMPANY*; FOLLOW; LISTEN; OBSERVE; SERVE. - **Prep.** attend on or upon a person; to his words; to a business; at the house; with zeal. - *at-tend'er*, n. 1. One who gives heed. 2. An attendant. - *at-tend'ing-ly*, adv. With attention. - *at-tend'ment*, n. An attendant circumstance.  
**at-tend'ance**, 1 a-tend'ans; 2 ā-tēnd'anc, n. 1. The act or state of attending; also, the fact or condition of service or presence. See *ATTEND*. 2. The persons collectively that attend any service, entertainment, etc. 3. A body of attendants; retinue. 4. Attendance. 5. Act of awaiting; expectation. - *at-tend'an-cy*; -*at-tend'ance*, n.  
**at-tend'ant**, 1 a-tend'ant; 2 ā-tēnd'ant, a. 1. Following or accompanying in causal connection; accompanying; consequent; as, vice and its attendant miseries.  
 The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressful circumstances attendant on penury.  
 GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 11. [O. A. B. 1880.]  
 2. Following as an attendant or attendant; as, the king and his attendant retinue. 3. Law. Owing service or duty (to); dependent; as, his wife shall be *attendant* to his heir. 4. Attentive. - *at-tend'ant-ly*, adv.  
**at-tend'ant**, n. 1. One who attends in a subordinate capacity; a servant; follower; retainer; companion; as, the attendants of the crown prince. 2. One who attends with hope of favor, etc.; a sutor. 3. Something that accompanies; accompaniment; consequent; concomitant. Beauty, Sublimity and Romance, are to his mind ever *attendant* of man and nature. E. P. WHIFFLE *Essays, Wordsworth* in vol. i, p. 245. [O. A. B. 1882.]  
 4. One who is present; as, an attendant at divine service. 5. One who owes service or is dependent, as a retainer. Syn. see *ACCOMPANY*. - **Prep.** an attendant of the king, or an attendant to, on, or upon the royal person; an attendant of the service, - master attendant (Eng.), an executive officer acting as assistant of the superintendent of naval dockyards.  
**at-tent'**, 1 a-tent'; 2 ā-tēnt', a. Full of attention; eagerly or sedulously attentive or directed; intent.  
 His eyes *attended* their conscious look and ran around the bushied circle of attend faces.  
 TOWNSEND *Fool's Errand* p. 93. [O. A. B. 1882.]  
 [**L.** *attentus*, pp. of *attendo*; see *ATTEND*.]  
**at-tent'at**, 1 a-tent'at; 2 ā-tēnt'at, n. [F.] 1. Cfr. & Canon Law. An improper step in a cause, taken by a judge of an inferior court, pending an appeal. 2. An assault; a criminal attempt. - *at-tent'ate*, n.  
**at-tent'ion**, 1 a-tent'shon; 2 ā-tēnt'shon, n. 1. The direction of the mental powers to a specific object or objects, especially when vigorous, voluntary, and concentrated; close or earnest attending.  
 Attention . . . is another term for tension or effort, and was doubtless first transferred to the spiritual operation from the strained condition of the part or whole of the bodily organism, which accompanied or followed such effort.  
 PORTER *Human Intellect* prelim., § 53, p. 69. [O. A. B. 1870.]  
 Thus the difference between an ordinary mind and the mind of a Newton, consists principally in this, that the one is capable of the application of a more continuous attention than the other.  
 HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xiv, p. 178. [O. A. B. 1859.]  
 2. Psychol. (1) The act or process of giving especial clearness to one or more particulars in the complex content of consciousness. (2) The form of mental functioning, or so-called faculty, which makes possible the selection of certain of the contents of consciousness, for the purpose of giving to them an increased clearness.  
 The general fact of experience from which the conception and doctrine of attention in modern psychology take their rise is that some objects, or parts of objects, in the field of consciousness are more clearly and vividly impressed than others, or are apprehended and recognized, while others are only dimly, or scarcely at all, apprehended. The additional fact that this difference in clearness often seems to be dependent on a selective act, or process, of the subject has led to a further division into (a) reflex or non-voluntary attention, where either through the intensity of the stimulus or the advantage of special interest, the object seems to force itself upon the mind; or (b) voluntary a., where the subject, in order to gratify curiosity or carry out some other purpose, seems to choose the object which shall be more clearly apprehended. The distinction, the valid, is a matter of degrees. In the one case, the consciousness of passivity, in the other, of activity, is emphasized.  
 The conclusion is then warranted, in a preliminary way, that primary attention is a form of psychical energy which necessarily enters into the determination of the character of every field of consciousness.  
 G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descrip. and Explan.* ch. 5, p. 65. [O. A. B. 1894.]  
 The word attention, if we consider its derivation, would seem to be a synonym of conation. It ought to mean 'tendency toward an object.' G. F. STOUT *Analytic Psychology* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 122. [O. A. B. 1896.]  
 3. An act of courtesy or gallantry, especially on the part of a lover; a service: often in the plural; as, his attentions were assiduous. 4. Droton of the energies; watchful observation; practical consideration; notice; also, the object to which the service is directed.

His [Spenser's] attention to metre and rhythm is sometimes . . . extremely minute. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 24, 1827.  
 5. Mil. An order to assume a posture of readiness preparatory to some military maneuver; also, the posture itself; as, the company stood at attention. See *TACTICS*.  
 The commanding officer . . . said: '*Attention*, men! your colors are on the top of that hill. Charge!' And they did charge.  
 J. B. GOUGH *Platform Echoes* p. 238. [O. A. B. 1886.]  
 [**L.** *attentio* (n.), < *attendo*; see *ATTEND*.] - *at-tent'clout*, n. Syn. care, circumspection, consideration, notice, observation, regard, study, vigilance, watchfulness. See *ASSIDUITY*. - **Ant.** absence of mind, abstraction, carelessness, disregard, distraction, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, neglect. - **Prep.** the attention of the audience to the lecture. - field of attention (*Psychol.*), the entire range of consciousness, including objects which are clear, or which may be made clear by fixing attention upon them. - shifting of a., change in the selective function of attention which makes clear now one and now another of the objects in consciousness. - span of a., the number of small and discrete units which can be grouped in one presentation. - *at-tent'ion-ly*, adv. Pertaining to or affording attention.  
**at-tent'ive**, 1 a-tent'iv; 2 ā-tēnt'iv, a. 1. Of, pertaining to the mind or energies to anything, or characterized by such application; as, an attentive hearer; an attentive action. 2. Characterized by courteous, kind, or gallant conduct; polite. [**F.** *attentif*, < *L.* *attentus*, pp. of *attendo*; see *ATTEND*.] - *at-tent'iv-ly*, adv. - *at-tent'iv-ness*, n.  
 Syn. alert, careful, circumspect, heedful, intent, listening, mindful, observant, vigilant, watchful. See *ACCOMMODATING*; *OBSEQUIOUS*. - **Ant.** careless, dull, heedless, inattentive, neglectful, negligent, thoughtless. - **Prep.** to.  
**at-tent'ly**, 1 a-tent'ly; 2 ā-tēnt'ly, adv. With attention; intently.  
**at-tent'u-ate**, a. Capable of being attenuated.  
**at-tent'u-ant**, 1 a-tent'yu-ant; 2 ā-tēnt'yu-ant, I. a. Making thin or weak; diluting, as fluids. II. n. A medicine that dilutes the fluids or thins the blood. [**L.** *attenuatus* (s), pp. of *attenuo*; see *ATTENUATE*, c.]  
**at-tent'u-ate**, 1 a-tent'yu-āt; 2 ā-tēnt'yu-āt, r. - [**AT-ED**, -**AT-ING**.] I. t. 1. To thin or make thin, small, or fine; reduce in size, thickness, etc., as a wire by drawing out in length, or the limbs by emaciation.  
 Exercise . . . doth absorb likewise, and attenuate too much the body.  
 BACON *Works, Nat. Hist.* in vol. i, § 299, p. 118. [O. A. B. 1871.]  
 2. To reduce in consistency or strength, as by pulverizing or diluting; as, *attenuated* particles; to *attenuate* a medicine. 3. To lessen, weaken, or impair; reduce in force, intensity, value, or the like; enfeeble.  
 We must not *attenuate* Shakespeare to an aspect, . . . or make of him a mere name.  
 DOWDEN *Shakespeare: His Mind and Art* p. 2. [O. A. B. 1876.]  
 4. To reduce in density, as a liquid, gas, or the humors of the system. 5. To lessen or diminish.  
 II. t. 1. To become thin; lose substance or force. [**L.** *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuo*, < *ad*, to, + *tenuis*, thin.] - *at-tent'u-ate*, r. - *at-tent'u-ator*, n.  
**at-tent'u-ate**, a. 1. Made thin or slender, as in consistency or appearance; thin; rarefied.  
 One's thoughts are those harmonies responsive surged and rank on the *attentive*.  
 HOLLAND *Editha* pt. iv, et. 22.  
 2. Bot. Slender and tapering; growing narrower; narrow. - [**L.** *attenuatus*; see *ATTENUATE*, c.] - *at-tent'u-at'ed*, -*attenuated* border (*Geol.*), same as *FRANGE*.  
**at-tent'u-a-tion**, 1 a-tent'yu-ā-shon; 2 ā-tēnt'yu-ā-shon, n. 1. The act or process of attenuating, or the state of being attenuated. 2. Med. (1) The process of preparing homeopathic medicines by repeated dilutions. (2) A course of treatment, dietetic and medicinal, for reducing corpulence. (3) The lessening of the virulence of an infectious virus, as by inoculation. 3. The degree to which anything is attenuated; as, the fourth attenuation of a medicine. 4. Distilling & Brewing. The clarification and thinning of saccharine worts incident to the conversion of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide by fermentation.  
 There are three stages of attenuation, called respectively apparent, real, and final. See *BREWING*, n. - [**L.** *attenuatio* (s), < *attenuo*; see *ATTENUATE*, c.] - *at-tent'u-a-tion*, n. The assessment on spirituous liquors based on the attenuation, as recorded by a hydrometer. - *final a.*, the degree (expressed in per cent.) to which the extract of beer has been fermented. - *real a.*, in brewing, the difference between the original extract or wort and the real extract of beer, representing the amount of sugar fermented.  
**at'ter**, 1 a-tēr; 2 ā-tē-r, n. [N. Eng. or Scot.] Corrupt matter; pus; poison. - *at'ter-ill*, -*at'ter-yt*, a. Poisonous; bitter; malignant. - *at'ter-ly*, adv.  
**at'ter-bur-y**, 1 a-tēr-bēr-y; 2 ā-tē-r-bēr-y, Francis (1662-1732). An English writer, politician, and bishop of Rochester, who concocted the "Atterbury's plot" to restore the Stuarts, and was banished.  
**at'ter-cop**, 1 a-tēr-kop; 2 ā-tē-r-kop, n. [Prov. Eng.] A spider or its web; also, an ill-natured person. [**AS.** *at'ter-coppe*, < *at'ter*, poison, + *cop*, head.] - *at'ter-coppe't*, n.  
 Thus they call a spider an '*at'ter-cop*' - a word, by the way, still in popular use in the North. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. ii, p. 62. [O. P. F. 1889.]  
**at'ter-dag**, 1 ā-tēr-dāg; 2 ā-tē-r-dāg, n. Same as *WALDEMAR* (3).  
**at'ter-reau**, 1 a-tēr-rō; 2 ā-tē-rō, n. [F.] A ragout of meat, goose-livers, sweetbreads, etc.  
**at'ter-mine**, 1 a-tēr-mīn; 2 ā-tē-r-mīn, r. [Rare.] To fix a definite period for, as for payment of a debt. - *at'ter-mine-ment*, n. The act of crediting to a fixed date.  
**at'ter-ratē**, cf. 1. To fill up with alluvial earth. - *at'ter-ratē*, -*at'ter-ratē*, n.  
**at'ter-ratē**, 1 a-tēr-ratē; 2 ā-tē-ratē, n. I. t. 1. To certify as accurate, genuine, or true; bear formal witness or testimony to, as by signature or oath; confirm; as, to *attest* a deed. 2. To give or stand as proof or evidence of; make clear; vouch for; certify.  
 Wrong *attests* that somewhere there is right.  
 ALICE CART THORNS st. 2.  
 Conduct *attests* credence. FROTHINGHAM *Credence and Conduct* p. 2.  
 3. [Archaic.] To put (a person) upon his oath; invoke. II. t. 1. To make avowment; bear witness. [**F.** *attester*, < *L.* *attestor*, < *ad*, to, + *testis*, witness.] - *at-test'ing*, n. One who subscribes his name as a witness to another's signature, as in the case of a deed. - *at-test'a-ble* (ē), a. - *at-test'ant*, 1 a-tēst'ant; 2 ā-tēst'ant, I. a. Bearing witness; attesting. II. n. An attester. - *at-test'er*, -*at-test'or*, n. One who attests; a subscribing witness. - *at-test'a-tor*, -*at-test'iv* (ē), a. Giving evidence; witnessing.

**electromagnetic a.**, the mutual attraction of electric currents, or of conductors through which they are passing.—**electrostatic a.**, the mutual attraction between unlike electric charges.

mutual attraction between unlike magnetic poles.—mass or molar a., mutual attraction of any kind between masses of matter, as gravitational or magnetic attraction.—molecular a., mutual attraction between molecules, as cohesion.—Newtonian a., the attraction of universal gravitation: so called when necessary to distinguish it from other attractions, such as those of magnetism, cohesion, etc.—at-trac-tion-al-ly, adv. [Rare.] By means of attraction; with attractive force.

at-trac-tive, { 1 a-trak'tiv; 2 a-tric'tiv, a. 1. Having at-trac-tive, } the power or quality of attracting; drawing forth sympathy, affection, or interest; as, an attractive face; attractive style.

The scenery was so grand and solemn, the life so novel, the character of the people so attractive.

BURCE Am. Commonwealth vol. i, intro., p. 9. [MAG. 1889.] 2. Having the power or property of exerting physical attraction; drawing; as, the sun's attractive power.

By his attractive virtue. MITCHELL P. L. bk. viii, l. 124.

3. Drawing by visible mechanical means.

Syn.: agreeable, alluring, beautiful, captivating, charming, engaging, enticing, fascinating, interesting, inviting, pleasant, pleasing, tempting, winning. See AGREEABLE, AMIABLE, BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT.—ANT: abhorrent, detestable, disagreeable, forbidding, hateful, loathsome, repellent, repugnant, repulsive.—PREP: to.

—at-trac-tive-ly, adv.—at-trac-tive-ness, n.

at-trac-tive-ly, n. That which attracts; allurements.

at-trac-tive-ly, 1 a-trak'tiv-ty; 2 a-tric'tiv-ty, n. The power, property, or degree of attraction in an object.

at-trac-tive-ly, 1 a-trac'tiv; 2 a-tric'tiv, n. I. a. Drawing to or toward something; in anatomy, drawing a part forward. II. n. 1. Med. An external application that serves to draw the fluids to the locality where it is applied, as a mustard plaster. 2. Anat. A muscle that acts by drawing forward. at-trac-tive-ly. [*L. attrahere* (to-), pp. of *attrahere*; see ATTRACT.]

at-trap, v. t. To furnish with trappings.

at-trap, v. t. Attributive; attributively.

at-trap-ful, 1 a-trap'ful; 2 a-trap'ful, a. 1. Attributive; 2. Capable of being attributed (to).

at-tri-bu-tal, 1 a-tri-bu'tal; 2 a-tri-bu'tal, a. Designating or of the nature of an attributive; as, an attributive name.

at-tri-bute, 1 a-tri'bute; 2 a-tri'bute, n. [*UT-ED*; -UT-ING.] To ascribe (something) as due and belonging, as goodness to God; to impute (something) as produced or caused by, or owing to, as follies to errors of judgment; assign, as an effect to a cause.

He [Talleyrand] attributes his own reputation for wit a good deal to the power of holding his tongue.

ACTON in *Nineteenth Century* Apr. 1891, p. 678.

[*L. attributus*, pp. of *attribuo*, < *ad*, to, + *tribuo*; see TRIBUTE.]

Syn.: ascribe, assign, associate, charge, connect, impute, refer. 'We may attribute to a person either that which really belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. We attribute to God infinite power. We may attribute a wrong intent to an innocent person. We may attribute a result, rightly or wrongly, to a certain cause; in such case, however, attribute carries always a concession of uncertainty. Where we are quite sure, we simply refer a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs. Many diseases formerly attributed to witchcraft are now referred to the action of micro-organisms. We may attribute a matter in silent thought; we ascribe anything openly in speech or writing; King Saul said of the singing women, "They have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and to me they have ascribed but thousands." We associate things which may have no necessary or causal relation; as, we may associate the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner, tho the two are not necessarily connected. We charge a person with what we deem to be blameworthy. We may impute good or evil, but more commonly evil.—ANT: deny, disconnect, disassociate, separate, sever, sunder.—PREP: it is uncharacteristic to attribute evil motives to (or unto) others.

at-tri-bute, 1 a-tri'bute; 2 a-tri'bute, n. 1. That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to, inherent in, or characteristic of a person or thing; a characteristic; in loose usage, a quality; as, the attributes of God; extension is an attribute of matter. See synonyms.

The term attribute simply directs the attention to the fact that we attribute to, or ascribe to, a being, or thing, which we distinguish from itself; but what we distinguish, or what it is distinguished from, is in no way explained.

PONTEN Human Intellect pt. iv, p. 621. [s. 1890.]

Power is thy essence, with thy attribute.

DARWIN The Medal 1.92.

2. Art & Myth. A distinctive mark or symbol added to or accompanying a figure as characteristic of it; as, the hammer is the attribute of Thor, the eggs of Athena, the lyre of Apollo, etc. 3. Gram. An adjective or equivalent of an adjective; an attributive adjunct; a word expressive of quality or characteristic, as *old* soldier, *iron* duke, *Havelock* the *hero*, etc. See ADJECTIVE. 4. Logic. That which is predicated of anything; the affirmed quality, state, or accident of the subject. See under SPINOZISM. 5. Metaph. A quality indispensable to material or spiritual substance, as constituting its so-called essence.

For attribute is that which the intellect perceives of substance, as if constituting its essence, and therefore it must be conceived through itself.

SPINOZA *Ethics* trans. by White and Stirling, p. 8. [tr. a. co. 1883.]

6. Honor; credit; repute. [*L. attributum*, neut. of *attributus*; see ATTRIBUTE, t.]

Syn.: property, quality. A quality (*L. qualis*, such)—the "suchness" of anything, according to the German idiom—denotes what a thing really is in some one respect; an attribute is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while attribute may, quality must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the attributes of God, the qualities of matter.

Originally "the attributes of God" was preferred, probably because men assumed no knowledge of the actual qualities of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly attributed to him." J. A. H. MURRAY. [M.] Holiness is an attribute of God; the attributes of many heathen deities have been only the qualities of wicked men joined to superhuman power. A property (*L. proprius*, one's own) is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the qualities or the properties of matter, quality is the more general, property the more limited term. A quality is inherent; a property may be transient; physicists now, however, prefer to term those qualities manifested by all bodies (such as impenetrability, extension, etc.), general properties of matter, while those peculiar to certain substances or to certain states of those substances (as fluidity, malleability, etc.) are termed specific properties; in this wider use of the word

property, it becomes strictly synonymous with quality. See CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM.—ANT: being, essence, nature, substance.

at-tri-bu-tion, 1 a-tri-bu'tion; 2 a-tri-bu'tion, n. 1. The act of attributing, as a property, quality, or characteristic to a person or thing, a work to its author or supposed author, date, or place, or an effect to its cause; ascription; as, the attribution of intelligence to man.

Nationality and peculiarities marked by immemorial attribution. HOWELLS *Venetian Life* p. 79. [tr. & h. 1871.]

2. The attribute or thing ascribed.

Little Book, surmamed of white. Clean as yet, and fair to sight, Keep thy attribution right. LAMB *In the Album*, etc. st. 1.

3. The authority, power, or function granted, as to a delegate, ruler, or officer. 4. Logic. Predication of an attribute. 5. [Archaic or Obs.] The act of bestowing (in fact); bestowal; as, the attribution of rights, honors, and privileges.

at-tri-bu-tive, 1 a-tri-bu'tiv; 2 a-tri-bu'tiv, a. 1. Of at-tri-bu-tive, } pertaining to, or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; in grammar, expressing an attribute without predication; as, in the expression "a silver watch," silver is an attributive word. 2. So assigned; so ascribed: said of a painting or work of art; as, an attributive Veronese, i. e., a painting attributed by critics or dealers to Paolo Veronese.

at-tri-bu-tive, n. Gram. A word or phrase expressing an attribute without predication; an attributive word or words; an adjective or its equivalent.

at-tri-bu-tive, 1 a-tri'bute; 2 a-tri'bute, n. Theol. Having attribution. See ATTRIBUTION. 2. Worn by rubbing or friction.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind.

The air attrite to fire. MITCHELL P. L. bk. x, l. 1073.

[*L. attritus*, pp. of *attrito*, < *ad*, to, + *tero*, rub.] at-tri-tute.

at-tri-tion, 1 a-tri'tion; 2 a-tri'tion, n. 1. The act of wearing out by rubbing or grinding by friction, or the state of being so worn or ground; as, the attrition of the shore by waves; the attrition of character by hard experience. 2. R. C. Theol. A form of repentance or sorrow for sin falling short of contrition because arising from an imperfect motive.

If the detestation of sin arise from . . . any other motive, such as loss of heaven, fear of hell, the heinousness of guilt, then it is termed imperfect contrition or attrition.

Catholic Encyc. vol. ii, p. 65. [tr. a. c. '07.]

[*L. attritus* (to-), < *L. attritus*; see ATTRITE.]—at-tri-tive, a. [Rare.] Characterized by attrition.—at-tri-tor, n. [Rare.] A person or thing that rubs away.—at-tri-tus, n. The pulverized matter resultant from attrition.

at-try, v. a. Poisonous. See ATTER. CHAUCER P. p. 159, col. 2, l. 9.

at-try, v. a. 1. To try; 2. To try; 3. To try; 4. To try; 5. To try; 6. To try; 7. To try; 8. To try; 9. To try; 10. To try; 11. To try; 12. To try; 13. To try; 14. To try; 15. To try; 16. To try; 17. To try; 18. To try; 19. To try; 20. To try; 21. To try; 22. To try; 23. To try; 24. To try; 25. To try; 26. To try; 27. To try; 28. To try; 29. To try; 30. To try; 31. To try; 32. To try; 33. To try; 34. To try; 35. To try; 36. To try; 37. To try; 38. To try; 39. To try; 40. To try; 41. To try; 42. To try; 43. To try; 44. To try; 45. To try; 46. To try; 47. To try; 48. To try; 49. To try; 50. To try; 51. To try; 52. To try; 53. To try; 54. To try; 55. To try; 56. To try; 57. To try; 58. To try; 59. To try; 60. To try; 61. To try; 62. To try; 63. To try; 64. To try; 65. To try; 66. To try; 67. To try; 68. To try; 69. To try; 70. To try; 71. To try; 72. To try; 73. To try; 74. To try; 75. To try; 76. To try; 77. To try; 78. To try; 79. To try; 80. To try; 81. To try; 82. To try; 83. To try; 84. To try; 85. To try; 86. To try; 87. To try; 88. To try; 89. To try; 90. To try; 91. To try; 92. To try; 93. To try; 94. To try; 95. To try; 96. To try; 97. To try; 98. To try; 99. To try; 100. To try; 101. To try; 102. To try; 103. To try; 104. To try; 105. To try; 106. To try; 107. To try; 108. To try; 109. To try; 110. To try; 111. To try; 112. To try; 113. To try; 114. To try; 115. To try; 116. To try; 117. To try; 118. To try; 119. To try; 120. To try; 121. To try; 122. To try; 123. To try; 124. To try; 125. To try; 126. To try; 127. To try; 128. To try; 129. To try; 130. To try; 131. To try; 132. To try; 133. To try; 134. To try; 135. To try; 136. To try; 137. To try; 138. To try; 139. To try; 140. To try; 141. To try; 142. To try; 143. To try; 144. To try; 145. To try; 146. To try; 147. To try; 148. To try; 149. To try; 150. To try; 151. To try; 152. To try; 153. To try; 154. To try; 155. To try; 156. To try; 157. To try; 158. To try; 159. To try; 160. To try; 161. To try; 162. To try; 163. To try; 164. To try; 165. To try; 166. To try; 167. To try; 168. To try; 169. To try; 170. To try; 171. To try; 172. To try; 173. To try; 174. To try; 175. To try; 176. To try; 177. To try; 178. To try; 179. To try; 180. To try; 181. To try; 182. To try; 183. To try; 184. To try; 185. To try; 186. To try; 187. To try; 188. To try; 189. To try; 190. To try; 191. To try; 192. To try; 193. To try; 194. To try; 195. To try; 196. To try; 197. To try; 198. To try; 199. To try; 200. To try; 201. To try; 202. To try; 203. To try; 204. To try; 205. To try; 206. To try; 207. To try; 208. To try; 209. To try; 210. To try; 211. To try; 212. To try; 213. To try; 214. To try; 215. To try; 216. To try; 217. To try; 218. To try; 219. To try; 220. To try; 221. To try; 222. To try; 223. To try; 224. To try; 225. To try; 226. To try; 227. To try; 228. To try; 229. To try; 230. To try; 231. To try; 232. To try; 233. To try; 234. To try; 235. To try; 236. To try; 237. To try; 238. To try; 239. To try; 240. To try; 241. To try; 242. To try; 243. To try; 244. To try; 245. To try; 246. To try; 247. To try; 248. To try; 249. To try; 250. To try; 251. To try; 252. To try; 253. To try; 254. To try; 255. To try; 256. To try; 257. To try; 258. To try; 259. To try; 260. To try; 261. To try; 262. To try; 263. To try; 264. To try; 265. To try; 266. To try; 267. To try; 268. To try; 269. To try; 270. To try; 271. To try; 272. To try; 273. To try; 274. To try; 275. To try; 276. To try; 277. To try; 278. To try; 279. To try; 280. To try; 281. To try; 282. To try; 283. To try; 284. To try; 285. To try; 286. To try; 287. To try; 288. To try; 289. To try; 290. To try; 291. To try; 292. To try; 293. To try; 294. To try; 295. To try; 296. To try; 297. To try; 298. To try; 299. To try; 300. To try; 301. To try; 302. To try; 303. To try; 304. To try; 305. To try; 306. To try; 307. To try; 308. To try; 309. To try; 310. To try; 311. To try; 312. To try; 313. To try; 314. To try; 315. To try; 316. To try; 317. To try; 318. To try; 319. To try; 320. To try; 321. To try; 322. To try; 323. To try; 324. To try; 325. To try; 326. To try; 327. To try; 328. To try; 329. To try; 330. To try; 331. To try; 332. To try; 333. To try; 334. To try; 335. To try; 336. To try; 337. To try; 338. To try; 339. To try; 340. To try; 341. To try; 342. To try; 343. To try; 344. To try; 345. To try; 346. To try; 347. To try; 348. To try; 349. To try; 350. To try; 351. To try; 352. To try; 353. To try; 354. To try; 355. To try; 356. To try; 357. To try; 358. To try; 359. To try; 360. To try; 361. To try; 362. To try; 363. To try; 364. To try; 365. To try; 366. To try; 367. To try; 368. To try; 369. To try; 370. To try; 371. To try; 372. To try; 373. To try; 374. To try; 375. To try; 376. To try; 377. To try; 378. To try; 379. To try; 380. To try; 381. To try; 382. To try; 383. To try; 384. To try; 385. To try; 386. To try; 387. To try; 388. To try; 389. To try; 390. To try; 391. To try; 392. To try; 393. To try; 394. To try; 395. To try; 396. To try; 397. To try; 398. To try; 399. To try; 400. To try; 401. To try; 402. To try; 403. To try; 404. To try; 405. To try; 406. To try; 407. To try; 408. To try; 409. To try; 410. To try; 411. To try; 412. To try; 413. To try; 414. To try; 415. To try; 416. To try; 417. To try; 418. To try; 419. To try; 420. To try; 421. To try; 422. To try; 423. To try; 424. To try; 425. To try; 426. To try; 427. To try; 428. To try; 429. To try; 430. To try; 431. To try; 432. To try; 433. To try; 434. To try; 435. To try; 436. To try; 437. To try; 438. To try; 439. To try; 440. To try; 441. To try; 442. To try; 443. To try; 444. To try; 445. To try; 446. To try; 447. To try; 448. To try; 449. To try; 450. To try; 451. To try; 452. To try; 453. To try; 454. To try; 455. To try; 456. To try; 457. To try; 458. To try; 459. To try; 460. To try; 461. To try; 462. To try; 463. To try; 464. To try; 465. To try; 466. To try; 467. To try; 468. To try; 469. To try; 470. To try; 471. To try; 472. To try; 473. To try; 474. To try; 475. To try; 476. To try; 477. To try; 478. To try; 479. To try; 480. To try; 481. To try; 482. To try; 483. To try; 484. To try; 485. To try; 486. To try; 487. To try; 488. To try; 489. To try; 490. To try; 491. To try; 492. To try; 493. To try; 494. To try; 495. To try; 496. To try; 497. To try; 498. To try; 499. To try; 500. To try; 501. To try; 502. To try; 503. To try; 504. To try; 505. To try; 506. To try; 507. To try; 508. To try; 509. To try; 510. To try; 511. To try; 512. To try; 513. To try; 514. To try; 515. To try; 516. To try; 517. To try; 518. To try; 519. To try; 520. To try; 521. To try; 522. To try; 523. To try; 524. To try; 525. To try; 526. To try; 527. To try; 528. To try; 529. To try; 530. To try; 531. To try; 532. To try; 533. To try; 534. To try; 535. To try; 536. To try; 537. To try; 538. To try; 539. To try; 540. To try; 541. To try; 542. To try; 543. To try; 544. To try; 545. To try; 546. To try; 547. To try; 548. To try; 549. To try; 550. To try; 551. To try; 552. To try; 553. To try; 554. To try; 555. To try; 556. To try; 557. To try; 558. To try; 559. To try; 560. To try; 561. To try; 562. To try; 563. To try; 564. To try; 565. To try; 566. To try; 567. To try; 568. To try; 569. To try; 570. To try; 571. To try; 572. To try; 573. To try; 574. To try; 575. To try; 576. To try; 577. To try; 578. To try; 579. To try; 580. To try; 581. To try; 582. To try; 583. To try; 584. To try; 585. To try; 586. To try; 587. To try; 588. To try; 589. To try; 590. To try; 591. To try; 592. To try; 593. To try; 594. To try; 595. To try; 596. To try; 597. To try; 598. To try; 599. To try; 600. To try; 601. To try; 602. To try; 603. To try; 604. To try; 605. To try; 606. To try; 607. To try; 608. To try; 609. To try; 610. To try; 611. To try; 612. To try; 613. To try; 614. To try; 615. To try; 616. To try; 617. To try; 618. To try; 619. To try; 620. To try; 621. To try; 622. To try; 623. To try; 624. To try; 625. To try; 626. To try; 627. To try; 628. To try; 629. To try; 630. To try; 631. To try; 632. To try; 633. To try; 634. To try; 635. To try; 636. To try; 637. To try; 638. To try; 639. To try; 640. To try; 641. To try; 642. To try; 643. To try; 644. To try; 645. To try; 646. To try; 647. To try; 648. To try; 649. To try; 650. To try; 651. To try; 652. To try; 653. To try; 654. To try; 655. To try; 656. To try; 657. To try; 658. To try; 659. To try; 660. To try; 661. To try; 662. To try; 663. To try; 664. To try; 665. To try; 666. To try; 667. To try; 668. To try; 669. To try; 670. To try; 671. To try; 672. To try; 673. To try; 674. To try; 675. To try; 676. To try; 677. To try; 678. To try; 679. To try; 680. To try; 681. To try; 682. To try; 683. To try; 684. To try; 685. To try; 686. To try; 687. To try; 688. To try; 689. To try; 690. To try; 691. To try; 692. To try; 693. To try; 694. To try; 695. To try; 696. To try; 697. To try; 698. To try; 699. To try; 700. To try; 701. To try; 702. To try; 703. To try; 704. To try; 705. To try; 706. To try; 707. To try; 708. To try; 709. To try; 710. To try; 711. To try; 712. To try; 713. To try; 714. To try; 715. To try; 716. To try; 717. To try; 718. To try; 719. To try; 720. To try; 721. To try; 722. To try; 723. To try; 724. To try; 725. To try; 726. To try; 727. To try; 728. To try; 729. To try; 730. To try; 731. To try; 732. To try; 733. To try; 734. To try; 735. To try; 736. To try; 737. To try; 738. To try; 739. To try; 740. To try; 741. To try; 742. To try; 743. To try; 744. To try; 745. To try; 746. To try; 747. To try; 748. To try; 749. To try; 750. To try; 751. To try; 752. To try; 753. To try; 754. To try; 755. To try; 756. To try; 757. To try; 758. To try; 759. To try; 760. To try; 761. To try; 762. To try; 763. To try; 764. To try; 765. To try; 766. To try; 767. To try; 768. To try; 769. To try; 770. To try; 771. To try; 772. To try; 773. To try; 774. To try; 775. To try; 776. To try; 777. To try; 778. To try; 779. To try; 780. To try; 781. To try; 782. To try; 783. To try; 784. To try; 785. To try; 786. To try; 787. To try; 788. To try; 789. To try; 790. To try; 791. To try; 792. To try; 793. To try; 794. To try; 795. To try; 796. To try; 797. To try; 798. To try; 799. To try; 800. To try; 801. To try; 802. To try; 803. To try; 804. To try; 805. To try; 806. To try; 807. To try; 808. To try; 809. To try; 810. To try; 811. To try; 812. To try; 813. To try; 814. To try; 815. To try; 816. To try; 817. To try; 818. To try; 819. To try; 820. To try; 821. To try; 822. To try; 823. To try; 824. To try; 825. To try; 826. To try; 827. To try; 828. To try; 829. To try; 830. To try; 831. To try; 832. To try; 833. To try; 834. To try; 835. To try; 836. To try; 837. To try; 838. To try; 839. To try; 840. To try; 841. To try; 842. To try; 843. To try; 844. To try; 845. To try; 846. To try; 847. To try; 848. To try; 849. To try; 850. To try; 851. To try; 852. To try; 853. To try; 854. To try; 855. To try; 856. To try; 857. To try; 858. To try; 859. To try; 860. To try; 861. To try; 862. To try; 863. To try; 864. To try; 865. To try; 866. To try; 867. To try; 868. To try; 869. To try; 870. To try; 871. To try; 872. To try; 873. To try; 874. To try; 875. To try; 876. To try; 877. To try; 878. To try; 879. To try; 880. To try; 881. To try; 882. To try; 883. To try; 884. To try; 885. To try; 886. To try; 887. To try; 888. To try; 889. To try; 890. To try; 891. To try; 892. To try; 893. To try; 894. To try; 895. To try; 896. To try; 897. To try; 898. To try; 899. To try; 900. To try; 901. To try; 902. To try; 903. To try; 904. To try; 905. To try; 906. To try; 907. To try; 908. To try; 909. To try; 910. To try; 911. To try; 912. To try; 913. To try; 914. To try; 915. To try; 916. To try; 917. To try; 918. To try; 919. To try; 920. To try; 921. To try; 922. To try; 923. To try; 924. To try; 925. To try; 926. To try; 927. To try; 928. To try; 929. To try; 930. To try; 931. To try; 932. To try; 933. To try; 934. To try; 935. To try; 936. To try; 937. To try; 938. To try; 939. To try; 940. To try; 941. To try; 942. To try; 943. To try; 944. To try; 945. To try; 946. To try; 947. To try; 948. To try; 949. To try; 950. To try; 951. To try; 952. To try; 953. To try; 954. To try; 955. To try; 956. To try; 957. To try; 958. To try; 959. To try; 960. To try; 961. To try; 962. To try; 963. To try; 964. To try; 965. To try; 966. To try; 967. To try; 968. To try; 969. To try; 970. To try; 971.



**Auch**, 1 ösh; 2 ösh, n. A town, capital of Gers department, France.  
**Auchel**, 1 ö'shel; 2 ö'shel, n. A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.  
**Auchel-ni-um**, 1 ö'k'i-ni-um; 2 ö'k'i-ni-um, n. [-a, pl.] [L.] [Rare.] Ornith. The scurf of the neck.  
**Auchel-no-rhyn'cha**, 1 ö'k'i-ni-rig'ke; 2 ö'k'i-ni-rig'ke, n. pl. Entom. A division of homopterous insects with the beak issuing from the inferior part of the head. [*Gr. auchēn*, neck, + *rhynchos*, snout.] — **Auchel-no-rhyn'chan**, a. & n. — **Auchel-no-rhyn'chil**, n. pl. Entom. The homopterous — **Auchel-no-rhyn'chous**, a.  
**Auchin'leek**, 1 ö'thek; 2 ö'thek, n. A village in Ayrshire, Scotland.  
**Auchmu'ty**, 1 ö'mu-ti; 2 ö'mu-ti, n. 1. Richard Tylden (1831-7/1893), an American merchant and philanthropist who established trade-schools in New York city. 2. Sir Samuel (1756-4/1822), a British general who captured Montevideo and Java.  
**Auchter-ar'der**, 1 ö'ter-är'dör; 2 ö'ter-är'dör, n. A town and parish in Perthshire, Scotland.  
**Auchter-much'ty**, 1 ö'ter-mü'ti; 2 ö'ter-mü'ty, n. 1. John, in Scott's *The Abbot*, a carrier. 2. A village and parish in Fifehire, Scotland.  
**Auck'land**, 1 ö'k'land; 2 ö'k'land, n. 1. Baron (1744-3/1814), William Eden, an English statesman, diplomat, and commissioner to treat with the American colonists in 1778. 2. Earl of (1784-4/1849), George Eden, an English statesman; son of the preceding; he was a governor-general of India and took a prominent part in the Afghan war. 3. A provincial district of North Island, New Zealand; 25,364 sq. m. 4. Its capital.  
**Auck'land Islands**. A group of small islands 180 m. south of New Zealand; uninhabited, except by British life-savers.  
**au cou'rant**, 1 ö'k'ran; 2 ö'k'ran, (F.) Literally, with the stream; up with the times; well informed on current matters.  
**auc'ta-ryt**, n. An augmentation.  
**auc'tion**, 1 ö'k'shan; 2 ö'k'shan, vt. To sell by or at auction. commonly used with *off*.  
**auc'tion**, n. 1. A public sale of property in which the price offered is increased by bids, until the highest bidder becomes the purchaser. In England things are usually sold to be sold by auction and put up to auction: in the United States they are commonly said to be put up or sold at auction. By auction regards the auction as the agency or method by which sale is effected: at auction, as the occasion or place of sale. 2. Goods put up at auction. 3. An augmenting; growth. 4. Auction bridge. See under *bridge*. [*L. auc'tio*, + *augere*, increase.] — **au'ction by inch of candle**, an auction at which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of the sale and the highest bid before the wick falls is accepted. — **Dutch a.**, an auction at which the auctioneer begins with a high price which he reduces gradually until he receives a bid. — **au'ction-a-ry**, a. S. S. **au'ctioneer**, 1 ö'k'shen-är; 2 ö'k'shen-är, n. I. vt. To sell by auction. II. n. One who conducts a sale by auction, especially one who makes this his business.  
**auc'tor**, 1 ö'k'tör; 2 ö'k'tör, n. [L.] Lar. 1. One in whom a right or title originates; a principal. 2. An author. **auc'tor**, n. An author.  
**auc'tor-ri-al**, 1 ö'k'tör-ri-al; 2 ö'k'tör-ri-al, a. Of or pertaining to an author.  
**auc'tor-ri-tee**, n. Authority. **auc'tor-ri-ty**, n. Authority.  
**Auc'u-ba**, 1 ö'kü-ba; 2 ö'kü-ba, n. 1. A small genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs of the dogwood family (*Cornaceae*). *A. japonica* is widely cultivated and has glossy green, leathery leaves, mottled with yellow, and handsome red berries on the female plants. 2. [a.] A plant of this genus. [*Jap. aoki*, green, + *ba*, leaf.]  
**aud**, 1 öd; 2 ad, a. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Old.  
**au-da'clous**, 1 ö-d'clous; 2 ö-d'clous, n. 1. Having or exhibiting an unabashed or fearless spirit or aspect; fearless; as, an *audacious* leader.  
**Audacious** self-esteem, with good ground for it, is always impossible. *Horace* *Audaci* n. 1. (r. s. 1858.)  
2. Arising from or marked by daring shamelessness. 3. Without restraint of prudence or morality; defiant of law or decorum; presumptuous; shameless; insolent; as, an *audacious* profligate; *audacious* calumny. Obey, *audacious* traitor; kneel for grace.  
**SHAKESPEARE 2 King Henry VI. act v. sc. 1.**  
4. Infusing fearlessness. [*L. audax* (*audac*), < *audere*, dare.]  
**Syn.** adventurous, bold, daring, enterprising, impudent, insolent, presumptuous, rash, reckless, venturesome. Compare synonyms for BRAVE; EFFORTLESS. — **Ant.** calculating, careful, cautious, cowardly, faltering, fearful, hopeless, timid. — **au-da'clous-ly**, adv. Boldly; presumptuously; shamelessly. — **au-da'clous-ness**, n. The quality of being audacious; boldness; impudence; recklessness.  
**au-da'clous-ly**, 1 ö-d'clous; 2 ö-d'clous, n. [RIES, 1-tiz; 2-tis, pl.] I. The state of quality of being audacious, or unrestrained by law or decency; impudence; shamelessness.  
Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? . . . Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the *audacity* of doing this. *Lincoln* in *Johnston's Am. Orations* vol. iii, p. 150. [q. v. 1887.]  
2. The state or quality of being bold or daring. (1) Departure from conventional or precedent; bold originality; as, the *audacity* of a successful financier. (2) Exaggerated confidence in oneself or one's powers; overconfidence; venturesomeness; recklessness. 3. [Rare.] Something audacious; a bold or shameless action or person.  
**Audacities** of that sort are to be left to the . . . Holbachs. *Joseph Cook* *Biology* p. 16. [in. u. & co. 1884.]  
[*L. audax*; see *AUDACIOUS*.] **Syn.** see *EFFORTLESS*.  
**Aud'ad**, 1 ö'ad; 2 ö'ad, n. The argall. See *ARGALL*.  
**Aud'e**, 1 öd; 2 öd, n. 1. A river in the south of France, length 130 m. to the Mediterranean. 2. A department in France; 2,438 sq. m.; capital, Carcassonne.  
**Aud'e-ber't**, 1 ö'd'ber; 2 ö'd'ber, Jean Baptiste (1759-12/1800). A French naturalist, painter, and engraver.  
**Au'den-reld**, 1 ö'den-rēd; 2 ö'den-rēd, n. A village in Carbon county, Pa.; a coal-mining center.

**Aud. Gen.**, abbr. Auditor-General.  
**Aud'hum-la**, 1 ö'thüm-lä; 2 ö'thüm-lä, n. Norse Myth. A god formed from frozen mist resolving into drops, which nourished the giant Ymir, out of whom the world was shaped. **Aud'hum-blä**, n.  
**Aud'hu-an**, 1 ö'di-an; 2 ö'di-an, n. Ch. Hist. A follower of Audius (4th century), a Syrian layman who taught an extreme anthropomorphism. **Aud'hu-an**, a. — **Aud'hu-an-ism**, n.  
**Aud'ber'ti-a**, 1 ö'd'ber'ti-a; 2 ö'd'ber'ti-a, n. Bot. A small genus of perennial hoary herbs, rarely shrubs, of the mint family (*Menthaceae*) from California, closely allied to *Salvia*. *Audibertia grandiflora*, with dense clusters of crimson flowers, is often cultivated for bees. [*Urban Audibertia*, French botanist.]  
**Aud'blä**, 1 ö'di-blä; 2 ö'di-blä, a. Capable of being audibly heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard.  
The song of the cricket, . . . that song which may be called an audible witness. *Mosses* p. 32. [r. & v. 1864.]  
[*L. audibilis*, < *L. audio*, hear.] **Syn.** see *ALoud*.  
— **Aud'blä-ly**, n. 1. The state or quality of being audible; audible capacity. 2. *Meior*. Distinctness of distant sounds, as an indication of the state of the atmosphere.  
**Aud'blä-ness**, — **Aud'blä**, adv.  
**Aud'blä**, n. [Archaic.] Anything that may be heard. Visible are swifter carried to the sense than audibles; as appearance in thunder and lightning. *Bacon* *Works*, Nat. Hist. in vol. i, 1273, p. 116. [in. a. n. 1871.]  
**Aud'ence**, 1 ö'di-ens; 2 ö'di-ens, n. 1. An assembly of hearers; a gathering of persons to listen to something, as a lecture, speech, or play; an auditory; as, he lectured to large audiences. There is no audience so hard to face as one of school-children. *Edgar Allan Poe* *School-Story* p. 20. [q. v. 1871.]  
2. Figuratively, readers of a book or books; as, *Pilgrim's Progress* has gained an audience as large as Christendom. 3. A formal hearing, interview, or conference, especially when granted by a superior to an inferior, as by a king to an ambassador.  
The liberty of the press is our only resource: it will command an audience when every honest man in the kingdom is excluded. *Junius Letters* vol. i, pref., p. 24. [in. m. 1851.]  
4. The act of hearing; a hearing. *SHAKESPEARE Coriolanus* act iii, sc. 3. 5. [Sp. Am.] An audience. 6. [Archaic or Obs.] A judicial or ecclesiastical hearing. [*F. < L. audientia*, < *audio*, hear.] **Aud'ent**, — **Aud'ent-her**, n. An apartment for a formal hearing or reception — a court, n. An ecclesiastical court once held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by their auditors. — **Aud'ent-her**, n. [Eng.] An officer of the Court of Chancery that examined all letters patent, received the fees of the seal, etc. **Aud'ent-cler**; **Aud'ent-to-ryt**, [M.] **Aud'ent-clä**, 1 ö'di-en-clä; 2 ö'di-en-clä, n. [Sp.] A court of justice, or its officers; also, the district it covers.  
**Aud'ent**, 1 ö'di-ent; 2 ö'di-ent, a. Giving attention to sounds; listening; hearing.  
And all the stately turbulence of words  
Swing round us in their audient circles.  
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. ix, l. 543.  
**Aud'ent**, n. [-en'tes, 1-en'tis; 2-ä'tis, pl.] 1. In the primitive Church, a catechumen of the first stage. He was allowed to stand in the narthex and hear the psalms and sermons, but obliged to leave the church when the celebration of the Eucharist began. 2. *Gr. Ch.* A public penitent of the second class (3d to 5th cent.). [*< L. audient(-s)*, ppr. of *audio*, hear.]  
**Aud'le**, 1 ö'dl; 2 ö'dl, n. [Rare.] One with especially vivid perceptions or mental impressions of sounds.  
**Aud'li'court**, 1 ö'dän'kür; 2 ö'dän'kür, n. A town in Doubs department, France.  
**Aud'li-om-e-ter**, 1 ö'di-om-e-ter; 2 ö'di-om-e-ter, n. An instrument to gauge and record the acuteness of hearing. [*< L. audio*, hear, + *Gr. metron*, measure.]  
**Aud'li-om-e-try**, 1 ö'di-om-e-try; 2 ö'di-om-e-try, n. The testing of hearing by an audiometer. — **Aud'li-om-e-try**, a. **Aud'li-om**, 1 ö'di-om; 2 ö'di-om, n. A small vacuum tube used to detect wireless waves. See *DE FONEST*.  
**Aud'li-phone**, 1 ö'di-fön; 2 ö'di-fön, n. 1. A device of hard rubber or metal for collecting sound and directing it through the teeth and bones of the head to the auditory nerve. 2. An electrical device resembling the receiver of a telephone which may be connected to a common telephone circuit of which the transmitter is placed near the mouth of a speaker, thus enabling those who have difficulty in hearing to follow the proceedings. [*< L. audio*, hear, + *Gr. phōnē*, sound.]  
**Aud'li**, 1 ö'di; 2 ö'di, v. t. i. 1. To examine and adjust, as accounts, by comparing the charges with the vouchers, hearing witnesses, striking balances, etc. For it would have been indecent, and perhaps illegal, that he [Montague] should audit his own accounts. *Macaulay* *England* vol. ii, p. 1050. [w. t. a. 1881.]  
2. [Rare.] To examine or hear as a pupil, as, he audited catechumens.  
II. i. To render an account; act as an auditor.  
**Aud'li**, n. 1. An official examination of accounts, and their verification by reference to vouchers, etc. [The Bible] does not . . . crouch abashed before the audit of a scholarly tribunal. *Puncheon Lectures*, Bunyan p. 128. [e. & l.]  
2. A calling to account; as, we shall have a final audit. 3. A statement of accounts; balance-sheet. When nature calls thee to be gone, What acceptable audit canst thou leave? *SHAKESPEARE* *Sonnets* iv.  
4. A settlement of accounts; hence, sometimes, revenues; assets; as, the *audits* of one's estate. 5. [G.] Same as *AUDITABLE*. 6. [Archaic.] A hearing; esp. a judicial examination. [*< L. audire*, < *audio*, hear.]  
**Aud'li-house**, n. An appendage to an English cathedral for the transaction of its temporal affairs. — **a. office**, n. An office where accounts, public or private, are audited. — **commissioners of a. [Eng.]**, officials of the government who audit the accounts of all public officers entrusted with public money and stores.  
**Aud'li-ta que-re'la**, 1 ö-dä'tä kwe-rē-lä; 2 ö-dä'tä kwe-rē-lä, n. [L.] Literally, the complaint having been heard; a writ at common law formerly issued to a defendant against whom judgment had been rendered, and acting as a restraint to execution, and protection on account of the occurrence of events which amount to a discharge, as the payment of or the release from a debt for which judgment has been secured.  
**Aud'li-tion**, 1 ö-dish'en; 2 ö-dish'en, n. 1. The act or sensation of hearing. 2. The sense of hearing as a physiologic faculty. There are noises too shrill to be heard by our ears, which are clear to the audition of the insect. R. A. Proctor *Expanse of Heaven*, *Flight of Light* p. 205. [A. 1874.]

3. [Rare.] That which is heard; a mere sound. [*F. < L. auditio(n)*, < *audio*, hear.]  
**Aud'li-tiv**, 1 ö'di-tiv; 2 ö'di-tiv, a. Auditory.  
**Aud'li-tiz**, 1 ö'di-tiz; 2 ö'di-tiz, vt. *Psychol.* To think or imagine terms of sound. — **Aud'li-tiz-ation**, n.  
**Aud'li-ter**, 1 ö'di-ter or -ter; 2 ö'di-ter, n. 1. A person appointed and authorized to audit accounts. A kind of auditor; one that hath abundance of charge, too, God knows what. *SHAKESPEARE 2 King Henry IV. act ii, sc. 1.* 2. One who listens; a member of an audience, as at a public address, a concert, or the like. Artists are chilled by gaping auditors.  
**CHAS. READE** *Clough and Heath* p. 168. [n. 1877.]  
3. One who listens judicially, as at a court martial. Specifically, the presiding official in an archbishop's audience-court. 4. Any one of certain ecclesiastical judges of the papal court; see, *Auditor* of the Rota. 5. An auditor. [*< L. audio*, hear.] — **Aud'li-tor-gen'er-al**, n. [U. S.] The chief auditor of a State.  
**Aud'li-tor-ri-al**, 1 ö'di-tör-ri-al; 2 ö'di-tör-ri-al, a. Of or pertaining to auditors or audits. 2. [Rare.] Auditory. [*< L. auditorius*, auditory, < *L. auditor*; see *AUDITOR*.] — **Aud'li-tor-ri-ly**, adv. 1. By means of hearing or listening. 2. As one who audits.  
**Aud'li-tor-ri-um**, 1 ö'di-tör-ri-um; 2 ö'di-tör-ri-um, n. [-tus or -a, pl.] 1. The part of a public building, as a theater, occupied by the audience; hence, any space so occupied. My heart leapt quick when I thought — here by this vast auditorium. *Arncliffe* [Pauline] *act ii, sc. 1.* T. L. Cuyler *From the Nile to Norway* p. 147. [c. a. m. 1882.] 2. The reception-room of a monastery. 3. [U. S.] A building especially or principally intended for public meetings, etc. [*< L. audio*, hear.]  
**Aud'li-tor-ship**, 1 ö'di-tör-ship; 2 ö'di-tör-ship, n. The office or term of office of an auditor.  
**Aud'li-tor-ry**, 1 ö'di-tör-ry; 2 ö'di-tör-ry, a. 1. Anal. Of or pertaining to hearing or the organs or sense of hearing; as, an auditory function; the auditory canal; auditory epithelium. Many eminent observers have regarded the antennae of insects as auditory organs. *Lubbock* *Eu. Ants*, *Bees*, and *Wasps* p. 221. [a. Auditory Organs. Diagram of a portion of the passages of the ear. 1883.] 2. Of or pertaining to, auditory meatus or passage by which into an audi-ence enters; 7. tympanic membrane; 8. middle ear, or tympanum; 9. Eustachian tube; 10. auditory ossicles (malleus, incus, L. L. auditorius, and stapes), by which sound is conveyed to the vestibule; 11. oval window, into which AUDITION fits the foot of the stapes; 12. round window; 13. cochlea; 14. semicircular canals; 15. scala vestibuli; 16. scala tympani; 17. inlab. nani, together forming the cochlea. Ity to write from dictation. — **a. impressiveness**, sonority, — **a. meatus**, one of the passages, called respectively *external* and *internal* auditory meatus, leading into the ear. See *illus.* above, and under *CRANIUM* and *TEMPORAL BONE*. — **a. nerve**, the nerve that conveys to the brain impulses that cause sensations of hearing. See *illus.* under *CRURA CEREBRI*. — **a. tentacle** (*Zool.*), same as *TEXTILE*.  
**Aud'li-tor-ry**, n. [-ries, 1-ri; 2-ri, pl.] 1. An assembly of hearers; an audience. 2. A place for hearing; an auditorium. 3. A room for giving lectures; also, a philosophical school. [*< L. auditorium*; see *AUDITORIUM*.]  
**Aud'li-tress**, 1 ö'di-tres; 2 ö'di-tres, n. A female auditor.  
**Aud'ley**, 1 ö'dli; 2 ö'dli, n. 1. Sir James (1316-1369), an English soldier; one of the first knights of the Garter; governor of Aquitaine; great seneschal of Poitou. 2. Thomas, Baron (1488-4/1544), a lord chancellor of England. 3. A town in Staffordshire, England.  
**Aud'ou'lin**, 1 ö'dü'an; 2 ö'dü'an, n. Jean Victor (1797-1/1841). French naturalist.  
**Aud'rain**, 1 ö'drän; 2 ö'drän, n. A county in N. Missouri; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Mexico.  
**Aud'ran**, 1 ö'drän; 2 ö'drän, n. Edmond (1842-1/1901). A French opera-bouffe composer.  
**Aud'rey**, 1 ö'dri; 2 ö'dri, n. 1. A feminine personal name, from the Teutonic, meaning "noble threatener." 2. A character in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.  
**Aud'ron**, 1 ö'du-bon; 2 ö'du-bon, n. 1. John James (1780-1/1851). An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Aud'ron's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight*, etc. 1720-1/1851. An American ornithologist; *The Birds of America*, etc. 2. A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. [13,173 ft. high.]  
**Au'e-bon's Peak**. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.  
**Au'e**, 1 ö'e; 2 ö'e, n. A town in Saxony, Germany.  
**Au'en-brug'er** von **Au'en-brug**, 1 ö'en-brug'er von **Au'en-brug**, n. 1. A German physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases. 1722-1/1809. 2. An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.  
**Au'er-bach**, 1 ö'er-bach; 2 ö'er-bach, n. 1. Berthold (1812-2/1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights*, etc. 2. A city in Saxony.  
**Au'er-lite**, 1 ö'er-loit; 2 ö'er-lit, n. A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [*< Carl Auer von Welsbach* + *lite*.]  
**Au'er-sperr**, 1 ö'er-sperr; 2 ö'er-sperr, Anton Alexander von (1810-9/1876).



priestess of Athena, who becomes by Hercules the mother of Telephus; the heroine of a lost play by Euripides.  
**Aug-e-an**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.  
**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

**Aug-ean**, 1 6-ij'en; 2 a-ge'an, a. Gr. Myth. 1. Of or pertaining to Augias or Augias, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augias; exceedingly filthy; corrupt.

[< OF. augmer, < LL. augmento, < L. augumentum; see AUGMENT, n.] ~ -a-bl(e), a. -ed-ly, ade- -er, n.  
Syn.: see AUGMENT; INCREASE.

**Aug-ment**, 1 6-ij'ment; 2 a-ge'ment, n. 1. Gram. A vowel or syllable prefixed to a verb, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in the Sanskrit, Greek, etc.

Among these unexplained forms Prof. Müller seems to reckon the Greek augment. Edinburgh Review Jan., 1862, p. 87. 2. Pathol. The stage of a disease when the symptoms are increasing in severity. 3. [Archaic.] Increase; enlargement. [OF., < L. augumentum, < augere, increase.]

**Aug-men-ta-tion**, 1 6-ij'men-ta'shan; 2 a-ge'men-ta'shon, n. 1. The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid augmentation of bulk. Spencer Physical Education p. 262. [U. S. A. 1883.] 2. That by which something is increased; an addition.

3. Mus. The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

Augmentation means a lengthening of the time. . . . When the answer is the same as the subject except that it is longer in time—generally twice the length—it is said to be an answer by augmentation. CURVEN Musical Theory bk. iii, p. 217. [c. 1808 1879.]

4. Her. A charge added to a coat of arms as a token of honor. 5. Pathol. See AUGMENT, n., 2. 6. Bot. An increase beyond the normal number of parts. 7. Scots Law. An increase of salary secured by a minister of a parish, through an action in the Teind Court. [< LL. augmentatio(n)-, < augere; see AUGMENT, v.]

**Aug-men-ta-tion**, 1 6-ij'men-ta'shan; 2 a-ge'men-ta'shon, n. 1. The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid augmentation of bulk. Spencer Physical Education p. 262. [U. S. A. 1883.] 2. That by which something is increased; an addition.

3. Mus. The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

Augmentation means a lengthening of the time. . . . When the answer is the same as the subject except that it is longer in time—generally twice the length—it is said to be an answer by augmentation. CURVEN Musical Theory bk. iii, p. 217. [c. 1808 1879.]

4. Her. A charge added to a coat of arms as a token of honor. 5. Pathol. See AUGMENT, n., 2. 6. Bot. An increase beyond the normal number of parts. 7. Scots Law. An increase of salary secured by a minister of a parish, through an action in the Teind Court. [< LL. augmentatio(n)-, < augere; see AUGMENT, v.]

**Aug-men-ta-tion**, 1 6-ij'men-ta'shan; 2 a-ge'men-ta'shon, n. 1. The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid augmentation of bulk. Spencer Physical Education p. 262. [U. S. A. 1883.] 2. That by which something is increased; an addition.

3. Mus. The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

Augmentation means a lengthening of the time. . . . When the answer is the same as the subject except that it is longer in time—generally twice the length—it is said to be an answer by augmentation. CURVEN Musical Theory bk. iii, p. 217. [c. 1808 1879.]

4. Her. A charge added to a coat of arms as a token of honor. 5. Pathol. See AUGMENT, n., 2. 6. Bot. An increase beyond the normal number of parts. 7. Scots Law. An increase of salary secured by a minister of a parish, through an action in the Teind Court. [< LL. augmentatio(n)-, < augere; see AUGMENT, v.]

**Aug-men-ta-tion**, 1 6-ij'men-ta'shan; 2 a-ge'men-ta'shon, n. 1. The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid augmentation of bulk. Spencer Physical Education p. 262. [U. S. A. 1883.] 2. That by which something is increased; an addition.

3. Mus. The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

Augmentation means a lengthening of the time. . . . When the answer is the same as the subject except that it is longer in time—generally twice the length—it is said to be an answer by augmentation. CURVEN Musical Theory bk. iii, p. 217. [c. 1808 1879.]

4. Her. A charge added to a coat of arms as a token of honor. 5. Pathol. See AUGMENT, n., 2. 6. Bot. An increase beyond the normal number of parts. 7. Scots Law. An increase of salary secured by a minister of a parish, through an action in the Teind Court. [< LL. augmentatio(n)-, < augere; see AUGMENT, v.]

**Aug-men-ta-tion**, 1 6-ij'men-ta'shan; 2 a-ge'men-ta'shon, n. 1. The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid augmentation of bulk. Spencer Physical Education p. 262. [U. S. A. 1883.] 2. That by which something is increased; an addition.

3. Mus. The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

Augmentation means a lengthening of the time. . . . When the answer is the same as the subject except that it is longer in time—generally twice the length—it is said to be an answer by augmentation. CURVEN Musical Theory bk. iii, p. 217. [c. 1808 1879.]

4. Her. A charge added to a coat of arms as a token of honor. 5. Pathol. See AUGMENT, n., 2. 6. Bot. An increase beyond the normal number of parts. 7. Scots Law. An increase of salary secured by a minister of a parish, through an action in the Teind Court. [< LL. augmentatio(n)-, < augere; see AUGMENT, v.]

**Aug-men-ta-tion**, 1 6-ij'men-ta'shan; 2 a-ge'men-ta'shon, n. 1. The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid augmentation of bulk. Spencer Physical Education p. 262. [U. S. A. 1883.] 2. That by which something is increased; an addition.

3. Mus. The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

**Aug-gard**, pp. Augured. S. S. **Aug-ry**, 1 6-ij'ry; 2 a-ge'ry, n. [-RIES, 1 -rie; 2 -rig, pl.] 1. The art or practise of foretelling by signs or omens. 2. A portent or omen, or the prediction made therefrom; figuratively, any indication of the future; promise.

I hold Thy coming for a happy augury. SOUTHWEST Roderick can. 9, l. 135.

3. The rite or ceremony conducted by an augur. [< OF. auguric, < L. augurium, < augur; see AUGUR, n.]

**Aug-gure**, 1 6-ij'gure; 2 a-ge'gure, n. 1. [Rare.] To bring to fruition; ripen. 2. To make brown or sunburnt. [< AUGUR, n.]

**Aug-gust**, 1 6-ij'gust; 2 a-ge'gust, a. 1. Inspiring awe, admiration, and reverence; characterized by majestic dignity and grandeur; as, an august presence.

A long and deep silence followed the organization of that august body. IRVING Washington vol. i, ch. 35, p. 366. [G. P. 1863.]

2. Of high birth or rank; venerable; eminent.

It seemed impossible that a day should ever come when the ties which bound her [the Church of England] to the children of her august martyr [Charles I.] would be sundered. MACAULAY England vol. i, p. 139. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

[< L. augustus, < augere, increase.]

Syn.: awful, dignified, exalted, grand, imposing, majestic, noble, pompous, solemn, stately. We speak of a dignified manner, an exalted station, a grand mountain, an imposing presence, a majestic cathedral, a noble man, pompous self-assertion, a solemn library, a stately march, an awful hush, an august assembly. That which is awful arouses an oppressive, that which is august an admiring, reverence; we speak of the august presence of a mighty monarch, the awful presence of death.—Ant.: base, beggarly, common, commonplace, contemptible, despicable, inferior, mean, paltry, undignified, vulgar.

—**aug-ustly**, adv.—**aug-ustness**, n.

**Aug-ust**, 1 6-ij'gust; 2 a-ge'gust, n. 1. The eighth month of the year: used also attributively. It contains 31 days, was the sixth month (Sextilis) of the Roman year, and was named in his own honor by the first Roman emperor, Augustus Caesar. See under CALENDAR.

The quiet August noon has come. BRYANT A Summer Ramble st. 1.

2. See AUGUSTUS. [< L. Augustus, < augustus; see AUGUST, a.]

**Aug-us-ta**, 1 6-ij'gus'ta; 2 a-ge's'ta, n. 1. A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Aug-us-te**, 1 6-ij'gus'te, 2 6-ij'gus'te; G. **Aug-us-ta**; F. **Aug-us-te**, 1 6-ij'gus'te, 2 6-ij'gus'te; It. **Aug-us-ta**, 1 6-ij'gus'ta, 2 6-ij'gus'ta. 2. A Victoria, (1818-1858-1912), Queen of Prussia and German empress; wife of William II. 3. A county in N. W. Virginia; 950 sq. m. 4. A city, county-seat of Richmond county, Ga. 5. A city, capital of Maine and county-seat of Kennebec county. 6. A city in Essex county, Ky. 7. An ancient city on the site of London, England. 8. A village in Hancock county, Ill. 9. Same as AGOSTA. 10. A city in Butler county, Kan. 11. A city in Eau Claire county, Wis. 12. A town, county-seat of Woodruff county, Ark. 13. *Geol.* See OSAGE. [L. fem., venerable.]

**Aug-us-tal**, 1 6-ij'gus'tal; 2 a-ge's'tal, n. 1. *Rom. Hist.* (1) A priest of the cross-road lares. (2) A member of one of several orders connected with the religious rites in honor of the Julian family or later emperors. (3) Any subaltern in the army of the early empire. 2. See AUGUSTALIS. [< L. Augustalis, relating to Augustus, < augustus; see AUGUST, a.]

**Aug-us-talis**, 1 6-ij'gus'talis; 2 a-ge's'talis, n. [-LES, 1 -lis; 2 -les, pl.] [L.] A 13th century Italian gold coin of 30 or 40 grains issued under Frederick II.

**Aug-us-tan**, 1 6-ij'gus'tan; 2 a-ge's'tan, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) or his times.

But Johnson had studied the bad writers of the Middle Ages till he had become utterly inaccessible to the Augustan elegance. MACAULAY Essays, Milton p. 4, [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. Pertaining to Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum) in Bavaria. [< L. Augustanus, < Augustus, < augustus; see AUGUST, a.]—**Augustan** age, see AGE.—**Augustan** or **Augsburg** confession, see CONFESSION.

**Aug-us-tan**, n. [Rare.] 1. A writer of the Augustan age. 2. pl. Knights appointed by the emperor Nero. [W.]

**Aug-us-tan-ism**, 1 6-ij'gus'tan-izm; 2 a-ge's'tan-izm, n. A characteristic or quality resembling those which signalized the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus, especially as shown by the literature of that period.

**Aug-us-ti**, 1 6-ij'gus'ti; 2 6-ij'gus'ti, n. Johann Christian Wilhelm (1744-1824). 2. A German theologian.

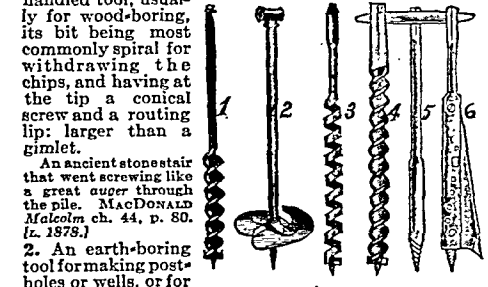
**Aug-us-tine**, 1 6-ij'gus'tin; 2 a-ge's'tin or a-ge's'tin, n. 1. A masculine personal name. D. **Aug-us-tin**, 1 6-ij'gus'tin; 2 a-ge's'tin; F. **Aug-us-tin**, 1 6-ij'gus'tin, 2 6-ij'gus'tin; G. **Aug-us-tin**, 1 6-ij'gus'tin, 2 6-ij'gus'tin; It. **Aug-us-tino**, 1 6-ij'gus'tino, 2 6-ij'gus'tino; Pg. **Aug-us-tino**, 1 6-ij'gus'tino, 2 6-ij'gus'tino; Sp. **Aug-us-tino**, 1 6-ij'gus'tino, 2 6-ij'gus'tino. 2. Saint (11/1, 354-3/4, 430), Latin Father of the Church; born in Numidia, and bishop of Hippo, Africa; wrote the *Confessions*. 3. Saint (—604?) Apostle of England; sent by Gregory to preach Christianity in England; 1st archbishop of Canterbury. [L. masc., venerable.] **Aug-us-tin**; **Aus'tin**.

**Aug-us-tin-i-an**, 1 6-ij'gus'tin-i-an; 2 a-ge's'tin-i-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to St. Augustine (354-430), his doctrines, or the religious orders called after him. 2. Of or pertaining to Augustine of Bohemia. See AUGUSTINIAN, n., 1, (3). **Aug-us-tin-i**; **Aus'tin-i**.

—**Augustinian** canons, an order of regular canons, originally of the Lateran Basilica in Rome, formerly numerous in England and Ireland; named also *Austin canons*, *black canons*, *canons regular of the Lateran*.—**A. hermits**, an order of hermits or friars founded by Pope Alexander IV. (1256), introduced into the United States in 1780. **Austin friars**.—**A. nuns**, one of various associations of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine.—**A. rules**, rules for religious communities based on the 10th and 21st letters of St. Augustine, adopted by the Augustinian orders.

**Aug-us-tin-i-an**, n. 1. *Ch. Hist.* (1) A disciple of St. Augustine. (2) A member of any of the branches of the various orders of monks and nuns named after St. Augustine, especially a member of the mendicant order so named; an Austin friar. See MENDICANT. (3) An adherent of Augustine of Bohemia (16th century), who held that the gates of paradise were closed until he opened them for his sect. 2. *Theol.* One who holds and expounds the tenets of Augustinianism.—**barefooted Augustinians**, a reformed branch of the Augustinian mendicant order.

**Aug-us-tin-i-an-ism**, 1 -izm; 2 -izm, n. *Theol.* The doctrines of sin and grace developed by St. Augustine.



Augers. 1. Twisted. 2. Post-hole. 3. Ship. 4. Chuck-shank. 5. Gimlet-auger. 6. Expanding.

Many augers are named (1) from the object upon which they are used; as, **earth-auger**, or **earth-boring**, **a. draining-a.** (used in embankments, etc.), **felly-a.**, **peat-a.**, **post-hole a.**, **pump-a.**, **slotting-a.**, **spoked-a.**; (2) from their construction; as, **scREW-a.** (having a spiral channel), **shell-a.** (having an internal space for chips), **taper-a.** (with tapering cutting sides); or (3) from their inventor, as **Cook's a.**

[ME. *nauger*, *nauger*, contr. < AS. *nafeðr*, < *nafu* (see NAVY) + *þær*, point.] The form *auger* is due to an *auger*, for ME. *a. nauger*.—**annular auger**, an auger that cuts an annular groove.—**aug-er-bit**, n. An auger fitted for boring with a brace.—**a. faucet**, n. A faucet with boring-lips on its shank, for tapping a cask or the like without loss of liquid.—**a. gage**, n. An attachment to an auger to prevent its penetrating beyond the desired depth.—**a. nose shell**, see **WIND-LE**.—**a. s hell**, n. A slender pointed terebroid univalve shell with many whorls.—**a. stem**, n. The Auger-shell (*Terebra nassula*). 1/2 foot, rod to which the bit is attached in rope-drilling. [C.]

—**a. worm**, n. The larva of the goat-moth (*Costia ligniperda*).—**combination a.**, an earth-auger having a long barrel, inclined lower troughs, and detachable horizontal cutters: for boring in soft friable strata.—**hollow or hollowing a.**, a rotating cutting-tool for making dowels and round tenon-plugs; a tenoning-tool.—**pod-a.**, n. A straight-grooved auger.—**twisted a.**, an auger formed by twisting a flat blade or one of T cross-section.

**Aug-er**, pp. Augured. S. S. **Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

**Aug-er**, 1 6-ij'er; 2 a-ge'er, n. Pierre François Charles (11/1, 1757-6/1, 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

( $\text{H}_2(\text{ZnCu})_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_{12}$ ), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< L. aurichalcum, < Gr. oreichalkos, < oros, mountain, + chalkos, copper.*]









thoritative (book, etc.), as distinguished from a counterfeited or apocryphal one. 3. *pl.* a collection of the New Constitutions of Justinian; so named because of their being authentic translations from the Greek; sometimes called *Liber or Corpus Authenticarum*.

**au-then-ti-ca-te**, 1 *a*-then-ti-kēt; 2 *a*-then-ti-cāt. *tr.* [*-CAT*; *-ED*; *-CAT*; *-ING*]. 1. To make authentic or authoritative; give legal force or validity to. 2. To show to be authentic; demonstrate (1) the genuineness or correctness of, or (2) the trustworthiness or credibility of. [*L. authenticatus*, pp. of *authenticus*, < *L. authenticus*; see *authentic*, *a*]. **au-then-ti-ca-tion**, 1 *a*-then-ti-kē-shən; 2 *a*-then-ti-cā-shən. *n.* The act of authenticating, or the state of being authenticated; attestation; confirmation; as, authentication of a record.

**au-then-tic-i-ty**, 1 *a*-then-tis-i-ti; 2 *a*-then-tic-i-ti. *n.* 1. The state or quality of being authentic, either (1) as being authoritative or entitled to acceptance, or (2) as being true or in accordance with fact. 2. The state or quality of being genuine, or of the origin and authorship claimed. **au-then-tic-i-cal-ness**; **au-then-tic-ness**.

By some writers, especially those on the Christian evidences, *authenticity* is used in the sense of truth in fact, and *genuineness* in the sense of truth in origin or authorship. We are . . . sceptical as to the authenticity of his [William I.] dying orator. *Kenyon English vol. 1, p. 65, l. 2, & c. 1850.*

**au-thi-gen-ic**, 1 *a*-thi-jen-ik; 2 *a*-thi-jē-nic. *a. Geol.* 1. Formed where found: said of the ingredients of crystalline rocks, or of crystalline ingredients of rocks. Compare *allothigenic*. 2. Formed in a rock subsequently to its original consolidation, as mica in mica-schist. [*< Gr. aithi*, on the spot, & *gignomai* (4 *gen*), produce.] **au-thi-gen-ic**; **au-thi-gen-ic-ity**.

**au-thig-e-nous**, 1 *a*-thig-e-nus; 2 *a*-thig-e-nus. *a.* Same as *authigenic*. 2. *a. Geol.* 2. 1. One who begins, forms, or originates; creator; prime mover; first cause; as, God is the author of all finite being.

The other example is that which is called Verner's Law, after the name of its author, Karl Verner of Copenhagen.

*EARLY English Prose p. 120, [l. p. p. 1891].*  
 2. The original writer or composer of a book, treatise, or document, as distinguished from an editor, compiler, or translator; specif., one who makes original composition, especially of books or permanent literature, a profession or specialty; as, who is the author of the book? None but an author knows an author's cares.

*COWPER Progress of Error 1. 518.*  
 The author who speaks about his own books is almost as bad as a mother who talks about her own children.

*BENJ. DISRAELI Speech delivered Nov. 19, 1870.*

3. An author's writings collectively.

It often happens that such stories are found in the Greek and Roman authors. *BUTRICKS Age of Fable p. 2, [s. w. v. 1]*

4. *pl.* A game played by two to twelve persons, with a pack of 72 specially prepared cards divided into books, each book devoted to a different author. 5. *Scots Law*. One from whom title to property is derived otherwise than by inheritance: the opposite of ancestor. 6. [*Archaic*]. An informant; one responsible for a statement. 7. An editor. [*< OF. autor*, < *L. auctor*, < *augere*, increase.] **au-tour-i**.

*SYN.* composer, writer, inventor. See *CAUSE*.

**-au-thor-ta-ble**, *n.* In library-cataloging, a scheme giving to each work its own exclusive book-number, so contrived that the books stand on the shelves alphabetized by authors under each subject. In library-catalog use various practically self-explaining compounds have *author* as the first element; as, *author-card*, *a.-catalog*, *a.-entry*, *a.-heading*, *a.-mark*, *-au-thor-craft*, *n.* The skill or work of an author. *-au-thor-hood*, *n.* Authorship. *-au-thor-i-al*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an author. *-au-thor-ly*; *au-thor-i-al-ly*, *ad.* In the manner of an author. *-au-thor-ism*, *a.* Tending toward authorship. *-au-thor-ism*, *n.* [*Rare*]. The character of an author; authorship. *-au-thor-let*, *n.* An insignificant writer. *-au-thor-ling*; *-au-thor-like*, *a.* Becoming or suitable to an author.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT WRITERS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

For further information regarding most of the following writers, as well as many not specifically mentioned in this list, see vocabulary.

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Abbott, Lyman	1835-1922	Theology, etc.	U. S.
Abelard	1079-1142	Theology, etc.	France
Abot, E.	1828-1885	Plays and fiction.	France
Abu Ishak	1098-1142	Poems	Persia
Adams, H.	1838-1918	History.	U. S.
Adams, J.	1735-1826	Diary and letters.	U. S.
Adams, J. Q.	1767-1848	Diary and letters.	U. S.
Addison	1672-1719	Poems, essays, etc.	England
Æschines	389-314 B. C.	Orations.	Greece
Æschylus	525-456 B. C.	Plays.	Greece
Æsop	7th cent. B. C.	Fables.	Greece
Agassiz	1807-1873	Natural science.	U. S.
Ainsworth	1805-1882	Fiction.	England
Akenside	1721-1771	Poems.	England
Alcott, L. M.	1832-1888	Fiction.	U. S.
Alidrich	1836-1907	Poems, fiction, etc.	U. S.
Alfieri	1749-1803	Plays.	Italy
Allison, A.	1792-1867	History.	England
Allen, Grant	1848-1899	Natural history.	England
Allston	1779-1843	Poems, etc.	U. S.
Amleis, de	1846-1908	Travel.	Italy
Amiel	1821-1881	Essays.	Switzerland
Anacreon	563-478 B. C.	Poems.	Greece
Andersen	1805-1875	Fairy-tales.	Denmark
Angoulême, d'	1492-1549	Tales.	France
Anunnzio, d' G.	1864	Fiction, plays, etc.	Italy
Anselm	1033-1109	Theology.	England
Apuleius	2d cent.	Philosophy.	Rome
Arbutnot	1225-1274	Theology.	Italy
Arbutnot	1667-1735	Essays, etc.	Scotland
Arezzo	1220-1294	Poems.	Italy
Aristo	1474-1533	Poems.	Italy
Aristophanes	444-380 B. C.	Plays.	Greece
Aristotle	384-322 B. C.	Philosophy.	Greece
Arnold, Sir E.	1832-1904	Poems, etc.	England
Arnold, M.	1822-1888	Poems and essays.	England
Arnold, T.	1795-1842	History, etc.	England
Ascham	1515-1568	Treatises.	England
Atterbury	1662-1732	Theology.	England
Audubon	1780-1851	Natural history.	U. S.
Auerbach	1812-1882	Fiction.	Germany
Augustine, St.	354-430	Theology.	France
Aurelius	121-180	Philosophy.	Rome
Austen, Jane	1775-1817	Fiction.	England

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Austin, A.	1835-1913	Poems	England	Cary, Alice	1820-1871	Poems	U. S.
Aytoun	1813-1865	Poems	Scotland	Cary, Phoebe	1824-1871	Poems	U. S.
Bacon	1561-1626	Essays, etc.	England	Casanova	1725-1803	Memoirs	Italy
Bagehot, W.	1822-1877	Economics	England	Castellar	1832-1899	Orations, essays.	Spain
Bailey, P. J.	1816-1902	Poems	England	Cato (Elder)	234-149 B. C.	Orations.	Rome
Baillie, Joanna	1762-1851	Poems	Scotland	Cato (Younger)	95-46 B. C.	Orations.	Rome
Baillie, Lady J.	1665-1746	Poems	Scotland	Cats, J.	1577-1660	Poems	Holland
Bain, A.	1810-1877	Philosophy.	Scotland	Catullus	87-54 B. C.	Poems	Rome
Baker, Sir S.	1821-1893	Travels.	England	Cavour	1810-1861	Orations, etc.	Italy
Balzac	1799-1850	Fiction.	France	Caxton	1422-1491	Translations.	England
Bancroft, G.	1800-1891	History.	U. S.	Cellini	1500-1571	Memoirs	Italy
Bancroft, H. H.	1832-1918	History.	U. S.	Cervantes	1547-1616	Fiction	Spain
Barnard, M.	1743-1825	Poems and fiction.	England	Chalmers	1780-1847	Sermons.	Scotland
Barbour, J.	18167-1395	Poems, history.	Scotland	Chamfort	1741-1794	Plays, etc.	France
Barham, R. H.	1788-1845	Fiction, etc.	England	Channing, W. E.	1780-1842	Sermons.	U. S.
Baring - Gould				Channing, W. E. (Younger)	1818-1901	Essays, etc.	U. S.
Barrie, J. M.	1860	Theology, etc.	England	Chapin	1814-1880	Sermons.	U. S.
"Barry Corn-wall"		Fiction and plays.	Scotland	Chapman	1559?-1634	Plays and transl.	England
Baudelaire	1778-1874	Poems	England	Chateaubriand	1768-1848	Memoirs, fiction.	France
Baudelaire	1821-1867	Poems, etc.	France	Chatham	1708-1778	Orations.	England
Baxter	1615-1691	Theology.	England	Chatrian, A.	1826-1890	Fiction.	France
Bayle	1647-1706	Dictionary.	France	Chatterton	1752-1770	Poems.	England
Beaumont	1732-1799	Plays, etc.	France	Chaucer	1340-1400	Poems.	England
Beaumont, F.	1554-1616	Plays.	England	Chénier	1762-1794	Poems.	France
Beaumont, Sir J.	1583-1627	Poems	England	Cherbury	1581-1648	Memoirs, etc.	England
Beckford, W.	1759-1844	Fiction.	England	Chestfield	1694-1773	Letters	England
Bede	672-735	History.	England	Chesterton, G.			
Beecher, H. W.	1813-1887	Sermons, etc.	U. S.	Chillingworth	1602-1644	Philosophy.	England
Beecher, L.	1775-1863	Sermons.	U. S.	Choate, R.	1799-1859	Orations.	U. S.
Bellay, du	1524-1560	Poems and essays.	France	Chrysostom, St.	347?-407	Sermons.	Greece
Bembo	1470-1547	Poems, letters, etc.	Italy	Churchill	1731-1764	Poems.	England
Bentham	1748-1832	Economics	England	Chwang Tsz	?	Philosophy.	China
Bentley	1662-1742	Theology.	England	Cibber	1671-1757	Plays.	England
Benton	1782-1858	Orations, etc.	U. S.	Cicero	106-43 B. C.	Orations, etc.	Rome
Béranger	1780-1857	Poems.	France	Cicero	106-43 B. C.	Orations, etc.	Rome
Berkeley	1684-1753	Essays and poems.	Ireland	Clarendon	1608-1674	History.	England
Bernard, St.	1091-1153	Sermons.	France	Clay	1777-1852	Orations.	U. S.
Besant, Sir W.	1838-1901	Fiction.	England	Cleveland, G.	1837-1903	State papers, etc.	U. S.
Bhartrihari	1st cent.	Poems.	India	Clough	1819-1861	Poems.	England
Bhavabhute	1st cent.	Dramatist.	India	Cobbett	1762-1835	Essays, etc.	England
Bilderdyk	1756-1831	Poems.	Holland	Coke	1552-1634	Legal treatises.	England
Birrell, A.	1850	Essays, etc.	Scotland	Coleridge, H.	1796-1849	Poetry, criticism.	England
Bismarck	1815-1898	Memoirs, etc.	Germany	Coleridge, S. T.	1772-1834	Poetry, etc.	England
Björnson	1832-1910	Poems, fiction, etc.	Norway	Collins, Wm.	1721-1759	Poems.	England
Black, W.	1841-1898	Fiction.	England	Collins, W. W.	1824-1889	Fiction and plays.	England
Blackie, J. S.	1809-1885	Essays and poems.	Scotland	Comines	1445-1509	Memoirs.	France
Blackmore	1651-1700	Poems.	England	Comte	1789-1857	Philosophy.	France
Blackstone	1723-1780	Law.	England	Confucius	551-478 B. C.	Philosophy.	China
Blaise	1830-1893	Memoirs, etc.	U. S.	Congreve	1760-1729	Plays.	England
Blair, H.	1718-1800	Sermons, etc.	Scotland	Conway, M. D.	1832-1907	History, etc.	U. S.
Blair, R.	1699-1746	Poems.	Scotland	Cook, Eliza	1817-1889	Poems.	England
Blake, W.	1767-1827	Poems.	England	Cooper	1789-1851	Fiction.	U. S.
Blessington				Coppée, F. E. J.	1842-1908	Poems, plays, etc.	France
Lady	1789-1849	Memoirs, etc.	England	Correll, M.	1864-1924	Fiction.	England
Bloomfield	1766-1823	Poems.	England	Cornellie	1606-1684	Plays.	France
Boccaccio	1313-1375	Short stories.	Italy	Cotton	1630-1687	Poems, etc.	England
Bodenstedt	1819-1892	Poems.	Germany	Cousin	1792-1867	Philosophy.	France
Bödcher	1793-1874	Poems.	Denmark	Coverdale	1488-1568	Translations.	England
Boethius	475?-525?	Philosophy.	Rome	Cowley	1618-1667	Poems and essays.	England
Bolander	1434?-1494	Poems.	Italy	Cowper	1731-1800	Poems and letters.	England
Bolleau-Despreux	1636-1711	Criticism and	France	Crabbe, G.	1731-1832	Poems.	England
Bollingbroke	1678-1751	Essays, etc.	England	Crabbe, G. M. M.	1826-1887	Fiction, poems.	England
Borlase	1603-1681	Travel.	England	Cramer	1489-1556	Sermons, etc.	England
Boscan	1495-1542	Poems.	Spain	Crashaw	1613?-1649	Poems.	England
Bossuet	1627-1704	Sermons.	France	Crawford, F. M.	1854-1909	Fiction.	U. S.
Boswell	1740-1795	Biography.	Scotland	Crelighton, M.	1843-1901	History.	England
Boucault, D.	1822-1890	Plays.	Ireland	Crockett, S. R.	1859-1914	Fiction.	Scotland
Bourdauone	1632-1704	Sermons.	France	Croly, G.	1780-1860	Poems, etc.	Ireland
Bourdillon	1852-1921	Poems.	France	Cunningham	1784-1842	Poems.	Scotland
Bourget	1852	Essays, fiction.	France	Curran	1750-1817	Orations.	Ireland
Bourinot, Sir J.				Curtis, G. W.	1824-1892	Essays and fiction.	U. S.
G.	1837-1902	History.	Canada	Curtius, E.	1814-1896	History.	Germany
Boyle, R.	1627-1691	Philosophy.	England	Cuvier	1769-1832	Natural science.	France
Braddon, M. E.	1837-1915	Fiction.	England	Dan, R. H.	1816-1895	Poems and plays.	Sweden
Bradford, W.	1590-1957	History.	America	(Elder)	1787-1879	Poems.	U. S.
Brainerd, J. G.				(Younger)	1815-1882	Travel.	U. S.
	1796-1828	Poems.	U. S.	Dante	1265-1321	Poems.	Italy
Brandes, G.	1842-1926	Criticism.	Denmark	Darwin, C. R.	1809-1882	Natural science.	England
Brantôme	1540?-1614	Memoirs, etc.	France	Darwin, E.	1731-1802	Poems, etc.	England
Bremer, F.	1801-1865	Fiction.	Sweden	Daudet, A.	1840-1897	Fiction.	France
Brewster, Sir D.	1781-1868	Natural science.	Scotland	Davenant, Sir W.	1606-1668	Poems.	England
Brontë, C.	1816-1855	Fiction.	England	Davey, Sir H.	1778-1829	Natural science.	England
Brontë, E.	1818-1848	Fiction.	England	Davis, J.	1808-1889	Orations, etc.	U. S.
Brooks, P.	1835-1893	Sermons.	U. S.	De Bury	1281-1345	Treatises.	England
Brougham	1778-1868	Essays, orations.	U. S.	Defand, Du	1697-1780	Letters.	France
Brown, C. B.	1771-1810	Fiction.	U. S.	Defoe	1661?-1731	Fiction.	England
Brown, Sir T.	1747-1820	Philosophy.	Scotland	Dekker	1570?-1641?	Plays.	England
Brown, T.	1705-1682	Essays.	England	De Morgan, W.	1839-1917	Fiction.	England
Brownell, W. C.	1851	Essays, etc.	U. S.	Demosthenes	384-322 B. C.	Orations.	Greece
Browning, E. B.	1806-1861	Poems.	England	Denham	1615-1668	Poems.	England
Browning, R.	1812-1889	Poems.	England	De Quincey	1785-1859	Essays, etc.	England
Brownson, O. A.	1803-1876	Theology.	U. S.	Derby	1823-1861	Stories.	U. S.
Brunetiere, F.	1849-1906	Essays, etc.	France	Descartes	1596-1650	Philosophy.	France
Bryant	1794-1878	Poems.	U. S.	Dibdin	1745-1814	Poems, etc.	England
Bryce, J.	1838-1922	History, etc.	Scotland	Dickens	1812-1870	Fiction.	England
Buchanan, G.	1506-1582	Poems, history.	England	Diderot	1713-1784	Essays, plays, etc.	France
Buckle	1821-1862	History.	England	Disraeli, B.	1804-1881	Fiction.	England
Bulwer-Lytton	1803-1873	Fiction.	England	D'Israeli, I.	1766-1848	Essays, etc.	England
Bunyan	1628-1668	Religious allegory.	England	Dobson, A.	1840-1921	Poems, etc.	England
Burke	1729-1797	Orations, etc.	Ireland	Doddridge	1702-1751	Theology.	England
Burleigh	1520-1598	Essays, etc.	England	Dodge, M. M.	1838-1905	Poems and fiction.	U. S.
Burnet	1643-1715	History.	England	Donne	1573-1631	Poems.	England
Burnett, F. H.	1849	Fiction.	England	Dostoyevsky	1822-1881	Fiction.	Russia

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Evelyn.....	1620-1700.	Diary.....	England	Hunt, L.....	1784-1859.	Poems.....	England	Mencius.....	372-289 B.C.	Philosophy.....	China
Everett, E.....	1794-1865.	Oration.....	U. S.	Hutten, U. von.....	1488-1523.	Satire.....	Germany	Meredith, G.....	1828-1900.	Fiction.....	England
Fakrud-Din.....	11th century.	Poems.....	Persia	Huxley.....	1825-1895.	Natural history.....	England	Mérimee, P.....	1803-1870.	Fiction, etc.....	France
Faraday.....	1791-1867.	Natural science.....	England	Hyde, Douglas.....	1860.....	History and poems.....	Ireland	Mérivale.....	1808-1893.	History.....	England
Farid-ud-Din.....	-1221.	Poems.....	Persia	Ibsen.....	1828-1906.	Plays and stories.....	Norway	Metastasio.....	1698-1782.	Poems.....	Italy
Farquhar.....	1678-1707.	Plays.....	Ireland	Ingelow, Jean.....	1823-1821.	Plays and fiction.....	England	Michelot.....	1708-1874.	History.....	France
Fénelon.....	1651-1715.	Sermons, etc.....	France	Irving, W.....	1802-1807.	Poetry and fiction.....	England	Middleton, T.....	1670-1627.	Plays.....	England
Ferguson, A.....	1723-1816.	Philosophy.....	Scotland	Irving, W.....	1792-1834.	Sermons.....	England	Mill, J. S.....	1806-1873.	Economics.....	U. S.
Fergusson, R.....	1750-1774.	Poems.....	Scotland	Isaacs.....	1783-1859.	Essays, biography.....	U. S.	Miller, J.....	1841-1913.	Poems.....	U. S.
Fichte.....	1762-1814.	Philosophy.....	Germany	Isaacs.....	420-348 B. C.	Oration.....	Greece	Millman.....	1701-1868.	History.....	England
Fild, E.....	1850-1895.	Poems.....	U. S.	Isaacs.....	430-338 B. C.	Oration.....	Greece	Milton.....	1608-1674.	Poems.....	England
Filding.....	1707-1754.	Fiction.....	England	Jackson, H. H.....	1831-1885.	Poems and fiction.....	U. S.	Mirabeau.....	1740-1791.	Oration.....	France
Firdausi.....	939-1020.	Poems.....	Persia	Jalal-ud-Din.....	1207-1273.	Poems.....	Persia	Mistrail.....	1830-1914.	History.....	France
Flske, J.....	1842-1901.	History.....	U. S.	Rumi.....	1207-1273.	Poems.....	Persia	Mitchell, D. G.....	1822-1903.	Essays and history.....	U. S.
Flitzgerald, E.....	1809-1883.	Poems.....	England	James, H.....	1843-1916.	Fiction and travel.....	U. S.	Mitford, M. R.....	1786-1855.	Poems and fiction.....	England
Flaubert.....	1824-1880.	Fiction.....	France	James, W.....	1842-1910.	Psychology.....	U. S.	Mitford, W.....	1744-1827.	History.....	England
Fletcher, J.....	1670-1639.	Plays.....	England	Jamieson, J.....	1704-1777.	Poems.....	Scotland	Möller, J.....	1622-1673.	History.....	France
Fogazzaro.....	1842-1911.	Fiction.....	Italy	James VI.....	1566-1625.	Poems.....	Scotland	Mommsen.....	1817-1903.	History.....	Germany
Ford.....	1586-1639.	Plays.....	England	Jami.....	1414-1492.	Poems.....	Persia	Montagu.....	1689-1762.	Letters.....	England
Forster, J.....	1812-1876.	Biography.....	England	Janvier, T. A.....	1849-1913.	Fiction and travel.....	U. S.	Montaigne.....	1533-1592.	Essays.....	France
Fouqué.....	1777-1843.	Fiction.....	Germany	Jeffers, R.....	1848-1887.	Essays.....	England	Montaldo.....	15th cent.	Poems.....	Spain
Fox, G.....	1624-1691.	Autobiography.....	England	Jefferson, T.....	1743-1826.	State papers, etc.....	U. S.	Montesquieu.....	1689-1755.	History, philosophy.....	France
Foxe, J.....	1510-1587.	Martyrology.....	England	Jeffrey.....	1773-1850.	Essays.....	Scotland	Montrose.....	1612-1650.	Poems.....	Scotland
Francis, Sir P.....	1740-1818.	Political papers.....	England	Jerrild, D.....	1803-1857.	Poems, sketches.....	England	Moore, T.....	1779-1852.	Poems.....	Ireland
Franklin, Benj.....	1706-1790.	Memoirs, etc.....	America	Jewett, S. O.....	1849-1900.	Fiction.....	U. S.	More, H.....	1745-1833.	Poems and essays.....	England
Freeman.....	1823-1892.	History.....	England	Johnson, S.....	1709-1784.	Lexicology.....	England	More, H.....	1745-1833.	Poems and essays.....	England
Freiligrath.....	1810-1892.	Poems.....	Germany	Joinville, de.....	1824-1317.	History.....	France	Morley, J. T.....	1838-1922.	Biography, essays.....	England
Freneau, P.....	1752-1832.	Poems, etc.....	U. S.	Jokai.....	1825-1904.	Poems.....	Hungary	Morris, G.....	1752-1816.	Diary and letters.....	U. S.
Freycing.....	1816-1895.	Fiction and plays.....	Germany	Jonson, Ben.....	1573-1637.	Poems and plays.....	U. S.	Morris, G. P.....	1802-1864.	Poems.....	U. S.
Froebel.....	1782-1852.	Education.....	Germany	Josephus.....	37-96?	History.....	Palestine	Morris, W.....	1834-1896.	Poems.....	England
Frohsart.....	1337-1410.	History.....	France	"Josh Billings".....	1818-1885.	Humor.....	U. S.	Motley.....	1814-1877.	History.....	U. S.
Froude.....	1818-1894.	History.....	England	Jowett, B.....	1817-1893.	Translations.....	England	Moulton, L. C.....	1836-1908.	Poems.....	U. S.
Fuller, T.....	1608-1661.	History, etc.....	England	Joyce, P. W.....	1827-1914.	History, economics.....	Ireland	Murray, Sir J.....	1837-1915.	Lexicography.....	Scotland
Funk, I. K.....	1839-1912.	Lexicography, etc.....	U. S.	Juvenal.....	60-140.	Poems.....	Rome	Musset, de.....	1810-1857.	Poems and fiction.....	France
Gaboriau.....	1835-1873.	Fiction.....	France	Kallidasa.....	A. D. 626.	Poems and dramas.....	India	Nadal, E. S.....	1843-1922.	Essays.....	U. S.
Galdos.....	1845-1902.	Fiction.....	Spain	Kant.....	1724-1804.	Philosophy.....	Germany	Nadal, E. S.....	1843-1922.	Essays.....	U. S.
Gallio.....	1564-1642.	Fiction.....	Italy	Karamsin.....	1765-1820.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Nadai, J. H.....	1801-1850.	Natural science.....	England
Galt, J.....	1779-1839.	Fiction.....	Scotland	Kearney.....	1707-1877.	Poems.....	Ireland	Newton, Sir I.....	1642-1727.	Natural science.....	England
Galtton, Sir F.....	1822-1910.	Travel, treatises.....	England	Keats.....	1795-1821.	Poems.....	England	Nicolini, G. B.....	1782-1861.	Poems.....	Italy
Gambetta.....	1838-1882.	Oration.....	France	Keble.....	1792-1866.	Poems.....	England	Nietzsche.....	1844-1900.	Philosophy, poems.....	Germany
Garfield.....	1831-1881.	Oration.....	U. S.	Kemble, F. A.....	1809-1893.	Poems.....	England	Nizami.....	1141-1202.	Poems.....	Persia
Garnett, R.....	1789-1850.	Philology.....	U. S.	Kempis, T. A.....	1380-1471.	Theology.....	Germany	O'Connell, D.....	1776-1847.	Oration.....	Ireland
Garrison, W. L.....	1805-1879.	Oration.....	U. S.	Kingslake.....	1809-1891.	History, travel.....	England	Oehlenschläger.....	1770-1850.	Poems.....	Denmark
Gaskell, Mrs.....	1810-1885.	Fiction.....	England	Kingsley, C.....	1810-1875.	Poems and fiction.....	England	Oliphant, M.....	1828-1897.	Fiction.....	U. S.
Gautier.....	1811-1872.	Poems and fiction.....	France	Kipling, R.....	1865.....	Poems and fiction.....	England	Omar Khayyam.....	11th cent.	Poems.....	Persia
Gay.....	1685-1732.	Poems.....	England	Klopstock.....	1724-1803.	Poems.....	Germany	Osgood, F. S.....	1811-1850.	Poems.....	U. S.
Gekke, Sir A.....	1835-1874.	Natural science.....	U. S.	Knowles, J. S.....	1805-1872.	Plays.....	Scotland	Oswald, F.....	1651-1685.	Poems.....	England
Gellius.....	117-180?	History.....	Rome	Knox, J.....	1805-1872.	Poems, history.....	Scotland	"Ouida".....	1840-1908.	Fiction.....	England
"George Eliot".....	1819-1880.	Fiction.....	England	Körner.....	1791-1813.	Poems.....	Germany	Overbury, Sir T.....	1581-1613.	Essays, etc.....	England
"Georges Sand".....	1804-1876.	Fiction.....	France	Kossuth.....	1802-1894.	Memoirs, etc.....	Hungary	Ovid.....	43 B. C.-A. D. 17.	Poems.....	Rome
Gibbon.....	1737-1794.	History.....	England	Kotzebue.....	1761-1819.	Plays.....	Germany	Owen, Sir R.....	1804-1892.	Natural science.....	England
Gifford.....	1756-1826.	Poems and essays.....	England	Krllf.....	1768-1844.	Poetry.....	Russia	"Owen Meredith".....	1831-1891.	Poems.....	England
Gilbert, Sir W. S.....	1836-1911.	Libretto.....	England	Laboulaye.....	1811-1883.	History.....	France	Paine, T.....	1737-1809.	Philosophy, etc.....	U. S.
Gilder, R. W.....	1844-1909.	Poems.....	U. S.	La Fontaine.....	1621-1695.	Fables.....	France	Paley.....	1737-1809.	Philosophy, etc.....	England
Gladstone.....	1809-1898.	Essays, etc.....	England	Lamarline.....	1790-1869.	Poems, history, etc.....	France	Palmgrave, F. T.....	1824-1897.	Poems.....	England
Godwin.....	1756-1836.	Fiction.....	England	Lamb.....	1757-1834.	Essays and letters.....	England	Park, M.....	1771-1806?	Travel.....	Scotland
Goethe.....	1749-1832.	Poems, plays, etc.....	Germany	Landor.....	1775-1840.	Essays, etc.....	U. S.	Parker, T.....	1810-1860.	Sermons.....	U. S.
Gogol.....	1809-1852.	Fiction.....	Russia	Lang.....	1844-1912.	Essays, etc.....	Scotland	Parkman.....	1823-1893.	History.....	U. S.
Goldoni.....	1707-1793.	Plays.....	Italy	Langier, S.....	1842-1881.	Poems.....	China	Parton, J.....	1822-1891.	Biography.....	U. S.
Goldsmith.....	1728-1774.	Poems, essays, etc.....	Ireland	Lao-tse.....	6th cent. B. C.	Philosophy.....	China	Pascal.....	1623-1662.	Philosophy, etc.....	France
Gosse, E.....	1849.....	Poems, essays, etc.....	England	La Rochefoucauld.....	1613-1680.	Maxims, memoirs, etc.....	France	Pater.....	1839-1894.	Essays, etc.....	England
Gower.....	1325-1408.	Poems.....	England	La Roux.....	12th cent.	Poems.....	France	Patmore, C.....	1823-1896.	Poems.....	U. S.
Grant, U. S.....	1822-1885.	Memoirs.....	U. S.	Latimer.....	1488-1555.	Theology.....	England	Paulding, J. K.....	1779-1860.	Poems.....	U. S.
Grattan.....	1746-1820.	Oration.....	Ireland	Layard.....	1818-1903.	History.....	England	Peacock, T. L.....	1785-1866.	Fiction.....	England
Gray.....	1710-1771.	Poems.....	England	Lecky.....	1818-1903.	Poems.....	Ireland	Peele, Sir R.....	1788-1850.	Oration.....	England
Greecley, H.....	1811-1872.	History.....	England	de Gallienne, R.....	1866.....	Poems.....	U. S.	Penn, Wm.....	1644-1718.	Essays, etc.....	England
Green, J. R.....	1837-1872.	History.....	England	Leland, C. G.....	1824-1903.	Poems, etc.....	U. S.	Pepys.....	1633-1703.	Diary, memoirs.....	England
Greene.....	1560-1592.	Plays.....	England	Leon, L. de.....	1527-1591.	Poems.....	Spain	Percy, T.....	1729-1811.	Poems and essays.....	England
Gregory, I.....	540-604.	Homilies, etc.....	Italy	Leopardi.....	1798-1837.	Poetry.....	Italy	Petrarch.....	1304-1374.	Poems and essays.....	Italy
Grimm, J. L.....	1785-1863.	Fairy-tales.....	Germany	Le Sage.....	1668-1747.	Fiction.....	France	Phaedrus.....	1st cent.	Fables.....	Rome
Grimm, W.....	1786-1859.	Fairy-tales.....	Germany	Lessing.....	1729-1781.	Poems, criticism.....	Germany	Pindar.....	522-443 B. C.	Poems.....	Greece
Grissold, R. W.....	1815-1857.	Essays, etc.....	U. S.	Lever, C. J.....	1806-1872.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Pliny (Elder).....	23-79.	Natural history.....	Rome
Grote.....	1794-1871.	History.....	England	Lewis, C. B.....	1817-1878.	Philosophy.....	U. S.	Pliny (Younger).....	62-114?	Letters.....	Rome
Guicciardini.....	1483-1540.	History.....	Italy	"Lewis Carroll".....	1832-1898.	Stories.....	England	Plutarch.....	46-120?	Biography, essays.....	Greece
Guizot.....	1787-1874.	Poetry, etc.....	France	Lincoln.....	1809-1865.	Oration, letters.....	U. S.	Poe.....	1809-1849.	Poems and fiction.....	U. S.
Hafiz.....	1300-1390.	Poems.....	Persia	Lingard.....	1771-1851.	History.....	England	Pollit.....	1454-1494.	Poems.....	Italy
Haggard, R.....	1856-1925.	Fiction.....	England	Li Po.....	705-762.	Poetry.....	China	Pollok.....	1799-1827.	Poems.....	Italy
Hakluyt.....	1553-1616.	Completions.....	England	Livingstone.....	1813-1873.	Travel.....	Scotland	Polo, M.....	1254-1324.	Travel.....	Greece
Hale, E. E.....	1822-1909.	Fiction and travel.....	U. S.	Livy.....	59 B. C.-A. D. 17.	History.....	U. S.	Polydeus of Leon.....	1527-1569.	Poems, etc.....	Spain
Hale, Sir M.....	1609-1676.	Jurisprudence.....	U. S.	Locke.....	1632-1704.	Philosophy.....	England	Pope.....	1688-1744.	Poems and letters.....	England
Hall.....	1574-1656.	Essays.....	England	Lockhart, J. G.....	1749-1854.	Biography, etc.....	England	Porter, Jane.....	1776-1850.	Fiction.....	England
Hallam.....	1777-1859.	History.....	England	Lockyer, J. N.....	1817-1894.	Physics.....	England	Præd, W. M.....	1802-1839.	Poems.....	U. S.
Halleck.....	1790-1867.	Poems.....	U. S.	Lodge, Sir O.....	1851.....	Physics, etc.....	England	Prescott.....	1796-1859.	History.....	U. S.
Hamilton, Sir W.....	1788-1856.	State papers, etc.....	America	Lombroso.....	1836-1909.	Sociology.....	Italy	Prior.....	1664-1721.	Poems.....	England
Ham-Yu.....	768-824.	Poems, etc.....	China	Lomonosoff.....	1711-1765.	Grammar, etc.....	Russia	Procter, B. W.....	1787-1874.	Poems.....	Italy
Hardy, T.....	1840.....	Fiction.....	England	Lomgellow.....	1807-1882.	Poems and travel.....	U. S.	Purshas.....	1492-1484?	Travel.....	England
Harington, Sir J.....	1561-1612.	Epigrams, etc.....	England	Lovelace.....	1618-1658.	Poems.....	England	Purvey.....	1800-1882.	Theology.....	England
Harris, J. C.....	1848-1898.	Tales, etc.....	U. S.	Lover, S.....	1797-1868.	Fiction.....	Ireland	Pushkin.....	1799-1837.	Poems.....	Russia
Harris, W. T.....	1836-1909.	Philosophy.....	U. S.	Lowell.....	1810-1891.	Poems and essays.....	U. S.	Pym.....	1584-1643.	Oration.....	England
Harrison, F.....	1831-1823.	Essays, etc.....	England	Luibcock, Sir J.....	1834-1914.	Natural science.....	England	Quarles.....	1592-1644.	Poems.....	England
Harte, Bret.....	1839-1872.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Lubbock, Sir J.....	1820-2007.	Dialogues.....	Greece	Quintilian.....	35-95.	Oration.....	France
Hawthorne.....	1804-1864.	Fiction.....	U. S.	Lucertus.....	95-55 B. C.	Poetry.....	Rome	Rabelais.....	1483-1553.	Fiction, etc.....	France
Hay, John.....	1838-1905.	Poems, etc.....	U. S.	Luther.....	1483-1546.	Theology, etc.....	Germany	Radcliffe.....	1764-1823.	Fiction.....	England
Hayditt.....	1745-1820.	Poems, essays, etc.....	England	Lyell, Sir C.....	1797-1875.	Natural science.....	Scotland	Raleigh.....	1552-1618.	History.....	England
Hazlitt.....	1778-1830.	Essays, etc.....	England	Lyle, J.....	1553-1606.	Plays.....	England	Ramsay, Allan.....	1686-1758.	Poems.....	Scotland
Heber, R.....	1783-1826.	Poems and hymns.....	England	Lyndsay, Sir D.....	1490-1557?	Poems.....	U. S.	Ranke, von.....	1795-1886.	History.....	Germany
Hegel.....	1770-1831.	Philosophy.....	Germany	Lyttelton.....	1797-1871.	Poems.....	U. S.	Reade, Chas.....	1814-1884.	Fiction.....	England
Heine.....	1799-1856.	Poems, sketches.....	Germany	Mable, H. W.....	1846-1916.	Essays.....	U. S.	Rennan.....	1823-1892.	History, philosophy.....	France
Helms.....	1793-1835.	Essays.....	England	Macaulay.....	1800-1859.	History.....	England	Richardson.....	1689-1761.	Fiction.....	England
Hemans, F.....	1793-1835.	Poems.....	England	McCosh, J.....	1811-1894.	Theology.....	U. S.	Richter.....	1763-1825.	Poems.....	Germany
Henley, W. E.....	1849-1903.	Poems, etc.....	England	MacLavelle.....	1499-1527.	History, treatises.....	Italy	Robertson, F.....	1710-1853.	Sermons.....	England
Henry, P.....	1736-1799										

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.	NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Sallust	86-34 B. C.	History	Rome	Vergil	70-19 B. C.	Poems	Rome
Sandys	1577-1644.	Poems	England	Vergniaud	1753-1793.	Orations	France
Sapphina	15th cent.	Poems	Spain	Verny, J.	1828-1903.	Fiction	France
Sappho	—600 B. C.	Poems	Greece	Vigny, de	1799-1863.	Fiction	France
Sardou, V.	1831-1903.	Plays	France	Villani, G.	1280-1337.	History	Italy
Savage	1698?-1743.	Poems	England	Villari	1827-1914.	History, etc.	Italy
Savonarola	1452-1498.	Sermons, etc.	Italy	Villehardouin	1150-1212?	History	France
Saxe, J. G.	1816-1887.	Poems	U. S.	Villon	1431-1485.	Poems	France
Schiller	1759-1805.	Poems, plays, etc.	Germany	Vogelweide	13th cent.	Poems	Germany
Schlegel	1767-1845.	Philosophy and criticism	Germany	Voltaire	1694-1778.	Poems, history	France
Schopenhauer	1788-1860.	Philosophy	Germany	Waller	1605-1687.	Poems	England
Schurz, C.	1829-1906.	Memoirs, etc.	U. S.	Walpole	1717-1797.	History, letters	England
Scott	1771-1832.	Fiction and poems	Scotland	Walton	1593-1683.	Angling, blog.	England
Selden	1584-1654.	Essays, etc.	England	Warburton	1698-1779.	Theology	England
Seneca	4? B. C.-A. D. 65.	Philosophy	Rome	“Ward, A.”	1834-1867.	Humor	U. S.
Sévnigné, Mme.	1626-1696.	Letters	France	Ward, Mrs. H.	1851-1920.	Fiction	England
Seward	1801-1872.	Orations, memoirs	U. S.	Warner, C. D.	1829-1900.	Essays, etc.	U. S.
Shadwell	1640-1692.	Plays	England	Warren, S.	1807-1877.	Fiction	England
Shakespeare	1564-1616.	Poems and plays	England	Washington	1732-1799.	State papers	America
Shaw, G. B.	1856.	Plays	Ireland	Watson, J.	1853-1907.	Fiction	Scotland
Shell	1791-1851.	Orations	Ireland	Watson, W.	1829-1907.	Poems	England
Shelley	1792-1822.	Poems and letters	England	Watts	1674-1748.	Hymns, sermons	England
Shelley, M. W.	1797-1851.	Fiction	England	Wayland, F.	1796-1865.	Sermons, etc.	U. S.
Shenstone	1714-1763.	Poems	England	Webster, D.	1782-1852.	Orations	U. S.
Sheridan, R. B.	1751-1816.	Plays and orations	Ireland	Webster, J.	17th cent.	Plays	England
Shirley	1596-1666.	Plays	England	Webster, N.	1758-1843.	Lexicography	U. S.
Shorthouse	1834-1903.	Fiction	England	Wesley, C.	1703-1791.	Hymns	England
Sidney, A.	1622-1683.	Orations, etc.	England	Wesley, J.	1703-1791.	Sermons	England
Sidney, Sir P.	1554-1586.	Poems	England	Wharton, E.	1862.	Fiction	U. S.
Sienkiewicz	1845-1916.	Fiction	Poland	Whately	1787-1863.	Theology	England
Sisjourney, Mrs.	1791-1865.	Poems	U. S.	White, G.	1620-1793.	Natural history	England
Sill, E. R.	1841-1887.	Poems	U. S.	White, H. K.	1785-1806.	Poems	England
Simms, W. G.	1806-1870.	Fiction	U. S.	White, J. B.	1775-1841.	Poems and letters	England
Sismond	1773-1842.	History	Switzer-	Whitefield	1714-1770.	Sermons	England
			land	Whitman, S. H.	1803-1878.	Poems	U. S.
				Whitman, W.	1819-1892.	Poems	U. S.
				Whittier	1807-1892.	Poems	U. S.
				Whyte-Melville, G. J.	1821-1878.	Fiction	Scotland
Skeat, W. W.	1835-1912.	Etymology	England	Wieland	1733-1813.	Poems and fiction	Germany
Skelton	1460-1529.	Poems	England	Wilde, Oscar.	1856-1900.	Poems and plays	Ireland
Smiles	1812-1904.	Biography, etc.	Scotland	Willis, N. P.	1806-1867.	Poems, sketches	U. S.
Smith, Adam	1723-1790.	Economics	Scotland	Wilson, J.	1785-1854.	Poems and essays	Scotland
Smith, Alex.	1830-1867.	Poems and essays	Scotland	Wither	1588-1667.	Poems	England
Smith, G.	1823-1910.	History	England	Woodberry, C.	1855.	Poems, etc.	U. S.
Smith, J.	1580-1631.	Travel	America	Worcester, J. E.	1784-1865.	Lexicography	U. S.
Smith, S.	1771-1845.	Essays	England	Wordsworth	1770-1850.	Poems	England
Smollett	1721-1771.	Fiction, history	Scotland	Wycheley	1640-1715.	Plays	England
Somadava	11th cent.	Fairy-tales	India	Wyclif	1320?-1384.	Translations and sermons	England
Sophocles	492?-406 B. C.	Plays	Greece				
South, R.	1633-1716.	Sermons	England	Xenophon	342?-355 B. C.	History	Greece
Southey	1774-1843.	Poems, etc.	England	Xonge, C. M.	1823-1901.	Fiction	England
Southwell	1562-1595.	Poems	England	Yong	1681-1763.	Poems	England
Spalding, J.	1739-1806.	Biography	U. S.	Zangwill, I.	1864-1926.	Plays and essays	England
Spencer, H.	1820-1903.	Philosophy	England	Zola	1840-1902.	Fiction	France
Spenser, E.	1522-1599.	Poems	England	Zorrilla	1817-1893.	Poetry	Spain
Splehagen	1829-1911.	Fiction	Germany	Zwifflgll	1484-1531.	Sermons	Switzer-
Splinoza	1632-1677.	Philosophy	Holland				land
Spurgeon	1834-1892.	Sermons	England				
Stael, Mme. de	1766-1817.	Fiction, travel, etc.	France				
Stanley, A. P.	1815-1881.	History	England				
Stanley, H. M.	1841-1904.	Travel	England				
Statius	45-96.	Poems	Rome				
Stedman, E. C.	1833-1908.	Poems and essays	U. S.				
Steele	1672-1729.	Essays	Ireland				
Stephen, Sir J.	1829-1894.	Law	England				
Stephen, L.	1832-1894.	Biography, etc.	England				
Stephen, A. H.	1812-1883.	Biography	England				
Sterling, J.	1806-1844.	Poems, etc.	Scotland				
Sterne	1713-1768.	Fiction	England				
Stevenson, R. L.	1850-1894.	Fiction, etc.	Scotland				
Stockton, F. R.	1834-1902.	Fiction	U. S.				
Stoddard, R. H.	1825-1903.	Poems	U. S.				
Story, W. W.	1819-1895.	Poems, etc.	U. S.				
Stowe, H. B.	1812-1896.	Fiction	U. S.				
Strickland, A.	1806?-1874.	History	England				
Stubbs, W.	1825-1901.	History	England				
Suckling	1609-1642.	Poems	England				
Sue, E.	1804-1857.	Fiction	France				
Suetonius	2d cent.	Biography	Rome				
Sully-Prud-							
homme	1839-1907.	Poems	France				
Sumner, C.	1811-1874.	Orations	U. S.				
Surrey	1517?-1547.	Poems	England				
Sweet, Henry	1845-1912.	Philology	England				
Swetchnie, Mme.	1782-1857.	Essays, etc.	Russia				
Swift	1667-1745.	Satires, poems, etc.	England				
Swinburne	1837-1909.	Poems	England				
Symonds, J. A.	1840-1893.	History, etc.	England				
Sz-ma Chen	2d cent. B. C.	History	China				
Sz-ma Kwang	11th cent.	History	China				
Tactius	55-117.	History	Rome				
Tal	1st cent. B. C.	History	China				
Taine	1828-1893.	History, etc.	France				
Tasso	1544-1595.	Poems	Italy				
Taylor, B.	1825-1878.	Poems and travel	U. S.				
Taylor, Sir H.	1800-1886.	Plays, etc.	England				
Taylor, J.	1613-1667.	Theology	England				
Temple, Sir W.	1628-1699.	Essays, etc.	England				
Tennyson	1809-1892.	Poems	England				
Terence	195-169 B. C.	Comedy	Rome				
Thackeray	1811-1863.	Fiction, etc.	England				
Theocritus	3d cent. B. C.	Poems	Greece				
Thiers	1797-1877.	History	France				
Thomas, E. M.	1854.	Poems	U. S.				
Thomson	1700-1748.	Poems	England				
Thoreau	1817-1862.	Nature-sketches	U. S.				
Thucydides	471-400? B. C.	History	Greece				
Ticknor, G.	1791-1871.	Literary history, memoirs	U. S.				
Tieck	1773-1853.	Tales	Germany				
Tillotson	1630-1694.	Sermons	England				
Timrod	1829-1867.	Poems	England				
Toqueville, de	1805-1859.	Travel	France				
Tolstoy	1829-1911.	Fiction, etc.	Russia				
Treitschke, von	1834-1896.	History	Germany				
Trench, R. C.	1807-1886.	Lexicology, etc.	Ireland				
Troilippe, A.	1815-1882.	Fiction	England				
Tschudi	16th cent.	History, etc.	Switzer-				
			land				
Turchen	1818-1883.	Fiction	Russia				
Tyndale, W.	1484-1536.	Translations	England				
Tyndall, J.	1820-1893.	Natural science	Ireland				
Ubalid, Zakan	—1370.	Poetry	Persia				
Uhland	1787-1862.	Poems	Germany				
Usher	1580-1656.	Theology	England				
Vanbrugh, St.							
J. J.	1686-1726.	Plays	England				
Van Dyke, H.	1852.	Poems, essays	U. S.				
Vassari	1511-1574.	Biography	Italy				
Vaughan, H.	1621-1696.	Poems	Spain				
Vega, L. de	1562-1635.	Plays	Spain				



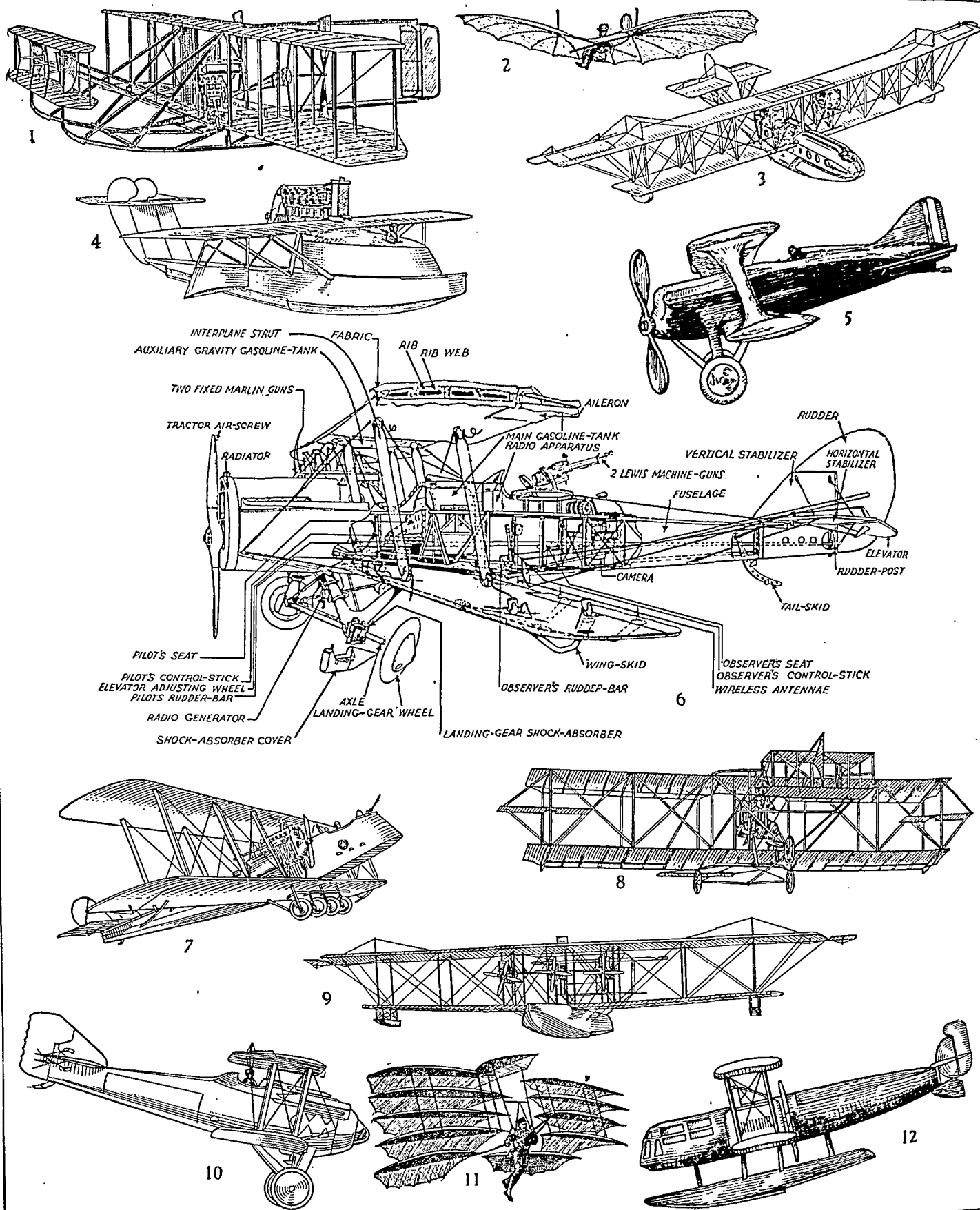
*For words not given above see AUTO-, page 193.*







Ignorance ('aridya') . . . is really the primary cause of all that seems to exist. — *Müller's China* vol. i, p. 248. [c. 1874.]



## AVIATION.

1. Wright biplane (1910). 2. Lilienthal's monoplane glider (1891). 3. Aeromarine passenger flying-boat (1922). 4. Loening air-yacht (1922). 5. Army-Curtiss pursuit biplane (1922). 6. Operating parts of an airplane. 7. Martin bomber (1920). 8. Curtiss biplane (1912). 9. Navy-Curtiss transatlantic flying-boat (1919). 10. Thomas-Morse army pursuit biplane (1921). 11. Chanute's multiplane glider (1896). 12. Dayton Wright photographic plane (1922).

Copyright by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Prepared under the direction of the AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, INC., New York.



voucher for what he *arouches*; he *arows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held, yet there is always the suggestion that some will be ready to challenge or censure what one *arows*; as, the clergyman *arowed* his dissent from the doctrine of his church. *Arow* and *arouch* take a direct object; *arer* is followed by a conjunction: a man *arows* his faith, *arouches* a deed, *arers* that he was present. *Arow* has usually a good sense; what a person *arows* he at least does not treat as blameworthy, criminal, or shameful; if he did, he would be said to *confess*. *Own* applies to all things, good or bad, great or small, which one takes as his own. See ACKNOWLEDGE; ASSERT; CONFESS.—*Ant.*: contradict, deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

—a-row-a-bl(e), *a.*—a-row-a-bl(e)-ness, *n.*—a-row-a-blly, *adv.*—a-row'er, *n.*

a-row'<sup>2</sup>, *vt.* To vow or bind by a vow; also, to promise.

a-row'<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Archais.] A vow; also, the thing vowed.

a-row'<sup>2</sup>, *n.* The act of avowing; avowal.

a-row'<sup>1</sup>-al, 1 a-vau'al; 2 a-vow'al, *n.* The act of avowing; an open declaration: frank acknowledgment.

The reader needs neither smile at this *arowal* nor frown.

DE QUINCY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 38. (f. r. 1855.)

a-row'<sup>1</sup>-ance, 1 a-vau'-ans; 2 a-vow'-anc, *n.* 1. Avowal.

2f. Maintenance; vindication. [makes an avowry.]

a-row'<sup>1</sup>-ant, 1 a-vau'-ant; 2 a-vow'-ant, *n.* *Law.* One who

a-rowed'<sup>1</sup>, 1 a-vau'-d; 2 a-vow'-d, *pa.* Openly acknowl-

a-rowd'<sup>2</sup>s, *edged*; plainly declared; open; as, an *arowed*

enemy.—a-row'<sup>1</sup>-ed, *adv.*—a-row'<sup>1</sup>-ed-ness, *n.*

a-row'<sup>1</sup>-ry, 1 a-vau'-ri; 2 a-vow'-ry, *n.* {—RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.* 1. *Law.* The acknowledgment and justification of the taking of the goods by the defendant in an action of replevin. Compare COGNIZANCE, 1 (4). 2f. A patron; advocate; especially, a patron saint. [*< OF. arowrie, < arower; see A'OW.*]

a-row'<sup>1</sup>-try, *n.* Same as ADVOUTRY.

a-row'<sup>1</sup>t, *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment, fear, or remonstrance.

Ar'-oy-elles', 1 a'-el-elz': 2 a'-oy'-éls', *n.* A parish in E. Louisiana; 858 sq. m.; parish-seat, Marksville.

a-roy'er', 1 a'-vof-er; 2 a-vóy-er', *n.* [F.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a canton of French Switzerland.—a-royer'-ship, *n.*

Ar'-vanches', 1 a'-vunsh': 2 a'-vránsh', *n.* An ancient town in Manche department, France; Henry II. of England absolved in cathedral, after Becket's murder.

a-vul's't, *vt.* To pluck off.

a-vul'<sup>1</sup>/sion, 1 a-vul'/shon; 2 a-vül'/shon, *n.* 1. A pulling off or tearing away; forcible separation. 2. That which is torn away. 3. *Law.* A sudden removal of soil from the estate of one and its deposit upon or adjunction to the land of another by the violent action of water. The land thus torn away continues to be vested in the original owner. [*< L. aculstus(n).* *< arello*, tear away (cf. *ab*, from, + *tello*, tear).]

a-vul'<sup>1</sup>/siv(e), 1 a-vul'-siv; 2 a-vül'/siv, *a.* Tending to start suddenly or violently. [*< AVULSION.*]

a-vun'/eu-lar, 1 a-vun'/ku-lar; 2 a-vün'/eu-lar, *a.* Of, belonging to, being, or like an uncle.

He varied the appellation . . . by calling me 'old fellow,' or even 'my aruncular relative.' HAGGARD *She* p. 23. [ALL.] [*< L. arunculus*, dim. of *arvus*, grandfather.]

Ar'-va, 1 a'-v; 2 á'-va, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). 2 *Kings* xvii, 24.

Ar'-vim, 1 a'-vim; 2 á'-vim, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Deut.* ii, 23.

Ar'-vites, 1 a'-vites; 2 á'-vits, *n.* *pl. Bib.* (R. V.). 2 *Kings* xvii, 31.

a-vye't', *vt.* To betake (oneself) used reflexively.

a-ryst', *i. e.* To advise. II. *n.* Advice.

a-ryst'. Same as AWE.—A.W., *abbr.* Articles of war.

a-wa', 1 a'-w; 2 á'-wá, [Hawai.] 1. *a.* Bitter; sour. II. *n.* 1. The milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). 2. Same as KAVA.

a-wa', 1 a-wé' or a-wé'; 2 a-wá' or a-wá', *adv.* [Scott.] Away.

a-wa'-bi, 1 a-wú'-bi; 2 a-wá'-bi, *n.* [Jap.] An earshell.

a-wa'-bi, *n.* Same as *OW* 1.

a-wa'-t, 1 a-wat'; 2 a-wá'-t, *adv.* Afloat; adrift.

a-wa'-t, 1 a-wé'; 2 a-wá'-t, *r. i. t. 1.* To wait for, as a person or event, especially as with constant expectation. 2. To be ready or in store for; be reserved for, as at a particular time, or contingent upon, as an event; attend; as, success *awaits* his diligence.

Some further chance *awaits* us high. MILTON *P. L.* bk. xi. l. 193.

3f. To lie in wait for; watch for. 4f. To wait upon.

II. *i. 1.* To wait; lie in wait. 2f. To watch; also, to wait with or upon. [*< OF. awaiter*, watch, *< a-* (A-, to) + *waiter*, watch (see WAIT).] *Scn.*—see *AWAIT*.

a-waít't, *n.* Watching; ambush.—a-waít', *adv.* In wait.—a-waít'er, *n.* 1. One who awaits or waits for. 2f. One who waits upon; an attendant. 3f. One who lies in wait.—a-waít'ing, *n.* 1. [Archais.] Waiting; expectation. 2f. Attendance.

A-wa'-ji, 1 á'-wa-jí; 2 á'-wá-jí, *n.* An island between Honshu and Shikoku islands, Japan; 210 sq. m.

a-wake', 1 a-wék'; 2 a-wák'-r, [a-woke' or a-waked'; A-WAK'ING, *i. t. 1.* To cause to awake or cease from sleep; wake.

The morn that warms the approaching day,  
Awakes me up to toil and woe. BURNS *The Lament* st. 7.

2. To rouse to a state of activity; excite; arouse: more commonly *awaken*.

He will *awaken* my mercy which lies dead. SHAK. *John* act. v, sc. 1.

II. *i. 1.* To cease to sleep; come from a state of sleep; resume the conscious exercise of the functions that have lain dormant through sleep.

We shall start up, at last awake  
From life, that insane dream we take  
For waking now. BROWNING *Easter-Day* st. 14.

2. To come into action or a realization of the truth, as after a state of indifference or the like; become alert; as, his mind *awoke* from its sluggishness; to *awake* to the realities of life. 3. [Archais.] To be active and alert. (*< AS. awacan*, awake, *< á-* A- away + *wacan*; see WAKE.) *Scn.*—see ANIMATE; AROUSE; STIR.—*Pred.*: to arouse from out of sleep; to the danger; to duty; awake in terror; with a start; at the call; on the instant.

—a-wak'-a-bl(e), *a.*—a-wak'-er, *n.*

a-wake', *a.* Not asleep, either as not having been asleep or as having awakened from sleep; alert; vigilant.

Before the eyes of men awake at last.

E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 7.

Some men . . . can hardly be said to be *awake* during the whole course of their lives. BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful, On Taste* intro., p. 16. [BELL 1889.]

[ME. *awake*, *< AS. awacan*, pp. of *wacan*; see AWAKE, *r.*]

a-wak'-en, 1 a-wék'-n; 2 a-wák'-n, *r. i. t. 1.* 1. To stir up, excite, or otherwise arouse into a state of activity; arouse; as, emotion, interest, or the like, as, your story *awakened* my sympathy; the church was *awakened*. The new political relations between England and the important Germanic States had *awakened* the dormant . . . sympathies between these nations. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* p. 5. [s. 1885.]



word. See *rus-* on following page. *aks* *deč* *+*  
*x'le*, 1 *aks*1; 2 *aks*1, *n*. 1. A cross-bar supporting a  
*x'p*, a vehicle, and on or with which its wheel or wheels  
 turn; an axletree. Axles are named (1) from the vehicle:  
*ss* *caravle*, *wačona*, etc.; (2) to locomotives, from



position or service performed; as, *driving-a.*, *leading or trailing-a.* (ahead of or behind the drivers).

This maxnet is sustained by a very strong axle of adamant passing through its middle, upon which it plays. *Swire Works, Gulliver* p. 163. (w.r.n. 1871.)

2. A shaft or spindle on which a wheel, as of a windlass, is mounted and with or on which it turns. 3. [Poet.] The axis of a heavenly body.

Had from her axle torn  
The steadfast car.  
Milton *P. L.* bk. ii. l. 120.  
[< Ice. *drul*; cp. AS. *æx*, axle.]

ax-lead-just'er, n.  
An axle-setting machine.  
a-arm, n. That portion of an axle which passes through a wheel-hub or center of rotation. a-bar, n. The bar connecting the arms of an axle; the body or main part of a vehicle-axle. a-box, n. 1. A metal bushing or lining for a wheel-hub. 2. A journal-box. a-cap, n. A metal cover which protects the end of the axle-arm and the axle-nut. a-clip, n. See *clip*. a-guard, n. One of the plates between which axle-boxes slide vertically. a-gulde, n. A guide which allows the boxes or the axles of a locomotive a certain amount of vertical movement, but prevents them moving horizontally. a-hook, n. A hook on an axle for the attachment of the doubletree or swingletree chain. a-light system, a system of electric lighting of trains, the current being furnished by a dynamo operated from the car-axle. a-pin, n. A linchpin. a-saddle, n. A U-shaped clip to fasten the spring to the axle. a-setter, n. Same as *SETTING-GAGE*. a-skeln, n. A tapering metal sleeve surrounding a wooden axle-spindle to protect it from wear. a-sleeve, n. A cylinder surrounding an axle, to hold it in place if it breaks. a-tooth, n. [Prov. Eng.] A molar tooth. ax-le-tree, n. An axle; originally, a wooden axle. See *axle*.

Neither was there any axle-tree or groove. *Hogon Tales of Elrick Shepherd, Allan Gordon* in vol. i. p. 245. (n.s. 1837.)

floating-a., the part of the steering-gear of an automobile consisting of the steering-knuckle, arm, and drag. muley-a. or muley-a., n. 1. In a car, an axle without collars on its outer ends. 2. In a locomotive, an axle bearing a pair of flangeless wheels. a-sleeve, n. A hollow axle surrounding and running upon another axle or shaft. ax-led, a. Having an axle or axles; as, four-axled.

ax-man, 1 aks'man; 2 aks'man, n. [M-EN, pl.] 1. One who works an axle. 2. One who clears the ground and drives stakes for the roadman. 3. One who bore a battle-axe.

ax-mas'ter, 1 aks'mas'ter; 2 aks'mas'ter, n. [Honduras.] An unclassified tree with very hard wood.

ax-min-ster, 1 aks'min-ster; 2 aks'min-ster, n. A town in Devonshire, England; formerly noted for its carpets. ax-minster carpet, a carpet with a long soft pile, and originally hand-tufted. In 1839 J. Templeton invented a machine for introducing the tufts in the form of chenille. chenille a.; Scotch a.; Templeton a.; Axminster carpets made in America are not usually chenille-woven.

ax-ode, 1 aks'od; 2 aks'od, n. The locus of the instantaneous axis of a body having motion in a plane. [W.] [axōn, axis, + *hodos*, way.]

ax-o-den-drite, 1 aks'o-den'drait; 2 aks'o-den'drit, n. Anat. A dendrite, or protoplasmic outgrowth, from the axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell. [AXIS + *DENDRITE*.]

ax-old, 1 aks'old; 2 aks'old, a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the axis. [AXIS + *OLD*.] ax-ol-de-ant, n.

ax-old, n. Math. A curve generated by the revolution of a point about a moving center, as the cycloid, roulettes, etc. ax-ol-di-an, a.

ax-ol-lem-ma, 1 aks'o-lem'ma; 2 aks'o-lem'ma, n. Anat. Same as *AXILEMMA*.

ax-ol-lol, 1 aks'o-lol; 2 aks'o-lol, n. [Mex.] A North American tailed amphibian (genus *Ambystoma*), as *A. mexicanum* of Mexican lakes and marshes, which retains its external gills and breeds in a larval state.

The axolotls resemble large tadpoles and have been known to undergo metamorphosis into the adult salamander form under favorable conditions, especially in captivity. They are eaten by the Mexicans.

ax-om'e-ter, 1 aks'om'e-ter; 2 aks'om'e-ter, n. An instrument used in spectacle-making, by which the axes of the lenses are adjusted in proper relation to the pupils of the eyes. [axis, axis, + *metron*.] ax'o-met-ric, a.

ax'on, 1 aks'on; 2 aks'on, n. Anat. 1. The body-axis of a vertebrate. 2. An axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. [axōn, axis.] ax'onec, n.

ax-o-ni-a, 1 aks'o-ni-a; 2 aks'o-ni-a, n. pl. Biol. Organisms that have definite axes. [axōn, axis.] ax-o-ni-al, a.

ax'o-nol'i-pa, 1 aks'o-nol'i-pa; 2 aks'o-nol'i-pa, n. pl. An order of graptolites characterized by the lack of a solid axis. ax'o-nol'i-pous, a.

ax'o-nom'e-try, 1 aks'o-nom'e-try; 2 aks'o-nom'e-try, n. 1. Math. Projection of a figure on a plane. 2. The measurement of axes. [M.] [axōn, axis, + *metron*, measure.] ax'li-nom'e-try, ax'o-nom'e-try, a.

ax'o-noph'o-ra, 1 aks'o-noph'o-ra; 2 aks'o-noph'o-ra, n. pl. Geol. An order of graptolites characterized by the presence of a solid axis near the surface-ridge. ax'o-noph'o-rous, a.

ax'o-nost, 1 aks'o-nost; 2 aks'o-nost, n. Ich. The basal bony element of a fin-support, or the element directly supporting a fin-ray, as in most fishes; the interspinous. [axōn, axis, + *osteon*, bone.]

ax'o-phyte, 1 aks'o-phyte; 2 aks'o-phyte, n. A plant the flowers or other organs of which surround a common axis or stem. [axōn, axis, + *phuton*, sprout, < *phō*, produce.] ax-on'o-phyte, n.

ax'o-plasm, 1 aks'o-plasm; 2 aks'o-plasm, n. A semifluid substance that surrounds the fibrils of the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber.

ax'o-po-di-um, 1 aks'o-po-di-um; 2 aks'o-po-di-um, n. [A.-pl.] *Prolox*. A form of pseudopodium which is more or less stiff and is not inclined to reticulate or fuse, as in heliozoans. [axōn, axis, + *pous*, foot.]

ax'o-sper'mous, 1 aks'o-sper'mus; 2 aks'o-sper'mus, a.

Bol. Having the seeds borne on an axile placenta. [axis, axis, + Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

ax'o-spon'gi-um, 1 aks'o-spon'gi-um; 2 aks'o-spon'gi-um, n. Biol. The spongy mesh of absorbent hairs which is present in the neuraxon of nerve-cells.

ax'o-to-mous, 1 aks'o-to-mus; 2 aks'o-to-mus, a. Crystal. Having cleavage perpendicular to an axis: said of minerals. [axōn, axis, + *tomos*, ya. of *temno*, cut.]

ax'seed, 1 aks'sed; 2 aks'sed, n. 1. A smooth straggling or ascending Old World perennial crown-vetch (*Coronilla varia*) with odd-pinnate leaves, and umbels of 16 to 20 pink or white flowers, cultivated for ornament and escaped in the northeastern United States. 2. Same as *HATCHET-VETCH*. [

ax'stone, 1 aks'ston; 2 aks'ston, n. Mineral. A green nephrite, used by the natives of the South Sea Islands and neighboring regions for axes and similar implements. ax'stone', n.

ax'tree, 1 aks'tree; 2 aks'tree, n. [Scot.] An axletree. S. S.

AX-um, 1 aks'um; 2 aks'um, n. A ruined city in the elevated district of Abyssinia. It was formerly the capital and holy city of Ethiopia. AX-um-ile, a.

ax'unge, 1 aks'un; 2 aks'un, n. [Archie.] The internal fat of the animal body; esp., lard or goose-grease. [arungia, < *azis*, axle, + *ungo*, grease.] ax'un-gl'e-tyt, n.

ax'un-gl'i-ous, a. ax'un-gl'i-ous-ness, n.

ax'vetch, n. The hatchet-vetch.

ax'weed, 1 aks'wed; 2 aks'wed, n. 1. The hatchet-vetch. 2. The goutweed.

ax'wort, 1 aks'wort; 2 aks'wort, n. Same as *AXSEED*.

ay, 1 ē; 2 ā, n. A town in Maine department, France; a center of the champagne trade.

ay, 1 ē; 2 ā, adv. [North Eng. or Poet.] Ever; always; as, if ay, ever. [ei; cp. AS. *a*, always.] ayet, n. The spelling fluctuates between *ay* and *aye*; the former is preferable on grounds of etymology, phonology, and analogy. [M.] — for *ay* or *aye*, forever; eternally.

ay, 1 ai; 2 i, adv. See *AYE*.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

ay, 1 aye; 2 ē, n. [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.

3. A lake in S. Quebec, Canada, 50 m. long by 30 m. wide.

4. The County-seat of Ottawa county, Quebec, Canada.

5. A town in Elgin county, Ontario, Canada. [Teut., form-dable fame.]

Ayl'sham, 1 ēl'sham; 2 ēl'sham, n. A market-town in Norfolk, England. [Name.] [Teut., form-dable fame.]

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal Ayl'win, ēl'win; 2 ēl'win, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.

Aylward, 1 ēl'ward; 2 ēl'ward, n. A masculine personal name.





colored blue by chrysocolla (a silicate of copper): a gemstone from Arizona.

**az'-ur'-u'-mal'-chi'-te**, 1 az'-ur-mal'-a-kai; 2 Az'-ur-mal'-a-cit, *n.*  
A natural mixture of malachite, green copper carbonate of copper, with azurite, blue carbonate of copper, in concentric bands; found in Arizona.

**az-var'ish**, 1 az-vdr'ish; 2 Az-vir'ish, *n.* Same as ITZ-  
VARISH.

**az'y'-go-bran'chi'-n**, 1 az'i-go-bran'ku-o; 2 Az'y'-go-bran'el-a, *n.* pl. *Conch*. A section of streptoneurous gastropods with unequally developed or deficient gills. [*Gr.* *azygous* (see AZYGOS) + *branchia*, gills.] Az'y'-go-bran'chi'-a-ta', 1 az'y'-go-bran'chi'-n, *n.* az'y'-go-bran'chi'-ate, *a.* & *n.*  
Az'y'-go-mo'-tus, 1 az'i-gom'o'-tus; 2 Az'y'-gom'a-tus, *a.*  
With *zygonotus*.

**az'y'-gos**, 1 az'i'-gos; 2 Az'y'-gos, *n.* A zygote; 1 *n.* *zygote*.

**az-y'-go-spore**, 1 a-zo'i-go-spör; 2 a-z'y-go-spör, *n.* *Bol.*  
A spore parthenogenetically formed in certain fungi, and resembling a zygospore. a-z'y-go-sper'it

**az'y-gous**, 1 az'i'-gus; 2 áz'y-ŕûs, *a.* Having no fellow; occurring singly; not paired; as, an *azygos* muscle. [*G*. *azygos*, < *a-* priv. + *ygon*, yoke.]  
—**az'y-gously**, *adv.*

**áz'ym**, 1 áz'im; 2 áz'ym, *n.* 1. The Jewish paschal loaf; *azyme*, unleavened bread. 2*f.* pl. [*A-*] The Passover. [*L*. *azymus*, < *Gr.* *ázyμος*, < *a-* priv. + *zymē*, leaven, boil, ferment.] —**áz'ym'le**, *a.* Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unleavened; unfermented. **áz'y-moust**, —**áz'y-m'ly**, *adjs.* One who uses the *azym* in the Eucharist: applied esp. by those of the Great Church to the Lutherans.

**Az'zán**, 1 az'; 2 áz'a, *n.* *Bib.* Deut. li, 23.

**Az'zan**, 1 az'on; 2 áz'an, *n.* *Bib.* Num. xxiv, 26.

**áz'zi-m'l-na'**, 1 od'z'i-m'l-na; 2 ád'id'zi-m'l-na, [it.] Fine decoration in gold or silver; elaborate damask-work.

**áz'zle-tooth\***, 1 az'i'-túth; 2 áz'i'-tóuth, *n.* A molar tooth.

**Az'zur**, 1 az'ur; 2 áz'ór, *n.* *Bib.* Neh. x, 17.

**az'zy**, 1 az'; 2 áz'y, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A wayward child.

## B

penell; *ns.* **2B, 6B** (the ascending figures denoting the degrees of softness). (14) [Eur.] An international symbol, as **2B**, **6B**, **10B**, **12B**, showing the country of origin to be Belgium.  
— **B** flat. **B** flat major. **B** flat minor, see **xvii**. — **B** kick (*Teleg.*), in working a quadruplex instrument, a momentary interruption of the circuit due to the depression of the A key and its consequent action on the spring on the B relay.  
— **B** stock [Encl.] (*Finance*), preferred ordinary stock.  
**A**, *abbr.* Lib. Cat. Benjamin.  
**A**, *abbr.* Lib. Cat. Beatrice.  
**a** 1 **b5**; 2 **ba**, *tt.* [Scot.] To hush to sleep by singing the word **ba**.  
**a**, *rf.* To kiss.  
**a**, 1 **b5**; 2 **b5**, *n.* *Egypt. Cult.* The soul, symbolized by a bird with a human head: believed to abandon the body at death, but to return and reanimate it later if it has been protected from decay. Compare **crv** and **ka**, **ba**.  
The distinction between the soul (**ba**), the shadow (**kaibet**), and the double (**ka**) which always accompanies man in life . . . was by no means clear even to Egyptian dogmatists, and is quite obscure for us. *Encyc. Biblica* vol. ii, p. 1218.  
**A**, Barium: a chemical symbol.  
**A**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Arts: the usual academic degree as distinguished from those given by schools of science. Course in the United States, four years; in Great Britain, three years.  
**A**, *abbr.* British America; British Association (for the Advancement of Science).  
**A**, *abbr.* Freemasonry. *Buisson Ardent* (Burning Bush).  
**a**, 1 **b5**; 2 **ba**, *n.* [Scot.] Ball.  
**a**, 1 **b5**; 2 **ba**, *rf.* To cry or bleat as a sheep. [Imitative.]  
*Baa, baa*, black sheep, have you any wool? *Nursery Rhyme*.  
**na**, *n.* The bleat of a sheep.

**Ba'al-al-'a-da**, 1 bē'al-'al-'e-da; 2 bā'al-'al-'a-da, *n. Bib.* (Douai).  
**Ba'al-'al-m**, 1 bē'al-'al-m; 2 bā'al-'al-m, *n. Bib.* Hebrew plural of *Ba'al*, *Judges* ii, 11.  
**Ba'al-'a-s**, 1 bē'al-'s; 2 bā'al-'s, *n. Bib.* *Jer.* xl, 14.  
**Ba'al-'a-ma'ôn**, 1 bē'al-'m'a'ôn; 2 bā'al-'m'a'ôn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).  
**Ba'al-'me'ôn**, 1 mē'ôn; 2 mē'ôn, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* v, 8.  
**Ba'al-'pe'or**, 1 pē'or; 2 pē'or, *n. Bib.* A Moabite god: so called from Mount Peor, the seat of his worship; also, a place-name: a contraction of *Beṭh-Baal-Pe'or*. *Hos.* ix, 10.  
**Ba'al-'pe-ra-zim**, 1 pē-'e-rā-zim or pē'r-e-zim; 2 pē-rā-zim or pē'r-a-zim, *n. Bib.* 2 *Sam.* v, 20. (Douai).  
**Ba'al-'phar-a-sim**, 1 lār-a-sim; 2 lār'a-sim, *n. Bib.*  
**Ba'al-'shal-'sa**, 1 šal-'sa; 2 šal-'sa, *n. Bib.* (Douai).  
**Ba'al-'sa-mus**, 1 bē'al-'sa-mus; 2 bā'al-'sa-mus, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). 1 *Esd.* ix, 43.  
**Ba'al-'shal-'sha**, 1 bē'al-'shal-'shā; 2 bā'al-'shal-'shā, *n. Bib.* *1 Kings* ix, 12.  
**Ba'al-'tha-mar**, 1 tē'mar; 2 tār'mar, *n. Bib.* *Judges* xx, 33.  
**Ba'al-'tha-mar**, 1 tē'mar; 2 tār'mar, *n. Bib.* (Douai).  
**Ba'al-'ze-bub**, 1 bē'al-'zē'bub; 2 bā'al-'zē'bub, *n. Bib.* See *BAAL*; *BEELZEBUR*. *Ba'al-'ze-bul'*.  
**Ba'al-'ze-bul**, 1 bē'al-'zē'būl; 2 bā'al-'zē'būl, *n. Bib. Matt.* x, 25 (margin).  
**Ba'al-'ze-'phon**, 1 bē'al-'zē'fēn; 2 bā'al-'zē'fēn, *n. Bib. Ex.* xlv, 2. [grass].  
**baan'**, 1 būn; 2 būn, *n. [Ir.]* A meadow covered with short grass.  
**Baan'**, 1 būn; 2 bān, *n. 1. Jacob van (1673-1700), a Dutch portrait-painter: the son of Jan. 2. Jan van (1633-1702), a Dutch portrait-painter.  
**Ba'na'**, 1 bē'na; 2 bā'na, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 4.  
**Ba'na-'naḥ**, 1 bē'na; 2 bā'na-na, *n. Bib.* 2 *Sam.* iv, 2. (Heb., son of affliction).  
**Ba'na'-nes**, 1 bē'na-s; 2 bā'na-nēs, *n. Eccl. Hist.* The leader of a Paulician society in the 8th century.*

aa'der, 1 bū'dar; 2 bū'der, Franz Xaver von (3/11765-  
5/11841). A German theologian and philosopher; professor of speculative philosophy and theology at Munich.  
aag'·nauk', 1 būg'·nauk'; 2 būg'·nauk', *n.* [E. Ind.] A  
Mahratta weapon with curved steel blades set in a strap or

**Ba'a-ni**, 1 bē'a-nai; 2 bā'a-ni, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).  
**Ba'a-ni'as**, 1 bē'a-nai'as; 2 bā'a-ni'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* ix, 26.  
**Ba'an-ite**, 1 bē'an-ait; 2 bā'an-it, *n.* *Ecc.* *Hist.* A disciple of Baanes.  
[Luzon, P. I.]

**a'al**, 1 *bē'al*; 2 *bā'al*, *n.* [**BA'AL-IM**, *pl.*] [**Heb.**] **1.** The sun-god, the supreme male divinity of the ancient Syro-phenician nations: a generic term for *god* in many of the

Ba-a'o, 1 bā-ā'o; 2 bā-ā'o, *n.* A town in Camarines province.  
Ba'a-ra, 1 bē'a-rā; 2 bā'n-ra, *n.* *Ibid.* 1 *Chron.* viii, 8.  
baas, 1 bās; 2 bās, *n.* [D.] 1. *Naut.* A Dutch skipper or captain.  
2. [S. Afr.] Master: boss. Compare BOSS.

*Baal* signifies "lord" or "master," and personifies the productive power of the sun. In the plural, *Baalim*, it means

Ba'a-sa, 1 bē'a-sa; 2 bā'a-sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).  
Ba'a-sel'ah, 1 bē'a-sel'a or -sal'a; 2 bā'a-sē'a or -sl'a, *n.* *Bib.*  
*1 Chron.* vi, 40.

The question as to the origin of the worship of *Baal* among the Hebrews can only be settled by tracing it among the Semites in general. The word *Baal* is a common name of various deities, the name (*Bel*) is that of one of the earliest and most honored of national deities. *Bel* was the special god of Nippur, perhaps the oldest of Babylonian cities. Nippur was in the earliest known times the seat of the government of the Babylonian empire, and when the six of Babylonian cities were united, it was known as the

Ba'-sha, 1 bē's-sha; 2 bā's-sha, n. *Bib.* Third king of  
 Israel. *1 Kings* v. Ba'sa-sat (*Douai*).  
 bab, 1 bab; 2 bāb, fr. [*Dial.*] To angle with a bob.—bab'ber, n.  
 1. [Scot. & Dial. Eng.] 1. A cockade. 2. A bob.  
 bab', n. [*Dial. Eng.*] A bob.  
 Bab', n. Diminutive of BARBARA.  
 bab', 1 bab; 2 bāb, n. [*Per.*] Literally, the Gate; the title of  
 the founder of Babism, and of some of his followers. See  
 BABISM.  
 Bab's, n. Pseudonym of Sir William Schwenck Gilbert, au-  
 thor of *Patience and Shalott*. [*Poland*.]  
 ba'ha (*ba'ha*), 1 bā'ha; 2 bā'ha, n. [*EI*] A fruit-cake, first made in

upon that of Merodach, the patron deity of the capital, who was therefore known as Bel-Merodach or simply Bel (compare *Bel* with *Belus*, the name of the great river of the East). The *Baal*-Worship from the agricultural standpoint. A part of the offerings of fruits from the earth and the firstlings of cattle, much is not known with regard to the rites of the popular *Baal*-Worship, but it is probable that more than the symbol of the Asherah planted beside the *Baal* by sacred priests were also often reared. *Jewish Encyc.* vol. ii, pp. 378, 380.

2. Same as BEL. 3. Bîb. (1) A descendant of Reuben. 1 *Chron.* v. 5. (2) A descendant of Benjamin. 1 *Chron.* viii. 30. Figuratively, an idol or false god.

ʔaˈbaː, 1 bāˈbā; 2 bāˈbā, n. Papa: a child's term.  
 ʔaˈbaː, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A child; baby.  
 ʔaˈbaː, n. [Turk.] Father: an Eastern title of respect,  
 applied to superiors and officials, and especially to the  
 patriarch of Alexandria.  
 ʔaˈbaː, ʔaˈbā, 2 bāˈbā, n. *Skt. Myth.* A thunder-witch;  
 the devil's grandmother.  
 ʔaˈba-Ab-dāˈlāl, 1 bāˈba-ab-dāˈlā; 2 bāˈbā-ab-dāˈlā, n.  
 in the *Arabian Nights*, a man who, being enriched by a de-  
 vish, greedily asks for a magic slave, the misuse of which  
 cost him his fortune.  
 ʔaˈbaʔaˈl, ʔaˈbaʔaˈl; 2 bāˈbāʔaˈl, n. The liberator of

Ba'al-ist, n. A worshiper of Baal or of idols. Ba'al-  
lit, = Ba'-al-lit'-cal, a. [Dial., Austral.] No; not;  
an expression of negation or disapproval among aborigines.  
Ba'-al, i. bē'-al; 2. bā'-la-n, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
Ba'-al-a-lam, bē'-al; 2. bā'-la-n, n. *Bib.* Josh. xiv, 29.  
ba'-lam, i. bē'-lam; 2. bā'-la-n, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
ba'-al-ath, i. bē'-al-ath; 2. bā'-al-ath, n. *Bib.* Josh. xix, 44.  
ba'-al-ath-be'er, i. bē'-al-ath-be'er or -bir; 2. bā'-al-ath-be'er  
or -ber, n. *Bib.* Josh. xix, 8.  
Bā'-al, i. bē'-al; 2. bā'-la-n, n. *Bib.* Josh. xviii, 25.  
Syrja, now a village, = Syr'ia, f. The Syria of the Sines.

Aigters (c. -1718). [brudja, Roumshā.  
 2a-ba-'dag', 1 bā-ba-'dāg'; 2 bā-ba-'dāg'. 1. a town in D.  
 -ba-ba-'e, 1 ba-ba-'e; 2 bā-bā-'e. [P. I.] 1. A woman. 2.  
 A female. [<sup>c</sup> Tag. *dobaye*, female].  
 2a-ba-'dāg', 1 bā-bā-'dāg'; 2 bā-bā-'dāg'. [P. I.] A fight; quarrel!  
 2a-ba-'han', 1. Same as BIBEHEHAN.  
 2a-ba-'l, 1 ba-bā-'l; 2 bā-bā-'l. 1. a river in Adamawa, Cen-  
 tral Africa; 250 m. long to Benué river.  
 -ba-bā', 1 ba-bā-'l; 2 ba-bā-', interj. [Gr.] An exclamation of  
 rejoicing or amazement.  
 2a-ba-'kan'da, 1 bā-bā-'kān'da; 2 bā-bā-'kān'da. 1. a town  
 in the Fulaḥ country, Africa.

a'bal-be'riṯh, 1 be'al-be'riṯh; 2 ba'al-be'riṯh, n. *Bib.* A 1  
 god worshipped by the Shechemites.  
 a'ale-, 1 be'al- or be'a-le; 2 ba'al-ē or ba'a-lē, n. *Bib.* 2  
*Sam.* vi, 2.  
 a'al-ē ju'dah, (R. V.), 2 ba'l-nu, 1. *Sam.* vi, 2.  
 a'al-ē ju'dah, 1 be'l-fair; 2 ba'l-nu, n. Same as BALE-FIRE.  
 a'al-ē ju'dah, 1 be'al-ē; 2 ba'l-nu, n. *Bib.* Hos. ix, 17.  
 a'al-nah'mon, 1 -he'men; 2 -hā'mōn, n. *Bib.* S. of Sol.  
 vii, 11.  
 a'al-nah'man, 1 -he'nem; 2 -hā'nān, n. *Bib.* Eze. xxvi, 38.  
 a'al-nah'sor, 1 -he'sōr; 2 -hā'sōr, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
 a'al-nah'zor, 1 -he'zōr; 2 -hā'zōr, n. *Bib.* 2 *Sam.* xiii, 23.  
 a'al-her'mon, 1 -hūr'men; 2 -hēr'mon, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.*  
 ii, 13.  
 a'al-ī, 1 be'al-; 2 ba'al-ī, n. *Bib.* Hos. ii, 16.  
 a'al-ī, 1 be'a-lu-b; 2 ba'al-lā-n, *Bib.* (Douai).

'ba-ba-khân', n. Same as FATAH-AL-SHAH.  
 'ba-ba-ko-to', 1 bā-ba-kō-to; 2 bā-bā-kō-to, n. [Madagas-  
 car.] Same as INDRIS, 1. bā-ba-ro-ofo.  
 'ba-ba Mus-ta-pla', 1 mūs-ta-to; 2 mūs-ta-to. In the  
 story of *The Forty Thieves*, the thief who sewed together  
 the four pieces of Cassin's body.  
 'ba-bas'ti', A'grī-a. Same as BELNES: ancient form.  
 'ba-batn'gên', 1 bā-bāt'n'gên; 2 bā-bāt'n'gôn, n. A town in  
 Leyte, P. I.  
 'bab'bage', 1 bab'b; 2 bāb'ag. Charles (<sup>12</sup>/1792-1871).  
 An English mathematician, made calculating machine.  
 'bab'ber-lippt'ng', 1 bab'or-lip't; 2 bā'b'er-lip't, n. With  
 heavy protruding lips.  
 'bab'by', 1 bab'b; n. [Scot. or Dial.] Baby. bab'b'y/  
 'bab'Diff', 1 bab't; 2 bāb't, rf. To hne, bush, fill, or for-  
 with Rabbit meat or the like; as, to babb't a bearing











organism resembling a bacterium in shape, found in tubercles upon the roots of leguminous plants, which secures atmospheric nitrogen for the nutrition of the

pain," are preferable to "a bad wound" or "a bad pain."

9. Of a character to disappointment; different from what was expected or hoped; unfavorable; unfortunate; poor; as, *bad news*; a *bad outlook*. 10. Being in an unhealthy or diseased condition; ill; sick; as, I feel *bad*. If you mean to express the idea that you are ailing in health "feel bad" is correct. "Feel bad" is synonymous with "feel ill." ... One might as well say "I feel ill" as "feel bad"; if the latter were correct as applied to health. FRANK H. VIZETELLY *Desk-Book of Errors in English* p. 82. fr. & w. co. '06.]

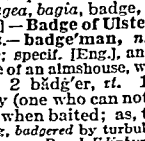
[ME. *bad*, *badde*, *bad*, evil; cp. AS. *bædding*, effeminate fellow. Origin unknown.] *badde†*.

Syn.: abandoned, abominable, base, corrupt, evil, ill, mean, outrageous, rotten, unsound, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. See ABANDONED; AMISS; IMMORAL; PERNICIOUS; SINFUL.—Ant.: excellent, first-rate, good, honorable, just, proper, righteous, true, upright, virtuous, worthy.—Pep.: *bad* in quality, *in* appearance, *bad* of their kind, *bad* by nature, *bad* for me; also, with infinitive, *bad* to handle, etc.—*bad* disease, *syphilis*.

*bad*, n. 1. That which is bad; those who are bad, taken collectively; as, we must defeat the plans of the *bad*. Peace secures Peace; while all within us that is bad challenges the *bad* in our brother. SUMNER *Oration* July 4, 1845.

2. A bad state or condition; as, to go to the *bad*. *Bad-a-cer*, 1 *bad'-a-sar*; 2 *bad'-a-er*, n. Btb. (Doual). *Ba-da'-ga*, 1 *ba-da'-ga*; 2 *bi-da'-ga*, n. 1. A member of a Nigri tribe in southern India of the Dravidian stock, whose dialect is allied to Canarese. 2. Formerly, one of the Telugu invaders of the Tamil country during the middle ages. *Ba-da'-las*, 1 *ba-da'-las*; 2 *ba-da'-yas*, n. Btb. (Doual). *Ba-da'-juz*, 1 *ba-da'-hōtū*; 2 *ba'-da'-hōth*, n. 1. A province in Spain; 8,450 sq. m. 2. Its capital; besieged, 1808-1809, 1811, 1812. 3. A town in Romblon, P. I. *Ba'-dak-shan*, 1 *ba'-dak-shūn*; 2 *ba'-dak-shān*, n. A district in N. E. Afghanistan; capital, Faizabad. *Ba'-da-lo'-na*, 1 *bi-da'-lō'-na*; 2 *bā'-da'-lō'-nā*, n. A seaport in Barcelona province, Spain. *Ba-dar'-rah*, 1 *ba-dūr'-a*; 2 *ba-dūr'-a*, n. Same as BAIDAR. *Ba'-daud*, 1 *ba-dō*; 2 *ba-dō*, n. [F.] One who wastes his time expressing astonishment or in idle admiration of whatever he sees; a gossip; an idler. *Bad Axe*, 1 *bad aks*; 2 *bād āks*. A village in Huron county, Mich. [P. I. *Ba-da'-yōn*, 1 *ba-da'-yōn*; 2 *bā-da'-yōn*, n. A town in Bohol, *Badh*, 1 *balv* or *balv*; 2 *biv* or *bib*, n. [Ir.] *Myth*. A fury who arouses the fighting spirit; goddess of battle. *Bad'ad'n*, 1 *bad'-an*; 2 *bad'-an*, n. A Jewish professional jester who entertained the guests at the marriage-feast. *Bad'deck*, 1 *bad'ek*; 2 *bad'ek*, n. A seaport, county-seat of Victoria county, Nova Scotia. *badde'-ley-ite*, 1 *bad'i-l-ait*; 2 *bād'-ly-it*, n. *Mineral*. A colorless to brown and sometimes black zirconium oxid (ZrO<sub>2</sub>). Found in Ceylon and Brazil, and called *brazillite* by HUSSAK. Gravity 5.5 to 6.025, hardness 6.5. [*<* Joseph *Baddeley*.] *bad'der-locks*, 1 *bad'er-loks*; 2 *bād'er-lōks*, n. [Scot.] An edible seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*). *Bad'dish*, 1 *bad'ish*; 2 *bād'ish*, a. Somewhat bad; inferior. Scrammell was a handsomish man with a *bad'dish* face. WILSON *Edwin Brotherly* p. 115. fr. & r. 1862.] *bad'dle*, 1 *bad*; 2 *bād*, n. [Scot.] To go astray; take a wrong road used as a bounds while hunting. *Bad'dock*, 1 *bad'ek*; 2 *bād'ok*, n. [Prov. Eng.] The coalfish. *Bade*, 1 *bad*; 2 *bād*, *imp.* of *bud* (xii). *Bade*, 1 *bad*; 2 *bād*, *Josse* (1442-1535). A Flemish printer. *Ba-deau*, 1 *ba-dō*; 2 *ba-dō*, ADAM (<sup>12</sup>1831-1/1895). An American soldier, consul, and writer; *A Military History of the United States*. *Bade'bec*, 1 *bad'bek*; 2 *bād'bēc*, n. In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, Gargantua's wife; Pantagruel's mother, who died after giving him birth, owing to the fact that she gave birth at the same time to 68 mules with their drivers, 7 camels, 9 dromedaries, 25 wagons, and a vast quantity of provisions. *Ba'-de-la'ire*, 1 *ba'-de-lar*; 2 *bā'-de-lār*, n. [Fr. & Her. A heraldic sword used as a bearing. *Ba'-de-la'ire*†.] *Bad-Ems*, n. Same as Ems. *Ba'-den*, 1 *bā'dēn*; 2 *bā'dēn*, n. 1. A German republic; 5,823 sq. m.; capital, Karlsruhe. 2. A city and watering-place in Lower Austria. *Ba'den-Ba'dent*, 3. A city and watering-place in Lower Austria. *Baden bei Wien*. 4. A town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland; a treaty was signed here Sept. 7, 1714, between Germany and France which terminated the war of the Spanish Succession. *Ba'-den-och*, 1 *bā'dēn-oh*; 2 *bā'dēn-ōh*, n. A Highland district in S. E. Inverness-shire, Scotland. *Ba'den-Pow'ell*, 1 *bā'dēn-pau'el*; 2 *bā'dēn-pow'el*, n. 1. *Baden*, F. S. (?-1860) —, an English inventor, army officer, and writer of many navel-flying kites. 2. Robert Stephenson Smyth (?-1857) —, a British general; defender of Mafeking, 1899-1900; originator of the "Boy Scouts," 1908; knighted, 1909. *badge*, 1 *baj*; 2 *bādg*, *ti*. [BADGED; BADG'ING.] To decorate or provide with a badge. *badge*, n. 1. A mark, token, or decoration, originally a heraldic emblem, but now a medal, a ribbon, or the like, worn to designate the wearer's employment, service, or connection, or as a mark of honor, office, or rank; figuratively, any distinguishing mark; as, a Freemason's *badge*; a conductor's *badge*. The hair and scalp of enemies slain in battle could only be obtained by efforts of skill or courage, of which they served, indeed, as *badges*. HILBRETH *United States* vol. i, p. 64. [fr. 1849.] 2. *Naut.* A carved ornament on a vessel's quarter, containing a window or the representation of one. 3. A breed of tamed pigeons characterized by white flight-feathers and white spots around the head. *H. Naut. Encyc.* [*<* LL. *bagga*, *bagia*, *badge*, *<* *bagia*, ring, collar; cp. AS. *bædg*, ring.]—*Badge* of Ulster, same as MED HANP. *badgeless*, a.—*badge'man*, n. [*-ages*, pl.] The wearer of a badge; specif. [Eng.] an almsman or licensed beggar; the inmate of an almshouse, wearing a special dress. *badger*, 1 *bad*; 2 *bādg'er*, *ti*. 1. To worry or persecute persistently (one who can not escape); worry as a badger is worried when baited; as, to *badger* a witness. A poor Scots Kine, *badgered* by turbulent clans. MARGARET OLIPHANT *Royal Edinburgh* p. 8. [MACM. 1890.] 2. [Colloq.] To beat down in price. 3. [Slang.] To subject to the "badger game." Syn.: annoy, bait, bother, distress, disturb, harass, importune, molest, persecute, pester, pursue, stir up, taunt, tease, torment, vex, worry. *badger*, n. 1. *Badger* (*Meles taxus*). 1/20

carnivorous mammal, usually burrowing, nocturnal, and



having a flat stout body, short legs with long-clawed toes, and a long snout. The common badger (*Meles taxus*) of Europe and northern Asia is grizzled-gray with one or more white stripes on the face. The American badger (*Taxidea americana*), the Indian ballsaur, the teledu, and the rardale are other species. All emit a more or less fetid odor. 2. The Cape hyrax (*Procavia capensis*). 3. *Bib*. The skin of an animal which was used as an outer covering for the tabernacle. According to the Authorized Version rendering of the Hebrew word *tahash*, the badger; but according to the Revised Version, the seal or porpoise. See *Ex. xxv*, 5, etc. It could not have been the skin of the badger, as that animal was not plentiful enough. See BADGER-SKINS. It was also used for the coverings of certain utensils in the Tabernacle and for sandals, covering boat frames, etc.

4. (1) An artists' or other brush made of badger's hair. (2) An artificial fly, for angling, made of badger's hair. 5. [B-] [Local, U. S.] An inhabitant of Wisconsin, where this animal was once very abundant. 6. A European bivalve (*Lutraria vulgaris*). 7. [Colloq., U. S.] A soldier who wears short side-whiskers. 8. [Austral] (1) The bandicoot. (2) The rock-wallaby. (3) The wombat. 9. A badger-plane. [ME. *bageard*, < *bage* E. BADGE, from its stripes.]

— **bad'ger-half'ing or draw'ing, n.** A sport, formerly popular in Great Britain, in which dogs are trained to pull a badger from a refuge, as a barrel, a box, or an artificial hole.— **b.-bird, n.** [Local, U. S.] The marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).— **b.-box, n.** [Slang, Austral.] A rude dwelling resembling in shape a military shelter-tent. See *illus.* under *TENT*, fig. 4.— **b.-dog, n.** A dachshund. See *plate of DOGS*.— **b.-game** [Colloq., U. S.], the decoying of persons, as by conspiracy, into compromising positions or houses of ill repute, for purposes of blackmail and robbery under threats of public exposure.— **b.-legged, a.** Having legs unequal in length, formerly supposed to be a characteristic of the badger.— **b.-like, a.**— **b.-plane, n.** See *PLANE*.— **bad'ger-skins, n.** Badger skins, especially of the seal (*Procyon micotomum*).— **b.-skins, n.** Skins, in the Old Testament literature used for coverings, and in the Assyrian for rafts: either sealskins, porpoise-skins, or, more likely, sheepskins; the Assyrian *tachshu*. See BADGER<sup>1</sup>, n., 3.— **B. State, Wisconsin.**— **b.-weed, n.** Nuttall's pasqueflower.

**bad'ger, n.** The wearer of a badge, as a porter.

**bad'ger, n.** [Prov. Eng.] A licensed huckster. Formerly, badgers dealt in corn, butter, cheese, and fish, and had to be licensed by the justices. They were often guilty of regretting, and were held liable by statute.

**bad'ger, 1 ba'jer; 2 bā'ger, George E.** (4/11/1795–3/11/1866). An American jurist; Senator; Secretary of Navy, 1841.

**bad'ger, pp.** Badgered.

**bad'ger'er, n.** *ba'jer-ar; 2 bād'ger'er, n.* 1. A badger-dog. 2. [Prov. Eng.] One who badgers, or cheapens in price.

**bad'ger-ing, 1 ba'jer-in; 2 bād'ger-ing, n.** [Prov. Eng.] The act and practise of buying provisions in one place and selling them in another at an advance: formerly restricted by law.

**bad'ger-ly, 1 ba'jer-ly; 2 bād'ger-ly, a.** Like a badger, especially in color; hence, elderly.

**bad'get, 1 ba'jet; 2 bād'gēt, n.** [Prov. Eng.] 1. A badger. 2. A cart-horse.

**bad-gis's, 1 bad-gis'; 2 bād-gīs', n.** A region in N. W. Afghanistan.

**bad'gīr, 1 bād'gīr; 2 bād-gīr, n.** [Per.] *Arch.* A wind-tower or wind-sail above the roof of a dwelling; a ventilator. *bad'geer*; *bad'geri*.

**bad'li-a-ga, 1 bad'i-ē-ga or bad-yā-ga; 2 bād'i-ā-ga or bād-yā-ga, n.** A small fresh-water sponge (genus *Spongilla*) of northern Europe: used in powder to remove the discoloration of bruised flesh. [*< Rus. badyaga, river-sponge.*]

**bad'di-an, 1 bā'di-an or bē'di-an; 2 bā'di-an or bā'di-an, n.** The carminative and anodyne fruit of the real Chinese anise-tree (*Illicium verum*), which has the flavor and properties of genuine anise. The reputed Chinese anise-tree was formerly *I. antium*, so named by Linnaeus from a misapprehension of the origin, which was really Japanese, a poisonous species not carefully distinguished by Horner from the genuine Chinese species named by him *I. verum*. [*< F. badiane, < L. badium, bay.*]

**ba-dā'n, 1 ba-dā'n; 2 bā-dā'n, n.** A town in Cebu, P. I.

**ba-dā'ya y La-bīeh', 1 ba-dā'ya lā-bīeh'; 2 bā-dā'ya yā-bīeh', n.** A Spanish traveler (1766–1818) who visited Meekka in Mussulman disguise as "El Bey."

**ba-di-geon, 1 ba-di-jan; 2 bā-di-jan, n.** [F.] 1. Any one of various preparations used by sculptors, joiners, etc., for filling holes in work. 2. A wash for coloring masonry or stucco, or for giving plaster the appearance of stone.

**ba'di-gā-nag, 1 bā'di-gā-nag or bād'i-nag; 2 bā'di-gā'nāg or bād'i-nāg, n.** *ba'di-gā-nag, n.* To banter lightly; tease.

**ba'di-nage, n.** Trifling or playful rally; humorous banter. The caressing fancy and lively badinage of lyric singers like Herrick. GREEN *Scott Hist. Eng. People* p. 526. [In 1888.] [*F. < badinier, jest, < badin, jesting, < Pr. badar, < LL. bado, gager.*] *SYN.*: see *PANTER*.

**bad'i-neur', n.** A trifle.

**ba'din-gue', 1 ba-dā'n-gē; 2 bā'dān-gē, n.** A nickname of Napoleon III. in allusion to his escape in 1846 from the fortress of Ham on the Rhine. In the disguise of a steamboatman, supposed to bear this name.

The origin of the surname *Badinguet*, given to Napoleon III., has remained unexplained until now.

*Nouveau Larousse Illustré*, transl. from vol. i, p. 661.

— **Ba'din'gueue', n. pl.** The adherents of Napoleon III.

**ba'di-ous, 1 bē'di-us; 2 bā'di-ūs, a.** [Rare.] Of a bay or reddish-brown color. [*< L. ladius, bay.*] *ba'di-ūs*.

**bad'ling, 1 bad'lin; 2 bād'lin, n.** [Prov. Eng., or Obs.] One who is effeminate or worthless.

**bad'ly, 1 bad'li; 2 bād'li, adv.** 1. In a bad manner. (1) Improperly; wickedly; as, the pupils conducted themselves *badly*. *badly* chosen they will inevitably drag us down. J. LUNBCK *Pleasures of Life* p. 56. [In A. 1887.] (2) Imperfectly; unskillfully; poorly; defectively; as, a *badly* furnished apartment. (3) Severely; dangerously; grievously; as, he is *badly* hurt. (4) Faultily; incorrectly; erroneously; as, he speaks *English badly*.

Michael Angelo would never paint *badly* enough to deceive. RUSKIN *Seren Lamps* p. 41. [In E. & Co. 1849.]

2. [Colloq.] Very much; greatly; extensively; as, I desired to see you *badly*.

**bad'mash, n.** [Hind.] Same as *BUDMASH*.

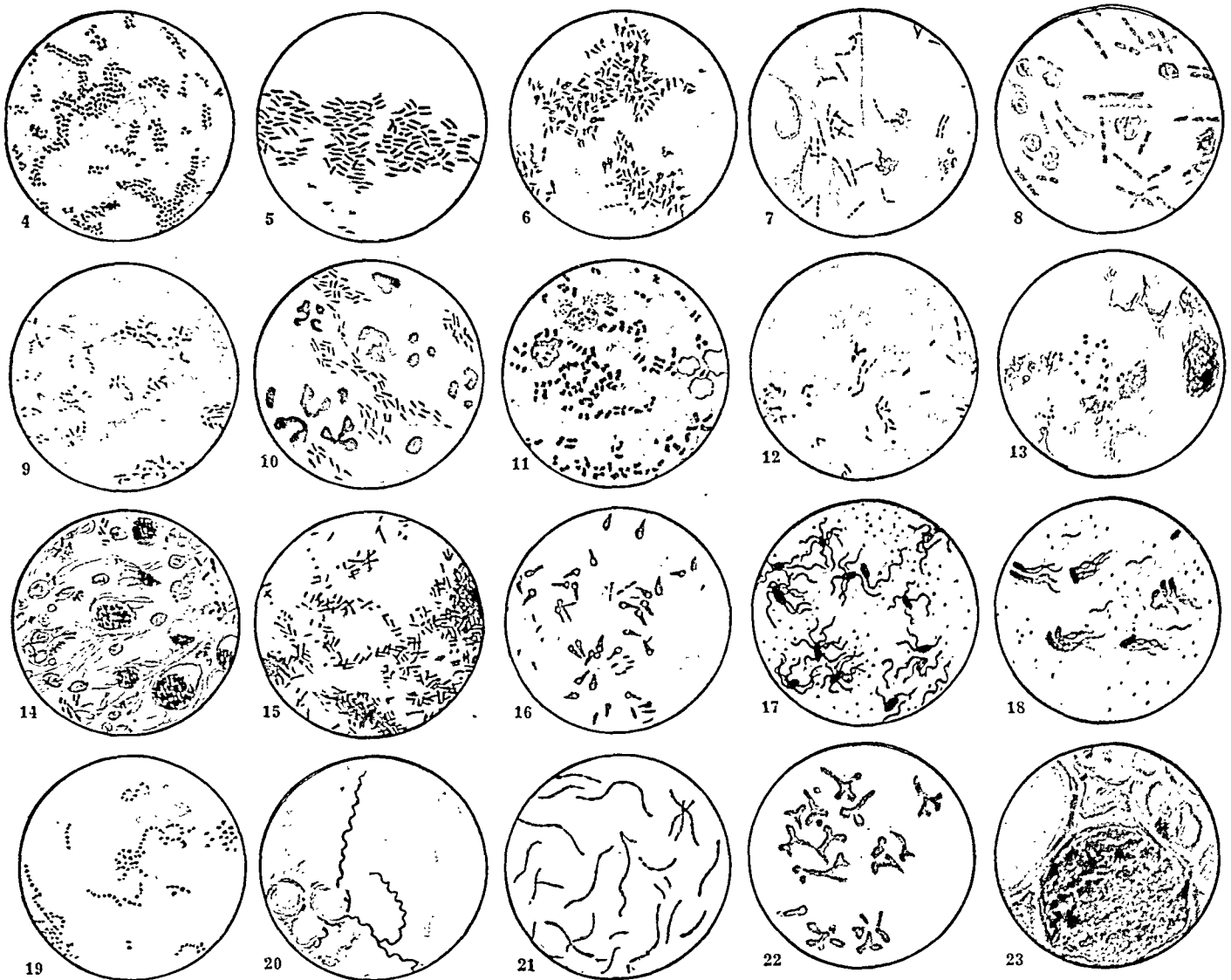
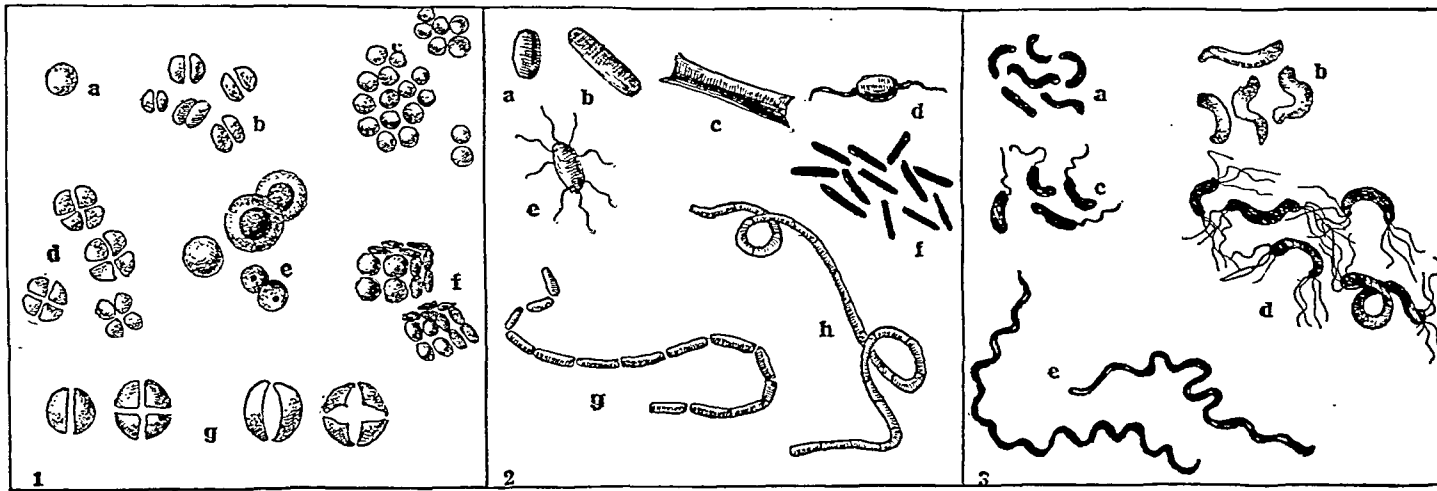
**bad'min-ton, 1 bad'min-tan; 2 bād'min-ton, n.** 1. [P- or b-] A game of Indian origin, like lawn-tennis, but played on a smaller court with shuttlecocks or wooden balls and with a mallet. It is suspended 5 to 6 feet above the ground. 2. [B- or b-] Claret-cup made with soda-water. 3. A village and parish in Gloucestershire, England; seat of the Duke of Beaufort.











### FORMS OF BACTERIA.

1. Spherical bacteria, COCCI.
  - a. Micrococcus.
  - b. Diplococcus.
  - c. Staphylococcus.
  - d. Streptococcus.
  - e. Planosarcina.
  - f. Sarcina.
  - g. Division of cocci.
2. Rod-shaped bacteria, BACILLI.
  - a, b, c, d. Various forms of bacilli.
  - e. Bacillus esterificans.
  - f. Bacillus solanisaprus.
  - g. Bacillus mycoides.
  - h. Bacilli in threads.
3. Spiral bacteria, SPIRILLA.
  - a. Comma forms.
  - b. Spirillum undulundum without flagella.
  - c. The same with flagellum at one end.
  - d. The same with flagella at both ends.
  - e. Forms known as Spirochaetae.
4. *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, the principal agent in suppuration in man.
5. *Vibrio* of Asiatic cholera.
6. Bacillus of diphtheria.
7. The bacillus of pulmonary tuberculosis in sputum.
8. Bacillus of splenic fever.
9. Streptococcus of erysipelas.
10. Bacterium of influenza, or grippe, in sputum.
11. Bacillus of bubonic plague.
12. Gonococcus of gonorrhea.
13. Diplococcus of pneumonia.
14. Bacillus of leprosy.
15. Bacillus of glanders.
16. Bacillus of tetanus or lockjaw.
17. Bacillus of typhoid fever.
18. Colon bacillus. Normally present in the intestine of man and certain domestic animals. Probably pathogenic in cases where vitality is reduced.
19. Streptococcus pyogenes. An agent in rapidly spreading inflammations.
20. Spirillum of recurrent fever.
21. Lactic-acid bacterium (*B. bulgaricum*). Recommended by Metchnikoff for the destruction of noxious bacteria in the intestines.
22. Bacteria from clover-roots. These fix nitrogen from the air and thus give clover its fertilizing quality.
23. Cells of potato infiltrated with the bacillus of potato-rot (*B. solanacearum*).



WILLMOT Cape Colony p. 19. h. c. v.

**3.** (1) A flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga*). (2) A fly-like larva used in salmon-fishing. **4.** An ovenbird (*Furnarius rufus*). [*< AS. bœcere, < bacan, bake>*.] — **bak'er-foot**, *n.* misshapen foot. — **b.-kneed or legged, a.** Having legs that crook inward at the knees. — **bakers'** dozen, thirteen from the former custom of giving an excess to make sure of avoiding the baker's penalty exacted for short weight of measure. — **bakers' salt,** ammonium carbonate, sometimes used by bakers in place of yeast. — **the Baker and the Baker's Wife** (*F. Hoffe*), Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette: so called by the revolutionists because they distributed bread to the populace, at Versailles, Oct. 6, 1793. — **bak'er-dom, n.** The condition of a baker. — **bak'er-ship,** *n.*

**Ba'ker, n.** 1. Edward Dickinson (?/1811–19/1861) U. S. Senator; born in England; colonel in the Civil War killed at Ball's Bluff. 2. Henry (?/1698–11/1774) an English naturalist; son-in-law of Defoe; founder of the Bakewellian lectureship at Oxford. 3. Sir Henry Williams (?/1817–10/1887) an English clergyman and hymnologist. **4.** Newton Diehl (?/1871–10/1921) an American lawyer; Secretary of War, 1916–1921. **5.** Sir Richard (1563?–11/1645) an English chronicler. **6.** Sir Samuel White (?/1821–10/1893), an English explorer in Africa who discovered the Albert Nyanza. **7.** Thomas (?/1656–7/1740), an English antiquary. **8.** Valentine, "Baker Pasha" (?/1827–11/1887) an English cavalry officer; brother of Samuel; served in Turkish army, 1877–1878; from 1882 to 1887 in command of Egyptian police. **9.** Mount, a volcano in the Cascade Range, Whismor county, Ast., 5,527 ft. high; eruption 1880. **10.** A county in Fla.; 688 sq. m.; pop. 10,000. **11.** A county in S. W. Georgia, 366 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton. **12.** A county in E. Oregon; 2,275 sq. m.; county-seat, Baker City. **13.** Baker City, a city in Oregon.

**bak'er-lite**, 1 bak'er-it; 2 bak'er-It, *n.* Mineral. A white uncrystallized borosilicate of calcium resembling unglazed porcelain. [*< R. C. Baker, an Englishman.*]

**Ba'kers-field**, 1 bak'ez-fild; 2 bak'ers-feid, *n.* A town, county-seat of Kern county, Cal.

**bak'er-y**, 1 bak'ar-i; 2 bak'er-y, *n.* —**-ies**, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.* 1. A place where certain kinds of food, as bread, cake, crackers, or pies, etc., are baked or sold; a bakery-house. 2. The occupation of a baker.

**Bake'r-well**, 1 bak'w-el; 2 bak'-er-wel, *n.* Robert (1725–10/1795), an English cattle-breeder. 2. An ancient market-town in Derbyshire, Eng.; mineral spring.

**ba'key**, 1 bak'i; 2 bak'y, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BACK?, *n.* 3. ba'klit; ba'klet; — **ba'kle-ful**, *adj.*

**Bakh'chî-se-rai**, 1 bak'chi-sa-rai; 2 bak'chi-se-rî, *n.* A town in the Crimea, Russia; residence of chiefs of Crimean Tartars. — **Bakh-mut**, 1 bak-mû't; 2 bâk-mût', *n.* A town in Yekaterinoslav government, Russia.

**Bah'-tân**, 1 bah-tân; 2 bâk'tê-gân', *n.* A salt lake in Far. province, Persia; 74 m. by 9 m. altitude, 5,100 ft. — **Ba'ki or Abd'-el-Bâ'ki**, 1 abd'-el-bâ'ki; 2 âbd'-el-bâ'ki, *n.* A Turkish lyric poet of the 16th century B. C.

**bak'ing**, 1 bak'in; 2 bâking', *n.* 1. The act or process of cooking by dry heat. See BAKE, *v.* 2. The quantity baked. — **bak'ing-pow'der**, *n.* A chemical mixture used for raising biscuit, cake, etc.; generally consisting of starch, sodium bicarbonate with an acid salt, an acid, as tartaric, calcium acid phosphate, or aluminum sulfate. — **b.-soda**, *n.* Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>). — **bak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**Ba-kon-go**, 1 ba-kou-go; 2 bâ-kôn'-go, *n.* pl. [Afr.] A people of Senegal, living along the Niger confluence.

**bak'shish**, 1 bak'shîš; 2 bâk'sheesh'. To give bakshish to.

**bak'snish**, *n.* A gratuity customarily given or expected in Oriental countries for any service; a tip.

*Bakshish* is not alms, which it would be humiliating to an Arab to receive. It is a present, a gift between princes.

PAUL LENOX Fayum p. 37. (n. s. x. & co. 1873.)

[< Hind. *bakshish*, < Per. *bakhshish*, present, < *bakhshidan*, give.] **back'sheest**; **back'shlish**; **bakh'shlish**; **bak'sheest**; **buck'sheest**.

**Ba-ku**, 1 ba-kû; 2 bâ-kû', *n.* 1. A region of Azerbaijan, Volga, Caspian, 3,600 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**ba-ku-fu**, 1 ba-kû-fu; 2 bâ-kû-fu, *n.* Japan. The government of the shoguns; "certain government." So called because the shoguns' quarters in camp were screened off by a curtain. Here was the *bakufo*, or 'certain government,' of a sort quite different from that we read of at Kamakura.

GRIFFIS Mikado's Empire vol. ii, p. 444. (n. 1877.)

**Ba-kun'da**, 1 ba-kûn'do; 2 bâ-kûn'da, *n.* pl. [Afr.] A tribe of the Bantu race inhabiting the French Congo.

**Ba-kû'nin**, 1 ba-kû-nîn; 2 bâ-kû'nîn, *n.* Mikhail (1814–7/1876), Russian anarchist.

**ba-ku'ol**, 1 ba-kû'ôl or -ôl; 2 bâ-kû'ôl or -ôl, *n.* A petroleum oil used as an illuminant. [*< Baku, town on Caspian sea, + -ol* (2).]

**bal**, 1 bal; 2 bal, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A mine used in composition; as, a *bal-boy*, *bal-captain*. **ball**.

**bal**, *abbr.* Balance.

**Ba'la**, 1 ba'lâ; 2 bâ'lâ, *n.* 1. A lake in Merionethshire, Wales, 1,600 yds. long; source of Dee river. 2. A market-town in Merionethshire, Wales. 3. Same as CARADOC?, *n.* 1. **ba-land**, 1 ba-lâd; 2 bâ-lâd', *n.* A gaddy of Somaliland which attacks camels and whose bite is sometimes fatal to them.

**ba-la'am**, 1 bâ'lâm; 2 bâ'lâm, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] 1. Trumpety paragraphs used to fill out the columns of a magazine or newspaper. 2. A балаам-box. — **ba-la'am-box** or **'bass'-ket**, *n.* An editor's box or basket for worthless or rejected matter.

**Ba-la'am**, 1 bâ'lâm; 2 bâ'lâm, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxi, 5. *Balaam* was summoned by Balak, King of Moab, just after the defeat of the Amorites by the hosts of Israel, and bribed to curse the victorious invaders, but is led first by the miracle of the speaking ass and afterward directly to bless them.

C. ZENKESON Shinarump p. 10. [J. w. co. '09.]

**Ba-la'am-it**, 1 bâ'lâm-it; 2 bâ'lâm-It, *n.* A sordid professor of religion. [*< Balaam, the prophet.*] — **Ba-la'am-it'-cal**, *a.*

**Ba'l'a-an**, 1 ba'l'i-an; 2 bâ'l'i-ân, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**Ba'l'a-ath**, 1 ba'l'i-ath; 2 bâ'l'i-âth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**Ba-la-bac**, 1 ba'l'a-bâk; 2 bâ'l'iâ-bâc, *n.* One of the Philippine Islands. 2. Its capital.

**Ba-lac**, 1 ba'l'ak; 2 bâ'l'ac, *n.* *Bib. Rev.* ii, 14.

**ba-la-cal**, 1 ba'l-a-kû't; 2 bâ'l'i-kû't', *n.* [P. I.] An East-Indian orange shrub (*Zephyranthes indicæ*), allied to the jubebe, yielding a light straw-colored wood.

**ba'l'a-chan**, 1 ba'l'a-chan; 2 bâ'l'a-chân, *n.* [E. Ind.] Shrimps or small fishes allowed to ferment and then pounded up with salt and spices and dried. **ba'l'a-chong**; **bl'a'chan**.

With the Malays, Siamese, Burmese, and Cochin-Chinese *bachan* has become a necessary of life, as it serves to season the daily food of the poor (*zupka* or *rice of India* vol. i, p. 241).

**ba'l'e-dine**, 1 ba'l'e-dân; 2 bâ'l'e-dîn, *n.* Same as BALLADEN; combining-forms. — **Ba-le/n'-el-pl'i'-dâ**, *n.* pl. Ornith. A family of herodoniine birds with a large vaulted bill recalling the head of the Greenland whale, including the sheobill of





**Ba-lau's-ti-on, n.** A young Rhodian girl devoted to Athens, the heroine of Browning's poem *Balaustion's Adventure*; she was captured by the Syracusans, and to win her freedom recited a new play by Euripides, the *Alcestis*.

**Ba-la'-yan, 1 ba'-la'-yün, 2 ba'-lä'-yün, n.** A town in Batangas province, Luzon, P. I.

**Ba-la'-yeuse, 1 ba'-la'-yüz, 2 ba'-lä'-yüs, n. [F.]** A protection-stap at the bottom of a dress, on the inside.

**Ba-la'-yong, 1 ba'-la'-yōg, 2 ba'-lä'-yōng, n.** Same as *TINDALO*.

**Ba-lai'-bi, 1 bal-bai, 2 bal-bi, n. [P. I.]** [Rare.] A mythical creature supposed to fly into houses and devour the dead.

**Bal-bi, 1 bal-bi, 2 bal-bi, n. 1. Adriano** (1782-1848), an Italian geographer, who wrote *A Compendium of Geography*, etc. 2. Gasparo, a Venetian merchant and traveler; first to give an account of Farther India, lived about 1550.

**Bal-bi-nus, 1 bal-bi-nus, 2 bal-bi-nus, Declinus Cælius** (238). A Roman emperor, orator, and poet; he was murdered by the pretorians at Rome after ruling jointly for four months with Pupienus Maximus.

**Bal-bo, 1 bal-bo, 2 bal-bo, Cesare** (1178-9-1853). An Italian statesman and writer.

**Bal-bo-a, 1 bal-bo-a, 2 bal-bo-a, Vasco Nufiez de** (1475-1517). A Spanish navigator who discovered the Pacific ocean in 1513.

**Bal-brig-an, 1 bal-brig-an, 2 bal-brig-an, n.** 1. A seaport town in Dublin county, Ireland. 2. Balbrigan hose. See *HOSE*.

**Bal-bus, 1 bal-bus, 2 bal-bus, n. [L.] Med.** One with defective teeth. 1. bal-bus-shi-iz; 2. bal-bus-shi-iz, n. *Med.* Stuttering; also, any imperfect or defective mode of speaking, esp. that characterized by substituting *b* and *l* for other consonant sounds. [*< l. balbus, stammering*].

**Bal-bu-fer-ti, 1 bal-bu-fer-ti, 2 bal-bu-fer-ti, n.** A town in West Riding, Yorks.

**Bal-bu-s, 1 bal-bu-s, 2 bal-bu-s, n.** A river in Brazil; 200 m. long.

**Bal-cont, n.** A balcony. *bal-cont*.

**Bal-co-net, 1 bal-co-net, 2 bal-co-net, n. Arch.** A low railing imitating a balcony, just outside of a window or door. *bal-co-nette*.

**Bal-co-nid, 1 bal-co-nid, 2 bal-co-nid, n.** Provided with a balcony.

**Bal-co-ny, 1 bal-co-ny, 2 bal-co-ny (xny), n. [-nies, 1-niz, 2-niz, pl.]** [Till 1825 bal-co-ny.] *Arch.* (1) A raised or balustraded platform projecting from a wall, usually before a window, or, sometimes, a door. (2) In a theater, sometimes, a tier of seats around the parquetry.

**2. Naut.** (1) A stern-gallery of a vessel of war, for the use of the flag-officer. (2) A projecting open gallery of an old-style line-of-battle ship. [*< It. balcone, bow or projection of a building, < balco, scaffold, story, < OHG. balcho, beam; see BALC, n.*]

**bald, 1 bald, 2 bald, n. 1. Destitute of hair on some part of the scalp where it usually grows; as, a bald spot.**

**2. Lacking natural covering; destitute of foliage, herbage, feathers, or the like; as, a bald peak.**

**It seems that we shall fly These bald, blank fields, and dune into the sun.**

**3. Having white on head or face; as, the bald eagle.**

**The original meaning seems to have been (1) shining, (2) white, as a bald-faced stag.**

**4. Without embellishments or elegance; also, pointless.**

**He could stoop to a plain style sometimes even to a bald style.**

**5. Without disguise or covering; naked; bald; as, bald blasphemy. 6. Mach.** Having no flange. [*ME. bald, < BALI, n.*]

**SYN:** bare, barren, curt, dry, laconic, literal, meager, plain, unadorned, unrelieved. See *BALD*.

**bal-d-co-ot, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**bal-d-co-ut, n.** The bald-coat. *bal-d-coat*.

**2. [Prov. Eng.] Abuse or ribald language. 3. An incongruous mixture of liquors, as beer and wine.**

**Balderdash, n.** Formerly was used also of adulterated or thin potatoes, or of frothy water; and, as a verb, to adulterate or drink so as to weaken it.

**[< Dan. balder, noise, clatter (< bal, cp. E. below), & dash.] SYN:** bathos, bombast, buncombe, declamation, flummery, froth, justian, gascouade, rant,rodomontade.

**Bal-ders-hä-ge, 1 bal'dar-hä-gä, 2 bal'ders-hä-ge, n. Norse Myth.** The sacred grove of Balder.

**Bal-der-stone, 1 bal'der-stön, 2 bal'der-stön, Caleb.** In Scott's *Bride of Lammormoor*, the aged stöön who resorts to many artless efforts to disguise the fallen greatness of his patron, the impoverished Master of Ravenswood.

**Bal-d'face, etc.** See *BALD, n.*

**Bal-d'face Mount'n.** A summit in the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,903 ft. high.

**Bald Head.** A mountain in Utah; 9,643 ft. high.

**Bal'di, 1 bal'di, 2 bal'di, Bernardino.** "Bal'di d'Urbino" (1553-1617). A versatile Italian scholar, mathematician, philologist, and poet; *History of Calvinism*, etc.

**Bal'di-coot, 1 bal'di-coot, 2 bal'di-coot, n. 1. The coot. 2. A monk; used improperly.**

**Bal'di, 1 bal'di, 2 bal'di, n. [Scot.]** A lugger-rigged fishing boat common on the East coast.

**Bal'ding-er, 1 bal'ding-er, 2 bal'ding-er, Ernst Gottfried** (1738-1804). A German physician and writer.

**Bal'di-nuc-el, 1 bal'di-nuc-el, 2 bal'di-nuc-el, Filippo** (1624-1716). An Italian artist and author.

**Bal'di-o, 1 bal'di-o, 2 bal'di-o, n. [Sp.]** Untilled land.

**Bald Knob.** A mountain in Virginia; 4,245 ft. high.

**Bald-moun'ey, 1 bal'd-moun'ey, 2 bal'd-moun'ey, n. 1. A European herb, the meadow spicknel. 2. bal'd-moun'ey.**

**Bald Moun'tain.** Any one of several mountain peaks: (1) In Fort Range, Colo.; 11,493 ft. high. (2) In Utah; 8,430 or 11,975 ft. high. (3) In California; 5,607 or 8,295 ft. high. (4) In North Carolina; 5,550 ft. high. (5) Near Moriah, N. H.; 3,752 ft. high. (6) In Vermont; 3,124 ft. high. (7) In Franconia Notch, N. H.; 2,310 ft. high. (8) In Adirondacks, N. Y.; 2,302 ft. high. (9) In Antrim township, Hillsboro county, N. H.; 2,035 ft. high.

**Bald Moun'tains.** 1. In Utah; highest point, 11,975 ft. 2. In Tulare county, Cal.; highest point, 7,936 ft.

**Bal'dock, 1 bal'dock, 2 bal'dock, n.** A market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

**Bal'do-vi-net'ti, 1 bal'do-vi-net'ti, 2 bal'do-vi-net'ti, Alessio** (1842-1899). An Italian painter and worker in mosaic.

**bal'dric, bal'dric, n.** See *BALD, n.*

**bal'dric, 1 bal'dric, 2 bal'dric, n. 1. A belt, sometimes richly ornamented, usually worn over one shoulder and across the breast, to support a sword, bugle, or powder-flasks, etc.**

**A radiant bal'dric o'er his shoulder tied.** *Homer's Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. iii, l. 415.

**2. Figuratively, the zodiac considered as a gem-studded belt.** SPENSER *Faerie Queene*, vi, l. iii.

**3. A necktie. 4. The leather attachment of a bell-clapper. 5. OF**

**bal'dric, bal'dric, < MHG. bal'drich, girdle. CP. OHG. balz; E. BELT, girdle.] bal'dric, bal'dric, n.**

**Bal'du-nus, 1 bal'du-nus, 2 bal'du-nus, Jacobus** (1225). An Italian jurist and professor of civil law in Bologna.

**Bal'dung, 1 bal'dung, 2 bal'dung, Hans** (1476-1545). A German painter and engraver of the Dürer school.

**Bal'mus, 1 bal'mus, 2 bal'mus, Petrus** (1327-1400). An Italian jurist in Perugia, Italy. See *APP.*

**Bald'win, 1 bal'dwin, 2 bal'dwin, n.** A variety of apple.

**Bald'win, n. 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. Bal'du-in, 1 bal'du-in, 2 bal'du-in; G. Bal'du-in, 1 bal'du-in, 2 bal'du-in; It. Bal'du-in, 1 bal'du-in, 2 bal'du-in; L. Bal'du-in, 1 bal'du-in, 2 bal'du-in.**

**2. (1055-1118.)** A king of Jerusalem, 1100; fought in 1st crusade; mentioned in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*.

**3. (1171-1206.)** An emperor of Constantinople; fought in 4th crusade. 4. Henry (1150-1184), an American jurist; justice of U. S. Supreme Court. 5. Henry (1847-1911), an American author; editor *The Orchids of New England*; *International Encyc.*; *Standard Dict.* 1910-1911.

**6. James Mark** (1861- ), an American psychologist and philosopher; editor *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology*. 7. John Dennison (1810-1883), an American writer and poet; *Prehistoric Nations*, etc. 8. Bathias William (1795-1860), an American manufacturer; improved the locomotive. 9. Roger Sherman (1795-1863), an American lawyer and Senator.

**10. Stanley** (1867- ), a British statesman; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1922-23; Prime Minister, 1923-24, 1925. 11. Thomas "Devonius" (1150-1190), an English Cistercian, archbishop of Canterbury, and crusader. 12. The ass in *Reynard the Fox*.

**13. A county in S. W. Alabama; 1,591 sq. mi.; county-seat, Daphne. 14. A county in central Georgia; 260 sq. mi.; county-seat, Milledgeville. 15. A town in Douglas county, Kan.; seat of Baker University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1858. 16. A village in Nassau county, N. Y. [Teut. masc. bold winner, or prince friend.]**

**Bald'wins-vill, 1 bal'dwins-vill, 2 bal'dwins-vill, n.** A village in Onondaga county, N. Y.

**Bald'y, 1 bal'dy, 2 bal'dy, n.** A summit. (1) In N. central Peak, 12,681 ft. high. (2) In South central Utah; 11,730 ft. high. (3) In S. Colorado; 14,176 ft. high.

**Bale, 1 bal, 2 bal, vt. [BALE; BAL'ING.]** To make into a bale. *bal-ing-press*, n. A machine for pressing any loose bulky material, as cotton or hay, into convenient form for baling.

**bale, vt. To bail.**

**bale, n. A large package prepared for transportation or storage, as by compressing and confining with cords, gunny-cloth, bands, or slats; as, a bale of cotton.**

**See table under WEEZY.**

**We laid our woe upon camels, concealed in bales of cheap goods.** *Johnson's Rasselas* ch. 8, p. 27, l. 18, m. 1880.

**[OF, < LL. bala, round bundle, package, < MHG. balle, ball, bale; see BALI, n.] -bale'band' (Naut.),** a large iron fastened to the cap-band at the mast-head, to which is secured the standing part of the flying-jib. -b. stick, n. *Wickerwork.* One of several pointed rods used

in plaiting handles. -b. tie, n. A contrivance used in baling to secure the bands.

**bale, n. [Archaeol.]** That which causes ruin or sorrow; woe. [*< A. balu, evil, wickedness. Cp. Goth. balica, wicked, pernicious.*]

**bale, n. Same as BALE-FIRE.** [*< AS. bēl, fire, funeral pile.*]

**Bale, 1 bal; 2 bal, John** (1711-1795-1715-63). An English Protestant prelate, bishop of Ossory, a writer of dramas and mystery plays.

**bal'e, 1 bal'e, 2 bal'e, adv. & interj.** Same as *BAAL*.

**Bal'e-ar-ic, 1 bal'e-ar-ic, 2 bal'e-ar-ic, n. Of or pertaining to Majorca, Minorca, etc., in the Mediterranean. Bal'e-ar-ic, n.** Balaeric crane, a crane, with a tuft of erect head-feathers, indigenous to northern Africa.

**Bal'e-ar-ic, 1 bal'e-ar-ic, 2 bal'e-ar-ic, n. Zool.** A genus of European cranes characterized by a crown of erect feathers and including the Balaeric crane. -bal'e-ar-ic, n.

**Bal'e-ar-ic Isles.** Islands in the Mediterranean sea, east of Spain; a Spanish province; 1,935 sq. m.; capital, Palma.

**ba-lec-tion, n.** Same as *BALLECTION*.

**ba-leen, 1 ba-len, 2 ba-len, n. 1. Whalebone.** See *ILLUS.* under *WHALE*.

**2. The right whale yields the article commonly known as whalebone. H. M. See *Illus. under Moby-Dick* p. 150, in 1851.]**

**2. A whale. 3. A sea-bream. [*< F. baléine, < L. balena, < Gr. phalaina, whale.*]** *ba-leen'bal-fish, n.* A curved double-handed knife for splitting whalebone.

**bale'fire, 1 bal'e-fair, 2 bal'e-fir, n. A signal-fire; beacon; bonfire; a funeral-pyre; also, any great fire; as, the bale-fires of martyrdom. balei.**

**The bale-fire of that scariest letter blazing to the end of our path!** *Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter* p. 90, l. 10, m. c. 1887.

**bale'ful, 1 bal'e-ful, 2 bal'e-ful, n. 1. Full of hurtful influence; malign; malignant; pernicious.**

**The baleful mist of midnight.** *E. C. Stedman's Flood Tide* st. 2.

**2. Full of grief; sorrowful; wretched; distressed; miserable. -bal'e-ful, adv. -bal'e-ful-ness, n.**

**bale'hook, 1 bal'e-hook, 2 bal'e-hook, n. 1. A double-hooked instrument used in pairs in baling bales. 2. A sharp curved hook with wooden handle, for handling bales. See *ILLUS.* under *HOOK*.**

**ba-leine, 1 ba-len, 2 ba-len, n. [F.]** 1. Literally, a whale; also, a movable platform to support dumping-wagons. 2. Whalebone.

**bale'less, 1 bal'e-less, 2 bal'e-less, n. Harmless; innocent.**

**bal'er, 1 bal'er, 2 bal'er, n. One who bales, as merchandise.**

**bal'er, n.** Same as *BALIER*.

**Ba-ler, 1 ba-ler, 2 ba-ler, n. A town in Tayabas province, Bales, 1 bal; 2 bal, Peter** (1547-16107). An English calligraphist; one of the first inventors of shorthand.

**Ba-le'te, 1 ba-le'te, 2 ba-le'te, n. A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.**

**ba'leyst, 1. tr. To flog. II. n. A rod. ba-le-ist.**

**Balle, 1 bal; 2 bal, Michael William** (1808-1870). An Irish musician and composer; *Bohemian Girl*, etc.

**Bal'fur, 1 bal'fur, 2 bal'fur, n. 1. Arthur James** (1848- ). A British statesman and writer; Prime Minister 1905-1905; created Earl of Whit-tingham, April, 1922. 2. Francis Maitland (1851-1917) (1882), an English biologist; *Comparative Embryology*. 3. Sir James (1853- ), a Scottish lawyer and politician; president of Court of Sessions; implicated in murder of Cardinal Beaton. 4. Sir James (1607-1657), a Scottish antiquary and annalist. 5. John, of Kinloch or Bury (1688- ), an English biographer; mentioned in Scott's *Old Mortality*. 6. John Hutton (1808-1884), a Scottish scholar; principal of Glenelg College, Bordeaux. -Bal'fur's disease, chloroma; chlorosarcoma.

**Bal'fu-rosh, 1 bal'fu-rosh, 2 bal'fu-rosh, n. Same as *BANFUROSH*. Bal'froosh; Bal'frush?**

**Ba'il, 1 bal; 2 bal, n.** One of the Sunda Isles, Malay Archipelago; 2,300 sq. m.; Dutch. *Lik'te Ba'ia*.

**Ba'il-ba-go, 1 ba'il-ba-go, 2 ba'il-ba-go, n. [P. I.]** An evergreen tropical East-Indian tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), common on seacoasts, with spreading branches, long-stalked orbicular-cordate leaves resembling those of the Linden, and large yellow flowers, often cultivated, naturalized in the West Indies. The inner bark yields a valuable fiber for cordage. The wood is light, durable, and flexible, and is adapted for frames of boats, etc.

**Ba'il-burg, 1 bal'b-burg, 2 bal'b-burg, n.** A station in Kamern, West Africa, founded in 1889.

**Ba-il'ja, 1 ba-il'ja, 2 ba-il'ja, n.** A member of a Hindu trading caste which flourishes chiefly in the Central Provinces and Madras Presidency, India.

**Ba'il-kes'er, 1 ba'il-kes'er, 2 ba'il-kes'er, n.** A town in Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor. *Ba'il-kes'er'ti; Ba'il-kes'er'ti.*

**ba-il'ki, 1 ba-il'ki, 2 ba-il'ki, n. [Rus.]** The back of the sturgeon, cut off and salted and smoked.

**Ba'il'i-han, 1 ba'il'i-han, 2 ba'il'i-han, n.** A town in Bohol, P. I.

**ba'il'm-bing, 1 ba'il'm-bing, 2 ba'il'm-bing, n. [P. I.]** 1. Same as *BILIMBA*. 2. Same as *CARAMBOLA*.

**Ba'il'n and Ba'il'an, 1 bal'in, bal'in, 2 bal'in, bal'in.** In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, and Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, two brothers, Northumberland knights, who met in just and fought without recognition until each had received his death-wound.

**Ba-il'n-ca-gu'ing, 1 ba-il'n-ca-gu'ing, 2 ba-il'n-ca-gu'ing, n.** A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.

**ba-il-ne, 1 ba-il-n, 2 ba-il-n, n. [F.]** A coarse canvas for packing. *Ba'il-nese, 1 ba'il-nese, 2 ba'il-nese, n. -nise, n. -nise, n. -nise.* Native of the island of Bal, east of Java, a Malayan race and people. An old form of Brahmanism. 2. The language of this people.

**Ba'il'n-ga'sac, 1 ba'il'n-ga'sac, 2 ba'il'n-ga'sac, n.** A town in Misamis district, Mindanao, P. I.

**bal'in-ger, 1 bal'in-ger, 2 bal'in-ger, n. 1. A Philippine and Molukian trading-boat. 2. A small war-ship; 15th and 16th cent. [*< OF. balengier, balaine; see BALEIN, n.*]**

**bal'ing-er, 1 bal'ing-er, 2 bal'ing-er, n. [P. I.]** An East-Indian tree (*Duchanania florida*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceae*), with leathery leaves, axillary panicles of flowers, and drupeaceous fruit. It yields a resin for illuminating and for calking.

**Ba'il-ol, 1 bal'e-ol, 2 bal'e-ol, n. 1. John de** (1249-1315), a rival of Bruce for the Scottish crown; reigned nearly four years as King John. 2. Edward Bruce (1294-1327), son of the preceding, a Northumberland knight, who met in just and fought without recognition until each had received his death-wound.

**Ba'il-sar-dä, 1 ba'il-sar-dä, 2 ba'il-sar-dä, n.** In Aristotle's *Orlando Furioso*, Ruggiero's magic sword, made by Falerina, mirror-bright and capable of cutting all substances.

**bal't-saur, 1 bal't-saur, 2 bal't-saur, n.** The badger (*Arctonyx collaris*) of northeastern India and Siam, having a long truncated snout like a hog's; bear-pig; sand-badger. [*< Hind. bāṭsar, sand-hog, < bāṭ, sand, + sar, hog.*] See *ILLUS.* on following page.



it, as from a shingle reef. Ballast regulations are in charge of a port officer, the *b. master*; the water-line of a ship in ballast is the *b. line*.

2. Broken stone, gravel, slag, etc., laid on the bed of a railroad to make and keep the track firm; also, similar material used in laying concrete, as a road of *ballast*. 3. That which gives stability to a chair, or makes the mind equable, as he lacks *ballast*. [*D. lit. back-loud. Cp. Dan. ballast, < bag, behind, + last, load.*]

*bal'last'car*, *n.* A drop-bottom or side-dumping freight-car used in carrying ballast.—*b. engine*, *n.* An engine used to excavate stone and gravel for ballast.—*b. fever*, a fever aboard ship, attributed to the impure condition of the ballast.—*b. fin*, *n.* A device for decreasing the leeway of sailing vessels.—*b. plant*, *n.* A plant springing from seed brought from one country to another in a ship's ballast.—*b. port*, *n. Naut.* A large opening in the side of a ship for receiving and unloading ballast. See *port*, *n.*, 1. (2).—*b. pump*, *n. Naut.* A pump used in regulating water-ballast.—*bal'last'age*, *n. Law.* Dues paid for the privilege of taking ballast at a port.—*bal'last-ing*, *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with ballast. 2. Material for ballast.

*bal'last*, *n.* A ballad.  
*bal'la-tion*, 1 *bal'la-tion*; 2 *bal'la-tion*, *n.* [*Rus.*] *Naut.* A lumber-vessel of 100 tons burden and upward.  
*bal'la-to-ri-um*, 1 *bal'la-to-ri-um*; 2 *bal'la-to-ri-um*, *n.* [*It.-L.*] The forecastle or aftercastle of a medieval war-ship.  
*ball'car*, *tridg.* etc. See *BALL*, *n.*  
*ball'ed*, *a. Ball.* ball-like. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1. 198.  
*ball'er*, 1 *bal'er*; 2 *bal'er*, *n.* 1. One who or that which makes balls. 2. A man who is skillful in a puddling mill.  
*ball'er-ty*, *n.* A participant in a formal dance. [*It. ball'le-ri-na*, 1 *bal'le-ri-na*; 2 *bal'le-ri-na*, *n.* [*It.*] A ballad.—*bal'let*, 1 *bal'le*; 2 *bal'le*, *cf.* [*Rare.*] To convey by dancing or pantomime as if in the ballet.  
*bal'let*, 1 *bal'le*; 2 *bal'le* (*xiii*), *n.* 1. An artistic dance, often involving elaborate and difficult steps, postures, and figures, generally performed as a dramatic interlude and by a considerable number of dancers, usually or mostly women; also, the music for such a dance. 2. A pantomimic dance expressing emotion or telling a story. 3. The persons collectively who dance the ballet at any particular theater. 4. A ballad. [*F.* dim. of *bal*; see *BALL*, *n.*]—*ballet d'art* (*F.*), a dance accompanied with pantomime.—*bal'let-mas'ter*, *b. mistress*, *n.* The director or leader of a ballet.  
*bal'let*, *n. Her.* A little ball borne as a charge.  
*bal'ley*, 1 *bal*; 2 *bal'y*, *Mount.* 1. A peak in Trinity county, Cal., 7,647 ft. high. 2. A peak in Shasta county, Cal., 6,357 ft. high.

*ball'fish*, *b. flower*. See *BALL*, *n.*  
*ball'hoof'er*, 1 *bal'hoof'er*; 2 *bal'hoof'er*, *n.* [*U. S.*] *Lumbering.* A man who rolls logs down a slope.  
*bal'li-na*, 1 *bal'i-na*; 2 *bal'i-na*, *n.* 1. A district in Benares division, United Provinces, British India; 1,670 sq. m. 2. Its capital. [*county, Ireland.*]  
*bal'li-na-hick*, 1 *bal'i-na-hick*; 2 *bal'i-na-hick*, *n.* A town in Mayo *bal'li-na-hick*, 1 *bal'i-na-hick*; 2 *bal'i-na-hick*, *n.* A town in Mayo *bal'li-na-hick*, 1 *bal'i-na-hick*; 2 *bal'i-na-hick*, *n.* A town in Mayo  
*bal'li-na-muck*, 1 *bal'i-na-muck*; 2 *bal'i-na-muck*, *n.* A town in Longford county, Ireland; here the French and Irish army surrendered to the English in 1798.  
*bal'li-na-sloe*, 1 *bal'i-na-sloe*; 2 *bal'i-na-sloe*, *n.* A town in Galway and Roscommon counties, Ireland.  
*ball'ing*, 1 *bal'ing*; 2 *bal'ing*, *n.* 1. The act or process of forming into or becoming a ball or balls. 2. Specific: (1) The action of bees in clustering about a queen, as in attempting to smother her. (2) The forming of balls of iron in puddling. (3) The forming of balls of snow or frozen mud on a horse's hoof; commonly called *balling up*. (4) Top-making, a process in the manufacture of worsted yarn. 3. *Brewing.* The density of wort or beer, by weight, per cent., according to Balling's sugar scale. 4. *Biol.* The uniting of nuclei during their development.—*ball'ing-fur'nace*, *n.* See *run-nace*, *b. head*, *n.* *Arch.* An appliance on a carding machine by which the wool silver is balled.—*b. iron*, *n. Vet.* An instrument to facilitate the administering of medicine in the form of a pellet or ball. It consists of a long piece of metal having at the end a cup-shaped receptacle for holding the ball.—*b. machine*, *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn into a ball-shaped cop.—*b. stool*, *n.* See *RABBLE*.

*bal'lin-gal's dis-ease*. Fungus foot; mycetoma.  
*bal'lin-ger*, 1 *bal'in-ger*; 2 *bal'in-ger*, *n.* A town, county-seat of Runnemede, N. J. [*Mayo county, Ireland.*]  
*bal'lin-robe*, 1 *bal'in-rôb*; 2 *bal'in-rôb*, *n.* A town in *bal'lis-mus*, 1 *bal'lis-mus*; 2 *bal'lis-mus*, *n. Pathol.* St. Vitus's dance; chorea. [*< Gr. ballismos, jumping about, < ballô, throw.*]

*bal'lis-ta*, 1 *bal'is-ta*; 2 *bal'is-ta*, *n.* [*-tæ*, 1 -ti; 2 -të, pl.] 1. An engine used in ancient and medieval warfare for hurling stones, arrows, spears, or other missiles.

Its classic form is doubtful, but it is said to have operated on the principle of the bow. In medieval warfare the term was applied to various engines, as the mangonel, petronel, and catapult.

His only son, a beautiful and valiant youth, was pierced through the thigh by an arrow, shot from one of the ballistæ.  
Ginnon Rome vol. ii, p. 226. [*s. a. co. 1852.*]

2. *Anat.* The ankle-bone. [*L.*, < *Gr. ballô, throw.*]

*bal'lis-ta*, 1 *bal'is-ta*; 2 *bal'is-ta*, *n.* A baluster.

*bal'lis-tic*, 1 *bal'is-tic*; 2 *bal'is-tic*, *n.* A baluster.  
*bal'lis-tic*, 1 *bal'is-tic*; 2 *bal'is-tic*, *n.* Of or pertaining to (1) the ballista, or (2) projectiles, or the science of their use, movements, or construction.—*ballistic board* (*Ordnance*), a board on which ballistic records, as of distance, wind-pressure, etc., are placed in such a way as to assist in securing precision in firing sea-coast ordnance.—*b. curve*, the curve which a projectile describes when thrown in any except a vertical direction. The parabola is the theoretical curve of a projectile, the form of a vanometer for measuring transitory currents; its deflected element has a considerable moment of inertia, in which respect it is the exact opposite of an aperiodic galvanometer, and all damping is carefully eliminated. In this type of galvanometer, a reading is taken of the single throw or impulse communicated to the needle by a sudden current in the coils, instead of noting the permanent deflection.

See GALVANOMETER.—*b. pendulum*. 1. A contrivance for measuring the velocity of projectiles, usually consisting of a pendulum with a block at its lower part into which the ball is shot at short distance. The force of the impact is determined from the amount of oscillation of the pendulum and the weights of the pendulum and of the projectile. 2. A gun pendulum.

*bal'lis-tic*, 1 *bal'is-tic*; 2 *bal'is-tic*, *n.* One skilled in the use or science of projectiles.  
*bal'lis-tics*, 1 *bal'is-tics*; 2 *bal'is-tics*, *n. Mil.* The science that deals with the impact, path, and velocity of projectiles.—*exterior ballistics*, the science of the forces operating upon a projectile during its flight.—*interior b.*, the science of the forces operating in the bore of the gun, behind the projectile.

*bal'lis-tic*, 1 *bal'is-tic*; 2 *bal'is-tic*, *n.* See LIST OF EXPLOSIVES.

*bal'li-um*, 1 *bal'i-um*; 2 *bal'i-um*, *n.* [*L.*] Same as BAILEY.  
*bal'li-um*, 1 *bal'i-um*; 2 *bal'i-um*, *n.* See *BALL*, *n.*  
*bal'li-on*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A form of geological upheaval resulting in rounded dome-shaped mountains. The Ballons of the Vosges and of Normandy,—so called from the rounded, balloon-like domes characteristic of the mountains of that time. *AGASSIZ Geol. Sketches sketch v, p. 146. [r. a. 1866.]* 2. A bale. 3. A balloon.

*bal'li-on*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A small balloon. 2. A balloon.  
*bal'li-on*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*F.*] Same as SOUNDING-BALLOON.  
*bal'li-on*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. To carry up or through the air as in a balloon. *II. t.* 1. To ascend or move through the air in a balloon. When the father tracked the son, ballooning through the skies, He taught a lesson to the old,—go thou and do like Wisol! *Holmes Meeting of Harvard Alumni, 1867 at. 15.* 2. To swell out like a balloon; as, the sails balloon. 3. *Med.* To distend any cavity of the body with air for therapeutic purposes.

*bal'li-on*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* 1. A bag, usually inverted, of varnished silk or other very light material, which, when inflated with any gas lighter than air, as heated air or carbureted hydrogen, rises and floats in the air; also, such a bag with its accessories, including, in large balloons, a suspended car or basket for passengers. See AERONAUTICS; AIR-SHIP; AVIATION.  
The principle on which a balloon rises in the atmosphere is exactly the same as that which causes the ascent of a cork from the bottom of a vessel filled with water. *B. Diet.* 2. *Arch.* A sphere upon the top of a pillar. 3. *Chem.* A balloon-shaped glass receiver, or such a vessel fitted with a stop-cock and made adaptable for the weighing of gases. 4. In comic pictures, a balloon-shaped outline connected with the mouth of a person, containing the words he is represented as speaking. 5. A reel on a warp-drying machine. 6. A variety of pyrotechnic bomb. 7. The spherical mass into which cotton forms in a ring-frame. 8. *Hort.* A method of training fruit-trees in which the branches are curved from a height of 6 or 7 feet down to the ground, forming the shape of a balloon; also, a balloon-shaped trellis on which to train plants. [*M.*] 9. A ball like a football, or the game played with it. [*Formerly balloon*, a ball used in a game like football. *< It. ballone, aug. of balla, < MHC. bal; see BALL, n.*]—*balloon boiler*, a balloon-shaped boiler.—*balloon-fish*, *n.* A gymnodont fish, a tetraodontid or didodontid, that can inflate itself by taking air into the esophagus or belly; a globefish.—*b. flower*, *n.* A hardy, erect, smooth, herbaceous ornamental perennial (*Platyodon grandiflorus*) from eastern Asia. 6 to 9 inches high, often opposite or whorled subsessile ovate-lanceolate leaves and large terminal blue widely bell-shaped flowers, which in bud suggest balloons. See PLATYCODON.—*b. foresail*, *n.* A light foresail used by yachts in fair weather.—*b. frame*, the frame of a board structure, as a house, built with slight scantling, put together without mortise-and-tenon framing.—*b. jib*, *n.* A light triangular sail between the foremast-head and the jib-boom end; used mostly by yachts in light winds.—*b. kite*, *n.* A balloon in the form of an elongated gas-bag which tilts to the wind and is carried up like a kite; used in the Prussian army to carry a military observer to a height of 200 to 300 feet.—*b. net*, *n.* See LACE.—*b. sickness*, *n.* An abnormal condition characterized by headache, nausea, and vomiting, that occurs at great altitudes and is due to lowered atmospheric pressure and deficiency of oxygen.—*b. vine*, *n.* A tropical American climbing herb (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceae*), widely cultivated, bearing inflated membranaceous 3-celled pods. See ILLUS. under HEARTSEED.—*captive b.*, a balloon that is permitted to rise only the length of a rope which holds it to the ground.—*phlog b.*, a small balloon sent up before dispatching a large one, to show its direction and velocity of the wind *trial b.*—*sauvageur*, *n.* A sausage-shaped balloon having an additional air-bag, to keep in position. *sauvageur*, *n.* A balloon sent up unmanned for obtaining meteorological data by means of automatically registering instruments.

So-called sounding balloons, for meteorological investigation, have reached much greater heights.  
V. Lovazov *Vehicles of the Air p. 75. [a. n. '09.]*  
—*balloon-er-y*, *n.* Aeronautics. *balloon-er-y*, *n.* 1. A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-er*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-er*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'loon-ist*, 1 *bal'i-on*; 2 *bal'i-on*, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A long many-eared galley built like a canoe or dugout; used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. *bal'loon-ist*; *bal'loon*, *pp.* Ballooned. *S. S.* *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or oblong balloon for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.—*bal'loon-ine*, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzine and carbon disulfide, for coating balloons—silk to make it impervious to gas.—*bal'loon-ing*, *n.* 1. The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. 2. The rising of steam to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released to the surface. 3. *Med.* Distention of the arteries in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. 4. [*Slang.*] Infatuation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.—*bal'loon-ist*, *n.* An aeronaut. *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* [*Slang.*] *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* Aeronaut.

*bal'lot*, *n.* 1. The written or printed paper that expresses a voter's choice; often called a *ticket*. 2. A method of election or choice by voting with tickets or balls, which are placed in a box or urn in such manner that the voter can conceal his choice if he so desires. In balloting with balls, a white ball approves a candidate or measure, and a black one rejects.  
On the 25th of April (1833) he [George Grote] moved, "that it be expedient that the votes at elections for members of Parliament be taken by way of ballot."

In 1872 Mr. Forster's Ballot Act produced the ballot in all parliamentary and municipal elections, except parliamentary elections for universities. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. iii, p. 280. 3. The act of voting as described above; also, the whole number of votes so cast at any one time or place; as, three ballots were taken; the ballot was unusually large. 4. A little ball used in voting; the original sense. [*< F. ballotte, ballot, < balle; see BALL, n.*]

—*Australian ballot*, a method of voting in which the ballots, printed by the government and bearing the names of all the candidates of all parties, are given to each voter as he enters a stall, alone, that he may, while thus secluded, designate the candidate he desires to vote for, thus securing absolute secrecy and liberty. Many States of the United States have adopted this system, or some modification of it.—*bal'lot-box*, *n.* A closed box with an aperture for receiving ballots.—*b. stuffing*, *n.* *U. S. Polit. Hist.* The act or offense of placing in a ballot-box illegal votes; now prevented in some States by changed methods of voting. *b. box stuffing*, *n.* *blanket b.*, a ballot bearing the names of the candidates of all parties.—*letter b.*, a ballot forwarded to a prospective voter by mail, as for the election of officers of public institutions.

*bal'lot*, *n.* [*F.*] A small compact bundle; bale.  
*bal'lot*, 1 *bal'lot*; 2 *bal'lot*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial hairy or woolly fetid herbs of the mint family (*Menziesia*), mostly of the Mediterranean region, including the black hoarhound (*Ballota nigra*), now somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States. [*< Gr. ballôtis, plant supposed to be black hoarhound.*]

*bal'lot-tad*, 1 *bal'lot-tad*; 2 *bal'lot-tad*, *n.* [*Rare.*] *Menage*. The leap of a trained horse, in which, without forcing out his hind legs, he bends all four legs. [*< F. ballotté, < balloter, toss, prob. < ballotte; see BALLOT, n.*]

*bal'lot-tad*, 1 *bal'lot-tad*; 2 *bal'lot-tad*, *n.* [*F.*] In France, a second ballot to decide between two candidates that have come nearest to a legal majority.—*bal'lot-ant*, *n.* A ballot.—*bal'lot-tad*, *n.* Voting by ballot.—*bal'lot-er*, *n.* 1. One who votes by ballot. 2. A machine for counting and recording ballots.—*bal'lot-er*, *n.* An officer in charge of a ballot-box.

*bal'lot-ing*, 1 *bal'lot-ing*; 2 *bal'lot-ing*, *n.* 1. The act or process of casting a ballot; a vote; as, there were several ballotings. 2. Selection by lot; the drawing of lots; as, the balloting for places has closed.—*bal'lot-ing-machine*, *n.* A voting-machine.  
*bal'lot-ist*, *n.* One who advocates voting by ballot. *bal'lot-er*, *n.*

*bal'lot-ment*, 1 *bal'lot-ment* or *-ment* or (*F.*) *bal'lot-mén*; 2 *bal'lot-ment* or (*F.*) *bal'lot-mén*, *n.* [*F.*] *Med.* Infusion given to a body loosely suspended in a sac or cavity by which it rises on impact and returns again; applied to the fetus in diagnosis of pregnancy, the patella in dropsy of the knee, movable kidney, etc.  
*bal'lot-tine*, 1 *bal'lot-tine*; 2 *bal'lot-tine*, *n.* [*F.*] A boned shoulder of lamb, chicken's leg, or a squab stuffed, as with vegetables, larded, and braised.

*bal'lot*, 1 *bal'lot*; 2 *bal'lot*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial hairy or woolly fetid herbs of the mint family (*Menziesia*), mostly of the Mediterranean region, including the black hoarhound (*Ballota nigra*), now somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States. [*< Gr. ballôtis, plant supposed to be black hoarhound.*]

*bal'lot*, 1 *bal'lot*; 2 *bal'lot*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial hairy or woolly fetid herbs of the mint family (*Menziesia*), mostly of the Mediterranean region, including the black hoarhound (*Ballota nigra*), now somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States. [*< Gr. ballôtis, plant supposed to be black hoarhound.*]

*bal'lot*, 1 *bal'lot*; 2 *bal'lot*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial hairy or woolly fetid herbs of the mint family (*Menziesia*), mostly of the Mediterranean region, including the black hoarhound (*Ballota nigra*







lateral part of an Ionic volute; a pulvinar or bolster.  
3. A flat centerpiece in certain styles of chair-backs, shaped in the design of a baluster. [*F. baluster*, < *It. balastro*, < *balastro*, wild-pomegranate flower, < *L. balastum*, < *Gr. balastion*] *bal'is-ter*, *bal'is-ter-shaft*, *n.* A term of pillar resembling a typical baluster, characteristic of Anglo-Saxon or early British architecture.—*b. stem*, *n.* A baluster-shaped stem of a goblet, urn, or the like.—*bal'us-tered*, *a.* Having balusters.

*bal'us-tered*. Balustered.  
*bal'us-trade*, *1 bal'us-trād*; *2 bal'us-trād*, *n.* *Arch.* A railing formed of a range of balusters supporting a hand-rail or coping; also, any low barrier or parapet. [*F.* < *It. balustrata*, < *balustris*; see *BALUSTER*.]  
—*bal'us-trad-ed*, *a.* Having a balustrade.—*bal'us-trad-ing*, *n.* A balustrade; balustrade-work.

*Ba'luzé*, *1 ba'lüz*; *2 ba'lüz*, *Étienne* (1713-1718). A French scholar, jurist, and antiquary.

*Bal'wid-der*, *1 bal'wid-er*; *2 bal'wid-er*, the Rev. Micah. In Galt's *Annals of the Parish*, a pious and kind Scotch Presbyterian minister, showing national idiosyncrasies.

*bal'y-saur*, *n.* Same as *BALISAUR*.

*bal'za*, *n.* Same as *BALSA*.

*Bal'zák*, *1 bal'zák*; *2 bal'zák*, *Honoré de* (1719-1750). A French novelist; leader of the realistic school: *Le Père Goriot*, etc.

*bal'za-rine*, *1 bal'za-rin*; *2 bal'za-rin*, *n.* A light dress, fabric of cotton and worsted, now superseded by "barege".

*ban*, *1 ban*; *2 bām*, *vt.* [*Slang.*] To cheat; bamboozle.

*ban*, *n.* [*Slang.*] A cheat; imposition; or deception.

*Ba'ma*, *1 ba'ma*; *2 ba'mā*, *n.* See under *INDO-CHINESE*.

*Ba'mah*, *1 ba'mā*; *2 ba'mā*, *n.* [*Heb.*] (*Ba'moth*, *1 ba'mōth*; *2 ba'mōth*, *pl.*) A high place in general; frequently, a place for worship, usually idolatrous.

*Ba'ma'ku*, *1 ba'ma'ku*; *2 ba'ma'ku*, *n.* A town, capital of Upper Senegal-Niger, French West Africa. [See *MOON*.]

*Bam'ba*, *1 bam'ba*; *2 bām-bā*, *n.* *Logic.* Bramantip.

*Bam'ba*, *1 bam'ba*; *2 bām-bā*, *n.* A province in Kongo, Angola, W. Africa, noted for mines. *2*. Its capital.

*Bam'bang*, *1 bām'bang*; *2 bām'bang*, *n.* A town in Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, P. I.

*Bam'ba-ra*, *1 bam'ba-ra*; *2 bām-bā-ra*, *n.* *Logic.* Barbara with the major and minor premises transposed. See *MOON*.

*Bam'ba-ra*, *1 bam'ba-ra*; *2 bām-bā-ra*, *n.* Same as *SHEA-BUTTER*.

*Bam-bar'a*, *1 bam-bar'a*; *2 bām-bā-ra*, *n.* Same as *BAMBARA*.

*Bam-bar'a*, *1 bam-bar'a*; *2 bām-bā-ra*, *n.* A state on the Upper Niger river, French West Africa. *2*. A town in Sudan, Africa; 115 m. S. S. W. of Timbuktu. *3*. A mixed negro and Juhah people on the Niger, belonging to the Mandingian family.

*Bam'berg*, *1 bam'berg*; *2 bām-bērg*, *n.* *1*. A county in South Carolina; 363 sq. m. *2*. Its county-seat. *3*. *1* bām'berg; *2 bām'berg*. A town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria.

*Bam'ber-ger*, *1 bām'ber-ger*; *2 bām-bēr-ger*, *n.* *1*. Friedrich (1715-1814-1873), a German landscape painter; *The Panoramist of Gibraltar*. *2*. Ludwig (1782-1839), a German statesman and economic writer.

*Bam-ber-ger's dis-ease*. A disease affecting the muscles of the leg; saltatory spasm.—*Bamberger's pulse*, Bambino at Santa Maria in Ara Coeli, Rome.

*Bam-bi'no*, *1 bam-bi'no*; *2 bām-bi'no*, *n.* [*It.*] A little child; especially, a figure of the child Jesus represented as in a manger or crib, exposed from Christmas to Epiphany in some Roman Catholic churches; specif., the figure of this character in the Church of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli, Rome.

*Bam-boc'ci-ade*, *1 bam-boc'ci-ād*; *2 bām-bōch'i-ād*, *n.* *Art.* A picture of rustic life treated with grotesque humor, as the tavern scenes of Teniers; from *Bamboccio*, a nickname given to Pieter van Laer, a Dutch painter of such scenes. [*It.* *bamboccia*, < *bamboccio*, smpleton (see *def.*), dim. of *bambo*, simple] *bam-boc'ci-ade*.

*Bam-hoo*, *1 bam-hū*; *2 bām-bōō*, *vt.* To beat with or as with a bamboo; bastinado.

*Bam-hoo*, *n.* *1*. Any tall tree-like or shrubby grass of the genus *Bambusa*, or of an allied genus, as *Dendrocalamus*. Each rootstock sends up woody, rapidly growing stems, usually hollow between the joints, in some species more than 100 feet high and flowering at long intervals. Bamboos are used for the frames of houses, for rafts, masts and yards, spears, pipes, and other useful articles, especially by the Japanese. *2*. One of certain other grasses, as the climbing *Panicum dactyloides* in the West Indies, and the Australian *Stipa micrantha*. *3*. The stem-wood, leaf, or fiber of the plant, especially a walking-stick or other article made of the plant or its wood. *4*. A cane-colored porcelain biscuit used in making domestic utensils.

*5*. An Oriental measure of length (about 11 feet) or capacity (5 pints to 1 gallon). [*Malay bambu*.]—*bam'boo-brif'er*, *n.* A greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*).—*b.* grass, *n.* *1*. Any species of *Bambusa*. *2*. See table under *GRASS*.—*b. partridge*, *n.* A bambuscoline partridge of China and the East Indies.—*b. rat*, *n.* A mole-like epaline rodent (genus *Rhizomys*), common in the Malayan jungle.—*b. rat*, *n.* A tall evergreen grass (*Arundo donax*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—*male b.*, a tall bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) of India, especially Bengal, where it reaches a height of 100 feet and often constitutes a whole forest. See *DENDROCALAMUS*.—*sacred b.*, an ornamental evergreen Chinese and Japanese shrub (*Nandina domestica*) of the family *Berberidaceae*; the nandin.

*Bam-hoo'zie*, *1 bam-hū'zi*; *2 bām-bōō'zi*, *vt.* [*ZLED*; *-ZUNG*.] [*Colloq.*] To deceive or impose upon, as by trickery; cheat; hoodwink. *2*. To mystify; confound; perplex.

*II. i.* To practise trickery or deception.

The third refinement observable in the letter I send you, consists in the choice of certain words invented by some pretty fellows such as Banter, Bamboozle, Country Cut, and Kidney.

—*bam-hoo'zing*, *bam-hoo'zie*, *bam-hoo'zier*, *n.* A village of Northumberland, England; the seat of the ancient fortress Bamboorough Castle.

*Bam'bosh*, *1 bam'bōsh*; *2 bām'bōsh*, *n.* [*Slang*, *Eng.*] Deception; humbug.

*Bam-bou'la*, *1 bam-bū'la*; *2 bām-bū'la*, *n.* [*Local*, U. S.] *1*. A drum made of bamboo, formerly used by negroes in Louisiana and now in the West Indies. *2*. A dance accompanied by this drum. [*F. bambou*, < *Malay bambu*, bamboo.]

*Bam-bu'*, *1 bam-bū*; *2 bām-bū*, *n.* Same as *SHEA-BUTTER*. *Bam-buk'*, *1 bam-būk*; *2 bām-būk*, *n.* [*Gambila*, West Africa.]

*Bam-bu'sa*, *1 bam-bū'sa*; *2 bām-bū'sa*, *n.* A country in Senegal.

*Bam-bu'sa*, *1 bam-bū'sa*; *2 bām-bū'sa*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of arborescent branching grasses of America and Asia. The common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) is widely cultivated. [*D. bambos*, < *Malay bambu*.]—*bam'bu-sa'ceous*, *a.* *Bot.* Of pertaining to, or like the bamboo or the tribe of grasses to which it belongs.—*bam'bu-sic'o-lin*, *a.* *Living in growths of bamboo or cane-brakes; as, bambusicoline partridges.* [*Red Sea*, used when dried as food.]

*ba'mi-a*, *1 bē'mi-a*; *2 bām'mi-a*, *n.* A catfish or silurid of the *Ba'mi-a*, *1 bē'mi-a*; *2 bām'mi-a*, *n.* A valley and pass in Hindu-Kush mountains, N. W. of Kabul, Afghanistan; it contains ruins and colossal figures of Buddha. [*Num.* xli. 19. *Ba'mi-a*, *1 bē'mi-a*; *2 bām'mi-a*, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xlii. 17. *Bam'p'ton*, *1 bam'p'ton*; *2 bām'p'ton*, *John* (1659-1751). An English minister, the founder of the Bampton Lecture-ship at Oxford. [*Orissa*, India; 1,055 sq. m. *Bam'tra*, *1 bām'tra*; *2 bām'tra*, *n.* A native state, N. W. of *ban*, *1 bān*; *2 bān*, *n.* [*Ir.*] Blond; fair-haired; white.

*ban*, *1 ban*; *2 bān*, *n.* [*BANNED*, *BAN'N*, *BAN'NING*.]

*1. i.* To place under a ban; curse by ecclesiastical authority; anathematize; hence, to pronounce curses or execrations upon; as, to ban a heretic; to ban one to perdition.

With power to bless and right to ban.

*HOLLAND Mistress of the Manse* pt. iv, can. 9, et. 11.

*2.* To forbid the use of; shut off or out; interdict. *3. Feudal Law.* To call out by proclamation; summon.

*II. i.* [*Archaic.*] To utter a curse; issue a ban. [*AS. bannan*, command, summon; see *BAN*, *n.*]

*Syn.* see *BANISH*.

*ban*, *n.* *1.* A proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory; especially, an edict of interdiction, as a sentence of outlawry; hence, prohibition or interdiction, as by authority, in general; as, under perpetual ban; a ban was placed on these practices.

*2.* The condemnatory attitude of a community or class; proscription; ostracism; tabu; as, the boor is under the ban of society. *3.* A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; excommunication; curse; as, under the ban of the Church. *4.* A malediction or curse having supposed supernatural power to injure; hence, any oath or curse.

With Hecate's ban three blasted, thrice infected.

*SHAKESPEARE Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2.

*5. Law.* An official proclamation. (*1*) *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry. See *BANS*. (*2*) A calling to arms; as, the ban of the feudal lord gathered his retainers. *6.* The military forces summoned by sovereign or government; especially in France, where the national guard is classed as the ban and the arrière-ban or reserve, and in Germany, where the 1st and 2d bans are the two divisions of the Landwehr respectively.

See *ARRIÈRE-BAN*. *7. Ecl. & Feudal.* A fine imposed as for disregarding a mandatory summons, for sacrilege, etc. [*AS. (ge)ban*, proclamation, edict, < *bannan*, command, summon; or < *OF. ban*, < *LL. bannum*, < *OHG. ban(n)*, summons, < *bannan*, summon.] *bannet*.

*Syn.* see *ANATHEMA*; *OATH*.—*ban of the empire* (*G. Hist.*), an edict of the state taking away rights or privileges, as of a prince, district, or city.

*ban*, *n.* A fine muslim made in the East Indies, from the fiber of the banana-leaves.

*ban*, *n.* A small box (*Sis apustensis*).

*ban*, *n.* The ruler of a banat; formerly, the governor of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary. The title was originally given to the military governors of the marches or border districts of Hungary. See *BANAT*.

It became a constitutional principle in Croatia that, when the king died childless, a new king should be elected by the seven Bana of the crownlands, one of whom was the Ban of Bosnia.

*A. J. EVANS Through Bosnia, Hist. Review* p. 22, ll. g. & c. 1876.]

[< *Per. bān*, master.]

*Ban*, *1 ban*; *2 bān*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1* *Est.* v. 37. *2* *ban*, *n.* *1* *ban*, *n.* [*Ar.*] A mormyroid fish (*Polycephalus bane*), widely taken for food. *banet*; *bo'na*; *boo'a-na*.

*Ba'na*, *1 bā'na*; *2 bā'na*, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* A thousand-armed giant overcome by Krishna, who cut off his arms. See *ANIRUDHA* and *USHA*.

*Ban'a-a*, *1 ban'a-a*; *2 bā'n'a-a*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*Ban'a-ba*, *1 ban'a-bā*; *2 bā'nā-bā*, *n.* [*P. I.*] The Indian tree or bloodwood tree (*Lagerstramia speciosa*), 30 to 60 feet high, with a valuable timber, useful in all constructions, resisting climatic and water influences. Its handsome panicle flowers, changing from rose-color in the morning to purple in the evening, adapt the tree to ornamentation also. See *BLOODWOOD* (4).

*Ban'a-ger*, *1 ban'a-ger*; *2 bā'nā-ger*, *n.* A town in King's Ban'a-la, *1 ban'e-ya*; *2 bā'nā-ya*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*Ban'a-las*, *1 ban'a-las*; *2 bā'nā-las*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1* *ban'a-las*; *2 bā'nā-las*, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians, the Bannoeks. See under *AMERICAN*.

*Ban'a-kite*, *1 ban'ak-it*; *2 bā'nā-kite*, *n.* *Petrol.* A felsophic igneous rock containing phenocrysts of augite and labradorite in a ground-mass composed chiefly of alkalic feldspars, biotite, and augite. [*< Banaks*, Indian tribe.]

*ba'nal*, *1 bē'nal*; *2 bām'nāl*, *a.* *1*. A banqueting, from over-use; commonplace; trivial. *2*. Of or pertaining to feudal service under manorial rule. [*F.* see *BANALITY*.]

*ba'nal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ban or banat.

*ba-na'l-i-ty*, *1 ba-na'l-i-ty*; *2 bā'nā'l-i-ty*, *n.* [*-RIES*, *1* *-ty*; *2* *-ty*, *pl.*] *1*. The state of being banal, or that which is banal; a commonplace.

*2*. [*Banalit*, by Browning recently (1855) proposed for admission, will scarcely have the same good fortune. *TRENCH English Past and Present* lect. iii, p. 136. [*K. P.* c. 1859.]

The highest thinkers were thus brought down to the level of the banalities of discourse. *J. MONTEY Rousseau* p. 109, l. c. a. 1873.]

*2*. A right of the lord of the manor to make his vassals use his mill, wine-press, etc.: a French-Canadian or old French law term. [*< F. banalité*, < *banal*, < *LL. banalis*, < *bannum*, < *OHG. ban*, proclamation.]

*ba-na'n'a*, *1 ba-na'n'a*; *2 bā'nā'n'a*; *2 ba-nā'n'a* or *ba-nā'n'a* (*xin*), *n.* *1*. The fruit of the banana-plant (*Musa sapientum*).

It grows in clusters of finger-like berries, upon a very large spike or stem, containing, with a red or yellow rind, a nutritious pulp, usually seedless, which constitutes an important food, and in some of the Pacific islands forms almost the staple diet of the natives. It is eaten raw or cooked. Among the varieties are the Baracoa, dwarf, horse, Marilique, and start.

*2*. A large herbaceous plant (*Musa sapientum*) cultivated in the tropical countries for its fruit.

The entwining bases of its long broad leaves form a tree-like succulent stem from 10 to 20 feet high, with the flower-stalk rising through the center and developing of fruit. *2*. An ornamental banana on a drooping spike, which nana (*M. ensata*), a flower, produces a compact cluster or bunch of fruit, weighing sometimes 70 to 80 pounds. It is closely related to the plantain. See *ALTA*.

*3*. Any one of several other plants of the genus *Musa*, as *M. ensata*. *4*. The Yucca *baccata* (Mexican banana) or its fruit. [*Sp.*, given as native Guinea name.]

—*Abyssinian banana*, the hardest, most common, and perhaps the largest of the decorative bananas, a species (*Musa ensata*) from Abyssinia, with inedible fruit, its pseudo-stem often 3 feet in basal diameter and 15 to 20 feet high, with bright-green, nearly erect, short-stalked leaves 15 to 20 feet long by 3 to 4 in greatest width, with a broad, vivid crimson midrib. *ba-na'n'a-bird*, *n.* An American oriole or tanager bird that feeds on bananas as *Icterus leucopryx* of Jamaica. *ba-na'n'a-bird*, *n.* A native state, N. W. of *ban*, *1 bān*; *2 bān*, *n.* [*Ir.*] Blond; fair-haired; white.

*ban*, *1 ban*; *2 bān*, *n.* [*BANNED*, *BAN'N*, *BAN'NING*.]

*1. i.* To place under a ban; curse by ecclesiastical authority; anathematize; hence, to pronounce curses or execrations upon; as, to ban a heretic; to ban one to perdition.

With power to bless and right to ban.

*HOLLAND Mistress of the Manse* pt. iv, can. 9, et. 11.

*2.* To forbid the use of; shut off or out; interdict. *3. Feudal Law.* To call out by proclamation; summon.

*II. i.* [*Archaic.*] To utter a curse; issue a ban. [*AS. bannan*, command, summon; see *BAN*, *n.*]

*Syn.* see *BANISH*.

*ban*, *n.* *1.* A proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory; especially, an edict of interdiction, as a sentence of outlawry; hence, prohibition or interdiction, as by authority, in general; as, under perpetual ban; a ban was placed on these practices.

*2.* The condemnatory attitude of a community or class; proscription; ostracism; tabu; as, the boor is under the ban of society. *3.* A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; excommunication; curse; as, under the ban of the Church. *4.* A malediction or curse having supposed supernatural power to injure; hence, any oath or curse.

With Hecate's ban three blasted, thrice infected.

*SHAKESPEARE Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2.

*5. Law.* An official proclamation. (*1*) *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry. See *BANS*. (*2*) A calling to arms; as, the ban of the feudal lord gathered his retainers. *6.* The military forces summoned by sovereign or government; especially in France, where the national guard is classed as the ban and the arrière-ban or reserve, and in Germany, where the 1st and 2d bans are the two divisions of the Landwehr respectively.

See *ARRIÈRE-BAN*. *7. Ecl. & Feudal.* A fine imposed as for disregarding a mandatory summons, for sacrilege, etc. [*AS. (ge)ban*, proclamation, edict, < *bannan*, command, summon; or < *OF. ban*, < *LL. bannum*, < *OHG. ban(n)*, summons, < *bannan*, summon.] *bannet*.

*Syn.* see *ANATHEMA*; *OATH*.—*ban of the empire* (*G. Hist.*), an edict of the state taking away rights or privileges, as of a prince, district, or city.

*ban*, *n.* A fine muslim made in the East Indies, from the fiber of the banana-leaves.

*ban*, *n.* A small box (*Sis apustensis*).

*ban*, *n.* The ruler of a banat; formerly, the governor of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary. The title was originally given to the military governors of the marches or border districts of Hungary. See *BANAT*.

It became a constitutional principle in Croatia that, when the king died childless, a new king should be elected by the seven Bana of the crownlands, one of whom was the Ban of Bosnia.

*A. J. EVANS Through Bosnia, Hist. Review* p. 22, ll. g. & c. 1876.]

[< *Per. bān*, master.]

*Ban*, *1 ban*; *2 bān*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1* *Est.* v. 37. *2* *ban*, *n.* *1* *ban*, *n.* [*Ar.*] A mormyroid fish (*Polycephalus bane*), widely taken for food. *banet*; *bo'na*; *boo'a-na*.

*Ba'na*, *1 bā'na*; *2 bā'na*, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* A thousand-armed giant overcome by Krishna, who cut off his arms. See *ANIRUDHA* and *USHA*.

*Ban'a-a*, *1 ban'a-a*; *2 bā'n'a-a*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*Ban'a-ba*, *1 ban'a-bā*; *2 bā'nā-bā*, *n.* [*P. I.*] The Indian tree or bloodwood tree (*Lagerstramia speciosa*), 30 to 60 feet high, with a valuable timber, useful in all constructions, resisting climatic and water influences. Its handsome panicle flowers, changing from rose-color in the morning to purple in the evening, adapt the tree to ornamentation also. See *BLOODWOOD* (4).

*Ban'a-ger*, *1 ban'a-ger*; *2 bā'nā-ger*, *n.* A town in King's Ban'a-la, *1 ban'e-ya*; *2 bā'nā-ya*, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*Ban'a-las*, *1 ban'a-las*; *2 bā'nā-las*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1* *ban'a-las*; *2 bā'nā-las*, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians, the Bannoeks. See under *AMERICAN*.

*Ban'a-kite*, *1 ban'ak-it*; *2 bā'nā-kite*, *n.* *Petrol.* A felsophic igneous rock containing phenocrysts of augite and labradorite in a ground-mass composed chiefly of alkalic feldspars, biotite, and augite. [*< Banaks*, Indian tribe.]

*ba'nal*, *1 bē'nal*; *2 bām'nāl*, *a.* *1*. A banqueting, from over-use; commonplace; trivial. *2*. Of or pertaining to feudal service under manorial rule. [*F.* see *BANALITY*.]

*ba'nal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ban or banat.

*ba-na'l-i-ty*, *1 ba-na'l-i-ty*; *2 bā'nā'l-i-ty*, *n.* [*-RIES*, *1* *-ty*; *2* *-ty*, *pl.*] *1*. The state of being banal, or that which is banal; a commonplace.

*2*. [*Banalit*, by Browning recently (1855) proposed for admission, will scarcely have the same good fortune. *TRENCH English Past and Present* lect. iii, p. 136. [*K. P.* c. 1859.]

The highest thinkers were thus brought down to the level of the banalities of discourse. *J. MONTEY Rousseau* p. 109, l. c. a. 1873.]

local currency was depreciated by debasement, clipping, or wear; still used in some places for *bank money* as distinguished from a depreciated currency. 2. A bank, especially the bank of Venice—*mark banco*, formerly, the standard bankable unit of account of continental Europe.

**Ban'croft**, 1 ban'krōft; 2 bān'krōft, n. 1. Aaron (11/10 1755–9/11/1839), an American divine; father of George; *Life of Washington*. 2. Cecil F. P. (1839–10/19/1901), an American educator and clergyman. 3. George (10/18/1800–1/18/1891), an American historian; *History of the U. S.* 4. Hubert Howe (1832–1/18/1918), an American historian. 5. Richard (7/15/1844–11/18/1910), an English divine; archbishop of Canterbury, 1904; supervised Authorized Version of the Bible; persecuted the Puritans. 6. Sir Squire (4/18/1841–4/18/1926), an English actor-manager of "Prince of Wales's" and "Haymarket" theaters, London; author.

**ban-cu'ro**, 1 ban-kū'ro; 2 bān-cū'ro, n. [P. I.] The Indian mulberry (*Morinda tinctoria*), whose roots yield a red dye. **band**, 1 band; 2 bānd, v. 1. I. To unite in a league or company; as, to *band* reformers or troops. 2. To bind or tie with a band; as, to *band* sheaves of grain. 3. To mark with a stripe; as, to *band* a flag.

II. i. To unite together in a band or association; confederate; as, to *band* for the right.—**band'er**, n. **band'**, n. 1. That which securely binds a person; a shackle; manacle; hence, a moral or legal bond of restraint or union; as, hymeneal bands.

These are the bands which, if not broken by oppression, must long hold us together, by maintaining a constant reciprocity of interests. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 321. [O. P. 1863.]

2. A tie or bandage for binding things in a bundle; as, a *band* of straw for sheaves. 3. An attachment holding together sections of work or things belonging together, as a hinge connecting a door or gate to its place, the strong cords across the back of a book to which the signatures are sewed, or pieces of leather, cardboard, etc., glued to the back of a book before covering, for ornament. 4. A unitary power or influence; bond; as, the *band* of human society; the *band* of political union. 5. An agreement; covenant; surety; also, a bondsman. [ME. *band*, < *ν* of AS. *bindan*, bind.]

**band'**, n. 1. A flat flexible strip of any material used for binding, as of leather, rubber, cloth, paper, etc.: confused with **BAND**, whose ultimate derivation was the same. 2. Any flexible strip used as an article of dress, or to strengthen or ornament the clothing; as, a neck-band; hat-band.

She asked to have her soft white robe and band. GEORGE ELIOT *How Lisa Loved the King* st. 20. Specif.: (1) A collar or ruff, often very wide, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. (2) *pl.* A pair of linen strips hanging from the front of the neck: worn with certain clerical or academic garments. 3. Arch. (1) Any wide, flat molding or feature of little projection; a plinth, string-course, or tablet.

The term *band* is hardly used as an accurate architectural expression, but the special use indicated by the terms string-course, sill course, lintel course, frieze, plait band.

STRONG'S *Dict. of Architecture* vol. i, col. 199. [ASACM. '05.] (2) A came or leaden strip separating small panes of glass. 4. *Mech.* (1) A flexible driving-belt or strap: usually endless or continuous, and communicating motion from one wheel to another by friction alone. (2) A metal hoop shrunk around the hub or axle of a wheel. 5. *Phys. Geog.* One of several parallel currents flowing along the east coast of North America. Off the Massachusetts coast, close to the shore, runs a cold current or *band* southward, 60 to 80 miles wide. Outside of this, flowing northward, is a warm current, another cold current, and then a second warm current (the *axis*), 30 to 40 miles wide. 6. *Bot.* The space between parallel ribs or raised lines; a crossbar of color. 7. *Zool.* A transverse stripe of color; fascia. 8. *Mining.* A rock-layer interstratified with coal; also, the coal itself. 9. *Naut.* A strip of canvas used to give additional strength to sails. 10. *pl.* Inelastic stripes noticeable in flannel and serge caused by the uneven shrinking of an imperfect weft. 11. A bandage. 12. In a saddle, the two strips of iron holding the bows in place. 13. A metal hoop, hoop, or collar, as the one holding the stock and barrel of a gun together. 14. *Printing.* A decorative border or strip, as a color between rules. [*<* OF. *bande*, < OHG. *binda*, band, tie, < *bintan*, bind.]

**bal'ane-ing-band'**, n. *Naut.* A forged band with rings or lugs, fitted to an anchor at its center of gravity for the purpose of carrying or swinging it.—**band'w'as**, n. *Anal.* The ax-cylinder.—**b'bird**, n. The African colored finch (*Amadina fasciata*).—**b-brake**, n. *Mech.* A brake consisting of a loose band around a pulley or wheel, the braking being produced by tightening the band.—**b-driver**, n. *Bookbinding.* A blunt chisel used to correct irregularities in the bands of flexible backs.—**b-mounting**, n. *Harness-mounting* having a broad, flat, square-edged ring.—**b-plant**, n. The larger periwinkle (*Viola major*).—**b-robin**, n. *Hat-making.* A stiffened cloth bound and ironed around a hat-body to hold the brim in place.—**b-saw**, n. A thin, flexible, endless steel strip, toothed upon one edge, and extended between two flat-faced band-wheels; by extension, the machine of which the saw is a part.—**b-sifter**, n. A sifting-tool for turning off the end of a wheel-hub to permit the band to be driven on.—**b-shaped**, a. *Bot.* Narrow and very long.—**b-string**, n. One of the strings formerly worn for securing a neck-band.—**b-wheel**, n. *Mech.* 1. A wheel driving or driven by the friction of a belt. 2. A wheel over which a band-saw moves. 3. A wheel on which a band-brake is used.—**falling b.**, the wide ruff of the 16th century turned down as a broad collar.—**Geneva bands**, same as **BAND**, n. 1 (2).—**interception b.** (*Psychophys.*), a narrow band of color seen by an observer watching the swing of a pendulum across a partitioned disk: caused by the geometrical relations momentarily assumed between the moving pendulum and the colored background.—**moderator b.** (*Anal.*), a muscular band that extends across the right ventricle of the heart and tends to prevent over-distension of the cavity.—**polar bands** (*Meteor.*), parallel stripes of cirrus or cirro-stratus cloud across the sky. **Noah's ark**—**primitive b.** (*Embryol.*), the first sign of an embryo as a pale band along the side of the egg.

**band'**, n. 1. A company of persons associated for the prosecution of some particular design or bound together by some common tie or bond, as a band of brothers. No nightly bands in the armor wait.

POPE *Statius's Thebais* bk. i, l. 204. 2. A company of persons organized to play musical instruments, especially portable ones, as cornets, trombones, bass horns, fides, drums, etc. Compare **ORCHESTRA**. 3. One of the divisions of an orchestra. See

ORCHESTRA, 1. 4. [Scot.] A choir of singers. 5. A drove of moving animals, as of horses, sheep, etc.:

Tuba.	B♭ Bass.	1st Eb	Cornet.	
Solo Alto.	1st Alto.	2d Eb	Cornet.	Snare-Drum.
1st Tenor.	2d Alto.	1st Bb	Cornet.	Bass Drum.
Baritone.	2d Tenor.	2d Bb	Cornet.	

A United States Military Band of Fourteen.  
 Arranged as when marching from right to left.

usually with the herdsmen and other accompanying persons.

With my staff I passed over this Jordan and now I am become two bands. Gen. xxxii, 10.

[< F. *bande*, < OHG. *bant*, bond, < *ν* of *bintan*, bind.]

—**band'in'struments**, n. *pl.* Musical instruments used by bands, as distinguished from those used by orchestras.—**band'man**, n. [*<* MEN, *pl.*] A member of a company of musicians; in England commonly *bandsmen*.—**band'mas'ter**, n. The leader of a musical band.—**B. of Hope**, a juvenile temperance organization established in Leeds, England, 1847, and now found in every English-speaking country.—**b-stand**, n. A platform, usually permanent, covered and ornamentally constructed, to shelter a band of music while playing in the open air, as in a city park.—**b-wagon**, n. 1. A large wagon designed to hold bandmen and their instruments; often, as in circuses, highly ornamented. 2. [Slang, U. S.] A position of prominence; leadership; esp. chiefly in certain phrases, as to get into the *b-wagon* (Polit. Slang, U. S.), to become associated with the leader of a movement; from the custom of leaders riding to political meetings in the band-wagon at the head of the procession.—**b-work**, n. Cooperative work; work in bands.—**brass b.**, a band of musicians using mostly brass instruments.—**string b.**, a band of musicians using stringed instruments.

**band'**, n. [North. Eng.] A long ridge or low hill; a long sloping offshoot from another hill. [*<* BAND, *n.*]

**band'a**, 1 band'a; 2 bān'dā, n. [Sp.] A deep-gray mother-of-pearl shell found in the Strait of Malacca and about the Philippine Islands.

**band'a**, 1 bān'dā; 2 bān'dā, n. 1. A district in Allahabad division, United Provinces, British India; 3,061 sq. m. 2. Its capital; cotton-mart.

**band'age**, 1 band'ij; 2 bān'dāg, v. [*<* AGED; *<* AG-ING.] To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage, as a wound, or the eyes.—**band'ag-er**, n.

I would hate that death banded my eyes. BROWNING *Prospect* l. 15.

**band'age**, n. 1. A strip, usually of soft cloth, used in dressing wounds, fractured limbs, etc.; a swathe.

Bandages are named (1) from their form or substance; as, circular bandage, elastic b., figure-eight b., invaginated b. (a slit-and-lap bandage); plaster b. (2) from their users or inventors; as, Hart's b. (for the jaw), Hirsch's b. (for the eyes), Gibson's b. (for expelling blood in surgical operations), etc.; (3) from their purpose or character; as, immovable b. (to keep fractured parts in place; sometimes made of plaster of Paris); pressure b., protective b., suspensory b., etc. 2. Any band used to bind together or cover.

But he (Hooker) did not, like the majority of his contemporaries, tie the controversy with bandages of argument. MANNING *Moral and Mental Philos.* vol. ii, p. 196. [ASACM. 1872.]

Specif.: (1) A blindfold. (2) Arch. An iron ring or chain about a dome or tower to hold it together. [*<* F., *<* *bande*; see **BAND**, *n.*]

**band'ag-ist**, 1 band'ag-ist; 2 bān'dāg-ist, n. A person who makes bandages, etc., especially for rupture.

**band'a-l'**, 1 band'al'; 2 bān'dā', n. A, for the knee; h, for the sole of the foot.

**band'a-l'san**, 1 band'al'sān; 2 bān'dā'sān, n. A volcano in Japan, 120 m. N. of Tokyo; altitude, about 6,000 feet; active in 1888.

**band'a Isles**, 1 bān'dā; 2 bān'dā, n. Twelve Dutch islands in the Malay Archipelago; 17 sq. m.; famous for spices.

**band'a-kal'**, 1 band'a-kāl'; 2 bān'dā-kāl', n. [Anglo-Ind.] Same as **BENDY**.

**band'al**, n. A band.

**band'al**, 1 band'al; 2 bān'dāl, n. [Malay.] The strong outer skin of *Musa textilis*, used in making Manila whiterope.

**band'al-or-del-ikhand'**, n. Same as **BUNDEKHAND**.

**band'al-or-del-lore**, 1 band'al-lōr; 2 bān'dā-lōr, n. 1. An obsolete toy, the quiz. 2. *Mus.* The bandore.

**band'an'na**, 1 band'anā; 2 bān'dānā, n. 1. Originally or properly, a large bright-colored handkerchief with spots or figures kept free from dye by local pressure in the dyeing process.

White cambric handkerchiefs intermixed with yellow and red bandanna, like the flags of different nations. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Relinquished Work* p. 473. [U. S. & CO. 1887.]

2. A handkerchief or calico stuff with spots or figures freed from dye, as by bleaching. [*<* Hind. *bāndhna*, mode of dyeing, < *bāndh*, tie.] **band'an-tai'**, n. Same as **BUNDEKHAND**.

**band'a O'ri-en-tal'**, 1 bān'dā o'ri-en-tāl'; 2 bān'dā o'ri-en-tāl', n. Uruguay, i. e., eastern bank (of the Uruguay [river]).

**band'ar**, n. Same as **BUNDEKHAND**.

**band'ar**, 1 band'ar; 2 bān'dār, n. Same as **MASULIPATAM**.

**band'ar**, 1 bān-dār; 2 bān-dār, n. [Anglo-Ind.] One of a low caste or class who tend the coco-palms and collect the toddy. **band'ar-ree**, **bhun-dar-ree**.

**band'a sea**, 1 bān'dā; 2 bān'dā, n. That part of the Pacific ocean S. E. of Celebes Island.

**band'a-we**, 1 bān'dāwē; 2 bān'dāwē, n. A British mission station on the W. shore of Lake Nyasa, S. Africa.

**band'bird'**, n. See **BAND**, *n.*

**band'box'**, 1 band'bōks'; 2 bān'dbōks', n. A light paper or wooden box, round or oval, used for carrying hats, fine millinery, caps, ruffs, etc.: so called because designed for bands or ruffs in the 17th century.

**band'box'y**, 1 band'bōks'y; 2 bān'dbōks'y, a. [Colloq.] Very small; neat, snug, or fine, as if kept in a bandbox; also, having the shape of a bandbox. **band'box'y-cal'**.

These bandboxy smotherers I at first thought so ungraciously. B. TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* p. 428. [U. S. P. 1881.]

**band'dé**, 1 bān'dē; 2 bān'dē, a. [F.] *Her.* Bendy dexter.

**band-deau'**, 1 band-dō' or band'do; 2 bān-dō' or bān'do, n. [*<* DEAUX, 1 -dōz; 2 -dōg, *pl.*] [F.] A narrow band; fillet. Around the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of leather.

SCOTT *Traill's* ch. i, p. 21. [F. & C.]

**band'ed**, 1 band'ed; 2 bān'dēd, *pa.* 1. Having or encircled by a band or bands, or something resembling bands, as transverse stripes of color; arranged in or bound with bands; as, iron-banded chests; a *banded* architrave or shaft. 2. Joined together in a band; confederated.

3. *Her.* Encircled with a band of another color.

**Band'ed Peak**, 1. A peak in San Juan mountains, Colo.; 12,860 ft. high. 2. The highest mountain in New Mexico; 12,824 ft. high.

**Band'el**, 1 bān'dēl; 2 bān'dēl, Joseph Ernst von (4/11/1800–9/11/1876). A German sculptor engaged for 40 years on his colossal statue of Hermann (Arminius), erected 3 miles from Lippe-Detmold.

**Band'ed-la-Roche'**, 1 bān'dē-lā-rōsh'; 2 bān'dē-lā-rōsh', n. A valley in the Vosges Mts., Lower Alsace, Germany.

**Band'ello**, 1 bān'dēllo; 2 bān'dēllo, Matteo. An Italian Dominican monk of the early 16th century; writer of tales.

**Bande Noire**, a band nwār; 2 bānd nwār. [F. literally, black band.] *Hist.* 1. Any of several companies of French infantry during the 16th century, so called from their black uniforms; specif., a regiment of German lansquenets who fought in Italy as part of the French forces. 2. A group of speculators who purchased a number of old chateaux and other buildings confiscated during the French Revolution, and demolished them in order to resell the material for building purposes, without any regard for their artistic or historic value.

[or league.]

**band'er**, 1 band'er; 2 bān'dēr, n. One who belongs to a band **BAND-ER**, 1 bān-dēr; 2 bān-dēr, n. 1. A county in Texas; 1,007 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

**band'er-er**, n. Same as **BANNERET**.

**band'er-ri'la**, 1 bān'dē-rī'lyā; 2 bān'dē-rī'lyā, n. [Sp.] A small-headed rat, as now used, bound with colored paper, a pair of which the banderillero at a bull-fight seeks to affix together in the neck of the bull.

**band'er-ri'le-ro**, 1 bān'dē-rī'le-ro; 2 bān'dē-rī'le-ro, n. [Sp.] A bull-fighter who uses the banderillas.

**band'e-role**, 1 bān'dā-rōl; 2 bān'dā-rōl, n. [*<* ROLÉD; *<* ROL-ING.] To bind with a fillet or banderole.

**band'e-role**, n. [F.] 1. A small flag, pennant, or streamer, as at the end of a lance, at a ship's masthead, or to mark military positions.

Their lances were set off with gay banderoles. IRVING *Alhambra*, *Relics* p. 231. [O. P. 1884.]

2. *Her.* A streamer affixed to the head of a crossier. 3. A banner over a tomb or carried at a funeral. 4. *Dec. Art.* A sculptured or painted band, often with an inscription; used especially in the Renaissance period.

**band'e-roll'**; **band'rol'**; **ban'ner-rol'**; **ban'ner-roll'**; **B. & F. B. S.**, *abbr.* British and Foreign Bible Society.

**band'fish'**, 1 band'fīsh'; 2 bān'dfīsh', n. A fish with an elongated body: (1) A cephalopod, as *Cepola rubescens*. (2) An oarfish, as *Regalecus glesne*. See **RIBBON-FISH**.

**band'tul**, 1 band'tul; 2 bān'dtūl, n. Formerly, the number of men hoisted at one time from a mine in the chain-loops of the shaft-cable.

**band't-coot**, 1 bān'di-kōt; 2 bān'di-cōt, n. 1. [Anglo-Ind.] A large rat (*Mus* or *Nesokia bandicota*) of India, often over a foot in length, destructive to rice, fruit, etc.; a bandicoot rat; pig-rat. 2. A rattlesnake, perambold, marmoset of Australia, etc., especially of the genus *Perameles*.—**plg-footed bandicoot** [Austral.], a bandicoot (*Choropus castanotis*); so called from a formation and arrangement of the toes making its foot similar to that of a pig. It frequents sandy inland places. Compare **PIG-RAT**. [Same as **BENDY**.]

**band't-coy**, 1 bān'di-kōl; 2 bān'di-cōy, n. [Anglo-Ind.] **band'te**, 1 bān'di; 2 bān'di, n. [Scot.] The stickleback.

**band'ti-ne'l'i**, 1 bān'dtī-nē'lī; 2 bān'dtī-nē'lī, n. Baccio. An Italian sculptor (early 16th century); *Christ at the Tomb*.

**band'ing**, 1 band'ing; 2 bān'ding, n. 1. The act of combining or confederating. 2. The act or process of forming or furnishing with bands. 3. A banded or striped formation; as, the *banding* of a mineral.—**band'ing-machine'**, n. A machine for forming hat-bands.—**milli-b.**, n. [Eng.] *Mech.* Belting. See **BELT**, *n.* 2.

**band'ini**, 1 bān'dīnī; 2 bān'dīnī, Angelo Maria (9/12/1726–1800). An Italian writer, antiquary, and librarian.

**band'in'struments**, n. See **BAND**, *n.*

**band'it**, 1 band'it; 2 bān'dit, n. [*<* BANDITS or *BAN-DIT'TI*, 1 bān'dits or *bān-dit'ti*; 2 bān'dits or *bān-dit'ti*, *pl.*] One of a band of highwaymen or robbers, especially one infesting the mountain districts of Italy, Spain, Turkey, etc.; a brigand; originally, a proclaimed outlaw. [*<* It. *bandito*, pp. of *bandire*, < LL. *bandio*, *bannio*; see **NAMISH**.]

**band'it-ti**; **band'dittit**; **band'it'tot**; **band'it-ti**. SYN.: see **ROBBER**.

**band'le**, 1 band'lē; 2 bān'dl, n. A former Irish cloth-measure equal to about 2 feet. [*<* Ir. *bannlamh*, cubit, < *bann*, measure, < *tamh*, hand.] **band'ler**; **ban'der**; **lin'en**, n. A coarse and narrow Irish home-made linen.

**band'let**, 1 band'lēt; 2 bān'dlēt, n. Any little band or fillet: (1) Arch. A small flat molding, as that on the Doric architrave. (2) Anal. A fascicle of nerve-fiber.

**band'e-lett**.

**band'man**, etc. See **BAND**, *n.*

**band'o-bast**, n. [Anglo-Ind.] See **RUNDOBUST**.

**band'og'**, 1 bān'dōg'; 2 bān'dōg', n. A large fierce dog, commonly a mastiff or bloodhound, usually chained or held with a band or leash. [*<* **BAND**, *n.*, < **DOG**.]

**band'o-leer'**, 1 bān'dō-lēr'; 2 bān'dō-lēr', n. 1. Mil. **band'o-leer'**, n. A broad band, usually of leather, worn over the shoulder and passing over the arm, fitted with loops for holding cartridges or ammunition-cases; also, one of the cases so held. 2. A haldrick. [*<* F. *bandolier*, < It. *bandoliera*, < *bando*, = F. *bande*; see **BAND**, *n.*]

**band'leer'**, n. **band'o-leer'**, n. The fleshy 3-celled fruit of an East-Indian tree (*Zanonia indica*).

**band'o-lin** (9), 1 bān'dō-līn or -līn; 2 bān'dō-līn or -līn, n. [*<* LINED; *<* LING-ING.] I. To make glossy, faster, in place, or keep in shape, as hair, by Bandoleer, as worn by a Territorial in the British army.

II. i. To use bandoline.

**band'o-line**, n. A gummy liquid usually prepared from quince-seeds: used for fixing or glossing the hair. [Ireland.]

**Band'on**, 1 bān'don; 2 bān'don, n. A town in Cork county.

**band'o-ni-on**, 1 bān'dō-nī-on; 2 bān'dō-nī-on, n. An improved form of the concertina, but tuned lower and chromatic in scale.







an-na'la, 1 ba-nē'ya; 2 ba-nā'ya. *u.* *Bib* (Apocrypha).  
1 *Esd.* ix. 33.



commerce, and is also in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [*Gr. βαφή, dyeing.*]

**Baph'o-met**, 1 baf'o-met; 2 bāf'o-mēt, *n.* A something connected with the mystic rites of the medieval Templars: supposed to be an idol or symbol, or a spiritual illumination. [F., medieval form of *Mahomet*.] — **Baph'o-met'ic**, *a.*

**B. Ap. Sc.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Applied Science. **B. A. S. t.**  
**Bap-tan'o-don**, 1 bap-tan'o-don; 2 bāp-tān'o-dōn, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of fossil, toothless, fish-like reptiles from the Jurassic in Wyoming. — **Baptanodon** beds, deposits of marine and lacustrine remains in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

**Bap-tis'ta**, 1 bap-tis'ta; 2 bāp-tis'ta, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A genus of eastern North-American erect branching perennial herbs of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), with alternate trifoliate, rarely simple, leaves, racemed papilionaceous yellow, white, or blue flowers whose 10 stamens are distinct, and stalked ovoid or globose pods. *B. tinctoria* is the wild indigo. Several species are cultivated for ornament. 2. [a-] Any plant of this genus. [*Gr.* baptis'tis, dipping, < baptizō, dip, < baptō, dip.]

**bap'tis-sin**, 1 bap'tis-sin; 2 bāp'tis-sin, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline glucoside ( $C_{21}H_{32}O_{11} \cdot 9H_2O$ ) occurring in the root of the wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), used as a purgative. [*L.* baptis'ma.]

**bap'tism**, 1 bap'tizm; 2 bāp'tizm, *n.* 1. The act of baptizing; a sacrament, ordinance, or rite commanded by Christ (*Matt.* xxviii, 19), in which water is made use of, to initiate the recipient into the Christian Church, or to symbolize purification or spiritual burial and resurrection with Christ, or to signify or seal union with Christ as Savior and Lord, or to acknowledge consecration to Christ. Different views are held regarding (1) the proper subjects of baptism — whether believers only, or believers and their children, or others besides these; (2) the ritual act — whether by immersion, affusion (pouring), or sprinkling; (3) its efficacy — whether a mere rite or symbol, an ordinance indicating and sealing spiritual grace and regeneration already possessed, or a sacrament conferring these.

Melanchthon's doctrine is identical with Luther's. He says that God inscribes 'by means of the water his promise' in a certain sense 'upon our bodies.' The Reformers were convinced that children must be baptized in order to be saved; for on account of original sin they also need pardoning and renovating grace. . . . It is evident that Calvin counts baptism only among the normal means which bind the elect to the Church.

*New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. i, p. 439.  
 The principal effects of baptism are: (1) The remission of all sin, original and actual. . . . (2) But baptism not only washes away sin, it also remits the punishment of sin. . . . (3) Another effect of baptism is the infusion of sanctifying grace. . . . (4) Theologians likewise teach that baptism gives man the right to those special graces for which the sacrament was instituted. . . . (5) Finally, baptism, once validly conferred, can never be repeated. . . . baptism is said to impress an ineffaceable character on the soul. *Catholic Encyc.* vol. ii, p. 268.

2. A religious ablution signifying purification or consecration, as that by which proselytes were Judaized, or the Roman Catholic christening of bells.

The Fathers themselves were the first to recognize that 'the devil too, had his sacraments,' and that the Eucharist, Isaac, Mithraic and other mystic initiations, in distinction from baptism, were initiations into a false religion. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. iii, p. 369.

3. *Chr. Sci.* Immersion in and cleansing by the Divine Spirit. — **bap'tis-tion**.

**baptism for the dead**, in the opinion of good authorities, the baptism after death, or of a living substitute, of some one who died unbaptized. *1 Cor.* xv, 29. — **b. of blood** (*Christian Ch. Hist.*), death as a martyr before baptism: considered as a substitute for and equivalent to the actual rite. — **b. of or by desire**, justification received without baptism by a person who loves God, and desires but can not obtain the rite. — **b. of fire**. 1. *Theol.* (1) The baptism of the Holy Ghost, in distinction from the sacrament of baptism, (*Acts* ii, 3, 4), or (2) the overwhelming with judgment or suffering: variously understood. 2. Martyrdom. 3. The initiatory experience of a soldier in actual battle. 4. Figuratively, any crucial ordeal or heartrending grief. — **clinical** or **clinical b.**, bedside baptism in case of approaching death — conditional or hypothetical b., in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, baptism administered with a conditional formula before the sacramental words when it is not known whether the candidate has been baptized, or validly baptized, before.

**bap-tis'mal**, 1 bap-tis'mal; 2 bāp-tis'mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism; as, baptis'mal name, name, vow, etc. — **baptis'mal character**, the seal of baptism, in which spiritual grace is held to be conferred, so that a repetition of the rite would be sacrilege. — **b. name**, the name given at baptism. — **b. regeneration**, regeneration by baptism; the doctrine that baptism is a vehicle of grace pledging the forgiveness of sins and initiating a life of grace. — **bap-tis'mal-ly**, *adv.*

My brother gave that name to me When we were children twain,  
 When names acquired baptismally Were hard to utter.

**Bap'tist**, 1 bap'tist; 2 bāp'tist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. One of a Christian denomination basing its polity on the New Testament only, and holding that the only valid Christian baptism is the immersion of a convert upon his credible profession of faith in Christ, and also that the visible Church is properly constituted only of those who have been regenerated and baptized.

The Baptists are a distinct denomination date from the time of the Reformation. They were at one time oppressively termed *Anabaptists*. In 1611, owing to persecution, many Baptists fled to America, the first organized Baptist church being founded by Roger Williams at Providence, R. I., in 1639. Meanwhile the English Baptists in 1611, 1644, and 1646 published their *Confessions of Faith*; in 1689 a General Assembly in London issued a Confession in 32 articles together with a Catechism. The English Baptists were divided into two sections, the *General* or *Arminian* (1609) and the *Particular* or *Calvinistic* (1633), but these were finally united in 1801. The first Baptist church in Scotland was established in Calithness in 1750. The Baptists are trinitarians, and their churches are congregational in government. Those who maintain that total immersion is necessary for communion are called *close communionists*, as opposed to the *open communionists*. The total number of Baptists in the United States is estimated at about 6,000,000; and in the United Kingdom 1,500,000, while the total number of English-speaking Baptists is estimated at 9,230,000.

2. The designation of various bodies of Christians, differing in name of their doctrines, but holding the immersion of the believer to be the only Christian baptism. 3. One of any non-Christian denomination employing a mode of baptism, as the Mandaeans. 4. [Archaic.] One who administers baptism; as, John the Baptist (*Matt.* xiv, 2).

Where is the lore the Baptist taught?

KENTON Christian Year, John Baptist's Day at 7.  
 [*< OF.* baptiste, < *LL.* baptista, < *Gr.* baptistēs, < baptizō; see BAPTIZE.] See SE-BAPTIST.

— **Baptist Church of Christ**, an organization founded in Tennessee about 1808, holding to general atonement and practising foot-washing as a religious ordinance. — **Calvinistic Baptists**, that part of the Baptist denomination which adheres to the doctrines of Calvin as distinguished from those of Arminius. Compare **REGULAR BAPTISTS**.

— **Free or Free-will B.**, one of a body of Baptists that originated in New Hampshire in 1780, rejecting the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination and practising open communion. — **General Baptists**, a body of Baptists formed from the older English type in Kentucky in 1824 who agree in doctrine more closely with the Regular Baptists than do the Free Baptists. They adopted open communion in 1830. — **German B.**, see **DUNKER**. — **Landmark B.**, one of a body of Baptists found principally in the southwestern United States who deny fellowship with the Pedobaptists and the validity of their baptism. — **Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian B.**, a follower of a strongly Calvinistic sect formed in Tennessee in 1806, whose doctrine maintained a belief in a dualistic origin of good and evil, and opposed "modern institutions" and a paid ministry.

— **Original Free-will B.**, one of a small body of Baptists arising in North Carolina in 1729, who adopted their name to distinguish themselves from the larger body in New Hampshire, from whom they differ in the practise of foot-washing and anointing the sick with oil. — **Primitive or Old School B.**, one of an extremely Calvinistic body, popularly called Anti-Mission and "Bar-shall" Baptists, originating in New York and Pennsylvania about 1835 in opposition to missionary, Bible, tract, and temperance societies, Sunday-schools, theological seminaries and colleges, etc. — **Regular Baptists**, a Calvinistic body of Baptists originating in Rhode Island in 1639 and forming the bulk of this denomination. In 1845 differences arose concerning the slavery question which divided the church into two sections, the North and the South. — **Separate B.**, one of a body of Baptists in Indiana who owe their origin to their dissent from the Whitefield revival, agreeing in doctrine generally with the Free Baptists. — **Seventh-Day B.**, one of a body of Baptists, arising in England in the 16th century and organized in Rhode Island in 1671, who observe the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the Sabbath. — **Six-Principle B.**, one of a body of Baptists organized in 1690 on the basis of the six principles—repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal life. The Six Principles are a survival of the General Baptists who flourished in Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1639, and their churches are gradually becoming extinct. — **United Baptists**, a body of Baptists, of modified Calvinistic doctrine, formed by the union of Regular and Separate Baptists in Kentucky in 1801. They practise close communion and insist upon foot-washing as an essential ordinance.

**Bap'tist**, *n.* A masculine personal name. **F. Bap'tist**, 1 bāp'tist; 2 bāp'tist; **G. Bap'tist**, 1 bāp'tist; 2 bāp'tist; **Gr. Bap'tis'tēs**, 1 bap-tis'tēs; 2 bāp-tis'tēs; **L. It. Bap'tista**, 1 bap-tis'ta; 2 bāp-tis'ta; **Pg. Bap'tista**, 1 bap-tis'ta; 2 bāp-tis'ta. [*Gr. masc.*, baptizō.]

**Bap'tis'ta**, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, the father of Catherine.

**bap'tis-ter-y**, 1 bap'tis-ter-y; 2 bāp'tis-ter-y, *n.* **bap'tis-ter-y**, *n.* **-TER-IES**, **-TRIES**, 1 -tar-iz, -triz; 2 -tēr-iz, -trig, *pl.* 1. A large tank in a church, for baptism by immersion. 2. A portion of a church containing a font, set apart for baptisms.

The dew of the baptistery, and the increase of the altar.

*Ruskin Fors Christiana* vol. vii, p. 196. [*fr.* < 1886.]

3. A building adjacent to a church, devoted to baptisms and most usual in Italy; as, the *Baptistry* of Florence.

**bap-tis'tic**, 1 bap-tis'tic; 2 bāp-tis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism or the beliefs of the Baptists; as, baptis'tic controversy, etc. **bap-tis'tical-ly**, *adv.*

**bap-tize**, 1 bap-tize; 2 bāp-tize, *v.* [*-TIZE*, *-TIZ*]. **1. I.** 1. To administer this sacrament of baptism to. 2. To christen or name, as in the rite of baptism. [*A town . . . was baptized by the ancient . . . name of Good Meadow. MORLEY United Netherlands* vol. iv, p. 107. [*fr.* 1868.] 3. To consecrate or dedicate to special uses by a form resembling baptism; as, to baptize ships, bells, etc. 4. To initiate into any state; change or affect by or as by baptism; chasten; renew; sanctify; as, baptized with sorrow, or with the Spirit. **II. t.** To perform or administer baptism. [*< F.* baptiser, < *LL.* baptizo, < *Gr.* baptizō, < baptō, dip.] **bap-tize'**, *v.* **bap-tiz-a-ble**, *a.* **bap-tiz-ment**, *n.* Baptism. **bap'tis-tion**, *n.*

**ba'quet**, 1 bo'kē; 2 bā'kē, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A small tub, trough, or coalscuttle. 2. A circular oaken tub containing bottles filled with water assumed to be magnetized and arranged in two radiating layers: invented by Mesmer for use in his experiments. *Quart. Rev.* July, 1890, p. 237. See **BACK**.

**bar**, 1 bār; 2 bār, *n.* [*BARRED*, *BARDS*; *BAR'ING*.] 1. To close to entrance or egress by a bar; as, to bar a door.

Thank God, no paradise stands barred.

To entry. *Brown's Eastern-Day* xxxiii, l. 23.

2. To obstruct the movement of, as by a bar; hinder; prevent; prohibit; as, to bar a person from action, to bar progress, intercourse, etc. 3. To make an exception of, barring physical pain. [*< OF.* barrer, *imp.*]

4. To mark or ornament with bars, bands, stripes, or lines of color; as, the east was barred with light, etc. 5. [*Rare.*] To make into bars. 6. *Law.* To interpose a legal objection to (an individual, action, etc.); to stop (an action, plea, etc.). 7. To sew across in order to reinforce; as, to bar a buttonhole. 8. *Mech.* To move or manipulate by means of a bar. [*< OF.* barrer, < *LL.* barro, < *barra*, *bar*.] **SYN.** see **HINDER**; **OBSTRUCT**; **SHUT**. — **to bar a vein** (*Vet. Surg.*), to disengage a vein in a horse's leg, and tie it above and below the spot to be operated upon. — **to bar out**, to shut out (a schoolmaster) from his schoolroom or (professors) from the college buildings: done in sport or in rebellion.

Like schoolboys of old at a wood, the out the Virginians resisted their government. *BANCROFT U. S.* vol. iii, p. 30. [*fr.* < 1888.]

**bar**, *n.* 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid material, usually long in proportion to its width and thickness, and frequently forming a barrier or obstruction, as to a passageway. *Specif.*: (1) *Carp.* A horizontal timber or other piece connecting two parts of a framework; one of the thin pieces dividing a sash; a piece placed across a shutter or door to fasten it. (2) A lengthwise section or division of a grate, as a fire-grate, or of a grating, as the front of a menagerie-cage or a prison-window. (3) (a) In a saddle-tree, one of the side-pieces joining the pommel and the cantle. (b) In a bridge-bell, the mouthpiece connecting the two cheeks. (4) A fence-rail that may be readily shifted

lengthwise or let down at one end: often in the plural, since three or four such bars form the usual gateway in field-fences and walls in the United States. (5) *Mining.* (a) A drilling-rod. (b) A tamping-rod. (6) *Naut.* (a) A capstan-bar. (b) A flat iron strip fastening a hatch. (c) A piece of iron or of wood to fasten the shutter of a gun-port. (7) The beam of a loom. (8) *Backgammon.* The raised division between the inner and outer tables.

**Bar** is an element of words naming (1) things characterized by a bar; as, *bar-lift* (for raising a window), *bar-lock*, *bar-ploy*, *bar-post*, *bar-roll* (a bookbinders' rolling-tool), *bar-shot* (a pair of shot joined by a bar), *bar-way* (a way closed by movable bars), or (2) things used on bars; as, *bar-cutters*, *bar-shears*.



Bar-roll.

2. Anything that blocks, hinders, or obstructs a way; a barrier; an obstruction; as, a bar to progress. *Specif.*: (1) A barrier closing a roadway or entrance, especially the entrance to a town or city, anciently intended as a protection against besiegers; as, Temple Bar, formerly in London. (2) An alluvial deposit forming a shallow place or an island in a river or at its mouth; any long narrow bank in a body of water; hence [*Local*, U. S.], a gravel-bed of similar history when regarded as a place; as, a gold-bar. (3) *Mining.* A vein crossing a lode. 3. Practising lawyers collectively; the legal profession; as, he went from the bar to the bench. 4. The place in court where a prisoner stands to plead. Hence: (1) The court or any place of justice, or anything considered as analogous; a judgment-seat; as, the prisoner at the bar. (2) The court sitting in full term. (3) A special court or a group of courts in a defined district; as, the New York bar. (4) A tribunal generally; as, the bar of public opinion; the bar of God.

Until we do lift popular opinion thus high by popular education, we shall never justify ourselves before the bar of the nations.

*JOSEPH COOK Orthodoxy* lect. xi, p. 326. [*fr.* < 1878.]

(5) The railing separating the general public from the part of the court occupied by the jury, judges, lawyers, etc. In England the king's (or queen's) counsel, certain barristers, sergeants, etc., are allowed within the bar, but the utter barristers and the public remain outside. (6) Formerly, the railing or partition in the English Inns of Court dividing the benches from the students.

5. (1) [*U. S.*] A space in the houses of Congress near the presiding officer, in which non-members having business with or called before either house may stand and be heard. (2) [*Eng.*] A space in the houses of Parliament, for the same purpose, near the door and raised off from the body of the house. 6. *Law.* The preventing or stopping of an action by showing that the plaintiff has no right of action; as, proving payment in bar. 7. A room or a counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed, as in a public house. 8. (1) That toothless part of a horse's upper jaw where the bit is placed; also, that portion of a horse's foot that bends in behind toward the frog. (2) *pl.* The ridges extending across the roof of a horse's mouth. 9. A narrow band or broad line; a stripe; as, "Clouds in bars of rusty red." *ALICE CARP Faded Leaves*. 10. *Mus.* (1) The vertical line that divides a staff into measures, or marks its beginning or end (see also **DOUBLE BAR**). It also shows the periodical occurrence of the accent. (2) A measure; as, he played three bars; a common but incorrect use. 11. *Lace-making.* In needlepoint, a transverse thread or group of threads passed from one side or corner of an opening to another: usually twisted or buttonholed and sometimes finished with knots.

12. [*Scot.*] A practical joke. 13. *Her.* An ordinary formed by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across a shield, covering one-fifth of the field. 14. The reinforcing threads at the end of a buttonhole. 15. A metal or wooden rod thrown in athletic contests. 16. [*Austral.*] A strap buttoned across the arched portion of a shoe. 17. A base-bar. 18. A pennant-bar. [*< OF.* barre, < *LL.* barra, *bar*.] **barret**.

**SYN.** see **BARRIER**; **IMPEDIMENT**; **LOCK**.

**bar-dig'ging**, *n. pl.* Placer workings. — **bar fee** [*Eng.*], a fee of 20 pence which every prisoner accused of a felony paid formerly to the sheriff on acquittal. — **bar-frame**, *n.* The distinctive American construction of a locomotive skeleton, of rectangular sections instead of the European deep and thin plates. — **bar-gown**, *n.* A lawyer's gown; also, figuratively, a lawyer. — **bar hive**, a hive where the honeycomb is pendant from bars. — **bar of Michelangelo** (*Sculpture*), the frontal bone, as noted in Michelangelo's sculptured heads. See **FRONTAL**, *n.* 1. — **bar-parlor**, *n.* [*Eng.*] A room adjoining a bar, as in a country inn, where patrons are sometimes entertained by the landlord. — **bar shoe**, a horseshoe having its heels connected by a bar. — **bar sinister** (*Her.*), a baton sinister. — **behind the bars**, in jail. — **bulb-angle bar**, an angle-bulb. — **case at bar**, a case under trial. — **common bar**, a plea to demand that the plaintiff designate the particular place where a trespass has been committed. — **defense or matter in bar**, any final defense in an action. — **double bar** (*Mus.*), two bars placed close together, as at the end of a movement or piece. — **export-bar**, *n.* A standard bar of bullion of the value of \$8,000; used in gold shipments. — **flinders bar**, a piece of iron placed vertically in front of or to the rear of a mariner's compass to lessen its local deviation and its heeling-error. — **H bar**, same as 1 iron. — **In bar of**, as an estoppel to. — **lining bar** (*Railroad*), a crowbar generally having the working end square and the point in line with one edge of the bar, all the other edges tapering to the apex. — **plea in bar**, plea that constitutes a bar to action. — **See BAR**, *n.* 6. — **ranking-bar**, *n.* Same as **HAND-BARROW**.

4. — **to be admitted to the bar** [*U. S.*], to be admitted as an attorney of court. — **trial at bar** [*Eng.*], in a superior court, a trial before a full court or a quorum of judges. — **bar-ways**, *bar-wise*, *adv.*

**bar**, 1 bār; 2 bār, *n.* *Meteor.* A C. G. S. unit of atmospheric pressure, equivalent to 1 megadyne per square centimeter, corresponding to a reading of the mercurial barometer of 750.06 millimeters at standard gravity. The decimal submultiples are named in accordance with the usual metric terminology, decibar, centibar, and millibar. A pressure of one bar occurs at an average altitude of 106 meters above sea-level. [*< Gr.* bare, *baros*, weight.]

At the conference on Scientific Aeronautics held at Monaco in April (1909), Prof. Kappeler proposed the adoption of the megadyne per square centimetre, to be named a bar, for the publication of pressure values. *The Free Atmosphere in the Region of the British Isles* p. 6. [*fr.* < 1909, office, '09.]

**bar**, *n.* The male (*Sciena aquila*). [*< F.* bar.]

**bar**, *n.* [*Colloq.* U. S.] A bear.

**Bar** represents in the West almost uniformly the bear, and re appears in bar-meat. *De Voss Americanisms* p. 581. [*fr.* 1872]

Bar, n. A town in Podolia, Ukraine.

bar, *pr.* [Achal.] Barring: originally an imperative.

Bar, *abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture: four years' course.

Bar, *abbr.* Barrister: Baruch.

Bar, *abbr.* Barometer; barometer; barrel.

Bar'a-ba', 1 bā'rā-bā'; 2 bā'rā-bā'. A steppe in Tomsk region of Siberia: 100,000 sq. m.; salt lakes and marshes.

Bar'a Ban'ki, 1 bā'rā-bā'n'ki; 2 bā'rā-bā'n'ki. A district of the United Provinces, British India: 1,768 sq. m.; capital, Nawabganj.

Bar'a-ba-ra, 1 bā'rā-bā-rā; 2 bā'rā-bā-rā. A dugout or sod house, as seen in northern Siberia; an Aleutian hut, half sunken in the ground. [*< Rus. barabara.*] bā'rā-bā-rā; bā'rā-bā-rā.

Bar-ab'as, 1 bā'rā-ab'as; 2 bā'rā-ab'as. In Marlowe's tragedy *The Rich Jew of Arica*, the title character, a prosperous, greedy, murderous man, killed in a trap of his own setting.

Bar-ab'bas, 1 bā'rā-ab'bas; 2 bā'rā-ab'bas. A robber and murderer, released instead of Jesus at the demand of the multitude. *John xviii*, 40. [*Gr.*, son of Abbas or of the father.]

Bar'a-bōo, 1 bā'rā-bōo; 2 bā'rā-bōo. A city, capital of Sauk county, Wis.—Baraboo quartzite (*Geol.*), a subdivision of the rocks of the Algonkian system, found in Wisconsin.

Bar'a-can, 1 bā'rā-can; 2 bā'rā-can. Same as BARACAN.

Bar'a-chel, 1 bā'rā-chel or bā'rā-chel; 2 bā'rā-chel or bā'rā-chel. *n. Bib.* Job xxxii, 2 (1611 ed.).

Bar'a-ch'ah, 1 bā'rā-ch'ah; 2 bā'rā-ch'ah. *n. Bib.* Zech. 1, 1. Bar'a-ch'ah [*< Gr.*].

Bar-ad', 1 bā'rā-ad'; 2 bā'rā-ad'. In the C. G. S. system, the unit of pressure; the pressure of 1 dyne per square centimeter. *Rept. Brit. Ass'n Adv. Sci.*, 1888 p. 28. [*< Gr. barys*, heavy, + *ad* in *face*.]

Bar-a-da, 1 bā'rā-da; 2 bā'rā-da. A river in Syria: length, 40 miles; Damascus is on its banks; probably the Abana of the Bible.

Bar'a-dar', 1 bā'rā-dar'; 2 bā'rā-dar'. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A summer-house or a house having doors on all sides; also, a mausoleum.

Bar'es-the-si-om'-ter, *n.* See BARETHESIOMETER.

Bar'a-ga, 1 bā'rā-ga; 2 bā'rā-ga. *n. 1.* Frederic (1797-1865), bishop of Marquette; Austrian missionary to Ojibwa Indians, U. S. *History of the Indians in German*, 2. A county in Michigan: 890 sq. m.; county-seat, L'Anse.

Bar'a-goul'n, 1 bā'rā-goul'n; 2 bā'rā-goul'n. [*F.*] Milted unintelligible speech; jargon.—bar'a-goul'n'ish, *a.*

Bar'a-guay', d'Hill'iers', 1 bā'rā-gē' di'yē'; 2 bā'rā-gē' di'yē'. 1. Achille, Comte (1795-1878), a French marshal; served in Austria, Spain, and Algeria; son of Louis. 2. Louis (1704-1813), a French general; governor of Berlin, 1812.

Bar'a-h'ah, 1 bā'rā-h'ah; 2 bā'rā-h'ah. *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Bar'al'tas, *n. pl.* See MISHNA.

Bar'ak, 1 bā'rā-ak; 2 bā'rā-ak. A river in Assam, British India: 350 miles long.

Bar'ak, *n. Bib.* Judges iv, 6. [*Heb.*, lightning.]

Bar'a-kef, 1 bā'rā-kef; 2 bā'rā-kef. [*Heb.*] *Jer. Archol.* The third jewel in the first row of the high priest's breastplate; probably a garnet.

Bar'a-lip'-ton, 1 bā'rā-lip'-ton; 2 bā'rā-lip'-ton. *n. Logic.* Bramantip with its premises transposed: an irregular mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

Bar'am'ba, 1 bā'rā-m'ba; 2 bā'rā-m'ba. A tributary state in Orissa, India: 134 sq. m.; capital, Baramba.

Bar'an', *n.* Same as BULANDSHAHR.

Bar'an'-co, *n.* Same as BARANCA.

Bar'an'-dos, 1 bā'rā-dōs; 2 bā'rā-dōs. *n.* A grass-cloth of China and the Far East. [*cloak.*]

Bar'a-nee, 1 bā'rā-nē; 2 bā'rā-nē. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A rain.

Bar'a-ran'-gay', 1 bā'rā-rān'-gē'; 2 bā'rā-rān'-gē'. [*P. I.*] 1. A section of a village, usually a group of from 40 to 50 families, partitioned for purposes of taxation: native word. 2. A canoe, the balancy.

Bar'a-ran'-gan, 1 bā'rā-rān'-gān; 2 bā'rā-rān'-gān. [*P. I.*] A vessel of light draft lying low in the water and having a single mast and deck.

Bar-an'-lin, 1 bā'rā-an'-lin; 2 bā'rā-an'-lin. [*Chem.*] Heavy anilin oil, consisting mostly of toluidin. [*< Gr. barys*, heavy, + *anilin*.]

Bar-a'-nof, 1 bā'rā-nōf; 2 bā'rā-nōf. *n. 1.* Alexander Andre- vich (1746-1819). First governor of Russian America; founded colony on Bering Strait, 1796. 2. An island of the Alexander archipelago, Alaska; length, 105 m.; chief town, Sitka.

Bar'a-nte', 1 bā'rā-ntē; 2 bā'rā-ntē. *n. 1.* Aimable G. P. Bruglière, Baronet (1782-1866). A French statesman and historian; *History of the Dukes of Burgundy*.

Bar'an'-tin, 1 bā'rā-tān; 2 bā'rā-tān. *n.* A city in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

Bar-an'-ya, 1 bā'rā-nyā; 2 bā'rā-nyā. *n.* A county in Hungary: 1,930 sq. m.; capital, Fünfkirchen.

Bar'a-ra'-no, 1 bā'rā-rānō; 2 bā'rā-rānō. *n. Giovanni* Antonio, "Redemptus" (1590-1622). An Italian monk, mathematician, and philosopher; friend and correspondent of Lord Bacon.

Bar'a-sa, *n.* Same as ALBARAS.

Bar'a-sa, 1 bā'rā-sā; 2 bā'rā-sā. *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Bar'a-sat', 1 bā'rā-sāt'; 2 bā'rā-sāt'. A town in Bengal province, British India. [*The swamp-deer.*]

Bar'a-sin'-gla, 1 bā'rā-sig'la; 2 bā'rā-sig'la. *n. [Hind.]* Bar'a-sin'-gla, 1 bā'rā-sig'la; 2 bā'rā-sig'la. A ruined city in Mongolia: walls 5 miles in circuit.

Bar'a-so'-ain, 1 bā'rā-sō-ain; 2 bā'rā-sō-ain. A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

Bar'a-ta'-ri-a, 1 bā'rā-tā-rī-a; 2 bā'rā-tā-rī-a. *n.* In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, the island town of which Sancho Panza was made governor and where his duties were so arduous that he soon gave up the position. At meal-time Sancho was attended as usual by Dr. Pantoja, who stood over him and warned him not to eat of the dishes that were set before him, claiming that they were detrimental to his health, and ordered them removed before they could be touched.

Bar'a-the'a, 1 bā'rā-thē'a; 2 bā'rā-thē'a. *n. Textile.* A soft coarsely woven material, with diapered design.

Bar'a-thrum, 1 bā'rā-thrum; 2 bā'rā-thrum. *n. [THRA. m.]* 1. A cleft or pit; especially, a pit outside of Athens into which the bodies of executed criminals were thrown. 2. The abyss of hell. 3. Anything insatiable; the belly; a glutton; an extortioner. [*< Gr. barathron*, pit.]

Bar'a-tiere', 1 bā'rā-tiēr'; 2 bā'rā-tiēr'. *n. John Phillip* (1721-1740). A German juvenile prodigy of scholarship.

Bar'a-to, 1 bā'rā-tō; 2 bā'rā-tō. *n. [Sp.]* That part of a gambler's winnings which he gives to croupiers for luck.

Bar'a-tur', 1 bā'rā-tūr'; 2 bā'rā-tūr'. See BARTUR.

Bar'a-ty'n'ski, 1 bā'rā-tīn'ski; 2 bā'rā-tīn'ski. *n. Jeygeni* Abramovich (1890-1844). A Russian poet; *Eda, the Gipsy*.

Bar'a-ty'n, 1 bā'rā-tīn; 2 bā'rā-tīn. *n.* Same as TINDALO.

Bar'a-za, 1 bā'rā-zā; 2 bā'rā-zā. [*Ar-Swahili.*] Literally, a raised seat, an official interview; by extension, a state assemblage; 'durbār'; native court. bā'rā-zān'.

He [the king] has about fifteen huts within his courtyard, and a plentiful store of dirt. He receives on a barazan.

F. H. PARKER *Experiences in Equatorial Africa* p. 465. [*c. s. s.* 1891.]

Barb, 1 bārb; 2 bārb. *n. 1.* To provide with a barb or barbs, as by bending the teeth of a wire-toothed barb; hence, to make cutting or severe; as, to barb an arrow.

Truth makes the greatest libel, and it is that which barbs the hearts of wit. *HASLIT Works, Comic Writers* vol. iii, p. 29. [*L.*]

2. [Rare.] To pierce with or as with a barb. 3. [Colloq. or Obs.] To dress or shave the beard of. 4. To dress with a barb. See BARB, *n.*, 6. 5. To clip, as grass; mow, as hay; file off the rough edges of, as metal-work. 6. To deck out; trim. [*< OF. barber*, *< barbe*; see BARB, *n.*]

barb, *n. 1.* A backward-projecting point on a sharp weapon, as an arrow, a fish-hook, or a spear, intended to prevent easy extraction; also, any similar sharp point; as, the barbs on a barbed-wire fence. See illustrations under ARROW-HEAD and FISH-HOOK. 2. Bot. A hair or bristle armed with a hook or hooks or retrorse appendages at or near the tip; a beard; awn. 3. Ornith. One of the lateral processes borne by the rachis or shaft which compose the vane of a feather.

The barbs are narrow plates, tapering to points at their free ends, and attached by their bases on each side of the rachis.

Huxley *Anal. Vert.* p. 235. [*L.* 1830.]

4. Her. One of the five leaves on the outside of a full-blown heraldic rose. 5. A rough point raised in working metals, as in coloring or engraving; a burr. 6. A band or scarf worn about the neck and chin as part of a head-dress; as, the barb of a nun. 7. pl. Paps or folds of the mucous membrane under the tongue of cattle and horses protecting the openings of the ducts of the maxillary glands; also, the disease characterized by their inflammation. [*M.*] 8. [College Slang.] A student not a member of a fraternity. 9. A beard-like appendage at the mouth of certain animals; as, the barbel. 10. A beard. [*< F. barbe*, *< L. barba*, beard.]

barbet, -barb'olt', *n.* A bolt having upon it barbs to prevent its withdrawal; a rag-bolt or sprig-bolt.—b., feathers, *n. pl.* The feathers on the chin of a hawk.—b., piece, *n.* The part of a compound arrow-head under which the barbs are cut.—b., wire, *n.* Barbed wire.—to fire in b. or en barbe, to fire en barbet.

barb, *n. 1.* A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors from Barbary into Spain; noted for speed and endurance.

This life to guide the fiery barb. Across the moonlight plain. *BYRN Song of Marion's Men* st. 4.

2. A blackish or dun pigeon, with a short stout beak.

3. A kingfish (*Menticircus*) of the Atlantic coast, especially *Menticircus* *saraditis*. [*< F. barbe*, *< barbe*, *< L. barba*, beard.]

barb, *n.* Armor for a horse; a bard.

Barb, *abbr.* Barbados.

Bar'ba-ce-na, 1 bā'rā-bā-sē'nā; 2 bā'rā-bā-sē'nā. A town in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am.

Bar'ba-co'a, 1 bā'rā-bā-kō'a; 2 bā'rā-bā-kō'a. *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICA.—Bar'ba-co'an, *a.* *n.* Same as BARBACO.

Bar'ba-co'an, 1 bā'rā-bā-kō'an; 2 bā'rā-bā-kō'an. *n.* Same as BARBACO.

Bar'ba-co, 1 bā'rā-bā-kō; 2 bā'rā-bā-cu. [*F.*] A puff-bird.

Bar'ba-cue, *n.* Same as BARBECUE.

Bar'ba-dos, 1 bā'rā-bā-dōz; 2 bā'rā-bā-dōz. *n.* To transport to Barbados. *CARLYLE Cromwell* vol. ii, pt. ix, p. 165. [*H.*]

Bar'ba-dost', *n.* An island of the British West Indies, thought to be named from the Indian fig-tree which the Portuguese called *las barbadás* (the bearded); 166 sq. m.; capital, Bridgetown. It gives its name to various products, etc. Bar'ba-dost'.

Barbados brandy, *n.* A term formerly used in the English colonies. B. liquor.—b. cherry, a tropical American or West-Indian shrub or tree of either of the genera *Malpighia* (especially *M. urens*) and *Bunchosia*, or its agreeably acid fruit, resembling the cherry.—B. gooseberry, a leaf-bearing West-Indian cactus (*Pereskia aculeata*) with woody gray stems and trailing branches, or its lively edible fruit.—B. fig, see ELEPHANTYUS.—B. nuts, the acid purple seeds of a plant (*Jatropha curcas*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*). They yield an acid oil.—Bar'ba-dost'pride', *n.* 1. A spiny flowering shrub (*Casahuate* or *Poinciana pulcherrima*), used for hedges. See POINCIANA and FLOWER-FENCE. 2. An ornamental East-Indian timber tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), planted extensively in the West Indies. See APENANTHERA.—B. bar [*U. S.*], West-Indian petroleum made by distilling lemon-pel and orange-pel flavored with them.—Bar'ba-di-an, *a.* Bar'ba-di-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Barbados.

bar'ba his-pan'i'-ca, 1 bā'rā-bā-his-pān'i'-ka; 2 bā'rā-bā-his-pān'i'-ca. [*L.*] The Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*).

barb'al, 1 bārb'al; 2 bārb'al. *a.* Of or pertaining to the beard. [*< L. barba*, beard.]

barb'al'o-in, 1 bārb'al'o-in; 2 bārb'al'o-in. *n.* See ALON.

bar'ba-rā, 1 bā'rā-bā-rā; 2 bā'rā-bā-rā. *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

Bar'ba-rā, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. Saint, a Christian martyr; flourished in 3d century; tortured and put to death at Nicomedia.—Barbara Frelschle, the heroine of a poem by Whitier, who depicts her as an old woman waving a Union flag in defiance of Stonewall Jackson's men as they pass by her home. [*Gr. fem.*, foreign, stranger.]

Bar'ba-re'lli, 1 bā'rā-bā-re'lli; 2 bā'rā-bā-re'lli. *n.* See GIORGIONE. Bar'ba-re'lli.

Bar'ba-resque', 1 bā'rā-bā-resk'; 2 bā'rā-bā-resk'. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Barbary in Africa; as, *Barbaresque* agriculture. 2. [*Rare.*] Barbarous in style. [*< OF. barbare*, barbarous, *< L. barbarus*; see BARBAROUS.]

Bar'ba-resque', *n.* [*Rare.*] A native or permanent inhabitant of Barbary.

bar'ba-ri-an, 1 bā'rā-bā-rī-an; 2 bā'rā-bā-rī-an. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the state next above that of the savage; uncivilized; cruel; barbarous. 2. Foreign. See BARBARIAN, *n.*, 3.

Barbarian is the Greek meant non-Hellenic, to the Roman mind a non-Roman, and means to the Christian nations non-Christian, and has gained a deprecatory meaning.

And thou art bought and sold among those of any wit, like a Barbarian slave. *SHAKESPEARE Troilus and Cressida* act ii, sc. 1.

3. Belonging to Barbary. [*< F. barbarien*, *< barbarie*, *< L. barbaria*, barbarousness, *< barbarus*; see BARBAROUS.]

See BARBAROUS.

bar'ba-ri-an, *n.* 1. One in the middle status of culture between savagery and civilization; a member of an uncivilized tribe or race of people. 2. Hence, any rude, brutal person, or one disregarding the customs of polite society; also, one destitute of or not caring for culture; as, that man is a perfect barbarian.

We shall all be barbarians to our great-grandchildren. *CARNEGIE Triumphant Democracy, Railways* p. 315. [*s.* 1887.]

The greatest Frenchman of letters of the last century, Voltaire, spoke of Shakespeare as an intoxicated barbarian.

See SHAKESPEARE *Shakespeare Primer* ch. 7, p. 164. [*s.* 1878.]

3. In translations (1) from Greek, one not Greek, eminently as to language; one not speaking Greek; (2) from Latin, one not Greek nor Roman; (3) from later Latin, one outside the Roman empire, especially of the Teutonic tribes; (4) from Italian, one outside of Italy; (5) from other languages, a translation of the deprecatory word for foreigners, as in Chinese; so, also, in histories of Greece, Rome, etc.

Storrs... had first called the barbarians into Italy.

Prescott *Ferd. and Isa. vol. iii*, pt. ii, p. 6. [*s.* 1880.]

4. [Slang. U. S. Colleges.] A student who does not belong to a Greek-letter fraternity. *barb; bar'bart; bar'ba-ri-anism, n.* bar'ba-ri-an-ize, *v.*

bar'ba-ri-ic, 1 bā'rā-bā-rī-ic; 2 bā'rā-bā-rī-ic. *a.* 1. Having the characteristics of barbarians, especially with regard to their love of noise and show; uncivilized; crude; not in accordance with cultivated taste; as, *barbaric* music, dress, etc. 2. Foreign. [*< OF. barbare*, *< L. barbaricus*, *< Gr. barbarikos*, *< barbaros*, foreign.]

See BARBAROUS.—bar'ba-ri-cal-ly, *adv.*

bar'ba-ri-ous, *a.* Barbarous.

bar'ba-ris, 1 bā'rā-bā-ris; 2 bā'rā-bā-ris. *n. Logic.* Barbarism.

bar'ba-rism, 1 bā'rā-bā-rizm; 2 bā'rā-bā-rizm. *n.* 1. The middle status of culture between savagery and civilization; rudeness in point of manners, arts, and literature.

Barbarism (designates) the enormous interval which begins with the invention of pottery and ends with the invention of the alphabet. *FISKE Discor. of Am. vol. i*, p. 35. [*U. S.* c. 1892.]

2. *Rhet. & Gram.* That violation of purity of style which consists in the use of words or forms not in approved usage in the language employed, as in the improper deriving, inflecting, or compounding of words; a foreign or non-classical word or idiom. See PURITY.

We commit a barbarism if we import a foreign word when an English word will express our thought as well.

Austin *Phillips English Style* lect. iii, p. 39. [*s.* 1863.]

3. A barbarous act. [*< F. barbarisme*, *< L. barbarismus*, *< Gr. barbarismos*, *< barbarizō*; see BARBARIZE.]

See LANGUAGE.

bar'ba-ri-ty, 1 bā'rā-bā-rī-ty; 2 bā'rā-bā-rī-ty. *n.* [*TIES*, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. Brutal or barbarous conduct; inhumanity; an act of cruelty or brutality; a barbarous deed.

Many of Casembi's people appear with the ears cropped and hair lopped off; the present chief is a native of this barbarity. *LIVINGSTONE Last Journals* ch. 9, p. 202. [*U. S.* 1875.]

2. *Rhet. & Gram.* A barbarism. 3. Barbarism in art; lack of artistic culture.

bar'ba-rize, 1 bā'rā-bā-riz; 2 bā'rā-bā-riz. *v.* [*-RIZED*, -riz'ing.] 1. To reduce to a state of barbarism; brutalize; make barbarous, as by bringing in corrupt forms or fashions.

We are all in daily danger of being barbarized by the sordid details of life. *HOWELLS Minister's Charge*, p. 20. [*U. S.* c. 1887.]

2. To use barbarisms in language. 3. To decline towards, fall into barbarism. [*< L. barbarizō*, *< Gr. barbarizō*, *< barbaros*, foreign.] bar'ba-rize', *v.*

bar'ba-ri-za-tion, 1 bā'rā-bā-rī-zā-tion; 2 bā'rā-bā-rī-zā-tion. *n.* bar'ba-roc'-ra-si, 1 bā'rā-bā-rōk'-rā-si; 2 bā'rā-bā-rōc'-rā-si. *n.* Government by barbarians. [*< Gr. barbaros*, foreign, + *kratos*, rule.]

Bar'ba-ros'sa, 1 bā'rā-bā-rōs'sā; 2 bā'rā-bā-rōs'sā. *n. 1.* Hadher or Khair-ed-Din (1466?-1546), ruler of Algeria and Tunis; brother of Horush. 2. Horush or Horuk (—1518), a corsair; ruler of Algeria; beheaded by army of Charles V.

See U. S. GERMANY.

bar'ba-rous, 1 bā'rā-bā-rūs; 2 bā'rā-bā-rūs. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like a barbarian; only one remove from the savage state; only a little advanced in industry and art; wild; uncultivated; as, a *barbarous* nation or custom.

A nation that has no clothing, no iron, no alphabet, no marriage, no arts of peace, no abstract thought, we call barbarous. *EMERSON Society and Solitude, Civilization* p. 21. [*U. S.* c. 1839.]

2. Acting like a barbarian, or done as by a barbarian; cruel; brutal; savage; as, a *barbarous* man or act. 3. Abounding in or characterized by barbarisms in speech; unpolished; not classical; unidiomatic. 4. Of or pertaining to foreigners. See BARBARIAN, *n.* 5. Rude or harsh in sound; as, a *barbarous* noise. [*< L. barbarus*, *< Gr. barbaros*, not Greek, foreign.]

See: atrocious, barbarian, barbaric, brutal, cruel, inhuman, merciless, rude, savage, uncivilized, uncouth. Whatever is not civilized is barbarian; barbaric indicates rude magnificence, uncultured richness; as, *barbaric* splendor, a *barbaric* melody. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of barbarian life, and to revolting acts, especially of cruelty, such as a civilized man would not be expected to do; as, a *barbarous* deed. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Savage* is more distinctly bloodthirsty than *barbarous*. In this sense we speak of a *savage* beast and of *barbarous* usage.—ANT: civilized, courtly, cultured, delicate, elegant, graceful, humane, nice, polite, refined, urbane.

bar'ba-rū', 1 bā'rā-bā-rū'; 2 bā'rā-bā-rū'. [*U. S.*] *Charles Jean* Marie (1787-1844). A French agitator; prominent Girondist; advocated popular vote concerning Louis XVI.; guillotined.

Bar'ba-ry, 1 bā'rā-bā-rī; 2 bā'rā-bā-rī. *n. 1.* The Mohammedan countries on the north coast of Africa, not including Egypt, peopled by Berbers. 2. [*U. S.*] Barbarism; paganism. 3. [*U. S.*] Same as BARB, *n.* [*< L. barba*, beard, + *ry*, as in *barba*, beard.]

bar'ba-sa, 1 bā'rā-bā-sā; 2 bā'rā-bā-sā. *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.

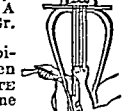
bar'ba-sco, 1 bā'rā-bā-sco; 2 bā'rā-bā-sco. *n.* [*SP.*] The poisonous fruit and leaves of the West-Indian shrub, *bracteolatus*. See BRACTEOLATED.

Bar'ba-son, 1 bā'rā-bā-son; 2 bā'rā-bā-son. *n.* In Shakespeare's *Henry V.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor*, a fiend.

bar'ba-sel, 1 bā'rā-bā-sel; 2 bā'rā-bā-sel. *n.* A small dark European plectonac bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*). [*< F. barbastelle*, *< L. barba*, beard.] bar'ba-sell', *a.* bearded.

bar'ba-tel, 1 bā'rā-bā-tel; 2 bā'rā-bā-tel. [*< F.*] bearded. *bar'ba-tel*, 1 bā'rā-bā-tel; 2 bā'rā-bā-tel. [*< F.*] bearded. *bar'ba-tel*, 1 bā'rā-bā-tel; 2 bā'rā-bā-tel. [*< F.*] bearded. *bar'ba-tel*, 1 b









**ba'ri', n. pl.** A warlike tribe of negroes, inhabiting northern Uganda and belonging to the Nilotic-Masai group.

**ba'ri', 1 bē'n—bā'ri.** From **BARIUM**: a combining form.

**ba'ri-ā't, n. Chem.** Baryta.

**ba'ri-ā't, 1 ba'-rī't; 2 ba'-rī'a, n. Bib.** (Douai).

**ba'-rī-ā't, 1 bā'rī'a; 2 bā'rī-a, n.** A protected state in Bombay, India; 813 sq. m.; capital, Bariah.

**ba-ri'ah, 1 ba'-rī'a; 2 ba'-rī'a, n. Bib. 1 Chron. iii. 22.**

**ba'ri-a-tin'skī, 1 ba'-rī-a-tin'skī; 2 bā'rī-ā-tin'skī, Alexander Ivanovich, Prince (1815-?/1879).** A Russian field-marshal who conquered the Caucasus.

**ba'rīc', 1 ba'rīk; 2 bā'rīc, a. Chem.** Of, pertaining to, derived from, or containing barium. [**< BARIUM.**]

**ba'rīc', a.** Of or pertaining to weight, especially of air; barometric. [**< Gr. barys, heavy.**]

**ba'rī-cy'-a-nid, 1 ba'rī-sal'-e-nid; 2 bā'rī-cy'-a-nid, n. Chem.** A cyanid compound which contains barium cyanid. [**< BARI- + CYANID.**—**platinum baricyanid (Physics),** a salt in the form of large dichroic crystals (PbBa(CN)<sub>4</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O), yellowish, transparent to light and bluish-violet by reflected light; applied in aqueous solution in radiography to the surface of the screen on which the X-ray is absorbed and used because of its fluorescent properties to produce visible pictures.

**ba'rīc, 1 ba'rī; 2 bā'rī, n. Physics.** A pressure of 75 centimeters of mercury, or about one atmosphere; used as a unit of measurement. [**< Gr. bareia, heavy, fem. of barys.**]

**ba-ril', 1 ba-ril'; 2 bā-ril', n. [P. I.]** A gun: native term.

**Ba-ril', 1 ba-ril'; 2 bā-ril', n.** A town in Cebl, P. I.

**ba-ril'ia, 1 ba-ril'; 2 ba-ril'a, n. 1.** An impure sodium carbonate and sulfate obtained by burning various species of land or marine plants, as the glasswort, seaweed, etc., especially in Spain and the Levant, used in making glass, soap, etc.; soda-ash. 2. Any plant used in making soda-ash, especially species of *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, and *Batis*. 3. Grains of native copper occurring in ore. [**< Sp. barrilla, impure soda.**] **ba-ril'hat.—British barrilla.** 1. Kelp. 2. Black ash.—**copper b.**, same as **BARILLA**, *b. de cobret*. [**especially that of a timepiece.**]

**ba-ril'-let, 1 ba-ril-et; 2 bā-ril'-et, n. [P.]** A little barrel.

**ba'ring, 1 bā'ring; 2 bā'ring, n. 1. Mining.** The act of making bare, or that which is removed in making bare; specif., the superficial soil, etc., above a bed of ore or rock. 2. *pl.* The fine coal from the undercutting of the seams.

**Bar'ing, Sir Francis (4/11740-?/11810).** An English merchant; financier; with his brother John founded the banking house of Barling Bros.

**Bar'ing-Gould', 1 bā'ring-gūld'; 2 bā'ring-gūld', Sabine (4/11834-1/11924).** An English clergyman, hymn-writer, and author; *Onward, Christian Soldiers*.

**Ba-rin'go, 1 ba-rin'go; 2 ba-rin'go, n.** A lake in British East Africa much frequented by sportsmen; lat. 0° 35' N., long. 34° 48' E.; 13 m. by 6 m.; altitude, 3,658 ft.; it has no outlet.

**ba'rīs, 1 ba'rīs; 2 bā'rīs, n. [-es, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. Archeol.** A flat-bottomed Nile freight-boat: the Greek name. 2. A representation, in ancient Egyptian art, of a boat carrying a divinity or sacred symbols. [**< Gr. bariis, < Egypt. bari, flat-bottomed boat.**]

**Bar'l-sāl', 1 ba'r'-sāl'; 2 bā'r'-sāl', n.** A town, capital of Bakarganj district, Dacca division, Bengal.—**Barisal guns**, mysterious booming sounds, as of distant cannon, heard in many parts of the world, especially on or near the water; now generally believed to be of subterranean origin. They have many names in different countries; as, *mistpoeffers*, on the coast of Holland and Belgium; *baturilo marina*, *bombiti*, *boniti*, *brontidi*, etc., in Italy; *gouffre* in Haiti; *lake gun* on Senegal Lake, N. Y.

**ba'rīsh, 1 bā'rīsh; 2 bā'rīsh, a.** Somewhat bare; not well covered; as, *a bā'rīsh field*. **Bare'ishb.**

**ba-rī'tat, n.** Same as **BARITYA**.

**ba-rī'tah, 1 ba-rī'tah; 2 ba-rī'ta, n.** A bird, an Australian cascan.

**ba'rīte, 1 bē'rait or bā'rait; 2 bā'rīt or bārīt, n. Mineral.** A heavy, vitreous, usually white, transparent to opaque barium sulfate (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is often found associated with metallic ores, as lead.

**ba'rī-ten'or, 1 ba'rī-ten'or; 2 bā'rī-tēn'or, n.** A low tenor. [**< Gr. barys, heavy, + TENOR.**]

**ba'rī-tone, n. Mus.** Same as **BARTONE**.

**ba'rī-um, 1 bē'rī-um; 2 bā'rī-um, n. Chem.** A silver-white to yellow, malleable, non-volatile element, not free in nature, but forming salts, of which the soluble ones and the carbonate are poisonous. See **ELEMENT**. [**< Gr. barys, heavy.**]

**barium chlorid (Chem.),** a colorless bitter salt (BaCl<sub>2</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O) produced as by fusing barite with calcium chlorid and crystallizing in rhombic tables. It is used in medicine and as a reagent in analysis.—**b. chromate (Chem.),** a yellow crystalline compound (BaCrO<sub>4</sub>) produced by treating a barium salt with a soluble chromate in aqueous solution; used as an ingredient of matches and as a pigment.—**b. dioxid (Chem.),** a grayish-white powder (BaO) produced by heating barium monoxid in oxygen or air; used in the arts and in making peroxid of hydrogen.—**b. hydroxid (Chem.),** a compound (Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> + 8H<sub>2</sub>O) that crystallizes in tetragonal prisms produced by causticizing barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxid in water; used in the arts.—**b. monoxid (Chem.),** a light-gray powder (BaO) produced as by heating barium carbonate or nitrate.—**b. nitrate (Chem.),** a colorless crystalline salt (Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) used as a reagent and in some explosive powders.—**b. peroxid (Chem.),** same as **BARIUM DIOXID**.—**b. platinoeyanid**, same as **PLATINUM BARIYANID**.—**b. sulfate (Chem.),** a compound (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), known also as *barite*, produced synthetically as an insoluble white precipitate: used in the arts.—**b. sulfid (Chem.),** barium monosulfid (BaS), a white substance produced as by reducing barium sulfate: used as an ingredient of phosphorescent paints.

**Bar Jēsh, Bib.** A Jewish sorcerer. *Acts* xiii. 6. [**Gr. bar-jesus.**]

**Bar Jōnas, Bib. Matt. xvi. 17.** [**Gr., son of Jonas.**]

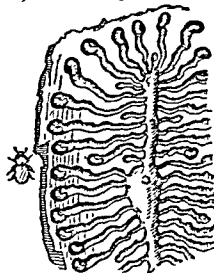
**bark, 1 būr; 2 bār, n. 1. 1.** To make, as a dog a short, abrupt, explosive cry or noise; hence, to make any sudden sharp sound resembling that of a dog. [**< Gr. barkē, bark of the dog.**]

**II. t.** [Archaic.] To utter, sing, or emit clamorously or explosively. [*AS. beorcan, beorcan, bark.*] **barket**.—to bark at the moon [Colloq.], to clamor, agitate, or labor uselessly.—to b. up the wrong tree [Colloq., U. S.], to be mistaken as to one's object or the means of obtaining it; make a verbal assault on another than the person or thing intended.

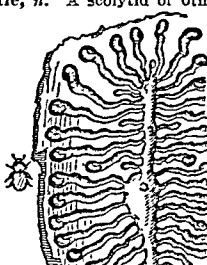
**bark<sup>1</sup>, vt.** 1. To remove or rub off the bark from; scrape the bark of; also, to girdle; as, to bark a tree. He hath laid my vine waste, and barked my fig tree. *Coveli, 1. 7.* 2. To rub off or abrade the skin or other outer covering of, as, to bark the shins. 3. To cover or enclose with or as with bark. 4. To tan or color in an infusion of bark. 5. To stun or kill (small game) by shooting at the bark to which it is clinging; as, to bark a squirrel.

**bark<sup>1</sup>, n.** A short, abrupt, explosive cry or sound made by a dog, a fox, or other animal; hence, any noise similar in sound or expressing ill temper, as a cough, and angry threatening exclamation, or the like. No crack of rifle or bark of revolver interrupted . . . his [Lincoln's] inaugural. *Greeley in Century Mag.* July, 1891, p. 376.

**bark<sup>2</sup>, n.** 1. The rind or covering of the stems, branches, and roots of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from the wood: usually composed of bast-fibers, cork, and epidermis. 2. Some particular variety of this substance, having special medicinal, tannic, or other qualities, as that obtained from the cinchona or the hemlock. See varieties below. 3. [Colloq. or Dial.] The external covering, as the skin. 4. [Dial., Eng.] A receptacle, formerly of bark, to hold candles. [*Sw. bark, rind.*] **bark<sup>3</sup>**.—b. stove, *n.* A hotbed or hothouse in which the heat is produced or equalized by a bed of fermenting tan-bark.—b. beetle, *n.* A scolytid or other beetle that bores beneath the bark of trees, especially in the larval state.—b. blazer, *n.* *Forestry.* A gouge-like instrument for blazing trees; scratcher, cruiser's b.—blazer.—b. borer, *n.* A bark-beetle.—b. bound, *a.* Having unyielding bark which hinders or stops the growth: said of a tree.—b. camp, *n.* A camp with a roof of bark.—b. cloth, *n.* Same as TAPA.—b. gouge, *n.* *Forestry.* A bark-blazer.—b. heat, *n.* *Hort.* The heat of a bark-stove.—bark<sup>4</sup> man, *n.* [XEN, pl.] A workman in a pulp-mill who operates a barker or barking-machine.—b. mark, *n.* *Lumbering.* An owner's blaze or mark on a log.—b. mill, *n.* *Mech.* A machine fitted with revolving knives for slicing.—b. pit, *n.* A pit in which hides are soaked in an infusion of tan-bark.—b. scorching, *n.* *Forestry.* The cracking and falling off of bark from trees in consequence of being overheated by exposure to the sun: especially affecting trees with smooth bark.—b. spud, *n.* Same as SPUD, 1 (2).—bark<sup>5</sup>less, *a.*—bark<sup>6</sup> y, *a.*



**Bark-beetle and Bore.** 1/4



**Bark-beetle and Bore.** 2/

## VARIETIES OF BARKS.

For barks not found in this table, see the list of synonyms below, where the superior numerals refer to the names in the table marked with the corresponding figure.

NAME.	Source.	Use.
a-go'ni-a'da bark. a-gue-b.	<i>Plumerta lanceifolia</i> ...	Med., febrifuge
al'cor-no'co b.	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> ...	Med., tonic
al'cor-no'co b. . . . .	Species of <i>Bursera</i> ...	
al'cor-no'que b. . . . .	ma, <i>Boudichia</i> <i>Aichornea</i> , and <i>Quercus</i> .....	Tanning and medicine
Al-sto'n'l-a b. <sup>23</sup> ...	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> ...	Med., tonic
a-mar-go'co b.	<i>Castela erecta</i> .....	Med., tonic
an'chi-e'ta b.	<i>Anchitella salutaris</i> ...	Medicine
AN'gus-tu'ra b. <sup>4</sup> ...	<i>Cusparta angostura</i> ...	Med., tonic, febrifuge
A-ri'ca b.	<i>Cinchona orata</i> .....	Med., febrifuge
ash'y-crown' b.	<i>Cinchona macrocalyx</i> ...	Med., febrifuge
Australian sas-safras-b.	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> ...	Medicine
ba-bul' b.	<i>Acacia arabica</i> .....	Tanning
bastard-cabbage-b.	<i>Andira inermis</i> .....	Formerly, med.
bastard Jesuits' b.	<i>Era frutescens</i> .....	Subst. cinchona
be-bee'ru-b.	<i>Nedandra rodens</i> .....	Med., febrifuge
bitter b. <sup>2</sup> ...	<i>Pinckneya rubens</i> .....	Med., febrifuge
Bo'go-ta' b.	<i>Cinchona lanceifolia</i> ...	Mfg. alkaloids
boldo b.	<i>Boldu boldus</i> .....	Medicine
bon'ca'e b.	<i>Daphnopsis tintifolia</i> ...	Med., cordage
cal'i-sa'y'a-b. <sup>1</sup> ...	<i>Cinchona calisaya</i> ....	Medicine
ca-ne'l'a b. <sup>24</sup> .....	<i>Canella alba</i> .....	Condiment, medicine
Car'a-bay'a b.	<i>Cinchona elliptica</i> ....	Formerly, med.
Car'ib-be'an b. <sup>20</sup> ...	<i>Ezostemma carib-</i> <i>dium</i> .....	Med., tonic bit- ters
Car'tha-g'e'na b.	Interior cinchona-b.	
cas'ca b. <sup>21</sup> .....	<i>Erythrophleum gui-</i> <i>neense</i> .....	Medicine
cas'ca-ra a-mar'ga b. <sup>6</sup> .....	<i>Tartari antidesma</i> ....	Medicine
cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da b. <sup>6</sup> .....	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> ...	Medicine
cas'ca-ri'lla-b. <sup>19</sup> ...	<i>Croton eluteria</i> .....	Med., tobacco
cas'ela-b.	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> ...	Condiment
Chi'na b.	(1) <i>Cinchona</i> -bark. (2) <i>Cascarilla</i> -bark. <i>andra</i> .....	Subst. cinchona
cin-cho'na-b. <sup>9</sup> ...	Species of <i>Cinchona</i> ...	Medicine
clove-b. <sup>24</sup> .....	<i>Dicypellum caryo-</i> <i>phyllum</i> .....	Adult'n splees
Co-lom'hl-an b.	Species of <i>Cinchona</i> ...	Medicine
Co-nes'si b.	<i>Holarhenna antidys-</i> <i>enterica</i> .....	Medicine
co-quet'ta b.	<i>Cinchona lanifolia</i> ...	Manuf. quinin
co'to b.	Known Bolivian tree.....	Medicine
co'ton-b.	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> , <i>G. peruvianum</i> ...	Medicine
cramp-b.	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> .....	Medicine
crown-b.	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> ...	Pharmacy
cu-lli'a-ran-b. <sup>23</sup> ...	<i>Cinnamomum culla-</i> <i>ban</i> .....	Condiment
cu'pre-a b. <sup>5</sup> .....	Species of <i>Remijia</i> ...	Manuf. quinin
Cus'co b.	<i>Cinchona pubescens</i> ...	Pharmacy
dark Ja-en' b.	<i>Cinchona villosa</i> .....	Manuf. quinin
dif'ta b.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> ...	Medicine
doom-b. <sup>11</sup> .....	<i>Erythrophleum gui-</i> <i>neense</i> .....	Medicine

NAME.	Source.	Use.
doun'da-ke'-b.....	<i>Sarcoccephalus escu-</i> <i>lentus</i> .....	Med., febrifuge
e-leu'the-ra b.....	<i>Croton eleuteria</i> .....	Med., incense
elk-b.7.....	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> , <i>M. macrophylla</i> .....	Med., tonic
false An'gus-tu'ra b.....	<i>Styrchnos nux-tomica</i>	Med., febrifuge
false lox'a b.8.....	<i>Cinchona humboldti-</i> <i>ana</i> .....	Manuf. quinin
false winter b.....	Not known.....	Med., adult'n spices
French Gul-a'na b.....	<i>Coutarea spectosa</i> .....	Medicine
fu'sa-ga-su'ga b.....	Same as <i>Carthagena b.</i>	
gray b.....	<i>Cinchona cinerea</i> .....	Mfg. alkaloids
hem'lock-b.....	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> .....	Tanning
hua-mul'l-es b.....	<i>Cinchona purpurea</i> .....	Mfg. alkaloids
hua-nu'co b.10.....	Species of <i>Cinchona</i> .....	Pharmacy
Indian-barberry b.....	Species of <i>Berberis</i>	Med., tonic, etc.
Ja-ma'ca b.....	<i>Cinchona caribbea</i> .....	Medicine
ju-re'ma b.....	<i>Acacia furena</i> .....	Astringent
ju'-ri-ba'll b.....	<i>Crithmum moschatu-</i> <i>m</i> .....	Medicine
kun'ro b.....	<i>Rhizophora mucro-</i> <i>nata</i> .....	Med., febrifuge, tanning
Lox'a b.25.....	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> .....	Pharmacy
ma-jam'-b b.13.....	<i>Croton malabo</i> .....	Med., spice
man'grove-b.12.....	<i>A. icentia officinalis</i> .....	
Ma'tra-ca'l'-b b.....	Unknown.....	Mfg. alkaloids
mar-go'sa b.14.....	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> .....	Medicine
Mas'soy b.....	Species of <i>Cinnamo-</i> <i>mum</i> .....	Condiment, medicine
me-ze're-um b.....	<i>Daphne mezereum</i> .....	Pharmacy
mi-mo'sa-b.....	<i>Sapota achras</i> .....	Medicine
mo-ne'sia b.....	<i>Chrysophyllum glyci-</i> <i>phalum</i> .....	Medicine
mo-nux'l b.....	<i>Byrsotoma spicata</i> .....	Tanning
neem b.....	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> .....	Medicine
new b.....	<i>Cascarilla oblongifo-</i> <i>lia</i> .....	Medicine
nle'pa b.15.....	<i>Samadera indica</i> .....	Medicine
oak-b.....	<i>Quercus alba</i> .....	Tanning, dye- ing, medicine
pale b.....	Light cinchona-bark.....	
Pal'ton b.....	<i>Cinchona macrocalyz</i> .....	Manuf. quinin
Pan'o-coe'co b.....	<i>Tourneate panococo</i> .....	Medicine
pa'per-b.....	Species of <i>Caillstemon</i>	
Perela b.....	<i>Getssospermum vellosi</i> .....	Med., tonic, febrifuge
Pl-ta'ya b.....	<i>Cinchona platensis</i> .....	Quinin
po'me'gran'ate-b.....	<i>Punica granatum</i> .....	Med., tanning
pot'ter-y-b.....	Species of <i>Licania</i> .....	Manuf. pottery
que-bra' cho b.....	<i>Macaglia quebracho</i> .....	Med. alkaloids
quer'et'-ron b.16.....	<i>Quercus tinctoria</i> .....	Yellow dyestuff
quill-la'f-b.18.....	<i>Quillata anacardi</i> .....	Subst. soap
red b.....	<i>Cinchona succubura</i> .....	Manuf. cincho- na alkaloids
red Cus'co b.17.....	<i>Cinchona coccineli-</i> <i>lata</i> .....	Med., manufg. alkaloids
ro'han b.....	<i>Soymdia febrifuga</i> .....	Med., tonic
roy'al b.....	<i>Cinchona cora'difolia</i> .....	Manuf. quinin
sam-a-de'ra b.....	<i>Simaruba amara</i> .....	Med., tonic
San'ta Lu'ci-a b.....	<i>Ezostemma floribunda</i>	Med., febrifuge
San'ta Mar'tha b.....	<i>Cinchona brasiliensls</i> .....	Manuf. quinin
sas'a-as-tras-b.....	<i>Atherosperma moscha-</i> <i>tum</i> .....	Med., spice
saule b.....	Species of <i>Salix</i> .....	Medicine
sil'ver b.....	Var. light cinchona-b.....	
snou'ba b.....	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> .....	Tanning
string'y b.....	Species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>giantea</i> .....	Tanning, med.
Su'ri-nam b.....	<i>Youacapoua retusa</i> .....	Pharmacy
tan-b.....	Any tree containing tannin.....	Tanning
tan'e-ka'ha b.....	<i>Phyllocladus tricho-</i> <i>manoides</i> .....	Tanning
ta'wal b.....	<i>Wetnamantia racemosa</i>	Tanning
taw-b.....	Species of oak.....	Tanning
ten'ga b.....	<i>Certops candolleana</i> .....	Tanning
white b.....	Interior var. cincho- na-bark.....	
wild-cherry b.....	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> .....	Medicine
Win'ter's-b.....	<i>Drimys winteri</i> .....	Med., spice
rel'low b.....	Var. cinchona-bark.....	

Syn.: Bolivian bark<sup>1</sup>, cabbage-b.<sup>2</sup>, Carolina b.<sup>3</sup>, Carony b.<sup>4</sup>, Cuenca b.<sup>5</sup>, Cusparia b.<sup>4</sup>, Florida b.<sup>3</sup>, Georgia b.<sup>3</sup>, hard b.<sup>5</sup>, Honduras b.<sup>4</sup>, Indian b.<sup>7</sup>, Jaen b.<sup>8</sup>, Jesuits' b.<sup>9</sup>, Ledger b.<sup>1</sup>, Lima b.<sup>10</sup>, Ioja b.<sup>25</sup>, mancona b.<sup>11</sup>, mangle-b.<sup>12</sup>, matias b.<sup>13</sup>, Nim b.<sup>14</sup>, Nioto b.<sup>15</sup>, ordeai-b.<sup>11</sup>, Peruvian b.<sup>9</sup>, Philadelphia b.<sup>16</sup>, samadera b.<sup>15</sup>, Santa Anna b.<sup>17</sup>, sassy b.<sup>1</sup>, soapbark<sup>18</sup>, sweetwood-b.<sup>19</sup>, West-Indian b.<sup>20</sup>, whitewood-b.<sup>21</sup>, fever-b.<sup>22</sup>, clove-b.<sup>23</sup>, cullawan-b.<sup>24</sup>.

**bark**, *n.* 1. A three-masted vessel having the foremast and mainmast square-rigged and the mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. See **SHIP**. 2. Any vessel or boat, especially a small sailing vessel: chiefly poetical.  
I saw from the beach, when the morning was shining,  
A bark o'er the waters move gloriously on.

[*F. barque*, < *LL. barca, barga*, perhaps < *L. barts*, < *Gr. barts*, < *Egypt. barf*, flat-bottomed boat.]

**ar'kan-tine**, 1 bŭr'kən-tin; 2 bār'kən-tin, *n.* *Naut.* A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast and mizzenmast. See **SHIP**. **bar'ken-tinet**.

ark'-bed", b. scamp, b. gouge, b. heat, etc. See BARK<sup>2</sup>, n.  
arked, { 1 bärkt; 2 bärkt, pa. 1. Having bark: usually  
arks, { in composition: as the thick-barked trees. 2

ar'keep'er, 1 bū'kip'ar; 2 bū'kēp'er, n. [U. S.] One who carried leaves over a bare, a hatter.

**ark'en**, 1 bŭrk'n; 2 bārk'n, *v.* **I. t.** 1. To cause to dry or harden into, or to cover with, a barklike crust. 2. To

tan with bark.  
**II. i.** To become dry and hardened or incrustated.  
**ark'en, a.** [Rare.] Composed of bark. [**< BARK<sup>2</sup>, n.**]

**mark'er**, 1 bärk'är; 2 bärk'är, *n.* One who or that which barks; a clamorer; specif.: (1) A tout or touter at the door of a shop. (2) The spotted redshank. (3) [Local.

door of a shop. (2) The spotted redshank. (3) [Local, Eng.] The black-tailed godwit (*Limosa egocephala*). (4) [Slang.] A pistol. (5) *Naut.* A lower-deck gun. (6) Same as JUMPER.

**bark'er**, *n.* 1. One who barks trees or the like. 2. A machine used in paper- or pulp-mills to strip the bark from the logs. **bark'ing-machine**'t 2<sup>d</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> 23<sup>th</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 32<sup>nd</sup> 33<sup>rd</sup> 34<sup>th</sup> 35<sup>th</sup> 36<sup>th</sup> 37<sup>th</sup> 38<sup>th</sup> 39<sup>th</sup> 40<sup>th</sup> 41<sup>st</sup> 42<sup>nd</sup> 43<sup>rd</sup> 44<sup>th</sup> 45<sup>th</sup> 46<sup>th</sup> 47<sup>th</sup> 48<sup>th</sup> 49<sup>th</sup> 50<sup>th</sup> 51<sup>st</sup> 52<sup>nd</sup> 53<sup>rd</sup> 54<sup>th</sup> 55<sup>th</sup> 56<sup>th</sup> 57<sup>th</sup> 58<sup>th</sup> 59<sup>th</sup> 60<sup>th</sup> 61<sup>st</sup> 62<sup>nd</sup> 63<sup>rd</sup> 64<sup>th</sup> 65<sup>th</sup> 66<sup>th</sup> 67<sup>th</sup> 68<sup>th</sup> 69<sup>th</sup> 70<sup>th</sup> 71<sup>st</sup> 72<sup>nd</sup> 73<sup>rd</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> 75<sup>th</sup> 76<sup>th</sup> 77<sup>th</sup> 78<sup>th</sup> 79<sup>th</sup> 80<sup>th</sup> 81<sup>st</sup> 82<sup>nd</sup> 83<sup>rd</sup> 84<sup>th</sup> 85<sup>th</sup> 86<sup>th</sup> 87<sup>th</sup> 88<sup>th</sup> 89<sup>th</sup> 90<sup>th</sup> 91<sup>st</sup> 92<sup>nd</sup> 93<sup>rd</sup> 94<sup>th</sup> 95<sup>th</sup> 96<sup>th</sup> 97<sup>th</sup> 98<sup>th</sup> 99<sup>th</sup> 100<sup>th</sup> 101<sup>st</sup> 102<sup>nd</sup> 103<sup>rd</sup> 104<sup>th</sup> 105<sup>th</sup> 106<sup>th</sup> 107<sup>th</sup> 108<sup>th</sup> 109<sup>th</sup> 110<sup>th</sup> 111<sup>st</sup> 112<sup>nd</sup> 113<sup>rd</sup> 114<sup>th</sup> 115<sup>th</sup> 116<sup>th</sup> 117<sup>th</sup> 118<sup>th</sup> 119<sup>th</sup> 120<sup>th</sup> 121<sup>st</sup> 122<sup>nd</sup> 123<sup>rd</sup> 124<sup>th</sup> 125<sup>th</sup> 126<sup>th</sup> 127<sup>th</sup> 128<sup>th</sup> 129<sup>th</sup> 130<sup>th</sup> 131<sup>st</sup> 132<sup>nd</sup> 133<sup>rd</sup> 134<sup>th</sup> 135<sup>th</sup> 136<sup>th</sup> 137<sup>th</sup> 138<sup>th</sup> 139<sup>th</sup> 140<sup>th</sup> 141<sup>st</sup> 142<sup>nd</sup> 143<sup>rd</sup> 144<sup>th</sup> 145<sup>th</sup> 146<sup>th</sup> 147<sup>th</sup> 148<sup>th</sup> 149<sup>th</sup> 150<sup>th</sup> 151<sup>st</sup> 152<sup>nd</sup> 153<sup>rd</sup> 154<sup>th</sup> 155<sup>th</sup> 156<sup>th</sup> 157<sup>th</sup> 158<sup>th</sup> 159<sup>th</sup> 160<sup>th</sup> 161<sup>st</sup> 162<sup>nd</sup> 163<sup>rd</sup> 164<sup>th</sup> 165<sup>th</sup> 166<sup>th</sup> 167<sup>th</sup> 168<sup>th</sup> 169<sup>th</sup> 170<sup>th</sup> 171<sup>st</sup> 172<sup>nd</sup> 173<sup>rd</sup> 174<sup>th</sup> 175<sup>th</sup> 176<sup>th</sup> 177<sup>th</sup> 178<sup>th</sup> 179<sup>th</sup> 180<sup>th</sup> 181<sup>st</sup> 182<sup>nd</sup> 183<sup>rd</sup> 184<sup>th</sup> 185<sup>th</sup> 186<sup>th</sup> 187<sup>th</sup> 188<sup>th</sup> 189<sup>th</sup> 190<sup>th</sup> 191<sup>st</sup> 192<sup>nd</sup> 193<sup>rd</sup> 194<sup>th</sup> 195<sup>th</sup> 196<sup>th</sup> 197<sup>th</sup> 198<sup>th</sup> 199<sup>th</sup> 200<sup>th</sup> 201<sup>st</sup> 202<sup>nd</sup> 203<sup>rd</sup> 204<sup>th</sup> 205<sup>th</sup> 206<sup>th</sup> 207<sup>th</sup> 208<sup>th</sup> 209<sup>th</sup> 210<sup>th</sup> 211<sup>st</sup> 212<sup>nd</sup> 213<sup>rd</sup> 214<sup>th</sup> 215<sup>th</sup> 216<sup>th</sup> 217<sup>th</sup> 218<sup>th</sup> 219<sup>th</sup> 220<sup>th</sup> 221<sup>st</sup> 222<sup>nd</sup> 223<sup>rd</sup> 224<sup>th</sup> 225<sup>th</sup> 226<sup>th</sup> 227<sup>th</sup> 228<sup>th</sup> 229<sup>th</sup> 230<sup>th</sup> 231<sup>st</sup> 232<sup>nd</sup> 233<sup>rd</sup> 234<sup>th</sup> 235<sup>th</sup> 236<sup>th</sup> 237<sup>th</sup> 238<sup>th</sup> 239<sup>th</sup> 240<sup>th</sup> 241<sup>st</sup> 242<sup>nd</sup> 243<sup>rd</sup> 244<sup>th</sup> 245<sup>th</sup> 246<sup>th</sup> 247<sup>th</sup> 248<sup>th</sup> 249<sup>th</sup> 250<sup>th</sup> 251<sup>st</sup> 252<sup>nd</sup> 253<sup>rd</sup> 254<sup>th</sup> 255<sup>th</sup> 256<sup>th</sup> 257<sup>th</sup> 258<sup>th</sup> 259<sup>th</sup> 260<sup>th</sup> 261<sup>st</sup> 262<sup>nd</sup> 263<sup>rd</sup> 264<sup>th</sup> 265<sup>th</sup> 266<sup>th</sup> 267<sup>th</sup> 268<sup>th</sup> 269<sup>th</sup> 270<sup>th</sup> 271<sup>st</sup> 272<sup>nd</sup> 273<sup>rd</sup> 274<sup>th</sup> 275<sup>th</sup> 276<sup>th</sup> 277<sup>th</sup> 278<sup>th</sup> 279<sup>th</sup> 280<sup>th</sup> 281<sup>st</sup> 282<sup>nd</sup> 283<sup>rd</sup> 284<sup>th</sup> 285<sup>th</sup> 286<sup>th</sup> 287<sup>th</sup> 288<sup>th</sup> 289<sup>th</sup> 290<sup>th</sup> 291<sup>st</sup> 292<sup>nd</sup> 293<sup>rd</sup> 294<sup>th</sup> 295<sup>th</sup> 296<sup>th</sup> 297<sup>th</sup> 298<sup>th</sup> 299<sup>th</sup> 300<sup>th</sup> 301<sup>st</sup> 302<sup>nd</sup> 303<sup>rd</sup> 304<sup>th</sup> 305<sup>th</sup> 306<sup>th</sup> 307<sup>th</sup> 308<sup>th</sup> 309<sup>th</sup> 310<sup>th</sup> 311<sup>st</sup> 312<sup>nd</sup> 313<sup>rd</sup> 314<sup>th</sup> 315<sup>th</sup> 316<sup>th</sup> 317<sup>th</sup> 318<sup>th</sup> 319<sup>th</sup> 320<sup>th</sup> 321<sup>st</sup> 322<sup>nd</sup> 323<sup>rd</sup> 324<sup>th</sup> 325<sup>th</sup> 326<sup>th</sup> 327<sup>th</sup> 328<sup>th</sup> 329<sup>th</sup> 330<sup>th</sup> 331<sup>st</sup> 332<sup>nd</sup> 333<sup>rd</sup> 334<sup>th</sup> 335<sup>th</sup> 336<sup>th</sup> 337<sup>th</sup> 338<sup>th</sup> 339<sup>th</sup> 340<sup>th</sup> 341<sup>st</sup> 342<sup>nd</sup> 343<sup>rd</sup> 344<sup>th</sup> 345<sup>th</sup> 346<sup>th</sup> 347<sup>th</sup> 348<sup>th</sup> 349<sup>th</sup> 350<sup>th</sup> 351<sup>st</sup> 352<sup>nd</sup> 353<sup>rd</sup> 354<sup>th</sup> 355<sup>th</sup> 356<sup>th</sup> 357<sup>th</sup> 358<sup>th</sup> 359<sup>th</sup> 360<sup>th</sup> 361<sup>st</sup> 362<sup>nd</sup> 363<sup>rd</sup> 364<sup>th</sup> 365<sup>th</sup> 366<sup>th</sup> 367<sup>th</sup> 368<sup>th</sup> 369<sup>th</sup> 370<sup>th</sup> 371<sup>st</sup> 372<sup>nd</sup> 373<sup>rd</sup> 374<sup>th</sup> 375<sup>th</sup> 37

**tar'ker**, *n.* 1. Fordyce (<sup>b</sup>/1818-<sup>s</sup>/1891), an American physician; writer. 2. A town in Broome county, N. Y.

ark'er-y, 1 bärk'ər-i; 2 bärk'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*]  
1. A place for storing bark. 2. A tan-house.  
ar'ke-vik'ite, 1 bär'ki-vik'it; 2 bär'ke-vik'it, *n.* *Mineral.*  
A variety of amphibole resembling arfvedsonite or horn-

**bark**'ey, 1 bärk'y; 2 bärk'y, n. *Naut.* A small bark.  
**bark**'ing, 1 bärk'ing; 2 bärk'ing, pa. Uttering barks or harsh sounds; harsh and explosive or rough in sound.  
— **bark**'ing-blrd' n. A rock-wren that has a barking cry.— b. deer, a nuntiac.— b. disease, n. A nervous disorder characterized by a dry, barking cough, affecting those about the age of puberty.— b. iron, n. (Slang.) A pistol.— b. sand, a variety of porous sand. See SAND.  
I have now visited the so-called *Barking Sands* on Kauai, Bougain in Proc. A. A. S., Aug., 1890 p. 257. [Pub. by Soc.]  
— b. wolf, the coyote.— **bark**'ing-ly, adv.

**bark**'ing, pa. Of or pertaining to the removal or preparation of bark or the process of tanning or dyeing with bark; as, a *barking* gang or tanner.

**bark**'ing, n. The sound or sounds made by a bark, or the act of making such sounds. See BARKER.

**bark**'ing, n. *ppr. & verbal* n. of BARK, v.— **bark**'ing-tool', n. Any implement used in stripping bark from trees, as a bark-axe, b.-bill, b.-iron, b.-machine, or b.-mallet.

**Bark**'ing, n. A manufacturing city in Essex, England; famed in the middle ages for its Benedictine abbey.

**Bark**'is, 1 bärk'is; 2 bärk'is, n. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a carrier who declares by deputy that "Barkis is will" to marry Clara, but later marries her.

**Bark**'is-land, 1 bärk'is-land; 2 bärk'is-land, n. A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

**Bark**'less, 1 bärk'les; 2 bärk'les, a. See BARK, n.

**bark**'louse', 1 bärk'lous'; 2 bärk'lous', n. Any one of various coccids or scale-insects infesting the bark of trees, vines, etc., as the *armored bark-house* (*Diapsina*) with protective shield.

They are sometimes named from the plant they infest, as the blackberry bark-house, the currant b.-l., the grapevine b.-l., and the peach-tree b.-l.— *oyster-shell bark-house*, a scale (*Mytilus pomorum*)— *scurfy b.-l.*, a scale of the subfamily *Diapsina*.

**bark**'ly-lte, 1 bärk'ly-lte; 2 bärk'ly-lte, n. A reddish-purple almost opaque variety of ruby or corundum found in Australia. [C. Sir Henry Barkly, Australian.]

**bark**'ly West, 1 bärk'ly; 2 bärk'ly, n. A diamond-mining town in Graveland, Cape Colony, South Africa, which produces river stones of great value.

**bark**'man, b.-mark, etc. See BARK, n.

**bark**'om-e-ter, 1 bärk'om-tär; 2 bärk'om-e-ter, n. A hydrometer for determining the strength of an infusion of tan-bark. [C. BARK, n. + -METER.]

**Bark**'os, 1 bärk'os; 2 bärk'os, n. *Bib.* Ezra II, 53.

**bark**'scurf'ing. See BARK, n.

**Bark**'dale, 1 bärk'sdal; 2 bärk'sdal, William (†1821-7/1863). An American lawyer; U. S. general; fell at Gettysburg.

**Bar**'la-am and Jo'a-saph (or Jos'a-phat), 1 bär'la-am, jō'-a-saf, jō's-fat; 2 bär'la-am, jō'a-saf, jō's-fat. A romance written in the 8th century, probably by St. John Damascene, being a Christian interpretation of Buddha's history.

**Bar**'le-Duc', 1 bär'le-dük'; 2 bär'le-düt', n. 1. A commercial town, capital of Meuse department, France. 2. A preserve of gooseberries or currants from which the seeds are removed: named from Bar-le-Duc, France, where made.

**Bar**'let'ta, 1 bär'let'ta; 2 bär'let'tä, n. A commercial seaport town in Bari province, Italy.

**bar**'ley, 1 bär'ly; 2 bär'ly, n. 1. The grain borne by any cultivated grass of the genus *Hordeum*. 2. Any grass of the genus *Hordeum*, especially of the cultivated species.

Barley is the hardest of all cereals, and can be raised through a greater range of climate than any other. It is cultivated with success north of the arctic circle and at high altitudes in the torrid zone. The grains, except in the black barley, are covered (unlike wheat) with a tough and closely adhering husk. Several species or varieties have been cultivated from the most ancient times as food, but the grain is now used mainly in the manufacture of malt and fermented liquors. The principal diseases to which it is subject are black stem-rust, smut, powdery mildew, and scab. 3. pl. Small projections formed, as on watch-cases, by engine-turning. [C. AS, *barige*, < *hrc* (< Goth. *baris*, in *bartzels*), *barley*, < *hrc* (< *ly*.)— *bar*'ley-bldg', n. (Prov. Eng.) Same as *bica*— b.-blrd', n. (Local, Eng.) 1. The skylark. 2. The nightingale. 3. The wren.

4. The yellow wagtail.— b.-brake, n. An old game of catch, differing somewhat in various localities, played in the open fields, generally by three of each sex in couples. b.-breakt; *baril*-breakt.— b.-bree, n. (Scott.) Liquor brewed or distilled from malted barley, as ale or whisky.— b.-brotting, n. A broth containing barley.— 2. Beet or ale: said sportively or contemptuously.

— b.-candy, n. Barley-sugar.— *bar*'ley-capt', n. 1. Same as *BARLEYHOOD*. 2. A tippler. *bar*'ley-hat', n. b.-fever, n. (Prov. Eng.) Illness caused by excessive use of malt liquors.— b.-grass, n. A grass of any uncultivated species of the genus *Hordeum*.— *bar*'ley-hood, n. (Scott.) Drunkenness; ill humor induced by drunkenness. *bar*'ley-mood', n. b.-milk, n. Gruel made of barley-malt.— b.-sick, n. (Scott.) Drunkenness; straw.— One of the stems of a barley; hence, figuratively, a trifle.— b.-sugar, n. A confection made from sugar heated to 320° Fahr. (formerly with a decoction of barley).— b.-water, n. A demulcent drink made by steeping barley in water: used as a nutrient in fevers and inflammation of the alimentary canal and air-passages.— b. wine, a beverage prepared from barley, as by the Greeks.— *bar*'ly, b., same as *BATTLEBERRY*.— *Bar*'mala, n. A North India barley (*Hordeum vulgare trifurcatum*) remarkable for its characteristic of 3-horned flowering glumes.— *naked b.*, a variety of *Hordeum vulgare*.— *patent b.*, ground pearl barley.— *Scotch b.*, hulled barley.

*bar*'ley, n. (Scott.) A halt: a cry in children's games. [FOR PARLEY.]

*bar*'ley-corn', 1 bär'ly-körn; 2 bär'ly-cörn', n. 1. A grain of barley. 2. A measure equal to one-third of an inch; originally, the length of a barley-grain; also, the breadth of a fine barley-grain, or about 0.155 of an inch. 3. A small planed groove between moldings.— *John Barleycorn*, a personification of malt or intoxicating liquors.

Then let us toast John Barleycorn. Each man a glass in hand.  
BURNS John Barleycorn st. 15.

*bar*'hit', etc. See BARI.

*bar*'ling, 1 bär'ling; 2 bär'ling, n. A pole; obsolete except in *bar*'ling-spar' (*Naut.*), a spar fit for a small mast or yard. [C. Sw. *bärting*.]

*Bar*'low, 1 bär'lo; 2 bär'lo, n. 1. [D.] [U. S.] A large single-bladed pocket-knife. *bar*'low-knife', 2. Joel (1755-1812), an American poet; patriot; diplomat; *The Columbiad*, etc. 3. Peter (†1776-4/1862), an English mathematician and author.

*bar*'low's disease'. Infantile scurvy.

*bar*'m, 1 bär'm; 2 bär'm, v. (Scott. or Archaic.) 1. *t.* To stir up with yeast. 2. *i.* To foam; ferment.

*bar*'m, n. 1. The froth or foam rising on fermented

malt liquors; brewers' yeast. It contains a fungus, and is used both as a leaven in bread and to make liquors ferment. 2. (Scott. or Prov. Eng.) Figuratively, inane or bombastic talk; nonsense. [C. AS. *beorma*, yeast.] *bermet*.

*bar*'m, n. 1. The bosom. 2. The lap.

*bar*'mald', 1 bär'mäd'; 2 bär'mäd', n. A girl or woman who serves food and drink at a bar.— *bar*'mald'en-ly, adv.

*bar*'man, 1 bär'män; 2 bär'män, n. [MEN, pl.] 1. A barkeeper or server of drinks. 2. One who makes bars, as of metal. 3. A barrister.

*bar*'mas'ter, 1 bär'mas'tär; 2 bär'mas'tär, n. (Local, Eng.) A local judge among miners; the ministerial officer of a barnstone court; also, a manager or surveyor of a mine.

*bar*'muck, 1 bär'mük; 2 bär'mük, n. (Anglo-Br.) A current bun.

*Bar*'me-cide, 1 bär'me-sid; 2 bär'me-cid, a. Like *Barme-cide's* feast; illusive; unreal.

The young Monoclet... treated us only to *Barme-cide's* fare.  
STANLEY Through Dark Continent vol. i, p. 181. (in 1878.)

*Bar*'me-cl'dalt', n. 1. One of a princely family of Bagdad in the reign of Harun-al-Raschid, which acquired enormous wealth and political power, its members finally being put to death by the Calif. 2. One who gives imaginary feasts or favors: from the story, in the *Arabian Nights*, of a member of the family who served an imaginary feast to a beggar named Schacabac, setting only empty dishes before him. The story relates that Barmecide was so pleased with Schacabac entering into the spirit of the joke that he regaled him with a real feast. *Bar*'ma-cide't.

*Bar*'men, 1 bär'men; 2 bär'men, n. A manufacturing city in Rhine province, Prussia.

*bar*'m'fel, 1 bär'm'fel; 2 bär'm'fel, n. (Dial., Eng.) Same as *BARMSKIN*.

*bar*'m'ing, 1 bär'm'ing; 2 bär'm'ing, n. (Scott.) 1. The formation of barn, as in brewing. 2. Profit accruing on money lent.

*bar*'m'val, n. See under *MITZVAH*.

*bar*'m'kin, 1 bär'm'kin; 2 bär'm'kin, n. (North. Eng. & Scot.) The rampart or outer walls of a castle or barlican; a watch-tower. *bar*'m'kint; *bar*'m'kint.

*bar*'mote, 1 bär'möt; 2 bär'möt, n. *Eng. Law.* A court having jurisdiction over controversies concerning groves and the affairs of miners, in Derbyshire. [C. *berg*, mine, + *mote*, < AS. *mōt*, meeting.]

*Bar*'mouth, 1 bär'möth; 2 bär'möth, n. A coast town and watering-place in Merionethshire, N. Wales.

*bar*'mskin, n. (Dial., Eng.) A leather apron.

*bar*'m'y, 1 bär'm'y; 2 bär'm'y, a. 1. Full of barn; frothy; as, *bar*'m'y beer.

The beer may be mad; but common law is my favorite food.  
J. WILSON Noctes Ambros., Mar., 1822, vol. i, p. 148. [Lond. 1867.]

2. Excitedly active; flighty.

— *bar*'m'y-brained', a. Light-headed; flighty.

*bar*'n, 1 bär'n; 2 bär'n, vt. To store in a barn.

*bar*'n, n. A storehouse for farm-produce, as grain, hay, etc.; also in the United States, a stable or any simple shelter for horses, cattle, etc. [C. AS. *bern*, contr. < *bervern* < *bere* (see *BARLEY*) + *ern*, place for storing.]— *bar*'n-fan', n. (Scott. & Ir.) A fan employed to winnow corn.— b. gallon, n. (Eng.) In dairying, a measure for milk equal to 2 imperial gallons.

*b.-grass*, n. A forage-grass (*Panicum crispipolli*).— b. yard grass, n. b.-gun, n. (Dial., Eng.) A rash; specifically, shingles.— *bar*'n-man, n. A thresher.

— *b.-owl*, n. A strigoid owl, especially *Syriz flammea*, widely distributed and often found in barns, where it destroys mice. *Syriz pratensis* is the American b.-owl.— *bar*'n-storm', n. A second-rate or strolling players formerly acted in barns.— *bar*'n-storm'ing, n.

*Barn* is used also as the first element in many mostly self-explaining phrases and compounds, as, *bar*'n-door', a. barn floor, barnful, etc.

*bar*'n'y, n. A child; barn.

*bar*'na-bas, 1 bär'na-bos; 2 bär'na-bas, n. 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. *Bar*'na-bas, 1 bär'na-büs, 2 bär'na-bäs; F. *Bar*'na-bé, 1 bär'na-bé, 2 bär'na-bé; It. *Bar*'na-ba, 1 bär'na-ba, 2 bär'na-bä; *Bar*'na; L. *Bar*'na-bas; P. *Bar*'na-bé, 1 bär'na-bé, 2 bär'na-bé; *Bar*'na-bé, 1 bär'na-bé, 2 bär'na-bé. 2. Saint (properly Jesus), a Christian apostle; reputed author of an apocryphal gospel and epistle; flourished 1st century. [Heb., son of consolation.] *Bar*'na-byt.

*bar*'na-bee, 1 bär'na-bé; 2 bär'na-bé, n. The ladybird.

*bar*'na-bite, 1 bär'na-bait; 2 bär'na-bit, n. R. C. Ch. A member of a still-existing religious order (the Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul), which in the 16th century possessed the church of St. Barnabas at Milan.

*Bar*'na-Brah'man, 1 bär'na-brä'män; 2 bär'na-brä'män, n. (Anglo-Ind.) A Brahman who officiates at religious ceremonies for low castes. *Bar*'nak-Brah'mani.

*Bar*'na-by-bright', 1 bär'na-by-bröit'; 2 bär'na-by-brit', n. St. Barnabas day, the 11th of June: coinciding in old style, with the longest day of the year. *Barnaby* day; *Long Barnaby*.

*Bar*'na-by Rudge. In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, the hero, a half-witted young man, who kept a tame raven. He joined the Gordon rioters, was apprehended and condemned to death, but was pardoned.

*bar*'na-cle, 1 bär'na-cl; 2 bär'na-cl, vt. (Rare.) To muzzle or restrain (a horse) with a snaffle.

*bar*'na-cle, n. (Rare.) To fasten or attach barnacles to, as a ship; cover with barnacles.

*bar*'na-clif', n. 1. A thoracic cirriped crustacean, sessile, as on an acorn-shell or balanid, or stalked, as a goose-barnacle or lepadid, found attached to rocks, floating timbers, ships, etc. Barnacles obtain their food by sweeping through the water a bundle of curved cirri which are protrusible from an opening in the shell. See *ILUS*, under *GOOSE-BARNACLE*.

2. One of other cirripeds; as, a root-barnacle or rhizocephalan. 3. A wild goose (*Branta leucopsis*) of northern seas, fabled to have sprung from a barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*), from the fruit of a tree, or to grow on a tree attached by its bill. 4. Something resembling a barnacle, as an obstructing growth or persistent follower; a hanger-on. [ME. *barbakyle*, dim. of *bername*, the goose; cp. Gael. *barneach*, limpet, and L. *perna*, shellfish.]— *bar*'na-cleat'er', n. The orange flesh— b. goose, n. Same as *BARNACLE*, 3.— b.-grass, n. Same as *ELI-GRASS*, 2.— b.-scale, n. A coccid or scale-insect (*Cecropia strigipennis*), injurious in Florida orange-groves.— *Ivory-b.*, n. An acorn-shell (*Balanus crenatus*).

*bar*'na-cle', n. 1. An instrument, as a loop of cord fastened to a twisting-stick, or two hinged branches, for holding a refractory horse by the upper jaw; now generally in the plural. It is used as a common charge in heraldry. 2. [Rare.] Hence, any severe coercive measure. [ME. *bernicle*, dim. of *bername*, < OF. *bername*, a form of bit.]

*Bar*'na-cle, Lord Decimus Tite. In a Barnacle, as a charge.

Dickens's *Little Dorrit*, a bombastic nobleman employed in the Circumlocution Office.

*bar*'na-cled, 1 bär'na-clid; 2 bär'na-clid, pa. 1. Covered with barnacles. 2. Wearing spectacles.

*bar*'na-cleat'er, etc. See *BARNACLE*, 1.

*bar*'na-cles, 1 bär'na-cliz; 2 bär'na-cliz, n. pl. [Colloq.] Spectacles.

*Barnacles*, in the sense of spectacles, seems to be connected with the German word for spectacles, namely, *Brille*. *Modern Science of Lang.* second series, lect. xii, p. 552. (s. 1875.)

*Bar*'na-dine, 1 bär'na-din; 2 bär'na-din, n. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, a profligate, "fearless of what's past, present, and to come."

*bar*'nard'it, n. A decoy swinder; sharper.

*Bar*'nard', 1 bär'när; 2 bär'när, n. 1. Lady Anne (1750-4/1825), a Scottish poet; *Auld Robin Gray*. 2. Frederick (†1800-4/1889), an American teacher; writer; president of Columbia College. 3. Henry (†1811-7/1900), an American writer on education; U. S. Commissioner of Education. 4. John G. (†1815-4/1882), a U. S. general; engineer. See BARNARD.

*Bar*'nard Castle. A town in Durham county, England; site of a ruined castle, introduced in Scott's *Rokeby*.

*Bar*'nar-dō, 1 bär'när-dō; 2 bär'när-dō, Thomas John (1845-9/1905). An English philanthropist; founded Barnardo Homes for waifs.

*Bar*'na-to, 1 bär'nä-tō; 2 bär'nä-tō, Barnett (Barney) Isaacs (†1852-9/1897). A South African financier and "Diamond King."

*bar*'na-ut', 1 bär'na-ut'; 2 bär'na-ut', n. A manufacturing town in Tomsk government, W. Siberia.

*Bar*'nave', 1 bär'näv; 2 bär'näv, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (†1761-11/1793). A French revolutionary statesman; guillotined. [German actor.]

*Bar*'nay, 1 bär'nai; 2 bär'nai, Ludwig (†1842-). A. A. *Barn*'burn'er, 1 bär'n'bür'när; 2 bär'n'bür'när, n. U. S. Hist. A member of one of the factions of the Democratic party in New York State in 1842: opposed to the *Hunkers*, who opprobriously gave them this name, in allusion to the story of the farmer who burned his barn to destroy the rats. The *Barnburners* were opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and most of them later became Free-soilers. See *ANTINOMISM*.

*bar*'n-cock', 1 bär'n'kōk'; 2 bär'n'kōk', n. (Scott.) The turbot.

*bar*'n-dance', 1 bär'n'dans; 2 bär'n'danc', n. 1. A variety of schottische in which the partners alternately dance around and advance side by side, hand in hand. 2. A dancing-party in a barn.

*Bar*'n-e-gat' Bay, 1 bär'n-gat'; 2 bär'n-gät', n. A bay on the E. coast of New Jersey, in Ocean county; 23 m. by 1 to 4. *Barnes*, 1 bär'n; 2 bär'n, n. 1. Albert (†1798-12/1870), an American Presbyterian divine; *Notes on the New Testament*. 2. William (†1800-10/1886), an English pastoral poet; *Homely Rhymes*, etc. 3. A county in North Dakota; 1,606 sq. m.; county-seat, Valley City. 4. A village in Surrey, England.

*Barnes*'bor-o, 1 bär'n'sbur-o; 2 bär'n'sbör-o, n. A borough in Cambridgeshire, Pa.

*Barnes*'ville, 1 bär'n'svil; 2 bär'n'svil, n. 1. A village in Belmont county, O. 2. A town in Pike county, Ga. 3. A city in Clay county, Minn. [BARNACLE.]

*bar*'net, 1 bär'net; 2 bär'net, n. A barnacle-goose. See *Bar*'net, n. 1. A village in Caledonia county, Vt. 2. A town in Hertfordshire, England; scene of a battle in 1471 in which the Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," was killed.

*Bar*'ne-veldt, 1 bär'ne-velt; 2 bär'ne-velt, Jan van Olden (1549?-3/1619). A Dutch patriot; liberal leader; beheaded.

*bar*'ney, 1 bär'nei; 2 bär'nei, n. 1. A fraud; humbug. 2. [Slang.] A prize-fight. 3. [Eng.] A jollification; lark. 4. A small car used in Pennsylvania coal-mines. 5. A mistake; blunder.

*Bar*'ney, Joshua (†1759-12/1818). An American commodore in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. See BERNARD.

*bar*'n'fan', etc. See BARN, n.

*Bar*'n'field, 1 bär'n'fid; 2 bär'n'fid, Richard (†1574-4/1627). An English pastor poet.

*bar*'n'hit-ite, 1 bär'n'hät-it; 2 bär'n'hät-it, n. A mineral. A massive orange-yellow copper-and-iron sulfide. [C. Daniel Barnhardt, of North Carolina.]

*bar*'n'lon, 1 bär'n'lon; 2 bär'n'lon, n. (P. I.) Same as *TINDALO*.

*Bar*'nolds-wick, 1 bär'neldz-wik; 2 bär'neldz-wik, n. A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

*barns*'break'ing, 1 bär'n'sbräk'ing; 2 bär'n'sbräk'ing, n. (Scott.) A sportive prank; mischievous deed.

*Barns*'ley, 1 bär'n'sli; 2 bär'n'sli, n. A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

*Bar*'n'sta-ble, 1 bär'n'sta-bl; 2 bär'n'sta-bl, n. 1. A county in Massachusetts; 419 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

*Bar*'n'sta-ple, 1 bär'n'sta-pl; 2 bär'n'sta-pl, n. A town in Devonshire, England.

*bar*'n'storm'er, etc. See BARN, n.

*Bar*'num, 1 bär'nüm; 2 bär'nüm, Phineas T. (†1810-4/1891), an American showman and circus proprietor. *Bar*'num-bait, 1 bär'nüm-bait; 2 bär'nüm-bait, vt. [IZEN; -IZ-ING.] [Colloq.] To advertise in a showy or exaggerated way. [C. P. T. Barnum, showman.]— *Bar*'num-ism, n. Showy advertisement; boastfulness.

*Barn*'well, 1 George. In Lillo's *George Barnwell*, the murderous hero of the tragedy. 2. A county in South Carolina; 870 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat.

*bar*'n'yard', 1 bär'n'yärd; 2 bär'n'yärd, n. A space around a barn, usually enclosed; a farmyard.— *barnyard* fowl, n. Domestic fowl. *bar*'n-dōr fowl, n. Noah's b. [Colloq., U. S.], a deposit of interglacial vegetable debris: used in Illinois and Indiana.

*ba*'ro, 1 ba-rō; 2 ba-rō, n. [P. I.] A shirt-like article of clothing worn by both sexes; Tagalog term.

*ba*'roach, 1 ba-rōch; 2 ba-rōch, n. See BROACH.

*ba*'ro-let, 1 ba-rōlet; 2 ba-rōlet, Flori Frederigo d'Urbino (1523-9/1612). An Italian painter; *Descent from the Cross*, etc.

*ba*'ro-cl'of, 1 ba-rō-cl'of; 2 ba-rō-cl'of, n. Giacomo da Viginoia (†1507-7/1573). An Italian architect; succeeded Michelangelo as architect of St. Peter's, 1564; designed the Escorial. *ba*'ro-z'it, 1 ba-rō-z'it; 2 ba-rō-z'it, n. [It.] Same as *BAROQUE*.

*ba*'ro-co, 1 ba-rō-co; 2 ba-rō-co, n. [It.] Same as *BAROQUE*.

*ba*'ro-ck, 1 ba-rō-ck; 2 ba-rō-ck, n. [It.] Same as *BAROQUE*.





**Barometer**, *bă'r-ô-mĕ'trĭk*, *n.* An instrument by which the mercury is contained. See **BAROMETER**.—**Barometrical**, *bă'r-ô-mĕ'trĭ-kăl*, *a.* Appropriate in any position of the vessel or tube, and having a narrow neck in the tube at the top of the height from the pitching of the ship.—**Barometric**, *bă'r-ô-mĕ'trĭk*, *a.* Pertaining to a barometer showing the maximum pressure since its latest adjustment.—**Normal barometer**, *nôr'măl bă'r-ô-mĕ'trĭk*, *n.* A standard barometer so that instrumental and accidental errors are indicated being inherently corrected.—**Ordnance barometer**, *ô'rd-nâns bă'r-ô-mĕ'trĭk*, *n.* A portable aneroid used with, or measured by a barometer.—**Sphygmograph**, *s-fĭ-gm-ô-grăf*, *n.* In medicine, observations, pressure, etc.





The diagram shows a cylindrical object, possibly a barrel or a container, suspended by a rope. Below it is a cross-section of the object, showing a U-shaped internal structure, likely a support or a component of the object's design.

*bring, prep.* [Colloq.] Excepting; apart from; originally.

**Bar'ling-ton**, 1. *bar'ing-ton*; 2. *bâr'ing-ton*, *n.* 1. Sir Jonah (1760?-1834), an Irish lawyer and historian; *Historic Memoirs of Ireland*. 2. A village in Cook county, Ill. 3. A town in Bristol county, R. I.  
**bar'li-o**, 1. *bar'li-o*; 2. *bâr'li-o*, *n.* [Sp.] One of the districts or wards into which a large town or city is divided; by extension, an outlying village or district.  
**bar'li-os**, 1. *bar'li-os*; 2. *bâr'li-os*, *n.* 1. José María Reina (1856?-1898), President of Guatemala; assassinated. 2. Justo Rufino (1834?-1885), President of Guatemala.  
**bar'ris**, 1. *bar'ris*; 2. *bâr'ris*, *n.* [Guinea.] 1. The chimpanzee. 2. The mandrill.  
**bar'ris-ter**, 1. *bar'is-ter*; 2. *bâr'is-ter*, *n.* 1. *Eng. Law.* One who practises in the courts as an advocate in the argument and conduct of causes at trial; one who is permitted to plead at the bar, as distinguished from a solicitor or attorney; a counselor at law. In the Inns of Court barristers were formerly divided into three divisions: (1) benchers, who form the governing body of each of the four inns; (2) utter barristers, who rank next to the benchers, and who have been called to the bar over seven years, and (3) inner barristers, consisting of those members who have been barristers less than seven years. In modern practice the term *inner bar* is applied to the senior members of the profession as distinguished from the utter or outer bar or the junior members. An utter barrister is one who was formerly a student of an Inn of Court and has been called to the bar (see JUNIOR BARRISTER); a *King's counsel* is a barrister who has been designated as counsel of the crown by the King and who, therefore, has been called *within the bar* at the royal courts of justice. *ODGERS The Common Law of England*, vol. II, p. 1425. See ATTORNEY. *Barrister at law*.  
 2. [Austral.] A climbing plant (*Mezoneurum scorchioides*) of the family *Fabaceae*, having a prickly stem. [*BAR*, *n.*]—*Junior barrister* [*Eng. (Law)*], one who has not attained the rank of king's counsel; or one who is assistant to a chief counsel.—*revising b.* [*Eng.*], one of a number of barristers appointed annually to hold a court to revise the register of Parliamentary electors in each district.—*vacation b.* [*Eng.*], one lately admitted to the bar who must attend sessions of the House during the long vacations.  
 —*bar'ris-ter'i-al*, *n.*—*bar'ris-ter-ship*, *n.*  
**bar'roll**, *n.* See *BAR*, *n.*

**Bar'ron**, 1. *bar'ron*; 2. *bâr'ron*, *n.* 1. James (1769?-1851), an American commodore; killed Commodore Decatur in a duel. 2. A county in Wisconsin; 878 sq. m. 3. A city, county-seat of Barron county, Wis.  
**bar'room**, 1. *bar'rûm*; 2. *bâr'rûm*, *n.* A room with a bar, where liquors and refreshments are served.  
**Bar'ros**, 1. *bâr'ros*; 2. *bâr'ros*, João de (1496-1570). A Portuguese historian.  
**Bar'ro'sa**, *n.* A village in Spain, S. E. of Cadiz.  
**Bar'rot**, 1. *ba'rô*; 2. *bâr'ô*, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791-1873). A French statesman.  
**bar'row**, 1. *bar'ô*; 2. *bâr'ô*, *tr.* To transport in a barrow.  
**bar'row**, *n.* 1. A frame, tray, or box with or without a wheel or wheels, having handles or shafts by which it is pulled, pushed, or carried. Many barrows are named from their use or form; as, baggage-barrow, box-b., carboy-b., coke-b., sack-b., tub-b. 2. The load carried on a barrow; a barrowful. 3. A wicker basket for draining salt-crystals; salt-barrow. 4. The quadrate horny capsule, thought to resemble a hand-barrow, enclosing the eggs of rays and some sharks. [*ME. barrow*, *barrow*, *barrow*, *barrow*; see *BEAR*, *v.*]—*bar'row-man*, *n.* [*MEN*, *pl.*] A man who wheels coal in a mine from the mining-point to the tramway.—*b. pump*, *n.* A pump mounted on a frame and sometimes on a water-box having wheels and handles.—*b. tram*, *n.* The handle of a wheelbarrow.—*b. truck*, *n.* A two-wheeled truck for moving baggage and freight.—*b. way*, *n.* A mine tramway.  
**bar'row**, *n.* 1. A castrated pig. 2. A badger. [*AS. bearg*.]

**bar'row**, *n.* 1. A mound of earth or stones erected in early times over a grave; a sepulchral mound or tumulus; cairn. In Europe the barrows forming the burial-places of prehistoric races are distinguished by their shape into different classes, as long barrows, round barrows, etc. From the character of the remains found in many of these tombs it would appear that the different shapes were used by different races, the mode of burial in many cases varying with the shape.  
 'See! she said. 'On this hill there are ten great barrows at least—every one the tomb of a king—a king of Lyonesse.'

W. BESANT *Armour of Lyonesse* pt. I, p. 38. [R. 1890.]  
 2. [Prov. Eng.] Any mound; a heap. 3. *Mining.* A rubbish-heap. 4. The burrow of an animal. 5. [*Prov. or Obs.*] A mountain. [*AS. beorg*, hill, place of burial, = Goth. *beirg*, in *batragah*, hill-country.—chambered barrows, burial-mounds erected during the stone and bronze ages in the British Isles and generally throughout northern Europe, also in North America, where they are termed mounds. They are usually conical in shape and the oblong variety occasionally attains 300 feet in length and contains several chambers. The Vikings frequently buried their dead in barrows and in some cases entombed the ship with its master, as in the barrow opened in 1880 at Gokstad Sanderfjord in Norway. Barrow-burial was prevalent among the Scythians and other ancient peoples and is frequently alluded to in the Homeric poems. See *DOUGLASS MONUMENT*.]  
**bar'row**, *n.* [*Local, Eng.*] A long dannel garment, without sleeves, for infants. *bar'row-coat*; *bar'row*.  
**Bar'row**, 1. *bar'ô*; 2. *bâr'ô*, *n.* 1. Henry (—1593), an English schoolmaster; founded sect of Barrowists; hanged at Tyburn for sedition. 2. Isaac (1630-1677), an English divine and mathematician. 3. Sir John (1716-1784), an English traveler; arctic explorer. 4. Cape, N. coast of Canada; lat. 65° N., long. 111° W. 5. Point, most N. point of Alaska; lat. 71° 23' N., long. 156° 31' W. 6. A river in Ireland; rises in Queens county, runs through 6 other counties; 109 m. long to Waterford harbor.  
**bar'rowd**, *pp.* Barrowed. S. S.  
**Bar'row-in-Furness**, *n.* A seaport and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England. [of Henry Barrow.]  
**Bar'row-ist**, 1. *bar'ô-ist*; 2. *bâr'ô-ist*, *n.* A disciple or follower of Barrow.—*b. pump*. See *BARROW*, *n.*  
**Bar'row Strait**, A channel in the arctic regions, between Lancaster and Melville Sounds; 50 m. wide.  
**bar'row-let**, 1. *bar'ô-let*; 2. *bâr'ô-let*, *n.* *Her.* A horizontal stripe one-fourth the width of a bar. See *BAR*. [*Dim.* *OF. barre*; see *BAR*, *n.*] *bar'row-let*.—*bar'row-let*, *tr.*

*a. Her.* Divided into bars or barrulets: said of a field. *bar'row-let*; *bar'row-ly*.

**bar'ry**, 1. *bar'ri*; 2. *bâr'ri*, *a. Her.* Divided barwise into an even number of parts, as *barry of six*: *bar'ry*. [*OF. barré*, *pp. of barrer*; see *BAR*, *v.*]—*barry bendy*, divided into an even number of parts both horizontally and diagonally.—*b. paly*, divided barwise and palewise.—*b. pily*, divided barwise and diagonally, so as to form piles across the field.—*b. wavy*, divided into wavy bands which are generally horizontal. *b. nebuly*.



Barry of Six. Arms of Coucl.

**Bar'ry**, 1. *bar'ri*; 2. *bâr'ri*, *n.* 1. Sir Charles (1795?-1860), an English architect; designed Houses of Parliament. 2. James (1741?-1806), an Irish historical painter; *Victors at Olympia*. 3. John (1745?-1803), the first American commodore; appointed by Congress at outbreak of Revolutionary war. 4. Sir John Wolfe Wolfe (1830?-1898), an English civil engineer and author. 5. William F. (1818-1879), a United States general. 6. A county in Michigan; 572 sq. m.; county-seat, Hastings. 7. A county in S. W. Missouri; 790 sq. m.; county-seat, Cassville. 8. A city in Pike county, Ill.  
**Bar'ry Corn'wall**, *Pen-name* of Bryan Waller Procter. See *PROCTER*.  
**bar'ry-glost**, 1. *bar'ri-glost*; 2. *bâr'ri-glost*, *n.* Same as *Bar'ry*.  
**Bar'ry Lyndon**, In Thackeray's *Memoirs of Barry Lyndon*, an unprincipled adventurer, who marries the widow of Lord Lyndon; spends her estate, and is ultimately ruined by extravagance.  
**Bars**, 1. *bârsh*; 2. *bârsh*, *n.* A county in N. W. Hungary.  
**bar'sa**, 1. *bâr'sa*; 2. *bâr'sa*, *n.* [Ir.] One given to scolding. *bar'saun*.  
**Bar'sa-bas**, 1. *bâr'sa-bes*; 2. *bâr'sa-bas*, *n.* *Bib.* Acts 1, 23. *Bar'sa-lith*, 1. *bâr'sa-lith*; 2. *bâr'sa-lith*, *n.* *Bib.* (Daniel).  
**bar'sat-mat**, 1. *bar'sat-mat*; 2. *bâr'sat-mat*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Literally rain-earth; the rain-laden surface clay of the rice-field used by the Hindus for making bricks and pottery.  
**bar'se**, 1. *bâr'se*; 2. *bâr'se*, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common perch.  
**bars'gem**, 1. *bâr'sgem*; 2. *bâr'sgem*, *n.* *pl. Her.* Barrulets placed parallel in couples. [*BAR*, *n.* + *GEMEL*.]  
**bar'shears**, *etc.* See *BAR*, *n.*  
**bar'sil**, 1. *bâr'sil*; 2. *bâr'sil*, *n.* A town in Solapur district, bar'som, 1. *bâr'sam*; 2. *bâr'som*, *n.* A small broom composed of a number of slender rods or tã, formerly twigs of some particular tree, but now thin metal wires, used by Persian priests. Dr. Haug identifies this word with *brahman*. [*Pers. barsam*.] *bar'ss'mant*.  
**bar'sow-lite**, 1. *bâr'sô-lit*; 2. *bâr'sô-lit*, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive white calcium-aluminum silicate (CaAl<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Barsoski*, stilling of Ekaterinburg, in the Ural].  
**Bar'sur-Aube**, 1. *bâr'sûr-ôb*; 2. *bâr'sûr-ôb*, *n.* A town in Aube department, France; here the allies defeated the French, Feb. 27, 1871.  
**Bar'sur-Sen**, 1. *bâr'sûr-sen*; 2. *bâr'sûr-sen*, *n.* A town Bar't, 1. *bâr't*; 2. *bâr't*, *n.* Diminutive of BARTELOMEW.  
**Bar't**, 1. *bâr't*; 2. *bâr't*, Jean (1651-1702). A French naval hero; destroyed many British vessels. *Barth*.  
**Bar't**, *tr.* *abbr.* *Baronet*. [*ESD*, *iv*, 29.]  
**Bar'ta-cus**, 1. *bâr'ta-kus*; 2. *bâr'ta-cus*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).  
**Bar'tas**, 1. *bâr'tas*; 2. *bâr'tas*, Guillaume de Saluste du (1544-1590). A French soldier, diplomat, and poet; *Le Sémestre*.  
**bar'tend'er**, 1. *bâr'tend'er*; 2. *bâr'tend'er*, *n.* One who serves liquors, etc., at a bar; a barkeeper.  
**bar'ter**, 1. *bâr'ter*; 2. *bâr'ter*, *v.* *t. i.* To trade for something equal, or supposed to be equal, in value; especially, to exchange (one commodity) for another; as, to *barter* eggs for cloth; sometimes with an idea of a dishonorable exchange; as, to *barter* away one's honor.  
 Mine is the story of souls: of a soul  
 That bartered God's limitless kingdom for gold.  
 JOAQUIN MILLER *Rhyme of the Great River* pt. I, div. i, st. 3.  
 II. *t.* To trade by exchange of commodities. [*OF. barter*, *barbar*, *barter*.]—*bar'ter-a-ble* (*tr.*), *bar'ter-er*, *n.*  
**bar'ter**, *n.* 1. The exchanging of commodities or services; trade by exchange, or any specific instance of it; a trade; earliest form of exchange. 2. A commodity given in exchange. 3. *Arith.* A rule for computing and comparing the values of different goods. *bar'ter-y*.  
 SYN.: *SEE BUSINESS*.

**bar'terd**, *pp.* Bartered. S. S.  
**bar'thi**, 1. *bâr'thi*; 2. *bâr'thi*, *n.* 1. [Dial. Eng.] A shelter for young cattle. 2. [Ir.] A load, as of straw, that can be borne on the back. *beart*. [*Ir.*]  
**Bar'ti**, 1. *bâr'ti*; 2. *bâr'ti*, *n.* 1. Heinrich (1821-1865), a German explorer of Africa. 2. A seaport town in Pomerania, Germany.  
**Bar'thel**, *n.* See *BARTELOMEW*.  
**bar'the'm'e**, 1. *bâr'tel'm'*; 2. *bâr'tel'm'*, *n.* [*F.*] Bartholomew.  
**Bar'the'm'y**, 1. *bâr'tel'm'*; 2. *bâr'tel'm'*, *n.* 1. Auguste Marselle (1795-1867), a French poet and imperialist politician. 2. Jean Jacques (1716-1795), a French antiquarian and writer; *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece*.  
**Bar'the'm'y, Saint'**, *HI'taire*, 1. *sa'n'ti'tar*; 2. *sa'n'ti'tar*, Jules (1805-1895). A French savant and journalist.  
**Bar'the'z**, 1. *bâr'te'z*; 2. *bâr'te'z*, Paul Joseph (1713-1784-1806). A French physician and writer; *Science de l'Homme*, 1778. *Bar'thes'*.  
**bar'thol'di**, 1. *bâr'tôl'di*; 2. *bâr'tôl'di*, Frédéric Auguste (1834-1904). A French sculptor; *Liberty Enlightening the World*, statue in New York harbor.  
**Bar'thol'dy**, 1. *bâr'tôl'di*; 2. *bâr'tôl'dy*, *n.* See MENDELSSOHN, FELIX.

**Bar'thol'in**, 1. *bâr'tô-lin*; 2. *bâr'tô-lin*, *n.* 1. Kaspar (1555-1629), a Danish physician and writer. 2. Thomas (1616-1680), a Danish physician and writer; son of predecessor.  
**Bar'thol'o**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô*, *n.* In Beaumarchais's *Le Barbier de Séville*, Rosine's guardian, who tries to keep her and her lover apart, so that he may marry her himself.  
**Bar'thol'o-mae**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, Christian (1585-). A German Oriental scholar.  
**Bar'thol'o-mew**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. *Bar'thol'o-méus*, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; D. *Bar'thol'o-méus*, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; G. Sw. *Bar'thol'o-méus*, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; Bar'thel'; G. *Bar'thol'o-méus*; L. *Bar'thol'o-méus*, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-méus*.  
 2. Saint, one of the twelve apostles. 3. A county in Indiana; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. [*Heb. masc.*, warrior son, or son of furrows.]—*Bartholomew Act*, the English Act of Uniformity, which came into force on Bartholomew day in 1662.—*B. baby*, a puppet sold at Bartholomew fair.—*B. fair*, an annual fair held at West Smithfield, England, on and about Bartholomew day (1133-1853). It gave its name to various articles sold there, such as *Barthol-*

*mew baby* or puppet (a doll), *B. beef*, *B. pig*, *B. boar*, *B. scare*.—*Bar'thol'o-mew-tide*, *n.* The festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, now remembered in the Protestant churches chiefly as a anniversary of the uprising against the Protestants and Huguenots in Paris, in 1572.—*Bar'thol'o-m'eant*, *a.* [*to Quachita river*.]  
**Bar'thol'o-mew Bay'**. A river in Arkansas; 275 m. long.  
**Bar'thol'o-mew Bou'ver-le**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, Pen-name of William E. Gladstone; *Elton Miscellany*, 1827.  
**Bar'thol'o-mite**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mit*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mit*, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. A member of an order founded (1308) by fugitive Armenians in Genoa, where they occupied the church of St. Bartholomew; suppressed in 1650. 2. One of a company of secular priests, founded at Salzburg by Bartholomew Holzhauser (Germany, 1613-1658), and becoming extinct under this name in 1804.  
**Bar'ti-m'e-us**, 1. *bâr'ti-m'us*; 2. *bâr'ti-m'us*, *n.* *Bib.* A blind beggar whom Jesus cured (*Mark* x, 46-52); the subject of Longfellow's poem *Blind Bartimæus*. [*Gr.*, son of Timæus.] *Bar'ti-m'us*.  
**bar'ti-zan**, 1. *bâr'ti-zan*; 2. *bâr'ti-zan*, *n.* A turret jutting out from a wall, pierced with loopholes or embrasures; usually projecting from the angle of a tower or a parapet. [*Scot.*, cor. of BRATTICING.]—*bar'ti-zan'd*, *a.*

**Bar'ti-zett**, 1. *bâr'ti-zet*; 2. *bâr'ti-zet*, *n.* A variety of pear perfected in England about 1770 and introduced into America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass. See *PEAR*. *Williams' Bon-chrétiens*.  
**Bar'ti-zett**, *n.* 1. John (1780-1805), an American editor; *Familiar Quotations*. 2. John Russell (1805-1886), an American writer; *Dictionary of Americanisms*, etc. 3. Josiah (1729-1795), an American patriot; judge; signed the Declaration of Independence. 4. Paul Wayland (1795-1825), an American sculptor; statue of Lafayette, Paris. 5. Samuel Colcord (1817-1898), an American educator; president of Dartmouth College. 6. William Henry (1809-1854), an English artist. 7. William Holmes Chambers (1804-1893), an American mathematician and writer on optics, mechanics, etc.  
**Bar'to-l'i-ni**, 1. *bâr'tô-l'i-ni*; 2. *bâr'tô-l'i-ni*, Lorenzo (1777-1850). An Italian sculptor; *Cleopas and Helen, Hercules and Lychnis*, etc.

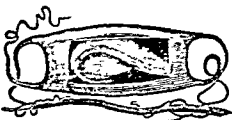
**Bar'to-l'o-mé**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, *n.* [*Sp.*] Bartholomew. F. *Bar'tô-lô-mé*, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, *tr.* *Bar'tô-lô-mé*, *tr.* *Bar'tô-lô-mé*, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*, 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé*. [*Fra.* See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.]  
**Bar'to-lom-m'e-o**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé-o*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé-o*, *n.* [*It.*] Bartholomew.  
**Bar'to-lom-z'i**, 1. *bâr'tô-lô-mé-z'i*; 2. *bâr'tô-lô-mé-z'i*, Francesco (1723-1813). An Italian engraver.

**bar'ton**, 1. *bâr'ton*; 2. *bâr'ton*, *n.* [*Eng.*] A farmyard; a demesne farm. [*AS. bere-tun*, courtyard.]—*bar'ton-er*, *n.* [*Rare.*] A farmer.  
 The Fore Acres . . . slopes . . . from the barton to Ven lake.  
 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* p. 7. [*v.* w. 1883.]

**Bar'ton**, *n.* 1. Andrew (—1511), a Scottish naval commander. 2. Bernard (1754-1849), an English poet; "the Quaker poet." 3. Clara (1821-1912), an American philanthropist; president American Red Cross Society 1881-1904. 4. Sir Edmund (1849-1920), an Australian statesman; Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs; first Australian Federal Cabinet, 1901-1903. 5. Elizabeth (1806-1853), an English impostor; "the Holy Maid (or Nun) of Kent"; executed. 6. A county in Kansas; 890 sq. m. 7. A county in Missouri; 519 sq. m.; county-seat, Lamar. 8. A village in Allegheny county, Md. 9. A village in Tioga county, N. Y. 10. A village in Orleans county, Vt. 11. A town in Washington county, Wis.  
**Bar'to-ni-a**, 1. *bâr'tô-ni-a*; 2. *bâr'tô-ni-a*, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A small genus of eastern North-American annual or biennial herbs of the gentian family (*Gentianaceae*) with threadlike stems, little awl-shaped greenish scalelike opposite leaves, and smaller terminal 4-parted flowers; Muhlenberg's generic name for Michaux's *Centaurella*. 2. The genus *Mentzelia*. 3. [*ib.*] Any plant of this genus, or in florists' usage any one of the several species of *Mentzelia*. See *MENTZELIA*. [*AS. B. Barton*, an American botanist.]  
**Bar'ton-up-on-Humber**, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, Eng.  
**Bar'tow**, 1. *bâr'tô*; 2. *bâr'tô*, *n.* 1. A county in Georgia; 485 sq. m.; county-seat, Cartersville. 2. A town, county-seat of Polk county, Fla.  
**Bar'tram**, 1. *bâr'tram*; 2. *bâr'tram*, John (1699-1777). An American botanist; established the first American botanical garden.  
**Bar'tra-mi-a**, 1. *bâr'tre-mi-a*; 2. *bâr'tre-mi-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses with spherical capsules and the segments of the inner peristome cleft instead of entire or merely perforated. [*BARTRAM*.]  
**Bar'tra-mi-a-ce-a**, 1. *bâr'tre-mi-a-ce-a*; 2. *bâr'tre-mi-a-ce-a*, *n.* *pl. Bot.* A family of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses embracing the type genus *Bartramia* and two others.  
**ba-ru'**, 1. *bâr'û*; 2. *bâr'û*, *n.* [*Malay.*] A woolly substance found at the base of the leafstalks of a sago-palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of the East Indies, and much used for stuffing cushions, calking wooden vessels, etc.  
**ba-ru'**, 1. *bâr'û*; 2. *bâr'û*, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.  
**ba-ru'ch**, 1. *bâr'ûk*; 2. *bâr'ûe*, *n.* *Bib.* Jeremiah's writer; also, a book by him. [*Heb.*, blessed.]  
**ba-ru'ri-a**, 1. *bâr'û-ri-a*; 2. *bâr'û-ri-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition, characterized by unusual density of urine. [*Gr. barys*, heavy, + *urion*, urine.]  
**bar'u-tine**, 1. *bâr'û-tin*; 2. *bâr'û-tin*, *n.* A Persian silken stuff.  
**bar'vel**, 1. *bâr'vel*; 2. *bâr'vel*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A leather apron.  
**bar'way**, *n.* See *BAR*, *n.*

**bar'win**, 1. *bâr'win*; 2. *bâr'win*, *n.* [*Local, Ir.*] The sca-bream.  
**bar'wing**, 1. *bâr'wing*; 2. *bâr'wing*, *n.* A crested crateropodid thrush-like bird or babbler (genus *Aimodora*) of the Himalayas, etc. [*across the field*.] *bar'ways*.  
**bar'wise**, 1. *bâr'wîs*; 2. *bâr'wîs*, *adv.* *Her.* Horizontally.  
**bar'wood**, 1. *bâr'wud*; 2. *bâr'wud*, *n.* The red wood of a tree (*Baphia nitida*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), of western Africa, or a powder made from it, used for dyeing English bandannas, etc.; camwood.  
**bar'y**, 1. *bâr'y*; 2. *bâr'y*, *n.* From Greek *barys*, heavy; a combining form.—*bar'y-bi-o-tite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of biotite containing barium.—*bar'y-brot'i-dæ*, *n.* *pl. Crust.* A family of cymothoidan isopods with the palpus of the maxillipeds fixed and the distal parts of the mouth conforming forward. *bar'y-bro'tes*, *n.* (*z. g.*)—*bar'y-bro'tidæ*, *n.* *bar'y-bro'tidæ*, *a.*—*bar'y-cent're*, *n.* The center of gravity. *bar'y-cent're*.—*bar'y-cent'ric*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the center of gravity, or based on the laws governing its position.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
**Bar'ye**, 1. *bâr'y*; 2. *bâr'y*, Antoine Louis (1795-1875). A French sculptor, painter, and engraver.  
**bar'y-e-col'a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Partial deafness; hardness of hearing.  
**bar'y-e-col'at**, *bar'y-e-col'at*, *bar'y-glos'si-a*, *n.* *Med.* Any impediment or slowness in speech.—*bar'y-llite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A green, colorless, semitransparent barium



Barrow (4). 1/2

A shark's egg, opened to show the embryo fish within.

specified number of unfair balls, at present four.—**b. plate**, *n.* See **PLATE**.—**b. ring**, *n.* A ring on the breech of a cannon, dividing the base from the first reinforcing ring.—**b. rocker**, *n.* A chair rocking upon a curved-top base to which it is attached, and which is usually supplied with casters.—**b. runner**, *n.* A baseball-player running or about to run between bases.—**Newtonian b.**, a theoretical fixed point in space to which absolute motion might be referred.

**base ball**, *n.* A game played with bat and ball, named from the four bases or bounds which mark the course each runner must take; also, the ball used in the game: called the "national game of the United States."

The players are divided into two sides, generally of nine each, one being *out of the bat* and the other *in the field*, alternately. Each player of the former, in his turn, tries to bat the ball (thrown by one of the opposing side, the pitcher) in such a manner that the batsman can reach one of the bases before the ball can be thrown there, or before he can be touched with it. In all cases the circuit must be made in regular order. He then tries in like manner to *beat* to **D**, 60 feet 6 inches; **E**, first baseman; **F**, while succeed **E**, second baseman; **A**, third baseman; **G**, **I**, **N**, **O**, on the shortstop; **M**, **N**, **O**, outfielders; **P**, space side near the bat, to which base-runner must confine himself; reach the next base, **Q**, **Q**, players' benches.

and so to make the circuit. He is out if the ball, when he strikes it, is caught by an opponent before it bounds, or if he misses the ball three times and it is then caught by the player behind him (the catcher), and also in certain other contingencies. When three players on a side are out the sides change places, and when each side has had its turn at the bat an *inning* is concluded. Nine *innings* usually constitute a game. The side that has scored the greater number of runs wins the game.

Some of the terms used in the game are the following. Those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

assist	dead ball	left field, l.	sacrifice
bag	deep field	fielder	sacrifice hit
balk	delivery	left on base	safe, s. hit
ball	diamond	liner	scratch hit
base, b.-hit,	double,	long field	scrub
b.-running,	d. play	mask	second base
b.-stealing	down-curve	muff	short, s. field,
baseman	drop-ball, or	nine	s.-stop
bat	earned run	on deck	shut-out
bat in, to	error	out	single
to batsman	fair	out-curve	slide
batter	fan	outfield, -er	spike
batter's box	field, -er	overhand	split-ball
battery	first base	overrun, to	squeeze play
bleachers	fly	pace	steal
block, b.-ball	foul, f. fly, f.	passed ball	strike
boulder	line, f. strike,	pitcher	strike out, to
box	f. fly	place-up	to substitute
bunt	fumble	place a ball, to	team
bush-league	fungo	plate	Texas leaguer
called ball	game	play ball, p. off	third base
captain	grounder	pop-fly, p.-up	three-bagger,
catch, -er	high ball	pop-fly, p.-up	t.-base hit
catch out, to	hit, h.-and-	punish, to	time
center,	run	range of delivery	triple play
c. field	home, h.-base,	right field, r.	t.-base hit
c. fielder	h.-plate, h.-	fielder	umpire
clean hit,	h.-plate, h.-	rising ball	underhand, d.
'c. steal	homer	run	& adv.
coach	in-curve	runner	up-curve
cover	infield, -er	run out, to	whitewash
curve	inning		

— **base**/'ball'er, **base**/'ball/'lst, *n.*

**base**/'born', 1 bēs-'bōrn'; 2 bās-'bōrn', *a.* Born out of wedlock; also, of low birth; plebeian.

**base**/'bred', 1 bēs-'bred'; 2 bās-'brēd', *a.* Of disreputable origin or low breeding; mean.

**bas-e-c'phy-sis**, 1 bas-ek'n-fis; 2 bās-ē'ty-sis, *n.* [sēs-, 1-siz; 2-siz, pl.] *Crust.* A branch from the basis or second joint of a limb; an exophyte or exognathite. [*Gr. basis*, base, + *ek*, ek-, + *phōs*, grow.]

**bas-e-c'phy-sis**, 1 bas-ek'n-fis; 2 bās-ē'ty-sis, *n.* [sēs-, 1-siz; 2-siz, pl.] *Crust.* A branch from the basis or second joint of a limb; an exophyte or exognathite. [*Gr. basis*, base, + *ek*, ek-, + *phōs*, grow.]

**bas-e-c'phy-sis**, 1 bas-ek'n-fis; 2 bās-ē'ty-sis, *n.* [sēs-, 1-siz; 2-siz, pl.] *Crust.* A branch from the basis or second joint of a limb; an exophyte or exognathite. [*Gr. basis*, base, + *ek*, ek-, + *phōs*, grow.]

**bas-e-d'ag-er**, 1 bās-'dā-gēr, or sūd, worn at the girdle. **bas-'il-jard**; **bas'**laerd'; **bas'**laerd'; **bas'**laerd'.

**base**/'less, 1 bēs-'lēs; 2 bās-'lēs, *a.* 1. Without a base or foundation; as, the *baseless* Doric column. 2. Without a basis; groundless; as, a *baseless* accusation.

Synthesis, without a previous analysis, is *baseless*.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* sect. vi. p. 69. [a. & l. 1850.]

— **base**/'less-ly, *adv.*— **base**/'less-ness, *n.*

**base**/'lev-'el, 1 bēs-'lev-'el; 2 bās-'lāv-'el, *vt. Geol.* To reduce by erosion to or toward a base-level.

All these elements of form have been *base-levelled*—the highlands, the Watchung ridges, the Palisades. W. M. DAVIS in *Bulletin* *Geol. Soc. Am.*, Dec. 31, 1890 vol. ii, p. 554. [Pub. by Soc. 1891.]

**base**/'lev-'el, *n. Geol.* 1. The flat, featureless surface or lowlands resulting, or conceived to result, from the completed erosion of any geographical area.

The doctrine of *base-levels* opened the way to specific studies of land sculpture. T. C. CHAMBERLAIN in *Bulletin* *Geol. Soc. Am.*, Dec. 31, 1890 vol. ii, p. 542. [Pub. by Soc. 1891.]

2. The lowest level of erosion possible to a watercourse in any geographical area.

**Bas-e-l'ia**, 1 bā-sel-'i; 2 bā-sel-'i, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of East-Indian annual or biennial climbing or trailing



plants of the basellid family (*Basellaceae*), with alternate, rarely opposite, fleshy, variously shaped leaves, and flowers in spikes or racemes. *B. alba*, treated in its native localities as a pot-herb, is elsewhere cultivated in hothouses ornamentally as the Malabar nightshade, in several varieties. [*L.*, a small base.]

**Basel-la-ce-ae**, 1 bē'sel-lā-ce-ae; 2 bā'sel-lā-ce-ae, *n. pl.* Bot. A family of tropical climbing herbs—the basellid family—of the order *Chenopodiales*, formerly included in the *Chenopodiaceae*, but separated from it by some botanists on account of its two adnate bracts beneath the calyx. It embraces half a dozen genera and about 16 species. [*L.*, *basella*, a small base.]—*ba'sel-lā-ceous*, *a.*—*ba-sel-lād*, *a. & n.*

**Basel-land**, 1 bā'sel-lānt; 2 bā'sel-lānt, *n.* A canton of Switzerland; 163 sq. m.; capital, Liesthal.

**Basel-Stadt**, 1 bā'stāt; 2 bā'stāt, *n.* A canton of Switzerland; 14 sq. m.; capital, Basel.

**base-ly**, 1 bē'slī; 2 bā'slī, *adv.* 1. In a base manner; dishonorably; meanly; treacherously. 2. [Archaic.] In a bad or low manner or condition; in bastardy. 3†. Cheaply.

**base-man**, 1 bē'smān; 2 bā'smān, *n.* [*MEN*, *pl.*] Base-ball. A player occupying the first, second, or third base.

**base-math**, 1 bā's-māth; 2 bā's-māth, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

**base-ment**, 1 bē'sment; 2 bā'sment, *n.* 1. The ground floor of a house or other building, beneath the principal story, wholly or partly sunk below the level of the ground, but fitted for household, manufacturing, or commercial purposes; better lighted and fitted than a cellar.

There was no sign of Home. From parapet to basement.

HOOD HANDED HOUSE. *pt.* at. 6.

2. *Arch.* The substructure or the basal portion of any building or other structure or member. 3. [Rare.] The lowest or supporting part; base; as, the *basement* of a hill. 4. [Rare.] The act of basing, or the state of being based.—*basement membrane* (*Anat.*), a thin layer of flattened, almost indistinguishable connective-tissue cells that serves as a basis for the epithelium in mucous membranes. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *VILLOS*.—*b. story*, see *BASEMENT*.—*English b.*, a house-basement having its entrance at the street-level.—*French b.*, the basement of a house that has a high stoop, with the reception-room and the dining-room on the basement floor, and the kitchen in a sub-basement.

**basement house**, 1 bē'sment; 2 bā'sment, *n.* A house to which the chief entrance is on the floor below that of the principal drawing-rooms; distinguished from *American basement house*, in which the kitchen, domestic offices, and entrance-vestibule occupy the ground floor.

**base-mold**, *ing*, *n.* See *BASE*, *n.*

**base-ness**, 1 bē'snes; 2 bā'snes, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being base, mean, or dishonorable; also, that which is base; disgraceful conduct; moral turpitude; meanness. The worth of his three kingdoms I defy.

To lure me to the baseness of a lie. *COWPER Table Talk* 1. 87.

2. *Metal.* (1) Liability to rust. (2) Inferiority, due to alloy. 3. Lowliness or illegitimacy of birth; lowly station. 4†. Deepness of tone.

**base-nett**, *n.* A basinet. *bas'nettet*.

**base-ost**, 1 bē's-ost; 2 bā's-ost, *n.* The proximal element of a fin-support, when developed, directly supporting the rays. [*Gr.* *basis*, base, + *osteon*, bone.]

**bas'es**, 1 bā's; 2 bā's, *n.* Plural of *BASIS*.

**Bas'ey**, 1 bā'sey; 2 bā'sey, *n.* A town in Samar, P. I.

**bas'h**, 1 bāsh; 2 bāsh, *vt.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To strike heavily; smash in.

**bas'h**, *vt.* [*S. Wales.*] *Coal-mining.* To fill with rubbish.

**bas'h**, *vt.* To be ashamed, confounded, or dismayed.

**bas'h**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A smashing blow.

**Bas-shār**, 1 bā-shār; 2 bā-shār, *n.* A state in the Punjab, Himalayas; 3,320 sq. m.

**Bas'shan**, 1 bē'shan; 2 bā'shan, *n.* *Bib.* A region in Palestine, E. of the Jordan; famous for oaks and wild bulls. [*Heb.*, the fruitful.] [*Bib.* *Deut.* 34. 14.]

**Bas'shan-ha'vōth-jā'ir**, 1 bē'shan-ha'vōth-jā'ir; 2 bā'shan-ha'vōth-jā'ir, *n.* A pasha; earlier form of the title. 2. A haughty or pompous official.

The mildest equire in Christendom can play the *bas'haw* when he remembers he is a justice of the peace.

*BULWER-LYTTON Eugene Aram* p. 213. [*a. s.*]

3. The mudcat (*Leptodactylus*). [*Gr.* *bāshā*, *pāshā*; see *PASHA*.]—*ba-shaw'ism*, *n.* The haughty tyranny of a *bas'haw*—*bas'haw'ism*, *n.* The office of a *bas'haw*. 2. The demeanor or dignity of a *bas'haw*.

**Bas'h-math**, 1 bā's-māth; 2 bā's-māth, *n.* *Bib.* 1. One of Esau's wives (*Gen.* xxxvi. 3). 2. A daughter of Solomon (*1 Kings* iv. 16). [*Heb.*, fragrant.] *Bas'e-math* (*R. V.*).

**bas'hful**, 1 bā'sful; 2 bā'sful, *a.* 1. Shrinking from public notice; easily confused; extremely or unduly sensitive or modest; shy; timid; as, a *bas'hful* man.

2. Characterized by or indicating sensitiveness and timid modesty; as, a *bas'hful* glance. 3†. Disconcerted; abashed.—*bas'hful cat*, the slow loris or lemur. *B. billy*†.

The slow loris is found in Eastern India. — The Bengali natives call it *'sharmindī billi*, *bas'hful cat*, from its slow . . . hesitating movements.

*Standard Natural History* vol. i. p. 31. [*univ. soc.* '03.]

— *bas'hful-ly*, *adv.*

**bas'hful-ness**, 1 bā'sful-nēs; 2 bā'sful-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being *bas'hful*; shrinking modesty.

*Bas'hfulness* and *asphy* are a tough husk in which a delicate organization is protected from premature ripening. *EXMERSON Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 162. [*a. m.* & *co.* 1890.]

*Syn.* coyness, diffidence, modesty, reserve, shyness, timidity. *Bas'hfulness* is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected.

*Diffidence* is self-distrust; *modesty*, a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others, or with the demands of some undertakings. *Bas'hfulness* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate.

*Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity*, a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* may be the retreat of shyness, or, on the other hand, the contemptuous withdrawal of pride and haughtiness. — *Ant.* arrogance, assumption, assurance, boldness, conceit, confidence, egotism, forwardness, haughtiness, impudence, pertness, sauciness, self-conceit, self-sufficiency, etc.

**bas'hful-bazouk**, 1 bā'sful-bāzūk; 2 bā'sful-bāzūk, *n.*

An irregular volunteer of the armies of Turkey and her dependencies, noted for lawlessness and depravity, who renders service for his maintenance, but obtains neither pay nor uniform.

A *Bas'h-bazouk* may be a Circassian, Kurd, Zeibek, Arab, Albanian, Karamak, Turk—anything, in fact, in race; but in so far as his calling is concerned, he is simply an irregular Ottoman soldier. *EDWARD VIZETELLY Reminiscences of a Bas'h-bazouk* p. 63. [*J. W. A.*, 1897.]

[*Turk.* *bas'h-bazouq*, one in no special dress, < *bas'h*, head-dress, + *bazouq*, disorderly, < *baz*, spoil.]—*bas'h'li-bazouk'er-y*, *n.* Conduct or bearing like that of a *bas'h-bazouk*; also, *bas'h-bazouks* collectively.

**Bas'h'li Islands**. A group of islands in N. China sea, between Taiwan and the Philippine Islands.

**Bas'h'li-lan-ge**, 1 bā'sh-lān-gē; 2 bā'sh-lān-gē, *n. pl.* A Bantu people inhabiting the southwestern part of the Belgian Congo, and famous for the hemp cult, which binds each member to mutual friendliness and assistance and prohibits the traffic in girls. See *AFRICAN*.

**Bas'h'ka**, *n.* Same as *YASHEA*.

**Bas'h-kir's**, 1 bā'sh-kir's; 2 bā'sh-kir's, *n. pl.* A Mohammedan tribe of combined Turkish and Finnish descent, lending a nomadic life in Orenburg, among the Ural Mountains.

**bas'h'sess**, *a.* Bold; shameless.—*bas'h'sess-ment*, *n.* Shame.

**bas'h'yik**, 1 bā'sh'yik; 2 bā'sh'yik, *n.* [*Rus.*] A head or cloth head-covering worn in Russia; also adopted elsewhere.

**bas'h'lik**, *n.*

**Bas'h-mu'ric**, 1 bā'sh-mū'rik; 2 bā'sh-mū'ric, *n.* The dialect of the Coptic language used in Bashmur, a district of Lower Egypt.

**bas'h-sho-fu**, 1 bā'sh-shō-fū; 2 bā'sh-shō-fū, [*Yap.*] A fabric woven from the fiber of the plantain, used in making underwear or decorative hangings.

**bas'h'yle**, *n.* Same as *BASYL*.

**bas'l**, *n.* [*P. I.*] Wine; a Pangasinan term. Compare *ARROZ-BASL*.

**bas'li**, 1 bē'slī; 2 bā'slī, *n.* From Latin

*bas'li-o-*, basis, base (see *BASE*, *n.*); combining forms used technically to indicate connection with or relation to the base of an organ.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical order, either singly or in groups.

**bas'li-al**, 1 bē'slī-al; 2 bā'slī-al, *a.* [*Rare.*] Of or pertaining to kissing; osculatory. [*L.* *basilius*, *basil-* + *basil-atē*, *v.* To kiss.—*bas'li-a-tion*, *n.* [*Rare.*] Kissing.—*bas'li-a-tor*, *n.* [*Rare.*] The orbicular muscle of the mouth. [*C.*]

**bas'li-al-ve-o-lar**, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point.—*bas'li-brā-chi-al*, *a.* *Of* or pertaining to, or designating a piece of cartilage shaped like an inverted T (*l.*), which forms a support to the base of the articular cartilage.

**bas'li-brā-chi-o-late**, *a.* *Bot.* Bracteolate at the base.—*bas'li-brā-chi-al*, *a.* *Of* or designating a median bone or bones which form the basis of the gills, or the branchial or visceral arches. *II. n.* A basibranchial bone.—*bas'li-brā-chi-o-late-gal*, *n.* *Ich.* The urohyal of most fishes.

**bas'li**, 1 bē'slī; 2 bā'slī, *a.* 1. *Of* or pertaining to, or having the nature of a base. 2. *Chem.* (1) Above normal in base-producing constituents; as, a *bas'li* salt. (2) Having a base. 3. *Petrol.* Containing comparatively little silica; said of igneous rocks, as *basalt*. 4. *Anat.* *Basal*, *basal lavas* (*Geol.*), volcanic rocks having less than 50 per cent. of silica. — *b. line*, one of the spectral lines supposed by Sir Norman Lockyer to be produced by the primordial elements out of which, according to his theory, all matter is formed. — *b. lining* (*Metal.*), a calcareous or magnesian lining for boshes, converters, etc., to absorb the phosphorus of the melted iron in steel-making. — *b. oxid*, see *OXID*. — *b. process*, a method of making steel or homogeneous iron in a Bessemer converter having a *bas'li* lining. — *b. steel*, steel made by the basic process. — *bas'li-cally*, *adv.*

**Bas'lic**, *n.* A town in Augusta county, Va.

**bas'lic-er-ite**, 1 bā'slī-er-īt; 2 bā'slī-er-īt, *n.* *Crust.* The second joint of the antennae.

**bas'lic-er-ma-tin**, 1 bā'slī-er-mā-tīn; 2 bā'slī-er-mā-tīn, *n.* *Bot.* Same as *CHROMATIN*.

**bas'lic-ty**, 1 bā'slī-tī; 2 bā'slī-tī, *n.* *Chem.* 1. The state or condition of being a base. 2. The combining power of an acid, measured by replaceable hydrogen.

**bas'lic-al**, *a.* *Of* or pertaining to the base of the cranium.—*bas'lic-ranial axis*, the median line through the bones lying at the base of the cranium, including the basal portions of the occipital, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones.—*bas'lic-dig'ital*, *a.* *Anat.* *Of* or pertaining to the bases of digits. — *bas'lic-dig'it-al*, *n.* [*Gr.* *basil*, *basil-* + *digit*, *n.*]

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al**, *n.* *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

**bas'lic-dig'it-al-ch'ne**, 1 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne; 2 bā'slī-dig'it-al-ch'ne, *n.* *Bot.* A median section of skull, the group of lichens embracing axis indicated by a line (*z* p.), those whose fungous pro-alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, those whose basidium is on the upper surface of the axis; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, They constitute much the superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; smaller part of the lichen; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, basion; *j*, the occipital bone; *k*, suture; *l*, the base of the skull.—*b. vertebra*, the fifth vertebra of the joins.











KEY 1: dlsle; au = out; oli; lū = leud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. bou, dūne; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, bāt, būrn; ōll, bōy; e = k; g = s; gō, gēm; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. bou, dūne; π = loch.

bastardate  
batling

bate'less', a. Not capable of being abated; keen.  
ba'te-leur', 1 ba'tr-lūr'; 2 ba'te-lūr', n. [F.] A South-African crested eagle (*Heliastur eadatus*) having a very short tail.

ba'te-lo, 1 ba'te-lo; 2 ba'te-lo, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A boat with a square flat stern, like the dhow, used in western India.

ba'te-lat', n. See BATH.

Bate'man, 1 bat'man; 2 bat'man, Kate Josephine (10/1842-4/1917). Mrs. George Crowe, an American actress and theatrical director in London.

Bate'man's disease. A disease affecting the skin, especially of the breast, characterized by small round tubercles or nodules containing a cheesy material. It is believed to be contagious.

bate'ment, 1 bat'ment or -ment; 2 bat'ment, n. Abatement.—bate'ment-light', n. Arch. A light (window or pane) with lower edge cut off diagonally to fit an arched light or rake below: specific in perpendicular tracery.

Bates, 1 bates; 2 bates, n. 1. A soldier in Shakespeare's *Henry V.* 2. Blanche (1873- ), stage name of Mrs. Milton F. Davis, an American actress. 3. Charley, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a "pup" trained by Fagin to be a pickpocket. 4. Edward (1792-1869), an American statesman; U. S. Attorney-general, 1861-1864. 5. Henry Walter (1825-1892), an English naturalist and traveler; *The Naturalist in the River Amazon*, etc. 6. Joshua (1758-1831), an American merchant and philanthropist, endowed Boston Free Library. 7. A county in Missouri; 874 sq. m.; county-seat, Butler.

Bate's-an, 1 bat's-an; 2 bat's-an, a. Biol. Designating a type of mimicry wherein an undefended species mimics an unpalatable or otherwise defended species. See MIMICRY. [*H. W. Bates*, Eng. naturalist.]

Bates'ville, 1 bat's-vil; 2 bat's-vil, n. 1. County-seat of Independence county, Ark.; seat of Arkansas College (Presbyterian), founded 1872. 2. A town in Ripley county, Ind.

bat'fine', n. See BATH.

bat'fish', 1 bat'fish'; 2 bat'fish', n. 1. A malthoid fish, as *Mallie* or *Ogocephalus vesperilio* and other species of the Atlantic coast of the United States, named from their aspect and color. 2. A flying gurnard. 3. The Pacific sting-ray. 4. A platyfish.

bat'fowl'ing, 1 bat'fowl'ing; 2 bat'fowl'ing, n. 1. The catching of birds at night by rousing them from their roost, attracting or dazing them with a light, and netting or striking them down. 2f. [Slang.] Roping in victims; swindling.—bat'fowl'er, n.

bat'full, a. Fertile; rich.

bath, 1 bath; 2 bath, n. To place in a bath; immerse. bath', 1 bath; 2 bath' (xiii), n. [BATHS.] 1 bath or bathz; 2 bath or bathz, pl. 1. The act of bathing, or the state of being bathed; as, to take a bath. 2. The liquid or other element in which one bathes.

Baths are named according to their character or purpose, or according to the substance in which they are taken; as, air-bath, cold b., douche b., electrotherapeutic b., eye-b., foot-b., head-b., hip-b., hot b., iodine-b., medicated b., plunge-b., salt-water b., sand-b., shower-b., sun-b., swimming-b., vapor-b.

3. A building, apartment, or receptacle for bathing; as *Baths* of Caracalla at Rome; public bathz; a porcelain bath; specif. [U. S.], a fully furnished bathroom.

Mæcenæus was one of the first who built public bathz at his own expense. After his time each emperor, as he wished to ingratiate himself with the people, lavished the revenues of the state in the construction of enormous buildings, which not only contained suites of bathing apartments, but included gymnasiums and some theatres and libraries. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 514.

4. Chem. An apparatus for applying steady heat or heat of a given degree, as a dish containing hot sand, water, oil, or a saturated solution of some salt or molten metal. 5. Any solution, or the vessel containing it, in which articles of any kind are immersed to expose them to its effects; as, the bathz used in electroplating, photography, etc. 6. Metal. The molten material in a reverberatory furnace. 7. The condition of being soaked or covered with a liquid, as perspiration. [*AS. bath*, bath. Perhaps cognate with ME. bæten, cleanse, purify, OHG. bājan, bāan, NHO. bāhen, foment.]

bat'h-flow'er, n. Either of two trilliums, *Trillium erectum* and *T. grandiflorum*. See WAXE-ROBIN, 2. b.-house, n. 1. A building with conveniences for taking baths. 2. [U. S.] A small structure at a bathing-resort, used as a dressing-room.—b.-mat, n. A mat, as of cork or rubber, for use in a bathroom.—b.-mitten, n. A wash-cloth of Turkish toweling or other appropriate material in the form of a mitten.—b.-robe, n. A robe worn before and after bathing.—bathroom, n. A room in which to bathe, usually fitted with a fixed bathtub, wash-basin, latrine, and other toilet conveniences.—bathtub, n. Any tub-like utensil used in bathing, especially [Brit.], a portable one of tin with a flaring border; more recently, an elongated tub of iron, coated with porcelain, permanently attached to pipes admitting hot and cold water and fitted with a waste-pipe.—Brand b., the cool or ice-cold bath resorted to for the reduction of temperature and soothing of the nerves in typhoid fever.—electric b., a bath through which a current of electricity may be made to pass.—Nauheim b., a bath for the treatment of heart-derangements, in water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas.—needle b., a douche bath in which very fine streams of water are thrown from all sides against the bather.—Order of the B., see ORDER. Russian b., a vapor or steam-bath accompanied by rubbing, beating with gingma leaves, and kneading, and followed by an ice-cold douche.—sitz b., a bath in which the bather sits with feet and legs outside, immersing only that part of the body about the hips.—solid b., a bath in sand, mud, or other substance not fluid.—sour b., in tanning, an infusion of bran and refuse malt to neutralize the lime, and so soften the skins and open their pores.—Turkish b., a bath in which sweating is induced by exposure to hot air, followed by douches of water and by rubbing, kneading, etc.

Bath', n. [Heb.] See table under MÆCENÆUS.  
Bath', n. 1. Major, in Fielding's *Amelia*, an honorable and temerous gentleman, and the most assertive of his dignity, and at home ready for the humblest kindly offices. 2. A city in Somersetshire, England; so called from its hot springs, that supplied water for baths; famous from Roman times. 3. A seaport in Sagadahoc county, Me.; shipbuilding. 4. A village in Steuben county, N. Y. 5. A village in Beaufort county, N. C. 6. A county in Kentucky; 270 sq. m.; county-seat, Owensville. 7. A county in Virginia; 543 sq. m. Same as BENEKEVILLE SPRINGS. Bath brick, a one calcareous and siliceous material used for polishing and cleaning metal objects; originally found near Bath, England, and usually pressed into brick shape.—B. chair, a small hooded chair-like carriage, propelled by hand, as for invalids or cripples.—B. coating, a light, long-napped material employed for making infants' blankets, petticoats, and other articles.—B. metal, see BRASS.—B. note or

paper, folded writing-paper, 8 1/4 by 14 inches when open. B. Oolite, a subgroup of the Lower Oolite (Jurassic) of England.—B. stone, a creamy limestone from the Bath Oolite, soft and easily worked. It was used for building in England as early as the 12th century.

Ba'tha-la', 1 ba'ta-lō'; 2 ba'ta-lō', n. [P. I.] The Supreme Being in ancient Tagalog mythology; among Christianized Filipinos, the infant Jesus. [*Old Tag. bat, man, a ha, Delyo or Power, a la or lat, woman.*]

Bathala, or Bathala Maycayal, in the Tagalog, is the Creator or oldest of all the gods. There seems to be doubt among the natives as to his 'birth', and some declare him to have come from a faraway country and made the lesser deities to serve him, and then man to serve them. The name indicates his functions.—Bat = man, ha = Power or divinity, and la or lat = woman; hence, man and woman, divinely joined. 'Taon', his Visayan name, indicates antiquity, and Moha, the name given him by the Negritos, indicates a slight shade of difference in meaning.

A. S. RIGGS *Oriental Monthly* p. 110, Feb. '05.

ba'tha-lis'mo, 1 ba'th-liz'mo; 2 ba'th-lis'mo, n. [P. I.] The religion or worship of the prehistoric Tagalos. See BATHALA.

Ba'thang', 1 ba-tang'; 2 ba-tang', n. See BATHANG.

Bath Beach. A former village in Kings county, N. Y., now included in New York city; summer resort.

bath'chops', 1 bath'chops'; 2 bath'chops', n. pl. The cured cheeks of a hog.

bathie, 1 bath; 2 bath, v. [BATHED; BATH'ING.] I. t. 1. To wash or immerse in or put into any liquid or substance, especially water; as, to bathe the hands.

The cubest recent of the wood  
Forgets to bathe her fangs in blood.  
C. SPENCER *Shakespeare Ode* l. 139.

2. To apply any liquid to, as with a sponge for comfort or healing; as, to bathe the forehead. 3. To wet, lave, or suffuse; said of a liquid; as, tears bathed his cheeks.

4. To suffuse as with a liquid, as, bathed in rosy light. 5. Zool. To tint or tinge, as one color with another.

II. i. To go into the water; take a bath. [*AS. bathian, < bath, bathi, bathe, n. The act of bathing oneself; a bath, especially in a natural body of water.—bathe-a-bl'e, n. Ready or suitable for bathing.—bathe-er, n. [Dial., Eng.] To bathe in dust, as birds do.—bathe-er, n. One who takes a bath. 2f. One who keeps or is employed in a bath-house.*]

ba'thet'ic, 1 ba-thet'ic; 2 ba-thet'ic, a. Pertaining to, exhibiting, or of the nature of bathos. [*BATHOS.*]

bath'flow'er, n. See BATH.

Bath'gate, 1 bath'gate; 2 bath'gate, n. A town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland; factories and gas-coal mines.

bath'ic, 1 bath'ic; 2 bath'ic, a. Of or pertaining to depth or the deep sea.

bath'ing, 1 bath'ing; 2 bath'ing, n. The act or process of taking or giving a bath; used chiefly in compounds, as bathing-box, b.-dress, b.-house, b.-room.—bath'ing-ma-chine', n. [Eng.] A wheeled bath-house that may be drawn out into the water.

bath'kol', 1 bath'kol'; 2 bath'kol', n. [Heb.] An oracular voice often mentioned by Jewish writers, especially in the Talmud, as a means of divine revelation.

bath'mism, 1 bath'mizm; 2 bath'mizm, n. The force to which nutrition may be referred: growth-force; also, the doctrine that there is such a force. [*Gr. bathmos, step, < bainō, go, I.—bath'mic, a.*]

Bath'mo-er-at'ia, 1 bath'mo-er-at'ia; 2 bath'mo-er-at'ia, n. pl. Conch. A Silurian family of prostrate cephalopods with a straight shell. Bath-mo-er-as, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. bathmos, step, < kras, horn.*]

ba'th-mo-er-a'tid, n.—bath'mo-er-a'toid, a.

bath'mo-dont, 1 bath'mo-dont; 2 bath'mo-dont, a. Having the molars obliquely ridged, as in certain fossil ungulates (genus *Coryphodon*). [*Gr. bathmos (see BATHMISM) < odous (odont-), tooth.*]

bath'mo-gēn'e-sis, 1 bath'mo-jen'e-sis; 2 bath'mo-gēn'e-sis, n. Biol. An evolutionary change in organisms supposed to be due to modified growth-energy as distinguished from simple growth-force or embryonism. E. D. COPP, *Primary Fact. Org. Evol.* p. 485, [o. m. 1896].

bath'o-lith, 1 bath'o-lith; 2 bath'o-lith, n. Geol. A large irregular or stock-like mass of intrusive igneous rock which has melted or forced its way into overlying and surrounding rocks. [*Gr. bathos, depth, < -lithē, bath'o-lithē, bath'o-lithic, a.*]

bath'o-met'er, n. Same as BATHYMETETER.

Bath'o-nal-ar, 1 bath'o-nal-ar; 2 bath'o-nal-ar, I. a. 1. Of or relating to Bath, England; as, *Bathonian* poets. 2. Geol. Of or pertaining to a subdivision of the English Jurassic.

II. n. Geol. A subdivision of the rocks of the Jurassic system of England.

Ba'tho-ri, 1 ba'th-to-ri; 2 ba'th-to-ri, n. 1. Elizabeth (—1614), a niece of Stephen; murdered 650 maidens. 2. Stephen (1522-1586), prince of Transylvania, king of Poland, 1576-1586; reconquered Lithuania from Russia. Ba'tho-ry, n.

ba'thorse', 1 bat'hor-se' or bat'hor-se'; 2 bat'hor-se' or bat'hor-se', n. [Gt. Brit.] A horse that carries an officer's baggage on a campaign; packhorse. bat'horse', n.

ba'thos, 1 bat'hos; 2 bat'hos, n. 1. A ridiculous descent from the lofty to the commonplace in discourse; anticlimax. 2. A setback in one's career. 3. The lowest phase; depth. [*Gr. bathos, < bathys, deep.*]

See BALDREDASH.

ba'th-ic, 1 bat'ic; 2 bat'ic, a. Bathetic.

Bath'rab'im, 1 bath'rab'im; 2 bath'rab'im, n. *Bib. S. of Sol. vii.*

bath'robe', n. See BATH.

Bath'she-ba, 1 bath'she-ba or bath'she-ba; 2 bath'she-ba or bath'she-ba, n. 1. *Bib.* The wife of Uriah and of David and mother of Solomon; lived 1035? B. C. 2. In Dryden's *Abdalon* and *Achilles*, Louise Renée de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth. [*Heb. Jem, daughter of an oath.*]

Bath'shu'a, 1 bath'shu'a; 2 bath'shu'a, n. *Bib. [Chronic. iii. 5.]*

Ba'thu'el, 1 bat'hu-el; 2 bat'hu-el, n. *Bib. [Deut. ii. 14.]*

Bath'urst, 1 bath'urst; 2 bath'urst, n. 1. Earl, Allen (1714-1784), an English Tory statesman, opponent of Sir R. Walpole. 2. Earl, Henry (1714-1784), son of the preceding; Lord Chancellor. 3. Cape, the W. extremity of Banks Land. 4. Inlet, a great bay, N. coast of Canada, long. 109° W. 5. Island, an island in the Arctic ocean; lat. 76° N., long. 100° W. 6. A county in New South Wales; gold-mines. 7. Its chief town, on the Macquarie river. 8. A seaport town, county-seat of Gloucester county, New Brunswick. 9. Port and capital of Protectorate, on the island of St. Mary.

bath'vill-ite, 1 bath'vill-ite; 2 bath'vill-ite, n. A brown-brown mineral resin found in torbanite at Bathville, Scotland.

bath'y-, 1 bath'y-; 2 bath'y-, From *Gr. bathys*, deep; a combining form.—bath'y-ble, a. *Biol.* Relating to or existing in the deep sea.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ba'thyb'us, 1 ba-thib'us; 2 ba-thib'us, n. A jelly-like substance, once supposed to be living protoplasm,

existing in large masses on the bottom of the ocean; by many now regarded as a form of the calcium salts of sea-water. [*Gr. bathys, deep, < blos, life.*]—ba'thyb'l-al, a.—ba'thyb'l-an, a.

'Bathylus', was his [Huxley's] language, 'is a vast sheet of living material enveloping the whole earth beneath the seas.' *JOSEPH COOK Biology* p. 2. [o. & co. 1877.]

Bath'y-eles, 1 bath'y-ell; 2 bath'y-ell, n. A Greek sculptor of the 6th century.

Bath'y-clu-pe'l-dē, 1 bath'y-clu-pe'l-dē; 2 bath'y-clu-pe'l-dē, n. pl. Ich. A family of deep-sea beryoldean fishes, with ventradiform body, cycloid scales, spineless postmedian dorsal, and pneumatic duct to air-bladder.

Bath'y-clu-pe-la, n. (t. g.)—bath'y-clu-pe-la, a. & n.

bath'y-col'pian, 1 bath'y-col'pian; 2 bath'y-col'pian, a. Deep-bodied, [*Gr. bathykolpos, < bathys, deep, < kolpos, bosom.*]

bath'y-cur'rent, 1 bath'y-cur'rent; 2 bath'y-cur'rent, n. An ocean current flowing too deep to affect the surface water; distinguished from *epicurrent*.

Bath'y-er-gi-nē, 1 bath'y-ar-jal'nē; 2 bath'y-er-gi-nē, n. pl. Mam. A subfamily of African spalacoid rodents or mole rats with the mandibular angles near the sockets of the lower incisors. Bath'y-er-gus, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. bathys, deep, < ergon, work.*]

bath'y-er-gine, a. & n.—bath'y-er-gine, a. A bathyergine mole-rat, as the Cape mole-rat (*Bathyergus maritimus*).—bath'y-es-thē-si-a, n. *Physiol.* Deep-seated sensation, especially that of muscular movement.

bath'y-er-gi-si-a, n.—bath'y-graph'ic, a. *Delinating or relating to a description or delineation of the depths of the sea.*—bath'y-irra-mē'tic, a. Pertaining to conditions in the depths of freshwater lakes.—bath'y-lith, n. Same as BATHYLITH.

Bath'y-mas-ter'ia-dē, 1 bath'y-mas-ter'ia-dē; 2 bath'y-mas-ter'ia-dē, n. pl. Ich. A family of acanthopterygian with an elongate compressed body, complete subjugular ventrals, and a long dorsal without spines, including the ronculus.

Bath'y-mas'ter, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. bathys, deep, < mas'ter, seeker.*]

ba'thym'e-ter, 1 ba-thim'ter; 2 ba'thym'e-ter, n. An instrument for taking deep-sea soundings; especially, an instrument by which the depth of the ocean is inferred from the force of gravity. [*Gr. bathys, deep, < metron, measure.*]

ba'thym'e-ter, n.—ba'thym'e-ter, n. The science or art of deep-sea sounding.

bath'y-met'ric, 1 bath'y-met'ric; 2 bath'y-met'ric, a. Of or pertaining to bathymetry. bath'y-met'ri-cal, a. bathymetric zone (*Zoogeog.*), one of the horizontal divisions of the ocean.—bath'y-met'ri-cal'y, adv.

bath'y-pe-lag'ic, 1 bath'y-pi-laj'ik; 2 bath'y-pe-lag'ic, a. *Biol.* Relating to both the surface and the depths of the sea.

bath'y-pho-n, 1 bath'y-phōn; 2 bath'y-phōn, n. A form of bassoon, invented in 1829, now superseded by the bass tuba. [*Gr. bathys, deep, < phōnē, sound.*]

bath'y-sit'um, 1 bath'y-sit'um; 2 bath'y-sit'um, n. *Ecol.* A lowland plant formation.

ba'thys'mal, 1 ba-thiz'mal; 2 ba'thys'mal, a. *Biol.* Concerning or belonging to the deepest ocean.

Bath'y-thris'ia-dē, 1 bath'y-thris'ia-dē; 2 bath'y-thris'ia-dē, n. pl. Ich. A deep-sea family of malacopterygian resembling an albulid but with a long dorsal fin. Bath'y-thris'ia, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. bathys, deep, < thrissa, a fish.*]

bath'y-thris'ia-dē, n.—bath'y-thris'ia-dē, a. & n.

Bath-zach'a-r'ia-s, 1 bath-zak'-ra-i-as; 2 bath-zak'-ra-i-as, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 Mac. vi. 32.

bat'f-a'tor, 1 bat'i-e'ter; 2 bat'i-a'tor, n. A root obtained from Senegal, supposed to be that of *Spermacoce hispida* of the madder family (*Rubiaceae*); used in medicine as an emetic. bat'f-a'tor-root', n.

Ba't'i-ca-lo, 1 bat'i-ka-lō; 2 bat'i-cā-lō, n. Same as BATHICALOA.

bat'ice, 1 bat'is; 2 bat'ic, n. *Mining.* An inclination or bevel given to the upper timbers of a shaft; as, the shaft has a downward and outward batice of one inch to the foot.

ba'ti-cu'lin, 1 bat'i-cu'lin; 2 bat'i-cu'lin, n. [P. I.] A large timber-tree (*Litsea perrottii*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceae*), with large leathery leaves and dioecious flowers; also, its wood. The last-named is light in color as in texture and weight, easily worked and polished, and regarded as one of the most valuable in the islands. 2. A tree (*Stereospermum quadrifidum*) of the trumpet-flower family (*Bignoniaceae*); also, its soft, white, durable wood, used largely in cabinetwork.

ba'ti-cu'ling, n. bat'i-cu'ling.

Bat'f-da-cē-a, 1 bat'i-dē-s-i; 2 bat'i-dē-cē-a, n. pl. Bot. A family of plants regarded by Lindley as a tribe of the *Urticaceae*, but by Benthams and Hooker as intermediate between the *Phytolaccaceae* and the *Polypodiaceae*. Its only representative is the anomalous genus *Batis*. [*Batis*.]

Ba'ti-de-ae, 1 bat'i-dē; 2 bat'i-dē, n. pl. Same as BATIDEAE.

ba'tik', 1 bat'ik'; 2 bat'ik', n. A process for coloring fabrics, originating among Dutch East-Indian natives, and now used in Europe for velvet, velour, etc., in which the design is covered with melted wax and the uncovered portions dyed, the wax then being dissolved in boiling water. [*Malay, batik.*]

bat'ing, 1 bat'ing; 2 bat'ing, prep. Making allowance or deduction for; excepting; as, a fine day, *bat'ing* the wind.

ba'ti'no, 1 ba-ti'no; 2 ba-ti'no, n. 1. [P. I.] A tall tree (*Alstonia macrophylla*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), with milky juice, smooth lanceolate whorled leaves, and white flowers; terminal panicle; found chiefly in Luzon and Mindoro, and used in building. 2. A species of *Litsea*.

Ba'tis, 1 bē'tis; 2 bē'tis, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of the order *Batidaceae*, consisting of a shrubby succulent plant (*B. maritima*), with opposite leaves and small, green, unisexual flowers immersed in a fleshy spike. In its habit and flowering it resembles a glasswort, but in its ovaries it is entirely different. It grows in the salt marshes of the coasts in the West Indies. It is used in making pickles, and is burned for its soda. [*Gr. batis, a bramble-bush.*]

ba'tiste', 1 ba-tist'; 2 ba-tist', n. A fine all-linen or cotton lawn; the French word for *cambrie*. [*F., < Bap-tiste, its reputed inventor.*]

Ba'ti-tan, 1 bat'i-tan; 2 bat'i-tan, n. [P. I.] 1. A large tree (*Lagerstræmia battianum*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceae*), found in Luzon, Massate, and Mindoro, yielding strong, tough, elastic timber used in ship-building. 2. A species of *Shorea*.

Bat'-jan, 1 bat-yān; 2 bat-yān, n. 1. One of the Moluccas, between Celebes and Gilolo; 835 sq. m.; spice-culture. 2. Its capital.

bat'-lan, 1 bat-lān; 2 bat-lān, n. [*LA-NIM, 1. la-nim, 2. la-nim, pl.*] One of a body of ten men of leisure who devote themselves to fostering a Jewish congregation, and are expected to be present at synagogue services. [*Heb., unemployed man.*]

bat'let, n. Same as BATTLER, n.

bat'let', n. A clothes-pouder. bat'let', n.

Bat'ley, 1 bat'ly; 2 bat'ly, n. A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England; woolen factories, etc.

bat'ling, 1 bat'ling; 2 bat'ling, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A fagot.



**bat'man**, 1 bat'or bat' or bā'man; 2 bat'or bat' or bā'man, n. [MEN, pl.] (Gt. Brit.) A man in charge of a bat-horse and its load; a military servant.

**bat'man**, 1 bat'man; 2 bat'man, n. (Turk.) See **WEIGHT**.  
**bat'mon'y**, 1 bat'or bat' or bā'mon'y; 2 bat'or bat' or bā'mon'y, n. [Brit.] 1. An allowance for transporting military baggage. 2. A batman's pay. **bat'mon'y**, n. [Brit.] 1. A pack-mule.

**ba-to'**, 1 ba-to'; 2 bā-to', n. One of several towns in the Philippine Islands, as (1) in Albay province, Luzon; (2) in Camarines province, Luzon; (3) on Leyte Island.

**Ba-to'l-de-i**, 1 ba-to'l-de-i; 2 ba-to'l-de-i, n. pl. Ich. A sub-order or order of selachians with a depressed body and inferior gill-openings; the rays. [*Gr. batōs, ray, + eidos, form.*] **Ba'tol-de-i**, ba'tol-de-i, a. & n.

**ba-to'l-o-gy**, 1 ba-to'l-o-gy; 2 ba-to'l-o-gy, n. That branch of botany which treats of brambles or the genus *Rubus*. [*Gr. batōs, bramble-bush, + -logy.*] **ba-to'l-o-gist**, n. To strike with a baton; beat.

**bat'on**, 1 bat'on or (F.) bā'ton; 2 bat'on or (F.) bā'ton (curr), n. 1. An official staff or truncheon, borne either as a weapon or as an emblem of authority or privilege; as, a marshal's baton.  
**Batons** of rank bear witness to the beginning of a social organization. **DRAPER Conflict bet. Relic. and Sci.** p. 198. [A. 1876.]

2. *Mus.* (1) A stick used for beating time. (2) A rest of two or more measures. 3. *Her.* A bendlet. [*F. baton (OF. baston), < LL. bastā (N. Lat.), stick; op. BASTILE.*] **ba-ton't**, 1 ba-ton't; 2 bā-ton't, n. *Her.* A cross potent. **ba-ton's-rom-pus**, 1 ba-ton's-rom-pus; 2 bā-ton's-rom-pus, n. pl. [F.] Literally, broken sticks; specif., (Arch.), cylindrical ornaments in a billet-molding. **-baton sinist' (Her.)**, a bendlet sinist' as a mark of bastardy; erroneously **bar sinist'.**

**bat'oned**, 1 bat'oned; 2 bā'toned, a. 1. Bearing a baton. **bat'oned**, 2. *Her.* Marked with the baton of bastardy. **ba-to'ni**, 1 ba-to'ni; 2 bā-to'ni, *Pompeo Girolamo* (1708-1787). An Italian painter, *student Magdalen*, etc. **ba-ton'et**, 1 ba-ton'et; 2 bā-ton'et, n. [F.] An ink- and crayon-eraser, shaped like a tipcat.

**Baton Rouge**, 1 bat'on ruz; 2 bā'ton ruzh. A city, capital of Louisiana and of East Baton Rouge Parish; cotton port; Louisiana State University (non-sectarian), founded in 1860.

**ba-ton'**, 1 ba-ton'; 2 bā-ton', n. 1. [Archae.] A baton. 2. *Her.* See **BATON**. 3. *Arch.* A torus.

**bat'o-pho'bi-a**, 1 bat'o-pho'bi-a; 2 bā'to-pho'bi-a, n. *Pathol.* Dread of passing high objects or being on high places. [*Gr. batos, passable, + -phobia.*]

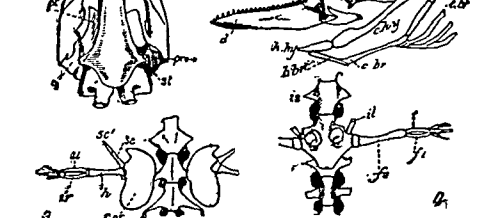
**ba-to're-om'e-ter**, 1 ba-to're-om'e-ter; 2 bā'to're-om'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring by a screw and electrical contact minute differences in thickness.

**Ba-tourm**, 1 ba-tourm; 2 bā-tourm, n. Same as **BATUM**. **ba-tourde**, 1 ba-tourde; 2 bā-tourde, n. [F.] A spring-board used by tumblers and acrobats. Compare **BATULE**.

With the *batourde* . . . men have turned double somersaults over twenty-four bayonets, and in 1889 at the gymnasium of Du Marais in Paris M. Mars turned a triple somersault. *The Sun New York*, Feb. 23, 10, p. 6, col. 4.

**bat'par'ra-keet**, etc. See **BAT**, n.

**Ba-tra'chi-a**, 1 ba-trä'ki-a; 2 bā-trä'ci-a, n. pl. *Herp.* A group of reptiles variously ranked and limited, including the frogs and toads. (1) A class, the *Amphibia*. (2) The *Amphibia* as an order. (3) An order, the *Anura* or *Salientia*. [*Gr. batrachia (batrachios), < batrachos, frog.*]



1. Skull from beneath. 2. Skull and hyoid apparatus from the side. 3. Shoulder-girdle and arm. 4. Pelvis and hind leg. 5. br. basibranchial; 6. hy. basihyal; 7. c. br. ceratobranchial; 8. c. ceratohyal; 9. cor. coracoid; 10. dentary; 11. br. epibranchial; 12. frontoparietal; 13. femur; 14. fibula; 15. humerus; 16. ilium; 17. ischium; 18. maxillary; 19. nasal; 20. occipital condyle; 21. parietal; 22. prefrontal; 23. premaxillary; 24. pro. o. prootic; 25. pterygoid; 26. quadrate; 27. radius; 28. ulna; 29. scapula; 30. suprascapula; 31. squamosal; 32. stapes; 33. pal. vomeropalatine; 34. tibia.

**ba-tra'chi-an**, 1 ba-trä'ki-an; 2 bā-trä'ci-an, a. Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially the frogs.

Old croakers, deacons of the mire,  
That led the deep batrachian choir.

LOWELL *Bilgou Papers* second series, iv, st. 3.

**ba-tra'chi-an**, n. One of the *Batrachia*.  
**Ba-trach'i-dæ**, 1 ba-trä'ki-di; 2 bā-trä'ci-dæ, n. pl. Ich. A family of acanthopterygians with an anterior dorsal of 2 or 3 pungent spines, a long posterior dorsal, and pedunculate pectorals, including the true toadfishes. **Ba-tra'chus**, n. (G. r.) [*Gr. batrachos, frog.*] **ba-tra'chid**, n.

**ba-tra'chite**, 1 ba-tra'kit; 2 bā-tra'ci-t, n. A fossil colored like a frog; toadstone.

**bat'ra-cho**, 1 bat'ra-ko; 2 bā'tra-co, n. From Greek *batrachos*, frog; a combining form. **bat'ra-cho'id**, a. 1. Frog-like. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Batrachide*. **Bat'ra-cho'id-a**, n. pl. Ich. A superfamily of acanthopterygians, including the *Batrachide*. **Bat'ra-cho'id-a**, a. & n. **Bat'ra-cho'id-æ**, n. pl. The *Batrachide*. **Bat'ra-cho'id-æ**, n. (G. r.) [*Gr. batrachos, frog.*] **ba-tra'cho'id-did**, a. & n. **ba-tra'cho'id-doid**, a. & n. **ba-tra'cho'id-ite**, n. A fossil of or resembling a batrachian; a term now obsolete.

**Bat'ra-cho-my-om'a-chy**, n. The battle between the frogs and the mice; an ancient parody on the *Iliad*, long attributed to Homer. **Bat'ra-cho-my-om'a-chi'a**, n. **bat'ra-cho-my-om'a-chy**, n. *Herp.* A frog-eating fish living on frogs.

**Bat'ra-cho-phid-i-a**, n. pl. *Herp.* An order of amphibians with a snake-like form, including the *Cæciliæ*. **Bat'ra-cho-phid-i-i**, n. **bat'ra-cho-phid-i-a**, a. & n. **bat'ra-cho-pho'bi-a**, n. [Rare.] Fear of, or morbid aversion to, frogs or other batrachians. **Bat'ra-cho-phid-a**, bat'tend, pp. Battered.

n. pl. Zool. A superclass of vertebrates, composed of the amphibians. **Bat'ra-cho-sper-me-a**, n. pl. Bot. An order or group of small floriferous fresh-water algae with moniliform branches. **Bat'ra-cho-sper-mum**, n. Bot. A small genus of *Batrachospermaceæ*. **bat'ra-cho-s-to-mous**, a. Having a frog-like mouth, as certain goatsuckers.

**bats**, 1 bat; 2 bāt, n. pl. 1. Formerly, low-cut laced shoes for women's wear. 2. [Colloq.] (1) Boots in bad repair. (2) Bad humor or condition. 3. [Scot.] Colic. 4. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] *Farttery*. Warbles. **batst**.

**bat'shell**, n. See **BAT**, n.

**bat'shi-an**, 1 bat'shi-an; 2 bā'tshi-in, n. See **BATJAN**.

**bat'sman**, 1 bat'sman; 2 bāt'sman, n. [MEN, pl.] One who handles the bat, as in baseball, etc. **bat'ster**; **bat'ter**, **bat'sman's box** (*Baseball*), the rectangular space by the home plate in which the batsman must stand when batting. See **BASEBALL**.

**bats'wing**, 1 bat'swing; 2 bāt'swing, n. [ENG.] A coarse gray felt-like cloth woven without seam and used for undershirts. [*Gr. batōs, wing.*] **bat'swing coral**, same as **HELEMAN**, n. 2.

**batt**, 1 bat; 2 bāt, n. [ENG.] A stone platform or apron on which seines are drawn up.

**batt**, n. 1. Same as **BAT**, n. 2. Same as **BATTING**, n.

**bat'ta**, 1 bat'ta; 2 bāt'ta, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. Mowry for maintenance, as for servants while traveling, prisoners, witnesses, etc. 2. Extra pay; extra allowance, as to army officers, soldiers, or public servants.

He would rather live upon half-pay, in a garison that could boast of a five-crore, than vegetate on full batta, where there was none. G. R. GLORIA Thomas Munro vol. i, p. 227. [in c. 1830.]

**bat'ta**, n. Rate or difference of exchange; discount; agio; deficiency. [Hind.]

**bat'ta-biet**, a. 1. Fertile; fattening. 2. Malleable.

**bat'tage**, 1 bat'tage; 2 bāt'tage, n. [F.] 1. The act of beating. 2. The process of compounding by beating with a pestle, as formerly in making gunpowder.

**bat'tage**, n. Same as **BATTE**, n.

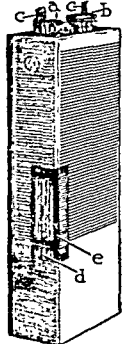
**bat'tal**, 1 bat'tal; 2 bāt'tal, n. [F.] 1. A company. 2. A company of foot soldiers. 3. A company of horse soldiers. 4. A company of artillery. 5. A company of engineers. 6. A company of miners. 7. A company of sappers. 8. A company of pioneers. 9. A company of transport. 10. A company of medical. 11. A company of veterinary. 12. A company of commissary. 13. A company of quartermaster. 14. A company of provost. 15. A company of post. 16. A company of telegraph. 17. A company of signal. 18. A company of interpreter. 19. A company of clerk. 20. A company of chaplain. 21. A company of surgeon. 22. A company of dentist. 23. A company of pharmacist. 24. A company of apothecary. 25. A company of barber. 26. A company of cooper. 27. A company of carpenter. 28. A company of joiner. 29. A company of painter. 30. A company of plasterer. 31. A company of mason. 32. A company of bricklayer. 33. A company of stonemason. 34. A company of blacksmith. 35. A company of farrier. 36. A company of cooper. 37. A company of cooper. 38. A company of cooper. 39. A company of cooper. 40. A company of cooper. 41. A company of cooper. 42. A company of cooper. 43. A company of cooper. 44. A company of cooper. 45. A company of cooper. 46. A company of cooper. 47. A company of cooper. 48. A company of cooper. 49. A company of cooper. 50. A company of cooper. 51. A company of cooper. 52. A company of cooper. 53. A company of cooper. 54. A company of cooper. 55. A company of cooper. 56. A company of cooper. 57. A company of cooper. 58. A company of cooper. 59. A company of cooper. 60. A company of cooper. 61. A company of cooper. 62. A company of cooper. 63. A company of cooper. 64. A company of cooper. 65. A company of cooper. 66. A company of cooper. 67. A company of cooper. 68. A company of cooper. 69. A company of cooper. 70. A company of cooper. 71. A company of cooper. 72. A company of cooper. 73. A company of cooper. 74. A company of cooper. 75. A company of cooper. 76. A company of cooper. 77. A company of cooper. 78. A company of cooper. 79. A company of cooper. 80. A company of cooper. 81. A company of cooper. 82. A company of cooper. 83. A company of cooper. 84. A company of cooper. 85. A company of cooper. 86. A company of cooper. 87. A company of cooper. 88. A company of cooper. 89. A company of cooper. 90. A company of cooper. 91. A company of cooper. 92. A company of cooper. 93. A company of cooper. 94. A company of cooper. 95. A company of cooper. 96. A company of cooper. 97. A company of cooper. 98. A company of cooper. 99. A company of cooper. 100. A company of cooper. 101. A company of cooper. 102. A company of cooper. 103. A company of cooper. 104. A company of cooper. 105. A company of cooper. 106. A company of cooper. 107. A company of cooper. 108. A company of cooper. 109. A company of cooper. 110. A company of cooper. 111. A company of cooper. 112. A company of cooper. 113. A company of cooper. 114. A company of cooper. 115. A company of cooper. 116. A company of cooper. 117. A company of cooper. 118. A company of cooper. 119. A company of cooper. 120. A company of cooper. 121. A company of cooper. 122. A company of cooper. 123. A company of cooper. 124. A company of cooper. 125. A company of cooper. 126. A company of cooper. 127. A company of cooper. 128. A company of cooper. 129. A company of cooper. 130. A company of cooper. 131. A company of cooper. 132. A company of cooper. 133. A company of cooper. 134. A company of cooper. 135. A company of cooper. 136. A company of cooper. 137. A company of cooper. 138. A company of cooper. 139. A company of cooper. 140. A company of cooper. 141. A company of cooper. 142. A company of cooper. 143. A company of cooper. 144. A company of cooper. 145. A company of cooper. 146. A company of cooper. 147. A company of cooper. 148. A company of cooper. 149. A company of cooper. 150. A company of cooper. 151. A company of cooper. 152. A company of cooper. 153. A company of cooper. 154. A company of cooper. 155. A company of cooper. 156. A company of cooper. 157. A company of cooper. 158. A company of cooper. 159. A company of cooper. 160. A company of cooper. 161. A company of cooper. 162. A company of cooper. 163. A company of cooper. 164. A company of cooper. 165. A company of cooper. 166. A company of cooper. 167. A company of cooper. 168. A company of cooper. 169. A company of cooper. 170. A company of cooper. 171. A company of cooper. 172. A company of cooper. 173. A company of cooper. 174. A company of cooper. 175. A company of cooper. 176. A company of cooper. 177. A company of cooper. 178. A company of cooper. 179. A company of cooper. 180. A company of cooper. 181. A company of cooper. 182. A company of cooper. 183. A company of cooper. 184. A company of cooper. 185. A company of cooper. 186. A company of cooper. 187. A company of cooper. 188. A company of cooper. 189. A company of cooper. 190. A company of cooper. 191. A company of cooper. 192. A company of cooper. 193. A company of cooper. 194. A company of cooper. 195. A company of cooper. 196. A company of cooper. 197. A company of cooper. 198. A company of cooper. 199. A company of cooper. 200. A company of cooper. 201. A company of cooper. 202. A company of cooper. 203. A company of cooper. 204. A company of cooper. 205. A company of cooper. 206. A company of cooper. 207. A company of cooper. 208. A company of cooper. 209. A company of cooper. 210. A company of cooper. 211. A company of cooper. 212. A company of cooper. 213. A company of cooper. 214. A company of cooper. 215. A company of cooper. 216. A company of cooper. 217. A company of cooper. 218. A company of cooper. 219. A company of cooper. 220. A company of cooper. 221. A company of cooper. 222. A company of cooper. 223. A company of cooper. 224. A company of cooper. 225. A company of cooper. 226. A company of cooper. 227. A company of cooper. 228. A company of cooper. 229. A company of cooper. 230. A company of cooper. 231. A company of cooper. 232. A company of cooper. 233. A company of cooper. 234. A company of cooper. 235. A company of cooper. 236. A company of cooper. 237. A company of cooper. 238. A company of cooper. 239. A company of cooper. 240. A company of cooper. 241. A company of cooper. 242. A company of cooper. 243. A company of cooper. 244. A company of cooper. 245. A company of cooper. 246. A company of cooper. 247. A company of cooper. 248. A company of cooper. 249. A company of cooper. 250. A company of cooper. 251. A company of cooper. 252. A company of cooper. 253. A company of cooper. 254. A company of cooper. 255. A company of cooper. 256. A company of cooper. 257. A company of cooper. 258. A company of cooper. 259. A company of cooper. 260. A company of cooper. 261. A company of cooper. 262. A company of cooper. 263. A company of cooper. 264. A company of cooper. 265. A company of cooper. 266. A company of cooper. 267. A company of cooper. 268. A company of cooper. 269. A company of cooper. 270. A company of cooper. 271. A company of cooper. 272. A company of cooper. 273. A company of cooper. 274. A company of cooper. 275. A company of cooper. 276. A company of cooper. 277. A company of cooper. 278. A company of cooper. 279. A company of cooper. 280. A company of cooper. 281. A company of cooper. 282. A company of cooper. 283. A company of cooper. 284. A company of cooper. 285. A company of cooper. 286. A company of cooper. 287. A company of cooper. 288. A company of cooper. 289. A company of cooper. 290. A company of cooper. 291. A company of cooper. 292. A company of cooper. 293. A company of cooper. 294. A company of cooper. 295. A company of cooper. 296. A company of cooper. 297. A company of cooper. 298. A company of cooper. 299. A company of cooper. 300. A company of cooper. 301. A company of cooper. 302. A company of cooper. 303. A company of cooper. 304. A company of cooper. 305. A company of cooper. 306. A company of cooper. 307. A company of cooper. 308. A company of cooper. 309. A company of cooper. 310. A company of cooper. 311. A company of cooper. 312. A company of cooper. 313. A company of cooper. 314. A company of cooper. 315. A company of cooper. 316. A company of cooper. 317. A company of cooper. 318. A company of cooper. 319. A company of cooper. 320. A company of cooper. 321. A company of cooper. 322. A company of cooper. 323. A company of cooper. 324. A company of cooper. 325. A company of cooper. 326. A company of cooper. 327. A company of cooper. 328. A company of cooper. 329. A company of cooper. 330. A company of cooper. 331. A company of cooper. 332. A company of cooper. 333. A company of cooper. 334. A company of cooper. 335. A company of cooper. 336. A company of cooper. 337. A company of cooper. 338. A company of cooper. 339. A company of cooper. 340. A company of cooper. 341. A company of cooper. 342. A company of cooper. 343. A company of cooper. 344. A company of cooper. 345. A company of cooper. 346. A company of cooper. 347. A company of cooper. 348. A company of cooper. 349. A company of cooper. 350. A company of cooper. 351. A company of cooper. 352. A company of cooper. 353. A company of cooper. 354. A company of cooper. 355. A company of cooper. 356. A company of cooper. 357. A company of cooper. 358. A company of cooper. 359. A company of cooper. 360. A company of cooper. 361. A company of cooper. 362. A company of cooper. 363. A company of cooper. 364. A company of cooper. 365. A company of cooper. 366. A company of cooper. 367. A company of cooper. 368. A company of cooper. 369. A company of cooper. 370. A company of cooper. 371. A company of cooper. 372. A company of cooper. 373. A company of cooper. 374. A company of cooper. 375. A company of cooper. 376. A company of cooper. 377. A company of cooper. 378. A company of cooper. 379. A company of cooper. 380. A company of cooper. 381. A company of cooper. 382. A company of cooper. 383. A company of cooper. 384. A company of cooper. 385. A company of cooper. 386. A company of cooper. 387. A company of cooper. 388. A company of cooper. 389. A company of cooper. 390. A company of cooper. 391. A company of cooper. 392. A company of cooper. 393. A company of cooper. 394. A company of cooper. 395. A company of cooper. 396. A company of cooper. 397. A company of cooper. 398. A company of cooper. 399. A company of cooper. 400. A company of cooper. 401. A company of cooper. 402. A company of cooper. 403. A company of cooper. 404. A company of cooper. 405. A company of cooper. 406. A company of cooper. 407. A company of cooper. 408. A company of cooper. 409. A company of cooper. 410. A company of cooper. 411. A company of cooper. 412. A company of cooper. 413. A company of cooper. 414. A company of cooper. 415. A company of cooper. 416. A company of cooper. 417. A company of cooper. 418. A company of cooper. 419. A company of cooper. 420. A company of cooper. 421. A company of cooper. 422. A company of cooper. 423. A company of cooper. 424. A company of cooper. 425. A company of cooper. 426. A company of cooper. 427. A company of cooper. 428. A company of cooper. 429. A company of cooper. 430. A company of cooper. 431. A company of cooper. 432. A company of cooper. 433. A company of cooper. 434. A company of cooper. 435. A company of cooper. 436. A company of cooper. 437. A company of cooper. 438. A company of cooper. 439. A company of cooper. 440. A company of cooper. 441. A company of cooper. 442. A company of cooper. 443. A company of cooper. 444. A company of cooper. 445. A company of cooper. 446. A company of cooper. 447. A company of cooper. 448. A company of cooper. 449. A company of cooper. 450. A company of cooper. 451. A company of cooper. 452. A company of cooper. 453. A company of cooper. 454. A company of cooper. 455. A company of cooper. 456. A company of cooper. 457. A company of cooper. 458. A company of cooper. 459. A company of cooper. 460. A company of cooper. 461. A company of cooper. 462. A company of cooper. 463. A company of cooper. 464. A company of cooper. 465. A company of cooper. 466. A company of cooper. 467. A company of cooper. 468. A company of cooper. 469. A company of cooper. 470. A company of cooper. 471. A company of cooper. 472. A company of cooper. 473. A company of cooper. 474. A company of cooper. 475. A company of cooper. 476. A company of cooper. 477. A company of cooper. 478. A company of cooper. 479. A company of cooper. 480. A company of cooper. 481. A company of cooper. 482. A company of cooper. 483. A company of cooper. 484. A company of cooper. 485. A company of cooper. 486. A company of cooper. 487. A company of cooper. 488. A company of cooper. 489. A company of cooper. 490. A company of cooper. 491. A company of cooper. 492. A company of cooper. 493. A company of cooper. 494. A company of cooper. 495. A company of cooper. 496. A company of cooper. 497. A company of cooper. 498. A company of cooper. 499. A company of cooper. 500. A company of cooper. 501. A company of cooper. 502. A company of cooper. 503. A company of cooper. 504. A company of cooper. 505. A company of cooper. 506. A company of cooper. 507. A company of cooper. 508. A company of cooper. 509. A company of cooper. 510. A company of cooper. 511. A company of cooper. 512. A company of cooper. 513. A company of cooper. 514. A company of cooper. 515. A company of cooper. 516. A company of cooper. 517. A company of cooper. 518. A company of cooper. 519. A company of cooper. 520. A company of cooper. 521. A company of cooper. 522. A company of cooper. 523. A company of cooper. 524. A company of cooper. 525. A company of cooper. 526. A company of cooper. 527. A company of cooper. 528. A company of cooper. 529. A company of cooper. 530. A company of cooper. 531. A company of cooper. 532. A company of cooper. 533. A company of cooper. 534. A company of cooper. 535. A company of cooper. 536. A company of cooper. 537. A company of cooper. 538. A company of cooper. 539. A company of cooper. 540. A company of cooper. 541. A company of cooper. 542. A company of cooper. 543. A company of cooper. 544. A company of cooper. 545. A company of cooper. 546. A company of cooper. 547. A company of cooper. 548. A company of cooper. 549. A company of cooper. 550. A company of cooper. 551. A company of cooper. 552. A company of cooper. 553. A company of cooper. 554. A company of cooper. 555. A company of cooper. 556. A company of cooper. 557. A company of cooper. 558. A company of cooper. 559. A company of cooper. 560. A company of cooper. 561. A company of cooper. 562. A company of cooper. 563. A company of cooper. 564. A company of cooper. 565. A company of cooper. 566. A company of cooper. 567. A company of cooper. 568. A company of cooper. 569. A company of cooper. 570. A company of cooper. 571. A company of cooper. 572. A company of cooper. 573. A company of cooper. 574. A company of cooper. 575. A company of cooper. 576. A company of cooper. 577. A company of cooper. 578. A company of cooper. 579. A company of cooper. 580. A company of cooper. 581. A company of cooper. 582. A company of cooper. 583. A company of cooper. 584. A company of cooper. 585. A company of cooper. 586. A company of cooper. 587. A company of cooper. 588. A company of cooper. 589. A company of cooper. 590. A company of cooper. 591. A company of cooper. 592. A company of cooper. 593. A company of cooper. 594. A company of cooper. 595. A company of cooper. 596. A company of cooper. 597. A company of cooper. 598. A company of cooper. 599. A company of cooper. 600. A company of cooper. 601. A company of cooper. 602. A company of cooper. 603. A company of cooper. 604. A company of cooper. 605. A company of cooper. 606. A company of cooper. 607. A company of cooper. 608. A company of cooper. 609. A company of cooper. 610. A company of cooper. 611. A company of cooper. 612. A company of cooper. 613. A company of cooper. 614. A company of cooper. 615. A company of cooper. 616. A company of cooper. 617. A company of cooper. 618. A company of cooper. 619. A company of cooper. 620. A company of cooper. 621. A company of cooper. 622. A company of cooper. 623. A company of cooper. 624. A company of cooper. 625. A company of cooper. 626. A company of cooper. 627. A company of cooper. 628. A company of cooper. 629. A company of cooper. 630. A company of cooper. 631. A company of cooper. 632. A company of cooper. 633. A company of cooper. 634. A company of cooper. 635. A company of cooper. 636. A company of cooper. 637. A company of cooper. 638. A company of cooper. 639. A company of cooper. 640. A company of cooper. 641. A company of cooper. 642. A company of cooper. 643. A company of cooper. 644. A company of cooper. 645. A company of cooper. 646. A company of cooper. 647. A company of cooper. 648. A company of cooper. 649. A company of cooper. 650. A company of cooper. 651. A company of cooper. 652. A company of cooper. 653. A company of cooper. 654. A company of cooper. 655. A company of cooper. 656. A company of cooper. 657. A company of cooper. 658. A company of cooper. 659. A company of cooper. 660. A company of cooper. 661. A company of cooper. 662. A company of cooper. 663. A company of cooper. 664. A company of cooper. 665. A company of cooper. 666. A company of cooper. 667. A company of cooper. 668. A company of cooper. 669. A company of cooper. 670. A company of cooper. 671. A company of cooper. 672. A company of cooper. 673. A company of cooper. 674. A company of cooper. 675. A company of cooper. 676. A company of cooper. 677. A company of cooper. 678. A company of cooper. 679. A company of cooper. 680. A company of cooper. 681. A company of cooper. 682. A company of cooper. 683. A company of cooper. 684. A company of cooper. 685. A company of cooper. 686. A company of cooper. 687. A company of cooper. 688. A company of cooper. 689. A company of cooper. 690. A company of cooper. 691. A company of cooper. 692. A company of cooper. 693. A company of cooper. 694. A company of cooper. 695. A company of cooper. 696. A company of cooper. 697. A company of cooper. 698. A company of cooper. 699. A company of cooper. 700. A company of cooper. 701. A company of cooper. 702. A company of cooper. 703. A company of cooper. 704. A company of cooper. 705. A company of cooper. 706. A company of cooper. 707. A company of cooper. 708. A company of cooper. 709. A company of cooper. 710. A company of cooper. 711. A company of cooper. 712. A company of cooper. 713. A company of cooper. 714. A company of cooper. 715. A company of cooper. 716. A company of cooper. 717. A company of cooper. 718. A company of cooper. 719. A company of cooper. 720. A company of cooper. 721. A company of cooper. 722. A company of cooper. 723. A company of cooper. 724. A company of cooper. 725. A company of cooper. 726. A company of cooper. 727. A company of cooper. 728. A company of cooper. 729. A company of cooper. 730. A company of cooper. 731. A company of cooper. 732. A company of cooper. 733. A company of cooper. 734. A company of cooper. 735. A company of cooper. 736. A company of cooper. 737. A company of cooper. 738. A company of cooper. 739. A company of cooper. 740. A company of cooper. 741. A company of cooper. 742. A company of cooper. 743. A company of cooper. 744. A company of cooper. 745. A company of cooper. 746. A

KEY 1: aile; au = out; oil; id = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; chin; this; agure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cure, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; e = k; c = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch.

## batman battle

charge or current. (2) A single voltaic cell or couple: a misnomer.

The principal types of electric battery in practical use are (1) the chemical, galvanic, or voltaic, in which the energy of the current is transformed chemical energy; (2) the thermoelectric or pyroelectric, in which heat-energy is converted into that of electricity; and (3) the secondary or storage, serving merely to store energy from an outside source. Each cell of the voltaic battery consists in general of two different metals, immersed in a fluid or fluids that act chemically on one of them, as zinc and copper in solutions of zinc sulfate and copper sulfate respectively in the Daniell type, zinc and platinum in dilute sulfuric and strong nitric acids, respectively, in the Grove, or zinc and carbon in ammonium chloride in the Leclanché. The thermoelectric battery consists in general of strips of two metals, as bismuth and antimony, so arranged that alternate junctions can be heated while the others are kept cool. Storage-batteries consist usually of lead plates immersed in an electrolyte. A current, as from a dynamo, causes the positive and negative plates to be affected differently, and hence, when it ceases and the proper connections are made, they act like different metals, and set up a reverse current, as once on the principle of the ordinary voltaic cell. While the energy "stored" in the battery is thus chemical, it can be obtained at will in the electrical form. Edison's storage battery, a voltaic combination in an alkaline electrolyte. The active materials are oxides of nickel and of iron, the positive plate consisting of a grid of nickel-plated steel, holding 30 tubes filled with an oxide of nickel interspersed with nickel-flake; and the negative plate consisting of a similar grid, containing 24 flat rectangular pockets filled with an oxide of iron mixed with a small proportion of mercury. The plates are placed alternately and when assembled with proper insulating pieces are put into a nickel-plated can or container, whose cover is welded on by an autogenous process. The electrolyte is a solution of caustic potash in water. The battery weighs only about one-half as much as a lead battery for the same output.



Edison Storage Battery.

Many electric batteries derive their names (1) from a substance used in the cells; as, *alum-battery*, *carbon-b.*, *chloride of lime*, *silver*, or *tin b.*, *coke-b.*, *gas-b.*, *nickel-b.*, *perchloride of iron b.*, *peroxide of lead* or *manganese b.*, *selalum-b.*, *water-b.*, etc.; (2) from their inventor; as, *Bunsen b.*, *Byrne b.*, *Callan b.*, *Camacho b.*, *Carré b.*, *Clamond b.*, *Gaiffe b.*, *Latimer-Clark b.*, *Menot b.*, *Muirhead b.*, *Münch b.*, *Nobilis b.*, *Planté b.*, *Ponce b.*, *Pulvermacher b.*, etc.; (3) from the nature of the sources of electricity combined; as, *dynamo b.*, *galvanic b.*, *Leyden-jar b.*, *thermoelectric b.*, etc. Other varieties are: *aerated battery*, a battery in which polarization of the negative element is prevented by agitating the exciting fluid by a current of air (see *POLARIZATION*); *agglomerated b.*, in which the salt for preventing polarization is compressed into a cylinder around the negative element, thus replacing the porous cup; *bank-b.*, one from which separate circuits are supplied with current, also one connected in multiple arc; *cautery-b.*, with high electromotive force and low internal resistance, for heating a cautery-wire; *closed or open circuit b.*, see *CIRCUIT*; *column b.*, a voltaic pile; *double-fluid b.*, having two exciting fluids; *dry b.*, a battery composed of cells whose contents are solid or nearly so; a *dry pile*; *floating b.*, a storage-battery connected between live wires or feeders in such a way that it charges at light load and discharges at heavy load; *gravity b.*, a two-fluid battery in which there is no porous cup and in which the fluids are separated by their different specific gravities; *inconstant b.*, any single-fluid battery; *magnazine b.*, in which the strength of the excitant solution is kept up by a supply of the crystals or other substance immersed therein; *marine b.*, one excited by the water of the ocean; *mechanical b.*, in which polarization is prevented and the action increased by agitation of the plates; *perfluent b.*, in which the flow of the exciting liquid through it keeps it constant; *plunge-b.*, *plunging-b.*, in which one or both elements may be withdrawn from the exciting fluid, to render it inoperative, when desired; *pneumatic b.*, an aerated battery; *split b.*, a voltaic battery connected in series (see *SERIES*), and having one of its middle plates connected with the ground so as to maintain its poles at potentials differing in opposite directions from those of the earth; *standard b.*, a battery having constant electromotive force. 3. *Hat-making*. A large open boiling-vat having a conical plank bottom, and containing diluted sulfuric acid: used in felting. 4. *Lav.* Any unlawful beating or use of force by one person upon another committed wilfully or from want of sufficient care: usually in the phrase *assault and battery*. Compare *ASSAULT*.

The least touching of another's person wilfully, or in anger, is a battery. BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 120.

5. *Mining*. (1) A structure of timber to keep coal in place. (2) An embankment or platform from which miners work. 6. Any apparatus in which similar parts are assembled to serve a common end; as, a *battery* of evaporating-pans; a *battery* of prisms in a spectroscope; a *battery* of boilers, magnets, or reducing-stamps; a *battery* of hatching-jars in pisciculture; a *battery* of Roman candles. 7. *Baseball*. The pitcher and the catcher together. 8. A number of pieces of metal, or an assemblage of metal articles; especially, metal utensils used in serving meals. 9. A box or boat submerged to the rim, used in shooting wild fowl; a *sink-battery*: prohibited by law in many localities. 10. [Slang. W. U. S.] A revolver.

A man would pull out his battery  
For anything—may be the price of whisky.  
BRYN HARTY Babes in the Wood st. 1.

11. *Courtennis*. That part of the wall of the court which is bounded at the top by the ponthouse roof or the bottom of the galleries. 12. The act of battering; attack with or as with a battering-ram. [*< F. batterie, < battere; see BATTER, v. >*] *battery* *amalgamation* (*Metall.*), amalgamation by means of mercury placed in the mortar. *b. d'enfilade*, a battery enfilading a fortification or body of troops. *b. en échappe* (*Fr.*), an oblique-firing battery. *fixed b.* 1. A battery of guns or mortars fixed in place in a permanent fortification. 2. A heavy siege-gun battery more or less fixed in position. 3. A field-fortification more or less permanent for field- or siege-guns. *In b.*, in position for firing, as a gun in a battery: opposed to *out of or from battery* (withdrawn for loading). *Intermediate b.* (*Navy*), a battery, as on certain war-ships, consisting of

guns having a caliber of from 4 to 7 inches: not included on modern battle-ships.—The *Battery*, a public park at the southern point of Manhattan island, New York city; the site of fortifications once erected by the Dutch and containing the Barge Office and Castle Garden, now the New York Aquarium.

*bat'teuse*, 1 *bat'tuz*; 2 *bat'tus*, *n.* [*F.*] In silk-manufacture, the person who brushes and cleans cocoons in readiness for throwing.

*Batth-yān'yī*, 1 *bat-yān'yī*; 2 *bat-yān'yī*, *Count*, Louis (4/1809-10/1849). A Hungarian patriot; prime minister, 1848; count-martialed and shot.

*Bat'ti-ca-lo'a*, 1 *bat'ti-ka-lō'a*; 2 *bat'ti-ka-lō'a*, *n.* A city on the E. coast of Ceylon.

*bat'tick*, 1 *bat'tik*; 2 *bat'tik*, *n.* A small tick-like nycteribid dipterous insect parasitic on bats.

*bat'ting*, 1 *bat'ting*; 2 *bat'ting*, *n.* 1. Cotton or wool prepared in sheets for use in making quilts or the like. 2. The act of treating raw cotton in a batting-machine. 3. The act or manner of using a bat. *bats*; *bat'ti*; *bat'ting-block*, *n.* *Ceram.* A plaster slab on which plastic clay is beaten before going to the whirling-table. *b. board*, *n.* *Wear.* A device in a Jacquard loom to thrust forward the needles.—*b. hammer*, *n.* A deeply grooved wooden mallet, with a long curved handle, for beating flax, cotton, or *b. machine*, *n.* A machine for scutching, blowing, and lapping partially loosened and cleaned cotton, and delivering it in a bat.—*b. staff*, *n.* A beater used by laundresses in washing linen.

*bat'fish*, 1 *bat'ish*; 2 *bat'ish*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bat.

*Bat-tis'ta*, 1 *bat-tis'ta*; 2 *bat-tis'ta*, *n.* [*It.*] Baptist.

*bat'tle*, 1 *bat'tle*; 2 *bat'tle*, *v.* [*BAT'TLED, BAT'TLED*; *BAT'TLE*, *BAT'TLING*.] *I.* To contend in battle or as in battle; fight; struggle; strive.

Webster uses *battle* by *battling* against difficulties. E. P. WARRICK *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 178, in. M. & Co. 1882.]

*II. t.* 1. [*Rare*.] To assail with arms; fight; as, to *battle* one another. 2. To put in battle array. 3. To fight for. [*< OF. batailler, < bataille; see BATTLE, n.*]

*bat'tle*, *vt.* [*BAT'TLED; BAT'TLING*.] [*Archaic*.] To beat (a fabric) with a beetle during washing or while drying.

*bat'tling-stick*, *n.* A *battling-staff*.

*bat'tle*, *vt.* To fortify with battlements.

*bat'tle*, *n.* [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. Nourishing or fattening for cattle or sheep: said of pasturage. 2. Fertile; productive: said of land. *bat'tle*; *bat'tel*.

*bat'tle*, *n.* 1. The act of fighting; an engagement, combat, or conflict between hostile forces on sea or land; warfare; hence, any struggle or contest; as, the *battle* of life. *Battle* is now more properly used of a contest between large numbers with fierce and prolonged fighting. It is an element of some self-explaining names of things used in, during, or for battle; as, *bat'tle-axe*, *b.-brand* (a sword), *b.-club*, *b.-ery*, *b.-field*, *b.-flag*, *b.-ground*, *b.-mace*. Great battles are really won before they are fought. J. LUSBOCK *Pleasures of Life* p. 26. [*n. a.* 1887.]

2. A fight between two persons, especially a trial by combat. 3. [*Archaic*.] Instruments of war; arms: used collectively. Ps. lxxvi, 4; Hos. ii, 20. 4. *Bowling*. A game resembling tennis, but differing from it in that no more than six innings are played except in case of a tie, in that knocking down all pins but the king-pin counts twelve, and in several other details. 5. A division of an army, or its main body. 6. A war. [*< OF. bataille, < LL. battalia, < batto; see BATTER, v.*] *bat'tle*; *bat'taler*; *bat'tel*.

*Syn.* action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, skirmish. *Conflict* is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous conflict between entire armies is a *battle*. Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new battle may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An action is brief and partial; a battle may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for battle; as, it was the commander's purpose to avoid a general engagement. A protracted war, including many battles, may be a stubborn contest. *Combat*, originally a hostile encounter between individuals, is now used also for extensive engagements. A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle*; we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight*, unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight*.—*Ant.* armistice, concord, peace, suspension of hostilities, truce.—*Prep.* a battle of giants; *between* and *between* armies; a battle for life, against invaders; a battle to the death; the battle of (more rarely) at Marathon.

*Battle Above the Clouds*, the contest above the clouds forming part of the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 24, 1863, and resulting in the capture of Lookout Mountain by the Federal troops under General Hooker.—*bat'tle-lan-tern*, *n.* *Nat.* A lantern or movable electric light, hung between decks and near the guns during a night engagement.—*B. of the Books*, a satire by Dean Swift relating to a current discussion as to merits of ancient and of modern works.—*B. of the Brothers*, the battle of Fontenoy. See *list*.—*B. of the Frogs* and *Mice*, same as *BAT-RACHOMYOMACHY*.—*B. of the Kegs*, a satirical song by Francis Hopkinson ridiculing the British troops for misadventure in the Delaware river for torpedoes and firing on them.—*B. of the Kings*, the battle of four kings against five described in Gen. xiv.—*B. of the Nations*, the battle of Lepzig. See *list*.—*B. of the Spurs*. 1. Defeat of French nobles by burghers at Courtrai, France, July 11, 1302; 4,000 gold spurs captured. 2. Defeat of French by English at Gulginate, near Calais, France, Aug. 16, 1513: so called from the impetuous flight of the French troops.—*B. of the Standard*, English victory over the Scots at Northallerton, Yorkshire, England, Aug. 22, 1138, when the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverly, St. Willfrid of Ripon, and St. Cuthbert of Durham were flown.—*B. of the Thirty*, a combat between thirty English and thirty French knights which took place in 1351 between the castles of Ploermel and Josselin in France and resulted in the defeat of the English.—*B. of the Three Emperors*, the battle of Austerlitz. See *list*.—*b. piece*, *n.* A painting or piece of music representing a battle.—*b. plane*, *n.* An aeroplane built to carry rapid-fire guns and three-inch cannon; used in aerial warfare.—*quoit*, *n.* Same as *CRICKET*.—*b. range*, *n.* *Mil.* The distance which gives the greatest danger zone for the trajectory of any firearm.—*b. royal*, a general fight; a fight of several game-cocks until one falls.—*b. scarred*, *a.* Having scars of wounds received in battle.—*b. ship*, *n.* A ship designed to fight in line of battle: heavily armored and carrying usually a main battery of from four to ten 12- to 13.5-inch guns or guns of heavier caliber and a proportionate number of

rapid-firing guns of from 5-inch to 8-inch caliber. *Line-of-battleship*. In modern usage distinguished from a *cruiser* by its heavy armor-plating and slower speed, and from a *gunboat* by its greater size and heavier armament.—*bat'tle-stand*, *n.* [*Archaic*.] A battle-field.—*b. written*, *a.* Distorted, twisted, or torn in or as in a fight; as, *bat'tle-written* trees.—*drawn b.*, a battle in which neither party wins a victory.—*pitched b.*, a regularly planned and deliberately executed battle.—*to give b.*, to open or provoke battle; attack.—*to join b.*, to meet or engage in battle.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.  
For battles of the World War, see under their respective names in vocabulary place. Naval battles are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

ABBREVIATIONS.			
A.	= Asia, Asiatic	It.	= Italian, Italy
Afr.	= Africa	Jap.	= Japan, Japanese
Am.	= America, Ameri-	La.	= Louisiana
	can, Americans	Maced.	= Macedonia
Aus.	= Austria, Austri-	Mass.	= Massachusetts
	an, Austrians	Mex.	= Mexican, Mexi-
Bav.	= Bavaria, Bava-		cans, Mexico
	rians	N. Y.	= New York
Bel.	= Belgium	Pa.	= Pennsylvania
Boh.	= Bohemia	Pal.	= Palestine
Br.	= British	P. I.	= Philippine Is-
Bulg.	= Bulgaria		lands
Can.	= Canada	Prus.	= Prussia, Prus-
Chin.	= China, Chinese		sian, Prussians
Civ.	= Civil	Rev.	= Revolution, Rev-
Confed.	= Confederate,		olutionists
	Confederates	Rom.	= Romans
def.	= defeat, defeated,	Rus.	= Russia, Russian,
	defeats (trans.)		Russians
Eg.	= Egypt, Egypt-	S. A.	= South America
Eng.	= England, English	S. C.	= South Carolina
Eur.	= Europe, European	Sc.	= Scotch, Scotland
F.	= France, French	Sic.	= Sicily
Fed.	= Federal, Federal	Sp.	= Spain, Spanish
G.	= German, German	Swit.	= Switzerland
Gr.	= Greece, Greek,	Tex.	= Texas, Texas
	Greeks	Tur.	= Turkey, Turkish,
Ind.	= India, Indian,		Turks
	Indians	Va.	= Virginia
Ir.	= Ireland, Irish	Wash.	= Washington

Acre, Pal.: July 12, 1191: Crusaders under Richard I. def. Moslems and Turks under Saladin.  
Actium\*, Gr.: Sept. 2, 31 B. C.: Gallies of Augustus def. those of Antony and Cleopatra.  
Adrianople, Tur.: Aug. 9, 378: West Goths under Alario def. Rom. under Valens.  
Agincourt, F.: Oct. 25, 1415: 9,000 Eng. under Henry V. def. 60,000 F. under D'Aubert.  
Alamo, Tex.: March 6, 1836: Mex. under Santa Anna def. small party of Am. and Tex. under Travis, including Crockett and Bowie, afterward killing the survivors.  
Alexandria, Eg.: March 21, 1801: Eng. under Abercromby def. F. under De Menou.  
Anjou, F.: April 3, 1421: F. under Dauphin def. Eng. under Duke of Clarence. [*Confed.* def. by Lee.  
Antietam, Md.: Sept. 17, 1862: Fed. under McClellan def. Appomattox, Va.: April 8, 1865: Fed. under Grant def. Confed. under Lee, ending Am. Civil War.  
Arbela, As. Tur.: Oct. 1, 331 B. C.: 47,000 Maced. under Alexander def. 140,000 Persians under Darius.  
Armada\* (Sp.). Eng. Channel: July 29 to Aug. 7, 1588: 80 Eng. ships under Howard def. 130 Sp. ships under Medina Sidonia.  
Assaye, Ind.: Sept. 23, 1803: Eng. under Wellesley, altho outnumbered 10 to 1, def. Maharrats under Scindia.  
Austerlitz, Aus.: Dec. 2, 1805: F. under Napoleon def. Aus. and Rus. under their emperors.  
Balaklava (Crimea), Rus.: Oct. 25, 1854: Eng. under Campbell withstood a Russian attack, making two notable cavalry charges.  
Banockburn, Sc.: June 24, 1314: Sc. under Robert Bruce def. Eng. under Edward II., who lost 30,000 men.  
Barnet, Eng.: Apr. 14, 1471: Yorkists under Edward IV. def. Lancastrians led by Earl Warwick, called King-maker, who was slain.  
Benburb, Ir.: June 5, 1646: Ir. under O'Neill, def. Eng. and Sc. under Monroe, killing 3,000, losing 70.  
Benevento, It.: 275 B. C.: Rom. def. Pyrrhus.  
Blenheim, Bav.: Aug. 13, 1704: Eng., Ger., and allies under Marlborough and Eugene def. F. and Bav. under Tallard. [*Rus.* under Kutusof.  
Borodino, Rus.: Sept. 7, 1812: F. under Napoleon def. Bosworth, Eng.: Aug. 22, 1485: Lancastrians under Richard III. (afterward Henry VII.) def. the Yorkists under Richard III., killing their leader.  
Boyne, Ir.: July 1, 1690: Orangemen under William III. def. Royalists under James II.  
Bull Run (1st), Va.: July 21, 1861: Confed. under Beauregard and Johnston def. Fed. under McDowell.  
Bull Run (2d), Va.: Aug. 29-30, 1862: Confed. under Bee def. Fed. under Pope.  
Bunker Hill (Charlestown), Mass.: June 17, 1775: Rev. under Prescott; twice repulsed Eng. under Howe.  
Cannae, It.: Aug. 2, 216 B. C.: Hannibal nearly annihilated 50,000 Rom. under Varro and Em. Paulus.  
Cathage, Carthage: 533: Rom. under Scipio def. Vandals under Gelimur.  
Caudine Forks, It.: 321 B. C.: Samnites under Pontius Cawnpur, Ind.: Dec. 6, 1857: Eng. under Campbell def. Ind. [*def.* Athenians and Thebans, winning Gr.  
Chaeronea, Gr.: Aug. 338 B. C.: Maced. under Philip Châlons, F.: 451: Rom. and Visigoths under Aetius and Theodorice def. Huns under Attila.  
Chancellorsville, Va.: May 2, 3, 4, 1863: Confed. under Lee and Jackson def. Fed. under Hooker.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.: Nov. 23-25, 1863: Fed. under Grant def. Confed. under Bragg.  
Coronea (1st), Gr.: 447 B. C.: Ecotians def. Athenians.  
Coronea (2d), Gr.: 394 B. C.: Spartans under Agesilaus def. Thebans and allied Greeks.  
Crécy, F.: Aug. 26, 1346: 35,000 Eng. under Edward III. def. 75,000 F. under Philip VI.  
Culloden, Scot.: Apr. 27, 1746: Duke of Cumberland with Royalists utterly def. Highlanders under Charles Edward, Young Pretender.  
Delhi, Ind.: Sept. 11, 1803: 4,500 Eng. under Lake def. 10,000 Maharrats under Bourquin.  
Deftingen, Bav.: June 27, 1743: Eng. under George II. def. F. under Noailles.  
Edgehill, Eng.: Oct. 23, 1642: Royalists under Charles I. and Prince Rupert fought Parliamentarians under Essex, first battle of the Civil War.  
Flodden Field, Eng.: Sept. 9, 1513: Eng. under Surrey def. Sc. under James IV., killing their leader.  
Fontenoy, Bel.: May 11, 1745: F. and Ir. under Saxe def. Eng., Dutch, and Aus. under Cumberland.

## BATTLES — (Continued).

**Fort Sumter**, S. C.: April 12-14, 1861: Confed. under Beauregard def. Fed. under Anderson, beginning Am. Civil War.

**Fredericksburg**, Va.: Dec. 13, 1862: 73,000 Confed. under Lee def. 116,000 Fed. under Burnside.

**Gettysburg**, Pa.: July 1-3, 1863: Fed. under Meade def. Confed. under Lee. From 70,000 to 80,000 troops were engaged on each side.

**Hastings**, Eng.: Oct. 14, 1066: Normans under William, Duke of Normandy, def. Saxons under Harold II., killing their leader and gaining command of Eng.

**Heraclea**, It.: 230 B. C.: Pyrrhus def. Rom. by aid of elephants.

**Hohenlinden**, Bav.: Dec. 3, 1800: F. under Moreau def. Aus. under Archduke John, ending the war.

**Inakman** (Crimea), Russ.: Nov. 5, 1854: Eng. and F. def. Rus.

**Irvy**, F.: March 14, 1590: Huguenots under Henry IV. def. Catholic Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne.

**Königsgrätz**, Boh. Same as Sadowa.

**Leipzig**, G.: Oct. 16-19, 1813: Allied Aus., Prus., Rus., and Swedes under Schwarzenberg def. F. under Napoleon.

**Lepanto**, Gr.: Oct. 7, 1571: It. and Sp. fleets under Don John of Austria decisively def. Tur.

**Lexington and Concord**, Mass.: April 19, 1775: Am. forced Br. to retreat to Charlestown: scene of first bloodshed of the Am. Revolution.

**Long Island**, N. Y.: Aug. 27, 1776: Eng. under Howe def. Am. and took Brooklyn Heights.

**Lucknow**, Ind.: Nov. 17, 1857: Eng. under Campbell def. Ind. insurgents and relieved the city from its four months' siege.

**Lützen**, Prus.: Nov. 16, 1632: Swedes led by Gustavus Adolphus def. Wallenstein and Imperialists; Swedish king fell and his army destroyed city.

**Lyons**, F.: Oct. 9, 1793: Rev. under Kellermann def. Loyalists.

**Magenta**, It.: June 4, 1859: Fr. and Sardinians under Napoleon III. and MacMahon def. Aus. led by Gyalat.

**Malplaquet**, F.: Sept. 11, 1709: Eng., Dutch, and Aus. under Marlborough and Eugene def. F.

**Manila Bay**, P. I.: May 1, 1898: Am. under Dewey def. Sp. under Montojo and took forts and city without loss.

**Marathon**, Gr.: Sept. 12, 490 B. C.: The Athenians under Miltiades def. Persian army of Darius under Datis and Artaphernes.

**Marengo**, It.: June 14, 1800: F. under Napoleon and Desmarstion Moor, Eng.: July 2, 1844: Parliamentarians under Cromwell def. Royalists under Prince Rupert, gaining control of North of Eng.

**Metaurus**, It.: 207 B. C.: Rom. under Nero def. Carthaginians under Hasdrubal.

**Missolonghi**, Gr.: April 22, 1826: Eg. under Ibrahim Pasha def. Gr. who destroyed city and massacred 15,000.

**Näfels**, Swit.: April 19, 1338: Small force of Swiss def. four times their number of Aus. and secured national independence.

**Naseby**, Eng.: June 14, 1645: Parliamentarians under Cromwell and Fairfax def. Royalists under Charles I.

**New Orleans**, La.: Jan. 8, 1815: Am. under Jackson, losing 21, def. Eng. and killed 2,600, including the Eng. leader, Pakenham.

**Nieca**, Bithynia: 196: Turks and Moslems def. crusaders under Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless.

**Nile**, Eg.: Aug. 1, 1798: Eng. under Nelson def. F. under De Bruynes, who was killed.

**Omdurman**, Sudan: Sept. 2, 1898: Eng. and Eg. under Kitchener def. dervishes under the Khalifa.

**Orleans**, F.: 1429: F. under Joan of Arc def. Eng. under Duke of Bedford.

**Paardeberg**, Orange river: Feb. 27, 1900: Eng. under Roberts def. Boers under Cronje, who surrendered at Koodoosand and Dwyer's Drift.

**Paris** (1st), F.: March 13, 1814: European allies def. F. under Napoleon and entered Paris.

**Paris** (2d), F.: March 1, 1871: Ger. def. F., entering city.

**Pataty**, F.: June 18, 1429: F. under Joan of Arc and Richemonte def. Eng. under Talbot.

**Pavia**, It.: Feb. 24, 1525: Imperialists def. F. led by Francis I., who was made prisoner.

**Pharsalia**, Gr.: Aug. 48 B. C.: Caesar ally def. Pompey.

**Philippi**, Md.: Oct. 4, 42 B. C.: Antony and Octavius def. Republicans, killing their leaders, Brutus and Cassius.

**Plassy**, Ind.: June 23, 1757: Clive def. Surajah Dowlah, and establishes British power in India.

**Platæa**, Gr.: Sept. 22, 479 B. C.: Final def. of Persians under Mardonius by Pausanias.

**Plevna**, Bulg.: Dec. 10, 1877: Rus., after long siege, def. Tur. under Osman Pasha, who surrendered.

**Polfers**, F.: Sept. 12, 1856: Eng. under Black Prince def. F. under John, who was captured.

**Poltava**, Russ.: July 8, 1709: Rus. under Peter the Great def. Swedes under Charles XII.

**Port Arthur** (1st), Chin.: Nov. 20-30, 1894: Jap. under Oyama def. Chinese and took the port.

**Port Arthur** (2d), Chin.: Jan. 1, 1905: Jap. under Nogi besieged Rus. under Stissel (July 1904-Jan. 1, 1905), who surrendered 59 forts and 40,000 men.

**Prague**, Boh.: May 6, 1757: Prus. under Prince Henry def. Aus. [Mamelukes under Murad Bey.

**Pyramids**, Eg.: July 21, 1798: F. under Napoleon def. Quebeck, Can.: Sept. 13, 1759: Eng. under Wolfe def. F. under Montcalm, taking Quebec and gaining Canada.

**Ramilles**, Bel.: May 23, 1706: Allies under Marlborough def. F. and Bat.

**Rome**, It.: April 24, 410: Visigoths under Alaric sacked Sadowa, Boh.: July 3, 1866: Prus. under William I. def. Aus. under Benedek, between Königsgrätz and Sadowa, securing dominion in Germany for Prus., and the ceding of Venetia to Italy.

**Saint Albans**, Eng.: May 22, 1455: Yorkists under Richard III. def. Lancastrians and captured their leader, Henry VI.

**Salamanca**, Sp.: July 22, 1812: Eng. under Wellington def. F. under Marmont, taking 17,411 prisoners.

**Salami**, Gr.: Oct. 20, 480 B. C.: Gr. under Themistocles and Eurymedon def. Persians under Xerxes, altho outnumbered 2,000 to 310.

**San Jacinto**, Tex.: April 21, 1836: 740 Tex. under Houston, losing 30, def. 1,400 Mex. under Santa Anna, killing 1,360 and ending Texas war of independence.

**Santiago**, Cuba: July 3, 1898: Am. fleet under Sampson def. Sp. under Cervera, taking 1,300 prisoners.

**Saratoga**, N. Y.: Oct. 7, 1777: Am. under Gates def. Eng. under Burgoyne, who surrendered.

**Sea of Japan**: May 27, 1905: Jap. under Togo destroyed or captured 13 of Rus. fleet under Rodzestvensky.

**Sedan**, F.: Sept. 2, 1870: Prus. under William I. def. F. under Napoleon III., who surrendered.

**Senlac**. Same as Hastings.

**Solferrino**, It.: June 24, 1859: F. and Sardinians under Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel def. Aus.

**Tel-el-Kebir**, Eg.: Sept. 13, 1882: Eng. under Wolseley def. Eng. under Arabi Pasha.

**Tewkesbury**, Eng.: May 4, 1471: Yorkists under Edward IV. def. Lancastrians and took Queen Margaret prisoner.

**Thermopylae**, Gr.: Aug. 7, 470 B. C.: 300 Spartans under Leonidas withstood attack of Persians for three days, but were finally all killed but one.

**Ticonderoga**, N. Y.: May 10, 1775: Rev. under Allen surprised Eng. and took fort.

**Tours**, F.: Oct. 10, 732: Franks under Charles Martel def. Saracens under Abd-er-Rahman.

**Trafalgar**, Sp.: Oct. 21, 1805: Eng. under Nelson def. F. and Sp. under Villeneuve.

**Valmy**, F.: Sept. 20, 1792: F. under Dumouriez def. Eur. coalition under Brunswick.

**Waterloo**, Bel.: June 18, 1815: Eng. and allies under Wellington and Blücher def. F. under Napoleon.

**White Hill**, Boh.: Nov. 8, 1620: Army of the League under "Billy" def. Catholics under Frederick V.

**White Plains**, N. Y.: Oct. 28, 1776: Eng. under Howe def. Am. under Washington.

**bat'tle**, n. [Scot.] A small bundle of straw.

**bat'tle**, n. 1. Mrs. in Lamb's *Essays* of Elia, a whistle player loving "the rigor of the game." 2. A village in Sussex, England; battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; ruins of abbey.

**bat'tle Creek**. A town in Calhoun county, Mich.

**bat'tle**, 1 bat'tle; 2 bat'tle, a. 1. Provided with battlements, as a castle; embattled.

And from whose rocky turrets, battled high.

POLLOCK *Course of Time* bk. v. l. 348.

2. *Her*. Having battlements, or bordered after the manner of battlements, as a line dividing the field, or a bar or fence, as broken. *EMBATTELED* — battled around (*Her*), having the battlement rounded at the top — b. counter (*Her*), see COUNTER-EMBATTELED — b. embattled or imbat'tled (*Her*), having one battlement set upon another.

**bat'tle-dore**, 1 bat'tle-dör; 2 bät'tle-dör, v. [-DÖRED; -DÖRING.] I. To drive or throw back and forth. II. To fly back and forth. **bat'tle-door**.

**bat'tle-dore**, n. 1. A bat or implement like a small tennis-racket covered with parchment: used to drive a shuttlecock. 2. A game wherein two persons drive a shuttlecock back and forth with such bats: called, in full, *battledore and shuttlecock*. 3. A beetle for pounding clothes in washing. 4. A flat, paddle-like implement for shaping blown glassware. 5. A long-handled implement for pushing loaves into a baker's oven. 6. A child's hornbook. [*Fr*. *batedor*, beater, *cf*. *batre*, = *F*. *battre*; see BATTER, v.] **bat'tle-dore** — **bat'tle-dore** bat'tle, n. A cultivated barley (*Hordeum zeocritum*) having short ears, spike-like.

**bat'tle-ford**, bat'tle-ford; 2 bat'tle-ford, n. 1. A district of Saskatchewan, Canada. 2. Its capital.

**bat'tle Ground**. A village in Tippecanoe county, Ind.; here Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians, Nov. 7, 1811.

**bat'tle-ment**, 1 bat'tle-ment or -ment; 2 bat'tle-ment, vt. To furnish with battlements: rare, except in the participle *battlemented*.

And that battlemented bridge, . . . thrown over the Adige at Verona, was so built that the German riders might have . . . constant access to the city. *RUSSEN Val D'Arno* i, p. 6. [L. co. 1885.]

**bat'tle-ment**, n. 1. A parapet having in its upper line (formerly for decorations, now for architectural decoration) a range of indentations or embrasures separated by solid parts or merlons; hence, any lofty and broken summit-line or wall, as of a range of mountains.

*Her* battlements and towers, from off their rocky steep Have cast their trembling shadows for ages o'er the deep.

ADOLPHUS PROCTER *Legend of Brenz* pt. 3.

2. An embattled flat structure, platform, or roof.

[*cf*. OF. *batailler*, furnish battlements, *cf*. *bataille*, battle, *battlement*; see BATTLE, n.] **bat'tle-ment**, bat'tler, n. 1. [Eng.] Same as BATTLEER. 2. A fighter or soldier.

**bat'tle-some**, 1 bat'tle-som; 2 bat'tle-som, a. Quarrelsome.

**bat'tle-ton**, 1 bat'tle-ton; 2 bat'tle-ton, n. [Prov. Eng.] A washing-bace.

**bat'tle-twíg**, 1 bat'tle-twíg; 2 bat'tle-twíg, n. [Prov. Eng.] An earwig.

**bat'tles**, 1 bat'tle; 2 bat'tle, n. pl. See quotation.

The settlers of this period (1769) who went beyond the head of the river found it necessary to employ certain boats which had been used by traders and missionaries. They were called *battées*, a corruption of the French *bateaux*, and originally had been adopted as substitutes for the bark canoe.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY *The Old New York Frontier* p. 121. [s. '01.]

**bat'tol-o-gy**, 1 ba-tol-o-gy; 2 bät-töl-o-gy, n. Unnecessary repetition or multiplication of words in speaking or writing. [*Gr*. *battologia*, *cf*. *battos*, stammerer; and see -OLOGY.] — **bat'tol-o-gist**, a. — **bat'tol-o-gist**, n.

**bat'ton**, n. Baton.

**bat'ton**, n. See BAT, n. [as BATS.

**batts**, 1 batt; 2 bät, n. pl. 1. Same as BATTING, 3. 2. Same as **bat'tue**, 1 bat'tue; 2 bät'tue, n. [F.] 1. The driving of game from cover to a place within reach of sportsmen previously posted; also, a hunt so conducted. 2. Hence, any wanton slaughter, especially of the unresisting.

**bat'ture**, 1 bat'ture; 2 bät'ture, n. [F.] A sea-bottom or river-bottom laid bare, as by tide or drought. [*beat*, bar.

**bat'tu**, 1 bat'tu; 2 bät'tu, n. [It.] *Musca*. A time bat'ty, 1 bat'ty; 2 bät'ty, a. Of, pertaining to, or like a bat.

**bat'ty**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A little cake. [The little egret.

**bat'ty-bird**, 1 bat'ty-bird; 2 bät'ty-bird, n. [Prov. Eng.] A tit-like, 1 bat'tle; 2 bät'tle, n. A circus-man's vaulting-plank; spring-board. Compare BATOURE, bat'tou, or bat'toule.

**Ba-tum**, 1 ba-tum; 2 bät-tum, n. A fortified seaport in a district of the same name, in Georgia: ceded by Turkey to Russia after the Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878).

**Bat'wa**, 1 bat'wa; 2 bät'wa, n. 1. A pigmy; a Bantu word. 2. Specif., the stunted negroes and Bushmen all over East and South Africa; more especially the pigmies from 4 to 4½ feet high, living south of the great bend of the Zambesi.

**batz**, 1 bats; 2 bät, n. [BATZEN, 1 batsen; 2 bätzen, pl.] **Ba'u**, 1 bät; 2 bät, n. *Babylon*. *Myth*. In the early pantheon, a goddess of fruitfulness, afterward identified with Gula, the goddess of healing.

**B. A. U.**, abbr. Elec. British Association unit.

**Bau'ang**, 1 bau'ang; 2 bow'ang, n. Either of two towns in Luzon, P. I.: (1) in Batangas province; (2) in Taun province.

**bau-bee**, n. See BAUBEE, bau-bee'.

**bau'ble**, 1 bät'b; 2 bät'b, n. 1. A worthless, showy bauble, thing; a trinket; gewgaw; toy.

And yet, for a word spoken with kindness, I would have resigned the peacock's feather in my cap as the merest of baubles. Dr. QUINCY *Optim-Eater*, *Spirits* pt. II. p. 208. [r. & r. 1855.]

2. A trivial, childish matter. 3. The fantastic wand of a court jester: the original meaning.

He appears with all the badges of his office; the *bauble* in his hand, and a cockcomb head, with asses' ears on his head. J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq.*, *The Fool* p. 147. [c. a. w. 1877.]

[*cf*. OF. *baubel*, child's toy.] **Bau'ble**; **baw'ble**; **baw'bling**, 1 bau'bling; 2 bät'bling, a. [Archaic.] *Paltry*; contemptible.

**Bau'bo**, 1 bau'bo; 2 bät'bo, n. *Gr. Myth*. A woman of Eleusis to whom Demeter came when seeking for Persephone, and who tried to cheer her guest with ribaldry: sometimes represented as Demeter's nurse.

**bauch**, 1 bäh; 2 bäh, a. [Scot.] 1. Without substance or stamina; weak; shabby. 2. Distasteful. *baucht*, -bauchly, ad.

**bau'chee**, 1 bau'che; 2 bät'che, n. Same as BAWCHAN. **baw'chle**, 1 bau'chle; 2 bät'chle, n. [Scot.] An old, run-over shoe; hence, a slouchy, good-for-nothing person. *bach'let*.

**Bau'chle**, 1 bau'chle; 2 bät'chle, n. *Gr. Myth*. A Phrygian peasant woman who, with Philémon, her husband, welcomed Jupiter and Mercury in disguise, for which hospitality the gods changed their cottage into a temple, left them in priestly charge, and at the end of their lives changed them both, at the same time, into trees. 2. In Swift's poem *Baucis and Philemon*, Esther Vanhomrigh. See VANESSA.

**bau'di**, r. & n. *Bawd*.

**bau'di**, 1 bäd; 2 bäd, n. [Dial., Eng.] The rocking.

**bau'din**, 1 bau'din; 2 bät'din, n. Same as BAWDIN.

**bau'de-kin**, 1 bau'de-kin; 2 bät'de-kin, n. A rich brocaded silk fabric of the middle ages; originally made at Bagdad, with warp of gold and silk filling. [*cf*. OF. *baudekin*, *cf*. *it. baldacchino*; see BALDACCHIN.] **bau'de-kin**; **bau'de-kynt**; **bau'd'kint**; **baw'd'kint**.

**Bau'd'fale**, 1 bau'd'fale; 2 bät'd'fale, n. Charles (c. 1821-1867). A French poet; *Œuvres du Mal*.

**Bau'douin**, 1 bau'douin; 2 bät'douin, n. [F.] Baldwin.

**bau'dret**, n. 1. Lewdness. 2. The keeping of a brothel. CHAUCER *C. T.* II. 1223, 6887.

**bau'drons**, 1 bau'drons; 2 bät'drons, n. [Scot.] A cat; puss; gralkin.

**Bau'fay**, 1 bau'fay; 2 bät'fay, n. Paul J. A. (1782-1788). A French painter; painted the foyer ceiling of the opera-house, Paris.

**Bau'er**, 1 bau'er; 2 bou'er, n. 1. Bruno (c. 1809-1882), a German rationalist theologian; *Critique of the Gospels*. 2. Georg Lorenz (c. 1755-1800), a German theologian and Orientalist.

**Bau'er-a**, 1 bau'er-a; 2 bou'er-a, n. *Bot.* 1. A small genus of low shrubs of the family *Escalloniaceae*, of eastern Australia and New Zealand, with stems 1 to 2 feet high, thin, wiry branches, opposite, sessile, trifoliate leaves, and long-stalked, nodding, pink or purple, usually axillary and solitary flowers. *B. rubrifolia* or *rubrifolia*, with pink flowers, ornamentally cultivated, is the madder-leaved *baueria*. 2. [*cf*.] Any plant of this genus. See NATIVE ROSE, under ROSE. [*cf*. *Bauer* brothers, Austrian botanists.]

**bauge**, 1 bög; 2 böz, n. [F.] 1. Mortar made with straw instead of hair. 2. A variety of dragnet.

**Bau'ger**, 1 bau'ger; 2 bou'ger, n. *Norse Myth*. Suttun's brother, for whom Odin once toiled, doing the work of nine men, to enlist his aid in gaining a draft of Suttun's precious drink of poetic mead. *Bau'glt*. [department, France.

**Bau'ge**, 1 bau'ge; 2 bou'ge, n. A town in Maine-et-Loire.

**baugh**, a. Same as BAUCH.

**Bau'hin**, 1 bau'hin; 2 bät'hin, n. 1. Gaspard (c. 1560-1624), a Swiss physician and botanist. 2. Jean Gaspard (c. 1805-1885), a Swiss physician and botanist.

**Bau'hin'ia**, 1 bau'hin'ia; 2 bät'hin'ia, n. *Bot.* A large genus of trees, shrubs, and vines of the family *Casipiniaceae*, embracing in the tropics of both hemispheres more than 200 species. They are allied to the *Judas-trees* (*Cercis*), have entire or 2-lobed leaves, or the leaflets sometimes altogether free, with the petiole prolonged into an awn, and racemes of showy flowers with spreading petals ranging from white to purple. *B. officinalis*, an evergreen, ornamental stove-plant, is the mountain-banyan. See MOUNTAIN-BANYAN, MALOO. 2. [*cf*.] Any plant of this genus. [*cf*. Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin*.]

**bauk**, 1 bök; 2 bäk, n. [Scot.] 1. A weighing-machine. 2. A cross-beam of a roof; also, a roost for fowls. [See BALK, n.]

**Ba-ul**, 1 ba-ul; 2 bät-ul, n. A town in the State of Zamora, Venezuela, South America.

**bauld**, 1 bäd; 2 bät, n. [Scot.] Bold; forward.

**Bau'le**, 1 bau'le; 2 bät'le, n. [E. Ind.] A light river-boat with a cabin: used in Bengal. *bau'le*-le. [DEALUEN.

**Bau'le-a**, 1 bau'le-a; 2 bou'le-a, n. Same as RAMPEAU.

**bau'lte**, 1 bau'lte; 2 bät'lte, n. *Petrol*. Same as KRABTLE. [*cf*. Mt. *Baula*, Iceland.]

**bauk**, r. & n. Same as BALK.

**bau'ler-crab**, 1 bau'ler-crab; 2 bät'ler-crab, n. [Scot.] The female of the common crab.

**Baumé**, 1 bäm; 2 bät, n. Antoine (c. 1728-1809), a French chemist and inventor of the *Baumé* aerometer and hydrometers. — **Baumé hydrometer**, either of the two hydrometers using Baumé's scale.

The *Baumé hydrometer* . . . consists of a common hydrometer graduated in the following manner. Certain fixed points were first determined upon the stem of the instrument. The first of these was found by immersing the hydrometer in pure water, and marking the stem at the level of the surface. This formed the zero of the scale. Fifteen standard solutions of pure common salt in water were then prepared, containing respectively 1, 2, 3, . . . 15% (by weight) of dry salt. The hydrometer was placed in each of these solutions in turn, and the scale having been marked at the several surfaces, the degrees so obtained were numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . 15. . . . The instrument thus adapted to the determination of densities exceeding that of water was called the *hydrometer for salts*.

The hydrometer intended for densities less than that of water, or the hydrometer for spirits, is constructed on a similar principle. . . . A solution containing 10% of pure salt is used to indicate the zero of the scale, and the point at which the instrument floats when immersed in distilled water at 10° R. (64° F.) is numbered 0. Equal divisions are then marked off upward along the stem as far as the 50th degree.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed. vol. xiv. p. 163.

— **Baumé's scale** (*Physics*), either of the hydrometric scales designed by Antoine Baumé for determining the specific gravity of (1) acids; (2) liquids lighter than water. See BAUMÉ, v. — **Baumé hydrometer**. Readings on Baumé's scale can be approximately converted into specific gravities by the following formulae: (1) for liquids of greater specific gravity than water, sp. gr. = 144 + (144 - Baumé reading); (2) for liquids of less specific gravity than water, sp. gr. = 144 + (144 - Baumé reading).

**Baumé's**, 1 bäm; 2 bät, n. 1. bäm'-ic-düm, n. A town in the Doubs department, France.

**Baum'gar-ten**, 1 bäm'gar-ten; 2 boum'gar-ten, Alexander Gottlieb (c. 1714-1747). A German philosopher; founded aesthetics as science.

**bau'mler**, 1 bau'mler; 2 bät'myer, n. [Quebec, Canada.] The balsam-poplar (*Populus balsamifera*). [*cf*.]

**bau'n'schedl**-ism, 1 bau'n'schedl; 2 bät'n'schedl, n. *Med.* A cure by means of a sort of needles, followed by rubbing in an irritant oil. [*cf*. Karl *Baunschedl*.]



KEY 1: dsle; au = out; oii; lū = feud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin, this; agure; F. boñ, dūne; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; e = k; ç = s; gō, gem; ink; § = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dūne; π = loch.

# battle bayonet

**Baur**, 1. *baur*; 2. *hour*, *Ferdinand Christian* (1792-1860). A German Biblical critic; founder of the Tübingen school. [Long to Guapore river.]  
**Baur's**, 1. *baur's*; 2. *baur's*, *n.* [Ir.] A river in Bolivia; 300 m. long.  
**Baur's**, 1. *baur's*; 2. *baur's*, *n.* [Ir.] Athletics. A goal, as in football, hurling, etc.  
**Baur's**, 1. *baur's*; 2. *baur's*, *n.* I. a. *Bausond*. II. *n.* A badger; also, humorously, a fat, pertinacious person. [*< OF. bausen, piebald.*]

**bau'sond**, 1. *bau'sond*; 2. *bau'sond*, *n.* [Scot.] Marked with white, especially on the face, as a horse. *bau'son-faced*.  
**bau'ta**, 1. *bau'ta*; 2. *bou'ta*, *n.* *Archaeol.* A shaft of stone, sometimes set over a cairn or barrow. Compare *MENHIR*. [*< Dan. bautasten, bauta stone.*]

**Bau'tain**, 1. *bau'tain*; 2. *bau'tain*, *n.* *Louis Eugène Marie* (1796-1867). A French theologian and philosopher.  
**bau'ta-steln**, 1. *bau'ta-steln*; 2. *bou'ta-steln*, *n.* [Ice.] Same as *BAUTA*. *bau'ta-steant*.

**Bau'tis'ta**, 1. *bau'tis'ta*; 2. *bou'tis'ta*, *n.* [Sp.] Baptist.  
**Baut'sen**, 1. *baut'sen*; 2. *bout'sen*, *n.* I. A division in the German republic of Saxony; 953 sq. m. 2. Its capital; French defeated Russians and Prussians, 1813.

**bau'tite**, 1. *bou'tite*; 2. *bou'tite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A white to red, round, concretionary, earthy, or clay-like aluminum ferric hydroxide (H<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>); the principal source of the metal aluminum. [*< Bauz in France.*] *beau'tite*.

**Bav.**, *abbr.* Bavaria; Bavarian.  
**Bav'a-l**, 1. *bav'a-l*; 2. *bav'a-l*, *n.* *Bib.* Neh. III, 18.  
**bav'ar'dage**, 1. *bav'ar'dage*; 2. *bav'ar'dazh*, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] Idle chatter.

**Bav'a-ri-a**, 1. *bav'a-ri-a*; 2. *bav'a-ri-a*, *n.* A German republic, proclaimed in November, 1918; 30,562 sq. m.; capital, Munich; formerly a kingdom of the German Empire.

**Bav'a-ri-an**, 1. *bav'a-ri-an*; 2. *bav'a-ri-an*, *n.* I. a. Of or pertaining to Bavaria. II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

**bav'ar'rolse**, 1. *bav'ar'rolse*; 2. *bav'ar'rolse*, *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Bavarian cream. See under *CREAM*, *n.*

**bav'a-roy**, 1. *bav'a-roy*; 2. *bav'a-roy*, *n.* A form of cloak.  
**Bav'e-no**, 1. *bav'e-no*; 2. *bav'e-no*, *n.* *Crystal.* A twinned crystal, a common form of orthoclase, in which the twinning plane is the clinodome, the resulting form having a nearly square cross-section. [*< Bateno, Italy.*]

**bav'ette**, 1. *bav'ette*; 2. *bav'ette*, *n.* [F.] A child's bib, especially one attached to an apron. *bav'a-rette*.

**Bav'i-ad**, 1. *bav'i-ad*; 2. *bav'i-ad*, *n.* A satirical poem (London, 1794) by William Gifford, in ridicule of the Della Cruscan school of poets.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bav'vère**, 1. *bav'vère*; 2. *bav'vère*, *n.* Same as *BEAVER*.  
**bav'vint**, 1. *bav'vint*; 2. *bav'vint*, *n.* To bind up into fagots.

**bav'in**, 1. *bav'in*; 2. *bav'in*, *n.* I. a. Light; flashy; as, *bav'in* wits. II. *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. *OF. baffe*, bundle; *Gael. baban*, cluster.] Good sappy bawins that kindle forthwith.

**bawn**, *n.* [Ir.] The enclosure of a house and grounds, with its buildings, also, a cattle fold; formerly, the bailey of a castle. [*< Ir. bábhun.*]

**And saw at dawn the lofty bawn** Of Castle-Connor fade.  
CAMPBELL O'Connor's Child st. 9.

**bawn'e'en**, 1. *bawn'e'en*; 2. *bawn'e'en*, *n.* [Ir.] A grayish-white loose-fitting flannel jacket worn out-of-doors by working-men. [Dlm. *Ir. bawn, white.*]

**baw'relt**, 1. *baw'relt*; 2. *baw'relt*, *n.* A variety of hawk. *baw'relt*.  
**baw'sand**, 1. *baw'sand*; 2. *baw'sand*, *n.* Same as *BAUSON*, etc.

**baw'son-faced**, 1. *baw'son-faced*; 2. *baw'son-faced*, *n.* Same as *BAUSON*.  
**baw'ty**, 1. *baw'ty*; 2. *baw'ty*, *n.* [Scot.] I. A dog; a generic name. 2. A hare. *baw'tlet*.

**baw'a**, 1. *baw'a*; 2. *baw'a*, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A form of sandal; the shoe of the comic actor. *baw'e-at*.

**Bax-ar**, 1. *bax-ar*; 2. *bax-ar*, *n.* A town in Shahabad district, Behar province, Bengal. *Bux-ar*.

**bax'ter**, 1. *bax'ter*; 2. *bax'ter*, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A baker; originally, only a woman baker.

**Bax'ter**, 1. *Bax'ter*; 2. *Bax'ter*, *n.* I. *Andrew* (1686-1750), a Scottish philosopher; *Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*. 2. *Richard* (1715-1761), an English nonconformist divine; *The Saint's Everlasting Rest*. 3. A county in Arkansas; 564 sq. m.; county-seat, Mountain Home. *Bax'ter-an*. I. a. Pertaining to the character or theology of Richard Baxter. *Bax'ter-an-ism*, *n.* The theology of Richard Baxter, who attempted to harmonize the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the doctrine of election as held by Calvinism.

**Bax'ter Springs**, A city in Cherokee county, Kan.  
**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *t.* I. To bark at, as the moon. The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind.

*Goldsmith's Deserted Village* l. 121.  
2. To utter in barking; as, to bay a defiance. 3. To drive or bring to a stand in the chase. 4. To drive to bay by barking.

**II. i.** To bark hoarsely, as a dog in hunting.  
An hundred dogs bay'd deep and strong.

*Scott's Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 3.  
[*< OF. bayer, bark, < L.L. bado, gape.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. To bring to or hold at bay. 2. [Rare.] To turn to or stand at bay against. II. *t.* To turn to or stand at bay.

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* To dam up, as a stream.  
**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* To bend.

**bay**, 1. *bay*; 2. *bay*, *n.* Red-brown, approaching chestnut; said of horses. The great Emreus, the king of Ind, Upon a steed bay, trapped in steel.

*Chaucer C. T. Knight's Tale* l. 1279.  
[*< F. bai, < L. badius, bay.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. An indentation in the shore-line of a body of water; the water between two projecting headlands; sometimes, an arm of the sea connecting with the ocean. 2. A recess of low land between hills. 3. [U. S.] A part of a prairie extending into a forest and almost surrounded by it. 4. A variety of wood used for furniture; baywood. 5. A roadstead. [*< F. baie, < L.L. bacia, bay.*]

**bay'**, 1. *bay'*; 2. *bay'*, *n.* [U. S.] I. *Limicoline* birds, as sandpipers, plovers, snipe, etc., which frequent inlets and bays. *bay-cod*, 1. *bay-cod*; 2. *bay-cod*, *n.* A large ophioid fish (*Glyptocephalus*), of New Zealand. *bay-coot*, 1. *bay-coot*, *n.* [Local U. S.] The surf-scoter. *bay-duck*, 1. *bay-duck*, *n.* [Eng.] The sheldrake. *bay-floe*, 1. *bay-floe*; 2. *bay-floe*, *n.* New ice, like that formed in a bay or fiord. *bay-feet*, 1. *bay-feet*; 2. *bay-feet*, *n.* [So. U. S.] Low-lying wet land, matted with vegetable fibers, spongy and sour. *bay-head*, 1. *bay-head*; 2. *bay-head*, *n.* [So. U. S.] A swamp at the head of a bay. *bay-porpoise*, 1. *bay-porpoise*; 2. *bay-porpoise*, *n.* A porpoise that is found in bays; especially, the skunk-porpoise. *bay-salt*, 1. *bay-salt*; 2. *bay-salt*, *n.* A coarse-grained salt obtained by evaporating sea-water in shallow bays or pits by the heat of the sun. *Bay-State*, 1. *Bay-State*; 2. *Bay-State*, *n.* Massachusetts. *bay-wood*, 1. *bay-wood*, *n.* Mahogany from the Bay of Campeche or its vicinity.

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. The laurel-tree or sweet-bay (*Laurus nobilis*). 2. Hence, pl., a laurel wreath, as a garland of honor, especially for a poet; poetic renown or leadership. No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn.

*Darwin's Death of Oliver Cromwell* st. 7.  
3. One of various other plants. See below. 4. [Local U. S.] A marsh in which bay-trees grow. 5. A laurel-berry. [*< F. baie, < L. bacia, berry.*]

**bay'**, 1. *bay'*; 2. *bay'*, *n.* I. *bay'*; 2. *bay'*, *n.* Same as *LAUREL*. 4. *bay-gall*, 1. *bay-gall*; 2. *bay-gall*, *n.* Same as *CHERRY-LAUREL* (2). *California bay-laurel*, 1. *California bay-laurel*, *n.* Same as *CHERRY-LAUREL* (2). *LAUREL*. *bay-leaf*, 1. *bay-leaf*; 2. *bay-leaf*, *n.* The aromatic leaf of the laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). 2. The laurel wreath as a poetic garland. *bay-waxberry*, 1. *bay-waxberry*, *n.* Same as *WAXBERRY*. *Indian or royal bay*, 1. *Indian or royal bay*, *n.* Same as *LAUREL*. *bay-oil*, 1. *bay-oil*; 2. *bay-oil*, *n.* See *table under oil*. *bay*, 1. *bay*; 2. *bay*, *n.* An evergreen tree (*Persea borbonica*) of the southeastern United States. *bay-gall*, 1. *bay-gall*; 2. *bay-gall*, *n.* Same as *CHERRY-LAUREL* (2).

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. A deep bark or cry, as of dogs in hunting. The bay of his bloodhound is borne on the breeze.

*Holmes's Choose you This Day* st. 7.  
2. The state or position of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuer or face a desperate situation. The stag must turn to bay. *Scott's Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 8.

3. The state of being kept from coming to close quarters by an opponent; a standstill. The instinct which at Thermopylae held Asia at bay.

*Emerson's Society and Solitude*, *Courage* p. 217. io. & co. 1876. [*For abay, < OF. abai, barking, < abayer, bark, for bayer; see BAY't.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. A large space in a barn for storage, as of loose hay or fodder; commonly extending from the ground to the roof. 2. *Arch.* A principal compartment or division, as the space between two piers or columns, a division of a window between adjacent mullions, part of a vault between transverse ribs or of a ceiling between panel-beams, or a vertical division of an arcade, as the space between two adjacent pillars. 3. A division between the piers of a bridge. 4. The head of a canal-lock. 5. *Naut.* That part of a man-of-war between decks, forward of the masts, on each side; commonly used as a hospital. See *SICK-BAY*. [*< F. baie, < bayer, gape; see BAY't.*]

**bay'**, 1. *bay'*; 2. *bay'*, *n.* I. *bay'*; 2. *bay'*, *n.* A bolt having a jagged shank to prevent its being withdrawn. *bay of roofing*, the small rafters and purlins between principal rafters. *bay-stall*, 1. *bay-stall*, *n.* A fixed seat in a window-opening. *bay window*, 1. *bay window*, *n.* A window structure of angular plan, projecting outward from a wall and reaching to the ground, as distinguished from an oriel window (similarly projecting, but carried upon corbels or brackets) and from a bow window (curved in plan). 2. Erroneously, a bow window.

**bay's**, 1. *bay's*; 2. *bay's*, *n.* [Eng.] A dam or embankment.  
**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**bay't**, 1. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* I. *bay't*; 2. *bay't*, *n.* A bezantier. See *STAG*. [*< OF. bez, < L. bis, twice.*]

**Bay's**, 1. A county in Michigan; 437 sq. m.; county-seat, Bay City. 2. A town in Laguna province, Luzon, P. I.

**ba'yat**, 1. *ba'yat*; 2. *ba'yat*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A weaver-bird (*Ploceus philippinus*) that builds a remarkable pensile nest. See *WEAVER-BIRD*.

**ba'ya**, 1. *ba'ya*; 2. *ba'ya*, *n.* [Mex.] A serranoid food-fish (*Mycteroperca jordani*) common on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

**ba-ya-bas**, 1. *ba-ya-bas*; 2. *ba-ya-bas*, *n.* [P. I.] A tree, the guava; also, its fruit; a Tagalog term.

**ba-yad**, 1. *ba-yad*; 2. *ba-yad*, *n.* [Ar.] A common large silurid fish (*Bagrus bayad*) of the Nile. *ba*



[illegible]

KEY 1: alsie; au = out; ell; fu = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch, t, obsolete; †, variant.  
KEY 2: bōk, bōt; fyll, ryle, cñre, bñt, bñrn; ðll, bōy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dñne; n = loch.

(4) Verbs in which *be-* modifies the meaning of a simple verb by adding a prepositional relation so that it either becomes transitive or takes a different object:

bechatter	begaze	besnive	bettiple
bechirm	begroan	bespew	betrail
bechirp	behoot	besplash	betrample
becivet	bejuggle	besprinkle	betravel
beclobber	beleap	bespurrt	betread
becrawl	berman	beputter	bervomit
becroak	bemurmur	bestare	bewallow
becry	bepare	bestraddle	bewep
bedin	bepreach	bestream	bewhisper
bedribble	berason	bestrew-ment	bewhistle
bedrivel	beshine	beswarm	beshore
bedrizzle	beshout	beswim	beshrap
bedwell	besmile	bethunder	beshrapped, a.
beddle			

Be., abbr. *Beryllium* (glucinum); a chemical symbol.

B. e., abbr. See DEGREE.

b. e., abbr. Bill of exchange.

B/E., abbr. Bill of Exchange.

Bé., abbr. Baume.

beach, 1 bích; 2 bēch, z. I. t. To run, drive, or haul up on a beach; as, the vessel was beached at high water. With drift-wood beached in past spring-tides. We light our sullen fires. LOWELL To — st. 4.

II. i. To land on a beach.  
beach, n. 1. The gently sloping shore of a sea, lake, or large river, washed by the waves or tides; especially, a sandy or pebbly margin so washed; a strand; in law, the land between high-water mark and low-water mark. There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin.

CAMPBELL *Erle of Erin* st. 1.  
2. [Colloq.] The land adjacent to or overlooking such margin; the seashore; as, a cottage on the beach. 3. [Eng.] Loose pebbles on the shore; shingle. [Perhaps < Sw. *backe*, hill, slope, OSw. *backe*, bank of a river.]

SYN.: see BANK; MARGIN.  
— barrier beach, a beach formed across the mouth of a bay or inlet, or separated from the main shore by a lagoon.  
— beach-*chick* en, n. [Local, U.S.] The turnstone; so called in North Carolina. — b. clam, n.

[U. S.] The sea-clam (*Macra solidissima*). — b. comb, n. 1. [U. S.] A long wave rolling up on the beach. 2. An idle or vicious vagrant about wharves and beaches at seaports; specif., in Polynesia, a white loafer. 3. [New Zealand.] A beach-flea (*Ornithia*).

(1) One who gathers for himself (commonly illegally) fotsam and jetsam. (2) A black-sander. — b. combing, n. *Mining*. Working beach-sand for valuable metal. — b. crab, n. *Crust.* Same as RACING-CRAB. — b. flea, n. A small amphipod crustacean, as an orchardist, that hops like a flea and inhabits the seashore. — b. grass, n. Same as MARHAM. — beach-*fla* mar, n. Same as BÉCHE-DE-MER. 2. — beach-man, n. — *MEN, pl.* 1. An interpreter and business go-between on the African coast. 2. One who conveys land-passengers, cargo, etc., through the surf. — beach-mas-ter, n.

1. An officer in command of a landing party. 2. A male seal. — b. pea, n. Same as SEA-PEA. See under SEA. — b. ranger, n. One who has been discharged from some vessel for bad conduct, and who hangs about a port. — b. robin, n. 1. [U. S.] The turnstone. 2. [Eng.] The knot. — b. tramp-er, n. One of the British coast-guard. — b. wagon, n. A light two-seated open wagon. — Iroquois B., the well-developed beach formed about the shores of glacial Lake Iroquois, which in late glacial times occupied the basin now partly filled by Lake Ontario. — pocket b., a beach formed at the head of a small bay or cove between two headlands.

— raised b., a terrace of wave-worn material, above present wave-action; produced along sea-borders by elevation of the land, or along lake-margins by recession of the water.

Beach, Amy M. C. (†1867). An American composer of music.

beached, 1 bích; 2 bēcht, a. 1. Driven or run on a beach; } beach; stranded. 2. [Rare.] Having a beach. beach'y, 1 bích; 2 bēch'y, a. Abounding in beach or in beaches; shingly.

beach'y head, A headland in Sussex, England; 575 ft. high; lighthouse 142 ft. high erected at base; English and Dutch fleets defeated by French off here in 1690.

beacon, 1 b'kən; 2 bē'con, z. I. t. 1. To furnish with a beacon or beacons; as, to beacon a headland. 2. To light up; as, the lighthouse beacons the darkness. 3. To guide by a light.

II. i. To shine as a beacon; afford guidance by light. Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward let us range. TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 91.

beacon, n. 1. Any prominent object, as a pole, tower, flag, or the like, set on a shore, shoal, buoy, reef, or in a similar position, as a guide or warning to mariners or others; hence, whatever serves as a conspicuous warning or a guide; as, his error was a beacon to others.

Beacons of hope, ye appear! MATTHEW ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* st. 15.

2. A signal-fire or light. But, when the Sun his beacon red Had kindled on Benvenid's head. SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 1.

3. The structure or eminence from which a mark or signal may be displayed as a guide or warning for mariners or for the use of surveyors.

4. *Her.* A cresset mounted on a pole against which rests a ladder. 5. The district warned by a beacon-fire. [ < AS. *beacen*, sign, signal standard. — *bea-con* fire, n. A signal-fire. — b. tower, n. The tower on which a beacon is set. — *bea-con* age, n. 1. A tax or tribute for maintaining beacons. 2. Beacons collectively.

beacon, pp. Beaconed. S. S. *beacon-field*, 1 b'kən-z'fild or bē'kən-z'fild; 2 b'kən-z'fild or bē'kən-z'fild, n. 1. See DISTRAEL. 2. A town in Cape of Good Hope. 3. A town in Buckinghamshire. 4. A town in Tasmania.

bead, 1 bíd; 2 bēd, z. I. t. To decorate with or as with beads or beads. The short pasture grass was beaded with dew, and wet as with rain.

STANLEY *In Darket Africa* vol. i, p. 321. [s. 1890.] II. i. To collect in beads; string like beads; form a bead or beads, as champagne; bubble; foam; sparkle. — to bead over, to turn over the ends of boiler-flues so as to make a tight joint between them and the flue-sheet, while making them act as lengthwise stays.

bead, n. 1. A little perforated sphere, ball, cylinder, or the like, usually strung on a thread or attached to a fabric for decoration. 2. *pl.* A rosary for keeping

count of prayers, as by Buddhists, Hindus, Mohammedans, and Roman Catholics; hence, prayers; as, the hermit is at his beads. Prayer is the original meaning of the word *bead* (see etymology), and the figurative use here is therefore a curious reversion to an obsolete use.

Of small coral about her arm she bare A pair of beads, gauded all with green. CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 158.

3. Any small body resembling a bead, as a glass bulb for testing spirits. (1) A bubble of gas in a liquid, or such bubbles collectively; froth. Give me the wine of thought whose bead Sparkles along the page I read. WHITTIER *Lines on a Fly-Leaf* st. 2.

(2) A drop; as, great beads of sweat. The little cup will hold not a bead more. EMERSON *The Day's Edition* l. 22.

(3) A small knob fixed near the muzzle of a gun and used as the front sight. (4) A small mass of borax or other flux, placed on a platinum wire to receive a substance for blowpipe testing. (5) *Assaying*. The spherical piece of refined metal resulting from cupellation. 4. *Arch. & Carp.* A small convex molding, properly semicircular in cross-section. (1) A small hemispherical or half-oval ornament repeated in a straight line to form a molding. (2) A strip to guide a window-sash in its frame. (3) A slip of hard wood let lengthwise into the sole of a molding-plane to increase its durability.

5. A roll or welt, as on the head-band of a book or the seam of a shoe. [ME. *bede*, prayer, bead; cp. AS. *(ge)bed*, prayer, < *biddan*; see BID.] beaded; beaded. — Bally's beads, a row of points of light seen around the moon's limb at the beginning or end of a central solar eclipse, caused by the sunlight glimmering through depressions in the moon's limb. — bead and butt, a form or process of framing in which a panel is fast with the frame and has a bead only on the edges running with the grain. bead-but work, — b. and flush work, a method of framing in which the panels are flush with the frame and surrounded upon all sides by a bead. b. flush work, — b. and quirk, a bead-molding on the edge of a strip where it is joined at right angles by a panel. — b. and reel, a form of convex molding having oblong beads alternating with disks, either singly or in pairs. — b. furnace, n. A heating-furnace in which rough glass beads are rounded. — b. hook, n. A form of boat-hook. bead-hook, — bead-house, n. An almshouse or hospital in which the inmates are required to pray for the founder. bead-house, — b. lightning, n. *Meor.* An unusual and beautiful form of lightning discharge resembling a series of beads with ends alternately red and purple. — bead-man, n. See BEESMAN. — b. mold, n. Any fungus with the cells or spores disposed like beads on a string, as species of *Aspergillus*. — b. plane, n. A plane for working bead-moldings of a fixed size. — b. proof, a. In liquors, having a degree of strength indicated either (1) by the continuance of the bead on the surface after shaking, or (2) by the position of a glass bead thrown in. — b. roll, n. 1. A list or catalog; as, the bead-roll of one's sins. 2. A rosary. 3. In bookbinding, a beaded tool used in gold-stamping. 4. [Archaic.] A list of persons or objects to be prayed for, especially of departed souls. bead-row, — b. ruby, n. The two-leaved Solomon's-seal (*Urtica dioica*). See SOLOMON'S-SEAL. — b. sight, n. The sight at the end of the rifle-barrel to be aligned with the object aimed at; the far-sight. — bead's-man, n. — *MEN, pl.* 1. [Eng.] An almsman bound to pray for the souls of the founders of the house; hence, a resident or a resident of an almshouse. 2. [Scott.] A boy or licensed beggar, receiving public alms. 3. One who prays for another; as, I am your faithful bead's-man. 4. A petitioner. bead's-man, — bead's-snake, n. The coral-snake. — heads'wo-man, n. — *(WO)MEN, pl.* A woman who prays for a benefactor; an almswoman. — b. tool, n. 1. A cutter for making moldings of convex semicircular section. 2. An engraver's tool for forming beads or balls, as in cutting seals. — pair of beads, a rosary, especially a chaplet of five tens or decades. — parting b., a separating strip. — St. Cuthbert's beads, the joints of certain fossil encrinurals. — to draw a b. on, to take careful aim at with a firearm. — to tell or say one's beads, to recite prayers, checking them off by the beads on a rosary. — bead'ed, a. 1. Having the form or appearance of beads; provided or armed with beads. 2. *Bot.* Moniliform. — beaded hair, same as MONILIFORM. — bead'er, n. A tool used in silver-chasing to make a bead-like pattern; also, a machine for raising ornamental beadwork on objects as the top of a metal box. — bead'ness, n. The quality of being beady. — bead'te, n. 1. A little bead. 2. A sea-anemone (*Actinia mesembryanthemum*). — bead'work, n. 1. Work made or done with or on beads. 2. Beading. See BEAD, n. 4. — bead'y, a. 1. Bead-like; as, beady eyes. 2. Covered with beads. 3. Having a bead or foam; as, beady wine.

bead'ing, 1 bíd'ing; 2 bēd'ing, n. 1. Beads collectively; bead-like ornamentation, as in architecture or book-binding. 2. Beaded fabrics; narrow lace joining the parts of lacework or garments. 3. A preparation used to form beads in or on liquors, or to make them bead, as a mark of strength. 4. *Pathol.* A forming of small lumps at the sternal ends of ribs in rickets. — bead'ing-machine, n. In sheet-metal working, a machine for rolling a bead on tin cans, covers, and the like.

bead'le, 1 bíd'le; 2 bēd'le, n. 1. [Eng.] An official bead'le, whose duty it is to keep order in church, to punish petty offenses, and to look after various minor details of parish administration. For the beads carried his head very erect, as a beadle always should. DICKENS *Oliver Twist* p. 27. [l. a. s.] 2. An under-officer or apparitor in universities, as at Oxford and formerly at Yale; a beadle. 3. The apparitor of a guild. 4. [Rare.] A courier or messenger of a court. Preceded by the beadle. . . . Hester Prynne et forth. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 65. [l. u. & co. 1880.] 5. A herald. [ME. *bedel* (confused with AS. *bydel*, messenger, < *bēdan*; see BID), < OF. *bedel*, < LL. *bedellus*, *bidellus*, < OHG. *butil*, one who invites or summons, < *bittan* (= AS. *biddan*; see BID), invite, summon.] bead'le, — bead'le-dom, n. The body of beades; the characteristics of beades; hence, petty and stupid officialism. — bead'le-hood, n. The office or dignity of a beadle. — bead'le-ism, n. [Rare.] The character or foibles of beades or other small officials. — bead'le-ry, n. The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. — bead-ships, n.

bead'le, 1 bíd'le; 2 bēd'le, n. A county in South Dakota; 1,270 sq. m.; county-seat, HERRON.

bead'le-mr., n. See BEADLIER.

bead'light'ning, b. mold, b. plane, etc. See BEAD, n. bead'tree, 1 bíd'tree; 2 bēd'tree, z. Any one of several trees whose seeds are used as beads; especially (1) the Asiatic chinaberry-tree (*Melaleuca azadirach*), of the bead-tree family (*Melaleuca*), now widely planted and naturalized in the

southern United States; (2) the West-Indian necklace-tree (*Ormosia dasycarpa*).

bea'gle, 1 b'gl; 2 bē'gl, n. 1. A small, short-coated bea'gl', found formerly kept in packs for hunting hares. See DOG.

I heard the baying of their beagle. CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* st. 10.

2. The harrier. 3. A spy or ballif. 4. One of various small sharks. [ME. *begle*, small dog. Orig. unknown.] — bea'gling, n. Hunting with beagles.

beak, 1 bík; 2 bēk, r. I. t. To strike with the beak. II. i. To make or have a form like a beak; as, a beak-ing joint.

beak', n. 1. *Zool.* The projecting jaws or other mouth-parts of various animals; a snout or rostrum. (1) The horny projecting mouth-parts of birds, consisting of the upper and lower mandibles; the bill or neb. (2) The horny jaws of various other animals, as of cephalopods, the duck-mole, and turtles. (3) The snout, suctorial apparatus, or other projecting mouth-part in various insects, as weevils and mosquitoes. (4) (a) A prolongation of the lips of a univalve shell, containing the canal. (b) The apex or umbo of a bivalve shell. (5) The elongated snout of various fishes.

2. Something projecting and pointed like a beak. (1) *Naut.* (a) The rostrum of an ancient galley. It was adorned with the beaks (rostra) of the ships of the Antates. ARISTOTEL *Diad. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* p. 841. [l. 1847.] (b) That part of a ship, forward of the fore-castle, fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee. (c) The entire prow. (d) The ram of a war-ship. (2) The lip or nozzle of a pitcher or other vessel for pouring. (3) The horn of an anvil. (4) *Arch.* A downward-projecting molding on the extreme edge of the lower member of a cornice to prevent the drip from working back under it. (5) The crooked end of the holdfast device on a carpenter's bench. (6) One of the jaws of a pair of forceps. (7) *Chem.* That part of a retort or still which conducts the vapor to the worm or condenser.

Retorts . . . vary in shape; but generally may be regarded as consisting of a bulb and a beak. URE *Dict.*

(8) *Bot.* A slender or prolonged apex. (9) A gas-jet tip having a single round hole, usually 1/16 inch in diameter. (10) A promontory. (11) The mouthpiece of a musical instrument, as the clarinet, flageolet, or flute. (12) A clip, as on the toe of a horseshoe. [ < F. *bec*, < LL. *beccus* (of Celtic origin), beak.] beak't.

— beak's-iron, n. Same as BICKER. 1. — b. rush, n. Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Rhynchospora* with beaked achenia. beaked rush; b. sedge; — b. wattle, n. A wattle at the base of a pigeon's beak, as in homers.

beak, n. [Island.] A magistrate.

beak', n. *Fly-Skinner*. A figure on one foot formed by a push forward, a stop, and a pull back, effected by leverage of the free foot without changing the front of the body.

beaked, 1 bík; 2 bēk, a. Having a beak, in any sense; heaked, } also, beak-like; applied, in heraldry, to birds, to denote the color of the beak; as, vulture sable, beaked argent.

Getting into a beaked ship, he [Caius] sailed to and fro. KIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i, p. 72. [l. a. & co. 1841.]

beak'er, 1 b'k'er; 2 bē'k'er, n. 1. A large wide-mouthed drinking-cup or goblet.

Here, Gerard, reach your beaker. BROWNSON *Blot in the Scutcheon* act i, sc. 1.

2. *Chem.* A cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel of thin annealed glass, having a flaring top; used for making solutions, in analysis, etc. [ < Ice. *bikarr*, < LL. *bicarium*, < Gr. *bikos*, wine-jar.]

beak'head", 1 b'k'hēd; 2 bē'k'hēd, n. 1. A small berth or platform forward of the fore-castle in the stem of a vessel. 2. *Romanesque Arch.* An ornament resembling the conventionalized head and beak of a bird. — beak'head-beam", n. The longest beam in a ship.

beak'horn-stake", 1 b'k'hörn-stāk; 2 bē'k'hörn-stāk, n. A small bench-anvil having a narrow beak-iron on one side. [ < BEAK + HORN.] [extending like a beak.]

beak'ing, 1 b'k'ing; 2 bē'k'ing, p. a. Having a beak; also, beak'y, 1 b'k'y; 2 bē'k'y, a. Furnished with, distinguished by, or like a beak. [n. A boil.]

beal, 1 bēl; 2 bēl, [Dial. or Obs.] I. t. To suppurate. II. beal, 1 bēl; 2 bēl, [Prov. Eng.] I. t. To bellow, as a bull; call out loudly. II. n. A bellowing; roaring sound.

beal', 1 bēl; 2 bēl, n. 1. [Scott.] A narrow pass between hills. 2. A river-mouth. [ < Gael. *beal*, mouth.] bēl't.

beal', n. Same as BELAR.

beal', n. [Austral.] Water in which honey-bearing blossoms have been infused; a sweet drink.

Be'a-l'ah, 1 b'ē-l'ah; 2 bē-l'ah, n. *Bib.* 1 Chron. xl. 5. beal'ing't, n. A boll. [finality.]

be'all", 1 b'ēl'; 2 bē'al', n. All that is to be; the That but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act i, sc. 7.

Be-a'loth, 1 b'ē-l'oth or -lōth; 2 bē-l'ōth or -lōth, n. *Bib.* Josh. xv. 24.

Beal'ti-ne, 1 bē'l'ti-ne; 2 bē'l'ti-ne, n. Same as BELTANE.

beam, 1 bim; 2 bēm, r. I. t. To send out or emit as or like rays of light; as, to beam affection. 2. To furnish with or as with beams. 3. To dress on or over a beam, or work with a beaming-machine, as leather. 4. To irradiate.

II. i. 1. To emit light, literally or figuratively; shine. That high look on His face, which comforted. EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 196. [r. a. w. 1891.]

2. To wind yarn upon the yarn-beam of a loom. 3. To burnish, as morocco leather, with a beaming-machine. SYN.: see SHINE.

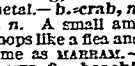
beam, n. 1. A long horizontal piece of wood, stone, or metal, or several such combined, for supporting weight or resisting lengthwise push or pull, forming part of the frame of a building or other construction, as a machine or implement. In a building it is commonly a horizontal member, laid parallel to others, of timber, iron, or wood or iron combined, as in a floor or side-frame, and elsewhere usually a main member, piece, or timber.

Such is that room which one rude beam divides And naked rafters form the sloping sides. CHABRE *The Village* bk. i, st. 27.

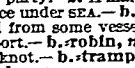
Specific: (1) A horizontal cylindrical bar, in a loom, upon which warp or woven goods are wound; as, a weaver's beam. (2) A board on which a hide is placed to be shaved, curried, or worked. (3) The horizontal piece in a plow to which the share and the handles are attached; a plow-beam. (4) The pole of a carriage. (5) The straight working-edge of a square or beveled stick; a bar on which to slide the sockets of a beam-compass or trammel. (6)



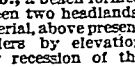
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



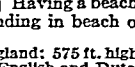
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



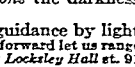
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



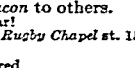
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



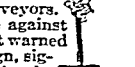
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



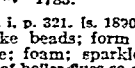
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



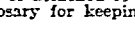
A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)



A Beach-flea (*Ornithia*)

The bar of a balance, to which the weights and that which is to be weighed are suspended; *weigh-beam* (7). In a car-truck, a crosspiece supporting the car. (8) One of the heavy pieces of timber or iron set transversely across a vessel to support the decks and stay the sides; hence, the greatest width of a vessel; as, a steamer of 40 feet beam. When seas are silent and serene With even beam she glides.

Holmes *The Steamboat* et. 3.

(9) In a steam-engine or motor, same as WALKING-BEAM. (10) A long thin cylinder used in lace-making. 2. A ray of light, or a collection of nearly parallel rays; also, figuratively, something considered as analogous thereto; as, a beam of hope.

We have defined a beam of light as a train of innumerable waves. *TRINITY Fragments of Science* p. 248. l. 1871. 3. The main stem of a deer's antler. 4. One of the long feathers of a wing, as in hawks. [*AS. beam*, tree, ray of light, prob. < *h. bēam* (see *BE*); cf. *Gr. phyma*, growth.]—*about the beam*, see *ABART*—*beam-an'chor*, *n.* In building, the anchor used in binding the walls securely to the floors.—*b. and scales*, weighing-scales.—*b. arm*, *n.* *Naut.* 1. Same as FORK-BEAM. 2. The end of a deck-beam split and bent to fasten it to the frame.—*b. bird*, *n.* 1. The spotted flycatcher. 2. The pettychaps.—*b. board*, *n.* A beam-platform.—*b. caller*, *n.* A beam-compass with curved legs, for use as a caliper.—*b. center*, *n.* Same as *BEAM-CENTER*.—*b. chisel*, *n.* A drawing-compass in which the points are arranged to slide on a rod, instead of being fixed on dividers.—*b. engine*, *n.* A steam-engine having a walking-beam.—*b. face*, *n.* Leather-making. The surface of the beam on which a skin is shaved.—*b. feather*, *n.* See *def. 4.*—*b. filling*, *n.* 1. Stonework or brickwork carried up from the under side of a beam to its upper level. 2. *Naut.* Cargo stowed between beams.—*b. fixing*, *n.* *Mach.* A shaft-bearing support attached to a beam by bolts, as distinguished from a walk-box or walk-plate, which is built into the wall.—*b. gudgeon*, *n.* The main gudgeon of a walking-beam.—*b. hanger*, *n.* Same as *STIRRUP-IRON*.—*b. house*, *n.* In a currier, the place where the hair is removed from skins.—*b. house machine*, same as *BEAMING-MACHINE*.—*b. knee*, *n.* *Shipbuilding*. A knee supporting the end of a deck-beam.—*b. knife*, *n.* A double-edged two-handed knife used in currying hides. See *CURRIER*.—*b. light*, *n.* The light of a candle kept burning before the cross.—*b. line*, *n.* The line in a ship where the tops of the beams intersect the frames.—*b. net*, *n.* Same as *BEAM-TRAWL*.—*b. platform*, *n.* The foundation of a pair of balances.—*b. roll*, *n.* See *FINISHER-SPOOL*, under *FINISHER*.—*b. room*, *n.* A room, as in a tannery, where leather is beamed.—*b. shaft*, *n.* *Mech.* The shaft supporting the walking-beam of an engine.—*b. trawl*, *i. v.* To use a beam-trawl in fishing. *II. n.* A trawl-net kept open by a beam.—*b. tree*, *n.* A European tree (*Pyrus aria*), having very tough, hard wood. See *WHITEBEAM*.—*b. truss*, *n.* A trussed beam.—*b. wind* (*Naut.*) a wind blowing at right angles to a vessel's course.—*before the b.*, in front of a horizontal line drawn at right angles with the keel of a vessel, and to one side of the point toward which the vessel heads: said of the relative direction of the wind, the bearing of another vessel, a headland, iceberg, etc.—*bent b.*, same as *CAMBER-BEAM*.—*common b.* (*Hist.*) same as *KING'S-BEAM*.—*see KING*.—*compression b.*, a compression member.—*fat b.* (*Engl.*) a beam so built or bolted into place that it can not be moved.—*free b.* (*Mech.*) a beam whose ends are not built in.—*on b. ends*, canting over nearly on the side: said of a ship; hence, in an embarrassing or hopeless predicament.—*on the b.*, in a direction at right angles with the keel; *abeam*.—*on the weather b.*, on the weather side of a ship: said only of an object seen at a distance.—*to kick or strike the b.*, to rise in a balance; be light in weight.

Weighted against your lying ledgers must our manhood kick the beam! *Whittier The Pine-tree* et. 2.

—*beam'age*, *n.* An allowance in weight, granted on the dressed carcass of an animal, say by pork-packers, to compensate for loss of weight by evaporation in cooling.—*beam'ful*, *a.* Giving out beams of light; luminous; radiant.—*beam'ly*, *adv.* In a beamy manner; brightly; radiantly.—*beam'ness*, *n.* 1. The state of being beamy; radiance. 2. Width; breadth of beams; as, the beaminess of a ship.—*beam'less*, *a.* Without beams; rayless.—*beam'let*, *n.* A little beam, as of light. *beam'ling*, *n.*

*beamed*, *pp.* Beamed. *S. S.*

*beamed*, 1 bmd; 2 bmd, *pa.* 1. Having beams; furnished with beams. 2. Disposed on the beam of a loom. 3. Having a horn of the fourth year, as a stag. 4. Radiant; having beams of light.

*beam'er*, 1 bīm'er; 2 bēm'er, *n.* 1. One who arranges yarn, as from spools or chains, on the beam of a loom. 2. A beaming-machine.

*beam'ing*, 1 bīm'ing; 2 bēm'ing, *pa.* Giving out beams, as of light; radiant; bright; cheerful; as, the beam'ing sun; a beam'ing countenance. *Syn.* see *BRIGHT*.—*ly*, *adv.*

*beam'ing*, *n.* 1. The emission of beams, as of light. 2. The use of a beam, as in building or shoring up, in winding warp, tanning, etc.—*beam'ing-ma-chine*, *n.* 1. A machine for tanning skins, as morocco leather, under great pressure after tanning, etc. 2. A machine for winding warp or chain upon the warping-beam of a loom.

*Beam'in-ster*, 1 bīm'in-ster; 2 bēm'in-ster, *n.* A market-town in Dorsetshire, England.

*beam'ish*, 1 bīm'ish; 2 bēm'ish, *a.* [Arch.] Radiant; beaming with light.

*beam'it*, 1 bīm'it; 2 bēm'it, *n.* *Tanning*. A preparation for removing hair from a hide. [*AS. beam*, *v.*]

*beams'man*, 1 bīm's'man; 2 bēm's'man, *n.* A man employed in a beam-house.

*beam'ster*, 1 bīm'ster; 2 bēm'ster, *n.* One who beams hides.

*beam'y*, 1 bīm'y; 2 bēm'y, *a.* 1. Emitting or reflecting beams of light; radiant; hence, joyous; gladsome. *Great Hector of the beamy helm*, the *Phrygian*.

2. Like a beam; massive, as a spear. 3. *Naut.* Having much breadth of beam. 4. Antlered, as a stag.

*bean*, 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *n.* 1. The seed of any one of various plants of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), as of *Faba faba*, of western Asia, now widely cultivated, and of the genera *Phaseolus* and *Dolichos*.

Most of the edible beans belong to the genus *Phaseolus*, as the kidney, string, and pole-beans. The haricot and French beans belong to *P. vulgaris*; the sugar and butter-beans, and the Lima and Carolina beans, to *P. lunatus*.

2. A plant that bears beans. 3. Any one of various other seeds not leguminous; something likened to a bean; as, Indian bean, coffee-bean, etc. 4. *pl. Mfring.* [Prov. Eng.] Small coals; so called from the size, approximating that of a bean. 5. A protuberance on the culmen of certain waterfowl. [*AS. bean*, bean.]—*adskul* bean, a smooth variety of recently introduced *glabra*.

6. Recently introduced into the United States in two forms, black-podded and white-podded, both yielding small,

brownish seeds.—a hill of beans (Slang, U. S.), something small, insignificant, or of little value; used in depreciation; as, the offer isn't worth a hill of beans.—*Algaroba b.*, *carob-b.*, or *locust-b.*, the fruit of the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*).—*as-par-a-gus-bean*, *n.* A long, straggling or twining annual (*Dolichos sesquipedalis*) of South America, with trifoliate leaves, deltoid-ovate leaflets, rather large axillary flowers, and slender, almost terete, very long pods often 2 feet in length; cultivated both as a vegetable and for ornament.—*bay b.* 1. An East Indian purple-flowered climbing plant (*Canavalia obtusifolia*) belonging to the family *Fabaceae*. 2. A seed of this plant.—*bean'a'phis*, *n.* An insect (*Aphis rumicis*) infesting beans, celery, and other crops.—*b. bag*, *n.* A cloth bag partly filled with beans, and sewed up, for playing the child's game of the same name.—*bean'bel'y*, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A great eater of beans: applied vulgarly to the inhabitants of Leicestershire.—*b. brush*, *n.* The stalks and foliage left after beans have been harvested.—*b. cake*, *n.* The pomace of beans after the oil has been pressed out.—*b. caper*, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Zygophyllum*, or of the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceae*), whose flower-buds are used as a condiment, especially *Zygophyllum fabago* of the Levant.—*b. cod*, *n.* 1. A Portuguese pilot-boat or fishing-smack. 2. A bean-pod.—*b. crane*, *n.* The corn-crake.—*b. curd*, *n.* A curd or jelly made from beans; used as an article of food in some Eastern countries.—*b. dolphin*, *n.* An aphid which infests the bean.—*b. eaters*, *n. pl.* [Colloq. U. S.] The people of Boston: referring to their alleged fondness for baked beans.—*b. feast*, *n.* [Eng.] 1. A dinner in the country given by an employer to his workmen. 2. A social festival on the eve of Twelfth Day.—*b. feeder*, *n.*—*b. fed*, *a.*—*b. goose*, *n.* A small wild goose (*Anser segetum*) of northern Europe: so called from the aspect of its bill.—*b. king*, *n.* The king of the Twelfth Night bean-feast.—*b. ladybird*, *n.* A ladybird (*Eptelachna corrupta*) that feeds upon the bean plant.—*b. leaf beetle*, a beetle (*Ceratomia trifurcata*) that feeds on the leaves of beans and peas; destructive in the southern states of North America.—*b. house*, *n.* Any aphid infesting beans.—*b. meal*, *n.* Coarse meal made from beans: used for feeding animals.—*b. mill*, *n.* *b. mole*, *b. midwifery*, *n.* A disease of beans, peas, lentils, etc., due to either of two parasitic fungi, *Peronospora cicuta* and *P. trifoliorum*.—*b. mouse*, *n.* [Eng.] The long-tailed field-mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*).—*b. ore*, brown iron ore or limonite occurring in small concretions: from the German *Bohnen-*.—*b. shooter*, *n.* A pea-shooter.—*b. shot*, *n.* Small globules or grains of copper, made by pouring the melted metal through a sieve into water.—*b. stick*, *n.* A vegetable casein, or leucum, made from the juice of leguminous seeds by precipitation with acids or rennet.—*b. swain* [Local, U. S.] a bean soup.—*b. tree*, *n.* One of various trees or shrubs as the catappa (*Albizia leonardodendron*) of the middle and southern United States, and the Moreton Bay chestnut (*Castanopsis australe*) of Australia.—*b. trefoll*, *n.* 1. The laburnum or golden-chain (*Laburnum vulgare* or *Cytisus laburnum*). 2. A European shrub (*Anagyris foetida*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*). 3. The buck-bean (*Mentzelia trifoliata*) of the buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*).—*bean'reed*, *n.* One of the buttercups (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).—*b. weevil*, *n.* A small weevil, as *Bruchus fabae* of America, infesting beans.—*Brazilian* or *plechurim b.*, see *PLECHURIM*.

*broad b.*, the large, usually flat, orbicular, or angular seed of a strong, erect annual (*Vicia faba* or *Faba vulgaris*) of the Old World, where it has been cultivated for food from time immemorial, but now chiefly for the purpose of being used in Canada, the dry hot summers of the United States being unfavorable to its cultivation. 2/1

English dwarf b.; Windsor b.; Calabar b., the highly poisonous seed of an African twining climber (*Physostigma renosum*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*). An extract from it is used chiefly for contracting the pupil of the eye, occasionally for tetanus, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. With the natives of Old Calabar it was a poison for crime, witchcraft, etc., whence also the name *ordcal-bean*.—*Egyptian*, *Pythagorean*, or *sacred b.*, the fruit of the East-Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*).—*Florida b.* 1. The seed of a West-Indian leguminous climber (*Mucuna urens*), often washed up on the coast of Florida. 2. The sea-bean, the fruit of a climbing shrub (*Entada scandens*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), growing in tropical America.—*French b.* 1. The kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). 2. *pl.* Beans, canned or bottled, that have been treated with copper salts, or other agents, to brighten their green color: trade term.—*Goa b.*, an edible seed of an Indian plant (*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*).—*Ignatius's* or *St. Ignatius's b.*, the seeds of *Strophosium ignatii* of the logania family (*Loganiaceae*), which yield strychnin.—*Indian b.*, the catappa (*Albizia leonardodendron*).—*jumping b.*, see under *JUMPING*.—*leichhardt's b.*, see *LEICHHARDT'S B.*—*Scotch bean*, *n.* Same as *Scotch bean*.—*match-box b.*; *Queensland b.*—*Lyons b.*, a Philippine species (*Sitobolium* or *Mucuna lyoni*), resembling its congener, the velvet-bean, but having white flowers and the pods covered with white appressed hairs; introduced into Florida as a forage-plant.—*Molucca b.*, a nicker-nut.—*moth b.*, an annual (*Phaseolus acutifolius*) from India, where its seeds are used for food, recently introduced into the arid districts of California and Kansas, as drought-resistant and fertilizer.—*not to know beans* (Slang), to know little or nothing.—*scarlet b.*, Spanish b., a variety of the scarlet-runner bean cultivated in the United States for its flowers.—*Tonka*, *Tonqua*, or *Tonquin b.*, the fragrant seed of a large tree of Guiana (*Dipteryx odorata*) of the bean family.

*bean'*, 1 bēn; 2 bēn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.* v. 4. *bean'*, 1 bēn; 2 bēn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.* v. 4. *bean'*, 1 bēn; 2 bēn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.* v. 4. *bean'*, 1 bēn; 2 bēn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.* v. 4.

*bean'er-y*, 1 bīm'er-y; 2 bēm'er-y, *n.* [*IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] (Slang, U. S.) An eating-house where beans are served.

*Bean Lean*, Donald, alias Will Ruthven. In Scott's *Waverley*, a Highland robber chief. His daughter, Alice Bean, tends Waverley during a fever.

*bean'nacht-leaf*, 1 bān'a-klāth; 2 bān'a-elāth, *interj.* [*Ir.*] Good-bye; literally, blessings (go) with you.

*bean'*, 1 bēn; 2 bēn, *n.* [*Slang*, *pl.*] 1. Money; specifically, guineas; hence, anything particularly pleasing. Compare *BEAN*. 2. A thrashing; as, I'll give him beans. (*< L. bonus*, good.)

*bean'sidhe*, 1 bān'shī; 2 bān'she, *n.* [*Ir.*] A fairy woman; banshee.

*bean't*, 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *int.* [*Dial.*, Eng.] Am not; art not; are not; contracted from *be not*. See *BE*, *e.* [*Spirited*; fresh.

*bean'y*, 1 bīm'y; 2 bēm'y, *a.* [*Slang*, *pl.*] In good condition; The very integrity keeps the beans in the bag. (*< L. bonus*, good.)

*bean'*, 1 bān; 2 bār, *v.* [*More or Bare*; *Borne or Born*; *BEAR*ING.] *I. t. i.* 1. To support at rest; hold up; as,

the pillars bear a heavy weight. 2. To support in motion; transport; convey; carry; by extension, to guide or conduct; as, the torrent bears along silt and gravel.

While others bore him on their shields Back to his chariot. *Milton P. L. bk. vi. l. 337.*

3. To be or act as the medium upon which (extraneous things) rest or appear. (1) To show visibly; as, his hands bore the marks of toil. (2) To display or exhibit as a heraldic charge; as, he bore a lion on his shield. 4. To suffer or sustain in person or for others; endure or undergo; be answerable for; as, to bear pain or charges.

Who best Bear his mild yoke, they serve Him best. *Milton Sonnet, On His Blindness.*

5. To have as a property or an attribute, actual or ascribed; present or convey, as an impress or result. Christianity bears all the marks of a divine origin.

*BEAN*, *n.* *More Proverbial* vol. i, p. 1. [*c.* & *d.* 1811.]

Her sentence bore, that she should stand a certain time upon the platform. *Hawthorne Scarlet Letter* ch. 66. [*o.* & *co.* 1875.]

6. To keep; hold; entertain; as, to bear malice. Still within my heart I bear Love for all things good and fair. *Whittier Andrew Rykman's Prayer* et. 4.

7. To present the appearance of, as upon comparison or inspection; sustain; as, what relation does this bear to the other? 8. To possess as a right or a power; be entitled to; be charged with; as, to bear a title or an office, rule, or sway. 9. To produce, regularly and as a stated function in plants, or as the normal result of the generative act in animals; as, to bear leaves; to bear young; figuratively, to produce; yield; as, investments bear interest.

Rejoice, thou barren that bearest not. *Gal. iv. 27.* Speech too bears fruit, being worthy. *Swinnerton Atalanta in Calydon* st. 48.

10. To conduct or comport (oneself) in a particular manner; as, he bore himself well during our interview. 11. To press or thrust; exert a certain or constant pressure or force upon, as downward or outward.

Wing-like sails on her bosom gliding Bear down the lily and drown the reed. *JEAN INOZOW Divided* vii, st. 1.

12. *Backgammon*. To throw off or remove, as the pieces from the board, at the end of a game. 13. To keep floating or afloat; as, strong lye will bear an egg. 14. *Mech.* To make (holes) with a bear. See *BEAR*, *n.*

15. [*Rare or Obs.*] To receive; be the object of. 16. To carry on or deal with; gain or win.

*II. i. 1.* To produce fruit; be fruitful; as, the tree bears well. 2. To be able to sustain a desired weight; as, the ice will not bear. 3. To have a certain direction, inclination, or tendency; take an aim or course; as, to bear off the coast; the discussion bore against the bill; the guns were brought to bear.

The work of fate is bearing on. *Scott's Play of the Lake* can. 6, st. 19.

4. To rest heavily or fixedly; lean; press; as, the famine bore heavily on the settlers. 5. To be situated or seen in a certain direction; as, the land bore eastward. 6. To endure with patience; suffer; as, born to bear; he could not bear. 7. To have relation, reference, or relevance in a given instance; be pertinent; as, the argument does not bear on the subject. [*< AS. beran*, carry, wear, bear, suffer.] *heref.*

*Syn.* abide, endure, stand, suffer, support, sustain, tolerate. See *ABIDE*; *CARRY*; *ENDURE*; *INCUR*; *LEAN*; *PRODUCE*; *SUPPORT*.—*to bear a hand*, to aid quickly; take hold.—*to b. arms*, to do military service.—*to b. away* (*Naut.*), to keep off or away from the wind: said of a sailing vessel.—*to b. back*, to fall back; retreat.—*to b. company*, to accompany.—*to b. date*, to have the time of writing indicated upon it.—*to b. down*, to force down; overpower or overcome.—*to b. down on or upon*. 1. To weigh down, as with grief or censure. 2. *Naut.* To approach from the weather side: said of a vessel.—*to bear in* [*Local, U. S.*] in coal-mining, to undercut; hole.—*to b. in hand*, to deceive, as with false promises.—*to b. in mind*, to keep in recollection; remember.—*to b. low*, *sl.* to act cautiously; be humble.—*to b. off*. 1. *Naut.* To keep away or keep clear.—*to b. off*, to desert; separate. 2. To gain or win.—*to b. one hard*, to cherish ill will toward one.—*to b. out*, to support; confirm; justify; make endurable.—*to b. up*. 1. To keep up strength or spirits. 2. *Manage*. To hold in with a bearing rein; to check.—*to b. upon*, to be trained upon, as cannon, so to bring within the line of fire.—*to b. up*, to move toward; approach.—*to b. with*, to show forbearance.—*to b. witness*, to testify in favor of.

*BEAR*, 1 bār; 2 bār, *vt.* [*U. S.*] *Finance*. To try to depress the value or price of, especially as practised by speculators; sell or offer to sell in an attempt to depress prices; as, to bear the stock market; to bear wheat.

*beart*, *n.* 1. A large plantigrade ursine carnivore, especially of the genus *Ursus*.

Bears have a stout massive body with five-toed feet armed with long non-retractile claws, a very short tail, and fur usually long and shaggy. They are mostly omnivorous, feeding largely on insects, roots, fruits, etc., the polar bear (*Ursus* or *Thalassosarctos maritimus*) and the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*) being the most voracious and formidable.

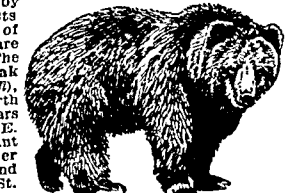
The brown bear (*U. arctos*) of Europe and Asia, which varies much in color, and the black b. (*U. americanus*) of North America, by some naturalists deemed a variety of the brown bear, are common species. The Kadlak or Kodiak b. (*U. middendorffi*), the largest of North American brown bears, attains giant stature. The glacier b. (*U. emmonsii*), found only in the St. Elias region of Alaska, is a rare bluish-gray species. *U. torquatus* and *U. japonicus* are the black bears of the Himalayas and Japan respectively, and *U. syriacus* the Syrian b.

2. One of various other mammals like or likened to a bear; as, ant-bear; sand-bear. 3. A larval tiger-moth or arctiid; woolly bear. See *ILLUS*, under *TIGER-MOTH*.

4. *Finance*. A speculator who seeks to depress prices, or who sells in the belief that there is likely to be a decline in prices.



The Bean-



Kadlak Bear, from Specimen in New York Zoological Park. 1/10



KEY 1: dsle;uu = out;oll; fū = feud; chin; go; Jet; η = sing; so; ship; chin; this; azure; F. boū, dūne; π = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; c = k; c = s; gō, gēm; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boū, dūne; π = loch.

beamed  
beast

Master is the bull, and Sir Charles is the bear. He agreed for stock expecting it to be up at three hundred by this time; but ... it has been falling ever since.

COLMAN *Men of Business* act iv. ec. 1. Specif.: (1) One who, at any of the financial or commercial exchanges, sells securities, or any commodity in which there is organized speculation, for either immediate or future delivery, in an attempt to depress prices. (2) One who, in like manner, sells to be delivered at a future date, but who does not own or possess what he sells at the time of sale, expecting to purchase it at a lower price prior to the date on which he has agreed to deliver it.  
5. [B.] Astron. A constellation: either (1) Ursa Major, or (2) Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION, and also GREAT BEAR, LITTLE BEAR, below. 6. *Metallworking*. A portable device for punching iron plates. 7. *Naut.* A heavy block covered with matting; used in scrubbing decks; also, coarse door-matting. 8. Figuratively, an ill-mannered or morose person. 9. [Austral.] The koala. 10. *Metall.* Same as SALAMANDER. 11. Same as LOUPE. [*AS. bera.*]

—Barren Grounds bear, a bear (*Ursus richardsoni*), of the Mackenzie river basin.—baste the b., a child's game in which the players try to strike one, representing a bear, with knotted handkerchiefs, while the bear's master tries to touch the striker without dragging the bear outside a marked circle; if the master succeeds in this, the player touched must become the bear.—bear's an't-mal'cule, n. A small aquatic arctican arachnid. —b-halling, n. See BARR. —b-hall, n. An acute (*Acotium acrothum*), a conifer of wolf-bane.—bear's-berry, n. 1. A trailing thick-leaved evergreen shrub (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) of the heath family (*Ericaceae*), having small red berries. 2. [Pacific coast, U. S.] The bearwood (*Rhamnus purshiana*). 3. [Miss.] The deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*).—alpine or black bearberry, a dwarf shrub (*Arctostaphylos alpina*), not evergreen, with black berries.—b-cat, n. The panda or red bear-cat.—b-caterpillar, n. A woolly bear or larval tiger-moth, as of the genus *Eupreptia*.—b-coot, n. See BERGUT. —b-dog, n. 1. [U. S.] A dog skillful in hunting bears. 2. A fossil arctocyonian carnivore. In the Eocene times was *Arctocyon*, the grim bear-dog, that Caliban beast with hardly a moiety of brain. S. Lockwood in *Standard Nat. Hist.* vol. v. p. 407. [*s. c. & c.* 1884.]

31. A dog kept for baiting bears.—b-garden, n. Formerly, a place where bears were kept for sport; hence, a scene of tumult or strife.—b-grass, n. 1. One of various species of *Fucus* or Spanish-bayonet. 2. The grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) of Oregon. 3. A succulent plant (*Dasylirion texanum*) of the lily family (*Liliaceae*) of the southwestern United States.—bear-herd, n. A keeper and exhibitor of bears.—bear-bound, n. A bear-dog.—b-head, n. To act as a bear-leader, traveling tutor, or escort to.—b-leader, n. One who leads about a trained bear; hence, a private tutor. They ... seized young lords travelling with their bear-leaders. THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* p. 47. [*l.* 1864.]

—b-mouse, n. A meadow-mouse (*Microtus montanus*) of Nevada.—b-oak, n. See OAK.—b-paw, a. Designating a nearly circular form of snow-shoe customarily used in the Rocky Mountain region.—b-plg, n. The balsaur.—b-plt, n. A pit where bears are kept.—bear's-bed, n. An acrocarpous bryaceous moss (*Polytrichum juniperinum*).—bear's-bilberry, n. Same as BEARBERRY. 1.—bear's breech, n. 1. Any species of *Acanthus*; especially, the European *Acanthus spinosus*. 2. The corn-crop (*Heterocleum sphenolobium*).—bear's-car, n. The auricula (*Primula auricula*).—bear's-foot, n. 1. The fetid or stinking hellebore (*Helleborus foetidus*). 2. A monk's hood (*Aconitum napellus*). 3. The lady's-mantle.—bear's-garlic, n. The broad-leaved garlic or ramsons (*Allium ursinum*).—bear's-grape, n. Same as BEARBERRY. —b-grass, n. 1.—bear's grease, the oil of the bear, used as an unguent for the hair.—bear's-head, n. An edible fungus (*Hydnum caput-ursi*), popularly known as the bear's-head hydnum.—bear's-paw, n. A tridacnoid bivalve (*Hippopus maculatus*) of the East Indies.—B. State, Arkansas.—bear's weed, n. The California tar-bush. See YERBA SANTA.—b-tree, n. [Anglo-Ind.] The East-Indian jujube-tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*).—bairt.—bearward, n. A bear-keeper.—blue b., the glacier bear.—Great B., the constellation Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION.—hydraulic b., a press for shearing iron or punching rivet-holes.—the Bear, an international designation of Russia. *Russian bear*.

France turns from her abandoned friends afeesh,  
And soothes the Bear that grows for patriot flesh.  
CAMPBELL *Poland* st. 5.

—the Bear-driver (Astron.), the constellation Bootes. See CONSTELLATION.

bear, 1 bīr; 2 bēr, n. [North. Eng. or Scot.] Four-rowed barley. [*AS. bera*; see BARLEY.]—beret.—bear'blue', n. [Eng.] 1. Any one of various species of morning-glory (*Convolvulus*) growing among grain. 2. The corn-blindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*).—bear'blind', n. bear'it, n. A pillow-case.

bear, 1 bār; 2 bār, n. A place designation.—B. Lake. 1. A lake on the boundary of Idaho and Utah; about 150 sq. m.; 5,900 ft. high; noted for its blue water. 2. A county in Idaho contiguous to this lake; 964 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris.—B. Mount, a peak in Colorado; 12,950 ft. high.—B. river. 1. The name of many streams in North America, most prominently a river of Utah and Idaho, rising in the Uinta Mountains and flowing circuitously 400 to 450 m. to Great Salt Lake; its upper course is through some notable cañons, but its lower valley is open, fertile, and populous. 2. A seaport in Digby county, Nova Scotia.

bear-a-ble, 1 bār-a-bl; 2 bār-a-bl, a. Capable of being bear-a-bl'; borne; enduring.

A foot is bearable; a humbug, never.  
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking*, *Old People* p. 5. [*l.* 1882.]

—bear-a-ble-ness, n.—bear-a-bly, adv.

bear-ance, 1 bār-ans; 2 bār-ans, n. 1. *Mech.* A bearing. 2. [Archaic.] Endurance; patience.

Bear Creek Pass. A pass at the head of Bear Creek, Colo.; 12,600 ft. high.

beard, 1 bīrd; 2 bērd, v. 1. I. 1. To take by the beard; pull the beard off; hence, to oppose to the face; defy. What! am I dar'd, and bearded to my face?

SHAKESPEARE *A King Henry VII.* act i. ec. 3. 3. Corp. To thin or work down from given line or to a given curve. 4. In ship-building, to round. 5. To furnish with beard. [Colloq.] To scratch, as with the beard or beards of grain.

II. 1. [Rare.] To grow or have grown a beard.—beard'er, n. One who or that which beards.

beard, n. 1. The hair on a man's face, usually distinguished from the mustache and sometimes from whiskers, but often including both. Compare MUSTACHE.

Have ye no manne's heart, and have a beard?  
CHAUCER *C. T.* Nun's Priest's Tale l. 99.

2. *Zool.* Some appendage or part more or less like the human beard. (1) The hairs on the chin and other parts of the face of various mammals, especially of the goat. (2) (a) In birds, rictal vibrissae. (b) The vane or barbs of a feather. (c) Pendent metallic feathers beneath the throat in certain humming-birds, or color-markings suggesting a beard. (3) The barbels of fishes. (4) (a) The gills of the oyster and other bivalves. (b) The byssus of a mussel or other anchored bivalve. (5) The small labial processes of lepidopterous and certain dipterous insects.

3. *Bot.* (1) A tuft of hair-like processes, especially when stiff and long. (2) An awn, as of grass. 4. One of various handicraft articles. (1) *Corp.* The edge of a board. (2) The barb of an arrow or of any hook. (3) A spring pressing on the back of the bolt in a common lock, to keep it in position and to prevent rattling. (4) Formerly, the slope of a printing-type from the face to the shoulder: now cast nearly straight; also, in some ornamental type-faces, the outside shading. (5) *Organ-building*. A cross-piece immediately below the under lip of a flue-pipe.

5. *Ferriery*. That part of a horse's lower jaw above the chin on which the curb of the bridle rests. 6. One of a breed of tumbler-pigeons, dark, with white chin-feathers. 7. [Prov., Eng.] Same as BORD. n. [*AS. beard*].—beard'-grass, n. One of the various grasses of the genera *Polygonum*, *Aristida*, and *Andropogon*.—b-moss, n. A thread-like lichen (*Usnea barbata*) which forms grayish pendulous tufts on trees.—beard'-tongue, n. Any plant of the genus *Pentstemon*, of the figwort family; in allusion to the bearded sterile stamen.—b-tree, n. [Eng.] The hazel or forked b-grass, same as BLUETEM.—to one's b., to one's face, as, he laughed to my beard in defiance.—beard'less, a. 1. Without a beard; hence, young; inexperienced. 2. (1) *Ornith.* Without rictal vibrissae, or without beard-like color-markings. (2) *Ich.* Without barbels. (3) *Bot.* Without an awn.—beard'lessness, n.—beard'let, n. A small or tiny beard or little awn.—beard'let-ed, a.—beard'ling, n. One who wears a beard.—beard'y, a. Having a beard; bearded.

Beard, George Miller (b. 1839-1/2-1883). An American physician, navy surgeon, and writer; *Nervous Exhaustion*, etc.—Beard's disease, nervous exhaustion; neurasthenia. beard'ed, 1 bīrd'ed; 2 bērd'ed, a. 1. Having a beard or beards.

The bearded rye Bent low in the breath of an unknown sky.  
BYRNAT *The Two Graces* st. 5.

2. *Her.* (1) See BARBED. (2) Tailed, like a comet.

—bearded eagle or vulture, the lammergeier.—beard'ed-joint', n. A grass (*Paspalum barbatulum*) occurring in wet soils of the eastern and southern United States, with slender, smooth culms, except the joints, which are conspicuously bearded with reflexed white hairs.—b. turtle, the mata-mata.

beard'le, 1 bīrd'; 2 bērd', n. 1. [Scot.] The loach; due to its barbels. 2. [Austral.] A cod, *Lotilia marginata*.

beard'ing, 1 bīrd'ing; 2 bērd'ing, n. 1. The act of seizing or pulling the beard; hence, insolent defiance. 2. The slope or diminishing of a timber, as in the stem of a ship. 3. A bearding-line. See below. 4. A beard-like growth.—beard'ing-line, n. *Naut.* The line made by the curved surface of a ship's skin with the stem, keel, and stern-post.

beard'-dog, a. See BEAR'.  
beard'om, 1 bār'dam; 2 bār'dom, n. The quality or personality of a bear; also, bears collectively; the realm of bears.

Beards'ter, 1 bīrd'z; 2 bērd'z, n. [Eng.] 1872-3/14 (1898). An English artist and author. [county, Ill.]

Beards'town, 1 bīrd'taun; 2 bērd'town, n. A city in Cass beard'tongue, b-free, etc. See BEARD.

beard'y, 1 bīrd'; 2 bērd'y, n. [*IES.* 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] 1. [Local, Eng.] The whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*). 2. [Scot.] A loach; beardie.

beard'er, 1 bār'er; 2 bār'er, n. 1. One who or that which bears or carries; especially, one who sustains or wears some dignity, honor, etc.; chiefly in composition; as, an armor-bearer; cup-bearer; office-bearer. (1) A carrier or porter; specif., in India, a palanquin-carrier; also, a body-servant or personal attendant. A close palkee with a passenger; the bearers, ... trotting to a monotonous, jerking ditty, which the sirdar, or leader, is improvising. J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, p. 265. [*s. c.* 1859.]

(2) A pall-bearer. (3) pl. A person's legs. My travel 'a' on foot I'll thank it.  
I've sturdy bearers, Guide be thank!

BURNS *The Inventory* st. 6.

2. A person to whom a note or check is made payable without naming him, in which case the instrument is transferable by delivery without indorsement; hence, whoever presents for payment a note, check, or draft. 3. *Mech.* Any part that supports some other part. (1) The rollers, a bar or frame supporting another. (2) A short piece with the ends or gutters are attached. (3) (a) That part of a lathe carrying a puppet. (b) A housing or standard for roll-rudgeons. (4) A strip of wood on an organ sounding-board to support the slide controlling the openings to the separate wind-chests of a stop.

4. *Print.* (1) A strip of metal or wood locked in a form, or constituting part of the bed of a press: used to bear off the impression from the form. (2) A type or type-high strip or piece of metal used in blank spaces in matter that is to be cast, to furnish a support in shaving the plate. 5. A tree or vine producing fruit; as, a good bearer. 6. *Project. Geom.* In a range, the straight; in a pencil, the intersection point. 7. pl. [Scot.] *Her.* Supporters.

—bearer-bar, n. See BEARER. 3 (1).—b. company [Brit.] (*Mil.*), the ambulance section of the army medical service.—b-line, n. *Print.* A dummy line, as of bearers, inserted to fill a blank space.—b-pln, n. A pin that supports the strings of a plate at the point determining their effective length.—b-plate, n. *Building*. In steel construction, a plate supporting the end of a girder or truss where it bears on a wall. See CONSTRUCTION.

beard'-den, beard'herd', etc. See BEAR'.  
beard'ing, 1 bār'ing; 2 bār'ing, n. Payable on delivery, as postage on a letter, freight on a package, etc.; not prepaid.

beard'ing, 1 bār'ing; 2 bār'ing, n. 1. The act of enduring or sustaining; especially, patient endurance; long-suffering.

I protest, 'tis past all bearing! COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* ec. st. 5.

2. The manner in which one carries or bears himself; general appearance; carriage; deportment; manners.

In his [Webster's] bearing, there was a grandeur that took the imagination by storm.

MATTHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 323. [*s. c.* 1879.]

3. Relation, as of things to other things, of parts to one another, or of parts to the whole; connection. The unprofitableness of slavery is a monstrous evil, when considered in all its bearings.

H. R. HELPER *Impending Crisis* p. 82. [*A. N. B.* 1860.]

4. Meaning, or general tendency; application. These motives will give ... character and bearing to some of my remarks.

CHANNING *Works* p. 12. [*A. N. B.* 1878.]

5. The act, capability, or time of producing; also, that which is produced or borne; crops; yield.

The bearing and the training of a child  
Is woman's wisdom. TENNYSON *Princess* v. st. 16.

6. *Arch.* (1) The part of an arch or beam that rests upon a support. (2) Untechnically and improperly, the clear horizontal span of a beam between the supports.

7. *Mech.* That which supports or rests on something. (1) A block on or in which a journal rotates; a bearing-block. (2) Less properly, that part of an axle or shaft-journal in contact with the bearing proper.

Bearings are often named from their construction; as *bair'-bearing*, one containing steel balls to reduce friction; *cone-b.*, one with a tapering pin, supporting the rotating object; *roller-b.*, one employing rollers to lessen friction; *slide-b.*, one so placed as to limit sideways motion; *thrust-b.* (*Auto.*), a bearing that receives and withstands the lengthwise thrust of a shaft by means of collars or the like.

8. *Auto.* (1) The area or length of a sustained part of a machine which rests upon or touches the support. (2) A support for a revolving crank-shaft or the like, composed of several parts, such as step, journal-block, keep or cap, etc. 9. The point of the compass in which an object is seen; also, the situation of an object relatively to that of another, or of other points or places; in surveying, the angle made by a line with the meridian. 10. pl. (1) The widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer. (2) The line of flotation of a vessel in perfect trim with ballast or cargo. 11. *Her.* Any single heraldic device or charge; also, a coat of arms. See CHARGE, 13.

12. *Min.* See STRIKE, n.

SYN.: see AIR; BEHAVIOR; DIRECTION.

—absolute bearing, see RELATIVE BEARING.—bear'ing bin'-na-ble, n. *Naut.* A binnacle on the poop for convenience when taking bearings.—b-block, n. Same as BEARING, 7 (1).—b-cloth, n. A covering thrown over a child when carried to church for baptism.—bear'cloth', n.—b-door, n. [Eng.] A ventilating door in a coal-mine.—b-down, n. Compression of the abdominal viscera by contraction of the muscles of the wall, as in parturition.—b-feeler, n. *Mech.* A device for indicating when a journal or bearing is undesirably warm by friction.—b-metal, n. *Mech.* Brass, bronze, or other metal, suitable for bearings.—b-neck, n. *Mech.* That part of a shaft which rotates in the bearing proper; a journal.—b-note, n. The note tuned first in a piano or similar instrument and used as a note of reference in tuning the rest.—b-partition, n. A partition bearing the weight of a structure above.—b-pile, n. *Engin.* A pile or spile to support a structure.—b-rein, n. The rein extending from the bit to the check-hook or the hames, to make a horse hold up his head. See HARNESS.—b-ring, n. A ring attached to the suspension ropes of a balloon and corresponding to the keel of a ship.—b-robe, n. An article used as a bearing-cloth, formerly given to a child by its sponsors.—b-spring, n. 1. The bolster or main-spring of a logging-car. 2. [Eng.] A spring carrying the weight of the vehicle and resting on the axle-box.—dust-guard b., an axle-bearing having a device to keep out the dust.—eccentric b. (*Mech.*), a journal-bearing so arranged that it may be turned in the cylindrical hole which contains it, so as to take up lost motion caused by wear of the journal, or bearings, or both.—false b., the bearing that a wall has when built across the one that supports it.—labyrinth-b., n. *Mach.* A bearing used in the construction of certain steam turbines having recesses and collars for the purpose of effecting a tightness.—l-quad b., a bearing in which the rotating shaft works under pressure and assists in lubrication.—plain b., a common cylindrical bearing.—relative b., the direction of an object with relation to a ship's head, as distinguished from absolute (or magnetic, true, or compass) bearing, which is with relation to the north pole. The relative bearings are respectively: ahead; 1, 2, or 3 points on starboard bow; broad off starboard bow; 3, 2, or 1 points forward of starboard beam; abeam; 1, 2, or 3 points abait starboard beam; broad off starboard quarter; 3, 2, or 1 points on starboard quarter; astern; and similarly on the port side.—reverse b. (*Surv.*), a sight taken backward for the purpose of verifying the foresight.—solid b., the bearing that a wall has when built in the same direction as the one that supports it.—to bring one on to his bearings, to bring one to his proper place, level, or senses.—to lose one's bearings, to get lost; become bewildered.—to take bearings, to find out the direction or relative position of an object; hence, to take one's bearings, to determine one's situation; ascertain the condition of things about oneself.

He pauses a moment at the foot of a tree to take his bearings.  
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* p. 69. [*U. S. M.* c. 1887.]

beard'ish, 1 bār'ish; 2 bār'ish, a. 1. Like a bear in disposition; rough; surly. 2. In the stock, grain, or other commercial exchanges, tending downward in price.—beard'ish-ly, adv.—beard'ish-ness, n.

Bé'arn, 1 bē'arn; 2 bē'arn, n. Pyrénées department, whence came Henry of Navarre, King of France, who was born at Pau; hence, he is sometimes called Le Bé'arnais.

Be'ar'nase, 1 bē'ar'nē; 2 bē'ar'nās, n. [*E.*] Characterizing a sauce consisting of oil or butter, vinegar, minced onions, the yolks of eggs, and flavoring.

Bear'paw Mountain. A range in N. Montana.

beard'skin, 1 bār'skin; 2 bār'skin, n. 1. The skin of a bear; also, a coat or robe made of such skin. 2. A shaggy woolen stuff for outer wear. 3. A black fur cap; especially, a tall fur cap worn by drum-majors; specifically, the military head-dress of the Foot-guards of the British army.

beard'-tree, etc. See BEAR'.  
beart, n. Same as BART.

Bear Valley Peak, a mountain in Utah; 10,500 ft. high.

Bear Wallow Mount, or Knob, a mountain in W. North Carolina; 4,245 ft. high.

beard'wood, 1 bār'wud; 2 bār'wud, n. 1. A shrub or small tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*), a species of buckthorn, of the Pacific coast of the United States. [*Imoney.*]

beard'wort, 1 bār'wurt; 2 bār'wurt, n. The bald-beast, 1 bīst; 2 bēst, n. 1. *Card-playing*. To penalize. See BEAST, n. 5. 2. To treat as a beast.



Bearskin.





**beau**, *n.* [BEAUS or BEAUX, 1 bōz; 2 bōg, pl.] 1. A man devoted to the care of his person and to matters of social etiquette; a dandy; fop. 2. [Colloq.] An escort or lover.

And bids her *beau* demand the precious hairs.

Pope *Rape of the Lock* can. 4, l. 122.

[F. (also *bel*), < L. *bellus*, fine, pretty.] — **beau**-'catch'er, *n.* [Colloq.] A small flat curl worn by women, as on the temple.—old *b.*, a man past middle life, characterized by fastidious manners, courtliness, and devotion to ladies' society.—**beau**'ish, *a.* Foppish.—**beau**'ship, *n.* The state of being a *beau*; the character of a *beau*.

**Beau Brummell**. See BRUMMELL, GEORGE BRYAN.  
**Beaucaire**, 1 bō'kär; 2 bō'cär, *n.* An ancient town in Gard department, France, with Roman remains, and an annual fair, instituted in the 13th century.

**Beauce**, 1 bōs; 2 bōc, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 3,265 sq. m.; capital, St. François.

**Beauchamp**, 1 bō'shān; 2 bō'chān, *n.* Alphonse de (1767-4/1832), a French historian and publicist; *Histoire de la Vendée*, 1806, etc.

**beauclerk**, 1 bō'clürk; 2 bō'clürk, *n.* [Archaic.] A scholarly man; a surname of Henry I. of England. [*< F. beau cleric*; see *BEAU*, *n.*, and *CLERK*.] **beauclerc**, *n.*

**beau field**, 1 bō'fēt; 2 bō'fēt, *n.* A cupboard; buffet.

**Beau Fielding**. Robert Fielding.

**beau fin**, *n.* Same as *BEFFIN*.

**beau fort**, 1 bō'fōrt; 2 bō'fōrt, *n.* [Eng.] A style of cut-away coat, usually fastened by only one button at the top, in vogue in the early 19th century.

**Beaufort**, *n.* 1. Henry (1370-4/1447), an English cardinal and statesman; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VI*. 2. A coastal county in North Carolina; 819 sq. m.; county-seat, Washington. 3. A county in South Carolina; 943 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat, a seaport on Beaufort river, Port Royal Sound. 5. A seaport and summer resort in Carteret county, N. C. 6. *B. sea*, a bight of the Arctic ocean, between Banks Land and the mainland west of the mouth of the Mackenzie. 7. *B. West*, a town in Cape of Good Hope province, S. Africa. [*Beaufort*, *n.*]

**beau har'naïs**, 1 bō'ar'nā; 2 bō'ar'nā, *n.* 1. Alexandre, Vicomte de (1711-1760-3/1794), a French general; husband of Josephine; guillotined. 2. Eugène de (1781-4/1824), a French general who conducted the retreat from Moscow; viceroy of Italy; son of Alexandre. 3. Hortense Eugénie de, see HORTENSE.

**beau har'nols**, 1 bō'ar'nwō; 2 bō'ar'nwō, *n.* 1. A district in Quebec, Canada; 250 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**beau-i-de-al**, 1 bō'ai-di'al; 2 bō'i-de'al (xiii), *n.* A mental model of excellence; the highest conceivable type of beauty or excellence; also, some person or thing regarded as the realization of such a model; as, he is my *beau-ideal*.

Agricultural life appears to have been his *beau ideal* of existence. IRVING *Washington* vol. 1, p. 284. [G. R. 1863.]

[F. *beau idéal*, (the) ideal beautiful; see *BEAU* and *IDEAL*.] — **beau-i-de-al-ize**, *v.*

**Beaujolais**, 1 bō'jō'le; 2 bō'zhō'lä, *n.* A subdivision of the old wine-growing province of Lyonnais, France; now part of Rhône and Loire departments.

**Beau-mar'chais**, 1 bō'mar'shē; 2 bō'mar'chā, *n.* Pierre Augustin Caron de (1712-3/1799), a French financier and dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville*, etc.

**Beau-ma'ris**, 1 bō'mā'ris; 2 bō'mā'ris, *n.* The county-seat of Anglesey county, Wales; a seaside resort.

**Beau-mont**, 1 bō'mōnt; 2 bō'mōnt, *n.* 1. Francis (1584-3/1616), an English dramatist; with Fletcher wrote *The Maid's Tragedy*, etc. 2. Sir George H. (1714/1753-4/1827), an English landscape-painter and artpatron. 3. William (1785-4/1853), an American army surgeon; famous for his experiments on the stomach of one St. Martin and his development of the laws of digestion. 4. The county-seat of Jefferson county, Tex.

**beau-mon'ta-gue**, 1 bō'mōn'ta-gü; 2 bō'mōn'ta-gü, *n.* One of various fillings for holes and cracks in iron, woodwork, etc. **beau-mon'tage**, *n.*

**Beau-mont de la Bon'nère**, 1 bō'mōn' de la bō'nēr; 2 bō'mōn' de la bō'nēr, *n.* Gustave Auguste de (1802-3/1866), a French publicist and traveler, who visited the United States with De Toqueville and wrote critically on the American prison system.

**Beau-mou'n-ta**, 1 bō'mōn'shi; 2 bō'mōn'shi-a, *n.* Bot. A small genus of tall, climbing East-Indian shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), with large white bell-shaped fragrant flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. *B. grandiflora*, with broad, obovate cuspidate opposite leaves, is cultivated in hothouses. [*< Prof. Élie de Beaumont*.]

**beau-mont-ite**, 1 bō'mōnt-ite; 2 bō'mōnt-it, *n.* Mineral. 1. A variety of heulandite. 2. A hydrosilicate of copper. [*< Prof. Élie de Beaumont*, of France.]

**Beau-mont-root**, *n.* Same as BOWMAN'S-ROOT, 1.

**Beaune**, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *n.* 1. Florimond de (1601-1652), a French mathematician; propounder of "Beaune's Problem." 2. A manufacturing town in Côte-d'Or department, France, and center of the Burgundy wine-trade.

**Beauport**, 1 bō'pōrt; 2 bō'pōrt, *n.* A village and parish in Quebec county, Quebec, Canada.

**Beau-re-gard**, 1 bō'rē-gärd; 2 bō'rē-gärd, *n.* Pierre G. T. (1818-7/1893). An American Confederate general; commander at Bull Run and Shiloh.

**beau-re-garde**, 1 bō'rē-gärd; 2 bō'rē-gärd, *n.* The zebra grass-parakeet (*Melospiza undulatus*) of Australia. [*< F. beau regarde*, folk-etym. < Austral. aborig. *budg-rigar*.]

**Beau Sa'breur**, 1 bō'sā'brür; 2 bō'sā'brür, *n.* A sobriquet of Joachim Murat.

**Beau's dis-ease**. Astyole.

**Beau'se-ant**, 1 bō'sē-ant; 2 bō'sē-ant, *n.* [Archaic.] The standard (sable and argent) of the Knights Templars; also, their battle-cry. [*< OF. baucant*, perhaps < *baucant*, black-and-white-spotted; later written *baucant*, as if < *F. beau* (see *BEAU*) + *seant*, ppr. of *seoir* (see *SEANCE*).]

**beau'te-ant**, *n.* Same as BOWMAN'S-ROOT, 1.

**beaut**, 1 büt; 2 büt, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which is beautiful; sometimes used ironically.

**beau'te-ous**, 1 bō'ti-tūs; 2 bō'ti-tūs (xiii), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, *n.*

More *beautiful* than the moon in an unclouded night. IRVING *Mohamet* vol. 1, ch. 10, p. 100. [G. R. 1863.]

**Syn.** — **BEAUTIFUL**. [*Citizen of the World*.] **Beau Tiber**, a shabby-genteel character in Goldsmith's *Beau-ti-fi-ca-tion*. 1 bō'ti-fi-kā'shan; 2 bō'ti-fi-kā'shan, *n.* The act or process of beautifying, or the state of being beautified.

**beau'ti-fi-ed**, 1 bō'ti-fi-aid; 2 bō'ti-fi-id, *pa.* Made beautiful; adorned; embellished; specifically, in heraldry, ornamented, as with jewels or feathers. **beau'ti-fi-ed**, *pa.* 1 bō'ti-fi-ful; 2 bō'ti-fi-ful, *a.* 1. Having beauty; conspicuously the qualities of beauty; excelling in form or grace; exerting the charm of beauty; appealing to or satisfying the esthetic nature or faculty.

A lady so richly clad, as she — Beautiful exceedingly!

Coleridge *Christabel* pt. 1, st. 9.

2. Finely illustrating a type or principle; complete and harmonious in form or development; as, a *beautiful* specimen in botany, or case in surgery.

**Syn.** — attractive, beautiful, bewitching, charming, comely, delightful, elegant, exquisite, fair, fine, good-looking, graceful, handsome, lovely, picturesque, pretty. The definition of beauty, "perfection of form," is a good key to the meaning of *beautiful*, if we understand "form" in its widest sense. There must also be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really *beautiful*. Thus, we speak of a *beautiful* landscape, a *beautiful* poem. But *beautiful* implies also, in concrete objects, softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged; hence we say a *beautiful* woman, but not a *beautiful* man. *Beautiful* has the further limit of not transcending our powers of appreciation. Pretty expresses a far less degree of that which is pleasing to a refined taste in objects comparatively small, slight, and dainty; as, a *pretty* bonnet; a *pretty* girl. That is *handsome* which is not only superficially pleasing, but well and harmoniously proportioned, with usually the added idea that it is made so by art, breeding, or training; as, a *handsome* horse; a *handsome* house. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful*; we may even say a *handsome* villain. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish; as, a *fair* face. The word applies wholly to what is superficial; we can say "fair, yet false." In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or brunette. One who possesses vivacity, wit, good nature, or other pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with a certain fullness of contour and pleasing symmetry, while falling short of the *beautiful*. As a comely matron. That is *picturesque* which would make a striking picture. See also AGREEABLE; CHARMING; ELEGANT; FINE; LOVELY. Ant.: awkward, clumsy, deformed, disgusting, frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, grotesque, hideous, horrid, odious, repulsive, shocking, ugly, uncouth, ungraciously. Prep.: beautiful to the eye; beautiful in appearance, in spirit; "beautiful for situation." Ps. xlviii. 2; beautiful of aspect, of his kind.

— the *beautiful*, beauty in the abstract; the domain of beauty; also, that which is beautiful: distinguished from the true and the good; as, the *beautiful* in nature or art. In the threefold division of Ideals as made by some writers, the *beautiful* is apprehended by the taste or esthetic powers, the true by the logical or rational, the good by the moral or practical powers. Anything may thus be at the same time true, beautiful, and good, but from different points of view and for different reasons. This conduces us to the essential foundation of the distinction between the idea of the *beautiful* and the sensation of the agreeable, to wit, the difference already explained between *sensibility* and *reason*. COVINS True, *Beautiful*, etc. tr. by Wight, p. 127. [A. 1855.]

The *beautiful* can never die. If the gods have deserted their oracles, they have not deserted the gods who aspire to them. KINGSLEY *Hyperion* ch. 2, p. 6. [MACC. 1880.]

**beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

**beau'ti-ty**, 1 bō'ti-ti; 2 bō'ti-ti, *n.* [*-TIED*; — *FT* 'ING.] **beau'ti-ty**, 1 bō'ti-ti; 2 bō'ti-ti, *n.* To make beautiful; improve in form or effect; embellish; adorn.

**II.** To grow beautiful or more beautiful. [*< BEAUTY* + *-TY*.] **Syn.** — *ADORN*; GARNISH. Compare *BEAUTIFY* for *BEAUTIFY* — **beau'ti-ty**, *n.*

**beau'ty**, 1 bō'ti-ti; 2 bō'ti-ti, *n.* [*-TIES*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl.] **beau'ty**, 1 bō'ti-ti; 2 bō'ti-ti, *n.* That quality of objects, whether in nature, art, or man, that appeals to and gratifies the esthetic feelings and forms the basis of esthetic judgments, — sometimes called "judgments of taste." The most essential characteristic of this quality seems to be a certain perfection of form (in the broader significance of the latter word) physical or spiritual, resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity; the *beautiful*.

The conditions or elements of beauty may be considered as embracing (1) the imaginative or sensuous expression of unity in variety (the principle recognized by the ancient Greeks), (2) the presence and activity of rational or spiritual personality (the principle of the moderns), and (3) perfection of (esthetic or artistic) form. The theories of the ancient Greeks regarding beauty are allied to metaphysics: (a) The Platonic-Aristotelian theory holds that *beauty resides in order*, and in the elements of order — unity and multiplicity (harmony, measure, proportion), and secondly, that *beauty is identical with the good*. (b) The Platonic or Neo-Platonic theory holds that "everything is the whole and not the part is beautiful, that 'everything' contains the essence of essential being," and that true art contains the essence of *beauty*. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

But if beauty consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such medium. The Church Fathers adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The Scholastics develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of beauty. In modern philosophy the Empiricists (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty* as a sensualistic conception, while the Rationalists (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. Kant regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a law and not merely as a fact. The "ego absolute" in thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The Herbartians limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with the modern, and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the emotion of the *beautiful*, which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for that.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportionate, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with which different kinds of objects are appreciated as beautiful.

3. A feature or element in any object that helps to make it beautiful; a person or thing that is beautiful, especially by way of contrast; said of a very attractive woman, or of a fine specimen of its kind, as a horse, dog, etc. 4. In mysticism, the perfection of the Supreme Being. 5. The ruling style; fashion. [*< F.*

**bebung**, 1 bē'bun; 2 bē'bun, n. [G.] Mus. A pulsating or trembling effect given to a sustained note, vocal or instrumental, for the sake of expression.

**Bee Ab'hey**, 1 bek; 2 bēc; n. An ancient Benedictine monastery at Bee, Hellenou, N. W. France; residence of Lanfranc and Anselm.

**be-calm**, 1 bi-kām; 2 be-cām, vt. 1. To stop or stay turbulent motion in; make quiet; calm; still; as, to *becalm* his spirit.

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast.

Pope Moral Essays ep. i. l. 111.

**be-calm'd**, pp. Be-calmed. S. S.

**be-came**, 1 bi-kēm; 2 be-cām, imp. of BECOME, v.

**Be-can'court**, 1 bē'kan'kūr; 2 bē'cān'cūr, n. The county-seat of Nicolet county, Quebec, Canada.

**be-car**, 1 bē'kar; 2 bē'cār, n. One of various tropical American cotingid birds having a large or hooked beak; especially, *Tijura instigator*. [*< bēc; see BECK, n.*]

**be-carre**, 1 bē'kar; 2 bē'cār, n. [F.] Mus. The cancel or natural sign (n).

**be-ca'si'na**, 1 bē'ka'si'na; 2 bē'cā'si'nā, n. [Porto Rico.] A snipe. Compare BECASSINE.

**be-casse**, 1 bē'kās; 2 bā'cās, n. [F.] The European wood-bee-cas'sline, 1 bē'ka'sin; 2 bā'cā'sin, n. [F.] The European snipe.

**be-cause**, 1 bi-kōz; 2 be-cag, adv. By reason, or on account (of); as, I went *because* of my needs: formerly often preceded by *for*.

And if Christ be in you, the body is dead *because* of sin; but the spirit is life *because* of righteousness. Rom. viii, 10.

**be-cause**, conj. 1. For the reason that; since; as, we live *because* we eat: formerly often preceded by *for*.

The hybrid particle *because* has also for five centuries shared the province of the particle *for* in the causal dependent sentence.

MAXIMILIAN ENG. Gram. tr. by Greece, vol. iii, p. 451. [a. bro. 1874.]

My strength is as the strength of ten, *because* my heart is pure.

TERNSON Sir Galahad st. 1.

2. [Archaic.] To the end, or in order, that.

"Her mother chose that name for her," said he, "*because* she should not be called by her own." Richardson, *Pamela* (ed. 1811), vol. 2, p. 361. *Because* here means "in order that."

For a modern instance, see Mr. Charles Reade, *Put Yourself in His Place* (ed. 1870), vol. i, p. 49.

F. HALL Modern English ch. 7, p. 217. [s. 1893.]

[< BE- + CAUSE, n.]

**Syn:** as, for, inasmuch as, since. *Because*, literally *by-cause*, is the most direct and complete word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since*, originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. As it indicates something like coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because*; as is weaker than *since*; either may introduce the reason before the main statement; thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint; for example, as you request it, I will come, rather than I will come *because* you request it. *Inasmuch* as is a formal and qualified expression, implying by just so much, and no more; thus, *inasmuch* as the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim. *For* is a loose connective, giving often mere suggestion or indication rather than reason or cause; as, it is morning, *for* (not *because*) the birds are singing.—**Ant:** altho, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

**Be-cē'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cā, n. *Bib.* (Doual).

**be-cē'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cā, n. [*< aē*; 1-si; 2-cē, pl.] The point of a kind of hood; also, a scarf fastened to a turban-like cap (15th century). [*< OF. becc; see BEAK, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

**be-cē-bū'a**, 1 bek; 2 bē'cū, n. [*< becc; see BECC, n.*]

tion of hydrous calcium borate,  $\text{H}_2\text{CaB}_2\text{O}_7$ , found as a deposit at the boric-acid lagoons of Tuscany. [*< Bechi, Italian mineralogist.*]

**Bech'er**, 1 bē'cher; 2 bē'cēr, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

**Bech'er's**, 1 bē'cher's; 2 bē'cēr's, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. ix. 1.

2. Enhancing beauty; esthetically appropriate; pleasing; adorning; as, a *becoming* cloak: formerly sometimes with *of</*



static or water bed, straw bed; (2) from their construction; as, brass bed, folding bed, iron bed, woven-wire bed; (3) from their use; as, field-bed (army), hospital-bed, etc.

Bed is the first element in many compounds, mostly self-explaining, naming things used for, in, or about a bed; as, bed-chair (combined chair and bed), bedclothes (coverings for a bed), bedcover (coverlet), bed-frame, bed-lounge (combined lounge and bed), bedpost (corner post of a bed), bedquilt, bed-sacking, bed-spring, bed-steps (for a high bed), bedtick (see tick), bedtickling.

2. Hence, any place or thing used for a couch or for sleeping in or on; as, a bed of hay, straw, or hemlock boughs; a rocky bed. 3. A heavy horizontal mass of matter, or a collection of closely massed objects, especially used or considered as a foundation or support. 4. The ground at the bottom of a body of water; as, a river-bed; the bed of the ocean. 5. In technical use, one of a large number of things resembling, likened to, or used for a bed. Some of them are: (1) *Mech.* Some part or surface which serves as a foundation, as the part of a printing-press which supports the form, or a part from which work is fed to a machine. (2) *Masonry.* (a) A layer of mortar in which stones or bricks are to be laid. (b) A horizontal course of a stone wall. (c) The lower side of a slate, tile, or brick. (3) *Naut.* The cradle of a vessel on the stocks. (4) *Hort.* A plot of ground prepared for planting some particular thing, or the plants, etc., growing in such a plot; as, a radish-bed. (5) *Bookbinding.* Dissolved gum tragacanth prepared for marking book-edges. (6) *Billiards & Pool.* That part of the table bounded by the cushions. (7) *Railroad.* A road-bed. (8) *Ordnance.* The support of the old-fashioned smoothbore mortar.

6. One of the divisions marked out in the game of hopscotch. 7. *Geol.* (1) Any layer in a mass of stratified rock, often distinguished by some special characters from contiguous layers.

There is a tendency to use the term *bed* or *beds* more particularly in connection with the softer and less consolidated rocks of the Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary systems. Beds are named from the place of their occurrence, from the time of their formation, from their manner of deposition, from their lithologic character, or from their characteristic fossil or mineral contents; as, the *Aftonian beds* (Pleistocene of Illinois); *Ceratops b.* (Cretaceous of Wyoming); *Como b.* (Cretaceous of Wyoming); *Glauconitic b.* (Cretaceous of Texas); *Grand Gulf b.* (Tertiary of Louisiana). See *GEOLOGY*.

(2) A deposit, as of ore, parallel to the stratification, later in origin than the rock below, and older than the rock above, thus constituting a regular member of the series of formations, and not an intrusion. 8. A collection of wild fowl massed together, as ducks. 9. The marriage-bed; hence conjugal cohabitation, or the right to it. [AS.]

*Syn:* berth, bunk, cot, couch, pillow, rest, resting-place. See *BOTTOM*.—apple-pie bed, a bed having a sheet doubled over the middle to prevent the occupant's lying at full length, thus resembling a turnover pie; a trick bed.—bed'rate', n. A special allowance in anticipation of a confinement or a resting-bed and platen movement (*Print.*), a movement which causes the bed types and the platen to move reciprocally.—bed'solt, n. 1. A bolt used in fastening the frame of a bedstead. 2. Any bolt used in attaching a machine, etc., to its sub-base or bed.—bed'bottom, n. A device resting upon a bedstead and supporting the mattress or bed proper, as tightly strained sacking, cross-slats, or a frame containing springs.—bed'charge, n. The layer of coke placed at starting in the bottom of a cupola furnace: used in metal-foundries. bed'fuel',—bed'claim, n. [Austral.] Mining. A claim which covers the bed of a stream or creek.—bed'clip, n. A clip that secures a wagon-bed to an axle or spring.—bed'cord, n. A cord or rope laced across the frame of a bedstead to support the bed: now little used.—bed'fast', n. Bedridden.—bed'fel'low, n. One who shares a bed with another.—bed'fere',—bed'gown', n. 1. A nightgown. 2. A short gown worn by Scotch working women.—bed'head', n. 1. The head of a bed. 2†. A bolster; pillow.—bed'joint, n. *Arch.* 1. A horizontal joint in ordinary masonry. 2. A radiating joint in an arch.—bed'key, n. A bed-wrench.—bed'mate', n. A bed-fellow.—bed'molding, n. A molding, or one of a series of moldings, under the corona in a cornice or the belt in a belt-course. bed'mold',—bed'of justice, the throne on which the king of France sat when he attended a parliament; also, a formal attendance of the king in a parliament, to compel the registering of a royal edict, to try a peer, to create new taxes, etc.—bed'of state, or state bed, a royal bed, formerly used in giving informal morning receptions, or one in which the dead body of a great personage is laid in state.—bed'of Ware, a huge bed, capable of accommodating a dozen persons, supposed to have belonged to Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick. It is now at Rye House, near Ware, Hertfordshire, England.

A mighty large bed! bigger by half than the great bed at Ware. G. FARQUHAR *The Recruiting Officer* act 1, sc. 1.

—bed'pan', n. 1. An earthenware or porcelain vessel to be used in bed by a sick person. 2. A warming-pan.—bed'plate, n. A foundation-plate, as of an engine or machine. bed'p'ess',—bed'presser, n. One given to lying much, abed.—bed'right', n. The privilege of the marriage-bed.—bed'room', n. A sleeping-room.—bed'room, n. Room in a bed.—bed'rot, n. A tobacco-disease attacking the young plant while still in the seed bed; a damping-off disease.—bed'screw', n. 1. A screw-jack. 2. A bed-bolt.—bed'side', n. Place by a bed; the side of the bed.—bed'site', n. A recess for a bed. [W.]—bed'sore, n. An ulcer on the body caused by lying long in one position.—bed'spread', n. A quilt or counterpane.—bed'stock', n. The side rail of a bed.—bed'stone', n. The lower or stationary one of a pair of horizontal millstones on which the upper one rotates.—bed'swerver', n. One false to the marriage vows.—bed'time', n. The hour for going to bed.—bed'tool, n. A block on which to put material that is to be punched.—bed'veln, n. A mass of ore combining the character of a vein with that of a deposit of sediment. [C.]—bed'way', n. Mining. A horizontal marking in granite, resembling stratification.—bed'work', n. [Rare] Work done without effort.—bottom-set beds (*Geol.*), deposits of the silt cast forward by a stream beyond its outlet, forming horizontal layers farther out than the beds on the boulder-bed. *Geol.* A bed or stratum composed chiefly of boulders. davenport bed, a variety of folding bed which when not in use as a bed serves as a davenport (sofa). See *DAVENPORT*.—endless bed (*Wood-working*), a continuous slatted apron or travelling surface upon which the work lies and by which it is fed into a planing- or matching-machine.—forest beds (*Geol.*), slanting deposits of silt along the front of a delta as, owing to the stagnant water, the latter is advanced.—from bed and board, in law, a

phrase used of a separation of husband and wife by judicial decree, but not dissolving the bonds of matrimony.—Indian bed [Local, U. S.], a bed of clams laid together with ventral margins to the ground to be covered with fuel and roasted.—spring-bed, n. See *SPRING*.—to be brought to bed, to give birth to a child; often with of; as, to be brought to bed of a daughter.—to lie on the bed one has made, to take the consequences of one's acts.—to make a bed, to prepare a bed for occupancy.—to make one's or one's own bed, to bring about one's own difficulties or misfortunes.—top-set beds (*Geol.*), the approximately level layers of fine material spread by a stream upon the surface of its delta.—warp-bed, n. *Geol.* A bed deposited by a tidal river.—water-bed, n. A rubber mattress filled with water. It adapts itself to any posture of a person reclining upon it and thus prevents bedsores.

B. E. D., *abbr.* Bachelor of Elementary Didactics. Be'da, 1 be'da; 2 be'da (commonly the Venerable Bede), n. An English monk (673-735), "the father of English learning"; author of *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*, etc. Be'dad.

Be'dad, 1 be'dad; 2 be'dad, n. *Bib.* Gen. xxxvi, 35. be'dad', 1 be'dad'; 2 be'dad', *interj.* [R.] Same as BEGAD. be'dad', *vt.* To make a fool of.—be'dad', *pa.* Stupid. be'dag'gle', *vt.* To soil the bottom of (dress). Same as BEDEIAH. Be'da'-al', 1 be'da'-al'; 2 be'da'-al', n. Same as BEDEIAH. Be'dan, 1 be'dan; 2 be'dan, n. *Bib.* 1 Sam. xii, 11. Be'da'-rieux', 1 be'da'-rieux'; 2 be'da'-rieux', n. A city in Hérault department, France.

be-dash', 1 bi-dash'; 2 be-dash', *vt.* 1. To dash against. 2. To cover or mark with dashes.

be-daub', 1 bi-daub'; 2 be-daub', *vt.* 1. To smear over, as with something oily or sticky; deface; hence, to abuse; vilify. 2. To ornament vulgarly; hence, to load with rhetorical devices; belaud; overpraise. [Cf. *BE-DAUB*.] *Syn:* beoul, besmar, bespatter, deface, discolor, disfigure, mar, soil, spatter, spoil, spot, stain.—*Ant:* absterge, adorn, beautify, clean, cleanse, decorate, embellish, ornament, purify, whiten.—*Prep:* with.

be-daub'd, *pp.* Bedaubed. S. S. Be'da-wi, 1 be'da-wi; 2 be'da-wi, n. [WIN, 1-win; 2-win, pl.] A Bedouin. Be'da-wee', Be'da-weent; Be'da-wyt, be-daz'zle, 1 bi-daz'; 2 be-daz', *vt.* [ZLED, -ZLD; be-daz'ly, -ZLING.] To blind by excess of light; bewilder; confuse; dazzle.

Sunrise threw a golden beam into the study, and laid it right across the minister's bedazzled eyes.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 255. [o. & co. 1875.]

—be-daz'zle-ment, n.—be-daz'zling-ly, *adv.*

bed'bug', 1 bed'bug'; 2 bed'bug', n. A cosmopolitan blood-sucking wingless insect (Cimex lectularius) of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds. Its salivary glands secrete an alkaline irritant. The cockroach is the natural enemy of the bed-bug.

A. S. PACKARD *Study of Insects* p. 551. [H. & co. 1883.]

—bed'bug'-hunter, n. A cone-nose (*Reductus perspnatus*) that devours bedbugs and other domestic vermin. The young conceal themselves by using an adhesive juice to which dust, etc., clings; hence, sometimes called masked bed-bug-hunter. kissing-bug. See *ILLUS.* under *CONE-NOSE*.

bed'cham', *etc.* See under *BED*, n. bed'cham'ber, 1 bed'cham'ber; 2 bed'cham'ber, n. A sleeping-apartment; bedroom.—lady of the bedchamber [Eng.], a peeress who holds a position at court which involves personal attendance on the Queen or the Princess of Wales.—lord of the b. [Eng.], a title formerly given to the lords in waiting on the sovereign.—woman of the b. [Eng.], a lady fulfilling functions analogous to those of a lady of the bedchamber, but who is not necessarily a peeress; a maid of honor.

bed'ded, 1 bed'ded; 2 bed'ded, *pa.* 1. Growing in beds; massed or collected in a bed; as, bedded plants or oysters. 2. Put to bed; laid in or as in a bed; embedded. 3. *Geol.* Disposed in layers, by sedimentation or other processes of deposition.

bed'der, 1 bed'der; 2 bed'der, n. 1. One who places anything in a bed. 2. [Local, Eng.] A maker of mattresses; an upholsterer. 3. Same as BEDDING-PLANT. See under *BEDDING*. 4. Same as BEDSTONE. See under *BED*. 5. A potters' mold.

bed'ding, 1 bed'ding; 2 bed'ding, n. 1. The furnishings for a bedstead. 2. Stable-litter for animals to sleep upon, as straw, leaves, etc. 3. A putting to bed; specifically said of a bride and groom. 4. In construction, that on which a structure rests; a bed; foundation. 5. *Geol.* The state or position of beds of rocks as regards stratification; also, the stratification itself.—bed'ding-fault', n. *Geol.* A dislocation which follows a bedding plane; as, the bedding-fault at Rio de Janeiro. One of the planes or surfaces separating the beds or laminae of stratified rocks.—b-plant, n. Any plant used for bedding out; specifically, one conspicuous in its foliage or flowers, and grown in masses with others.—b-stone, n. A flat slab on which to test the accuracy of the face of a brick.—false b. (*Geol.*), the deposition of stratified material in irregular beds oblique to the general plane of stratification, formed under the influence of tides or currents varying in direction and force. The dip of each bed is toward the direction of the advance of the current. current-b., ebb-and-flow.

False-bedding, or current-bedding, points to frequent changes in the direction of the currents by which the sediment was carried along and deposited. GEIKIE *Geology* p. 477. [MACMILLAN, 1882.]

bed'dy, 1 bed'dy; 2 bed'dy, n. [Scot. & Ir.] 1. Stratified: said of rock-masses. 2. (1) Covetous. (2) Forward; pert. Bede', 1 bid; 2 bed, n. [Eng.] A pickax used by miners.

Bede', 1 n. 1. Adam, see ADAM BEDE. 2. Venerable, see BEDA.

bed'cau', 1 ba-dō; 2 be-dō', Marie Alphonse (1804-1863), a French general, governor of Algeria; commander of Paris under the Republic.

bed'deck', 1 bi-dek'; 2 be-dek', *vt.* To cover with ornament; deck; adorn. *Syn:* see ADORN.

And wild scatter'd cowbirds bedeck the green dale. BURNS *Chivalry's Lament* st. 1.

bed-deck't, *pp.* Beddecked. S. S.

Be'dee, 1 be'dee; 2 be'dee, n. A sect of Sikhs in the Punjab, India; for 300 years female children of the sect were killed at birth.

be-deen', 1 bi-din'; 2 be-dēn', *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] 1. At once; straightway. be-dene', 2. By and by. 3†. In a hurry; in order.

be-de-gar, 1 be'd-gar; 2 be'dē-gar, n. 1. An excrescence formed on the sweetbrier and other roses by

various gall-flies, especially *Rhodites rosea*: formerly used in medicine; the fungus *rosarum*. 2†. An undetermined variety of thistle. [*F. bédegar, bédegar, < Per. bādāvar, a white thorn, < bād, wind, & āvar < āwardan, bring.*] bed'e-guart.

bede-house', n. Same as BEADHOUSE.

Be-de'-lah, 1 bi-dē'-la; 2 be-dē'-ya, n. *Bib.* Ezra x, 35. be'-del, 1 bi-dēl'; 2 be-dēl', n. A beadle: an archaic form be'-del', [tained in the English universities.—be'-del-ry, n.]

Be'-del', 1 bi-dēl'; 2 be-dēl', *William* (1571-1642). An English reforming prelate in Ireland; bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh: translated the Old Testament into Irish.

bede'man, n. Same as BEADSMAN. bedes'man'.

bed'en, 1 be'den or bē'den; 2 be'dēn or bē'dēn, n. An ibex (*Capra sinatica*): probably the wild goat of the Bible. [*< Ar. baden.*]

be-de'r'il, 1 bi-dē'-rī; 2 be-dē'-rī, *vt.* [ILED or ILED, -ILD; -IL-ING or -IL-LING.] 1. To possess with or as with a devil; bewitch; bewilder; perplex; demoralize; as, communities sometimes seem to be bedeviled. 2. To make or transform into a devil; degrade to the condition of devils. 3. To subject to diabolical treatment or abuse.

In the last life-battle, thou wert shot at and slung at, wounded, hand-fetters, brown-streaked and bedeviled, by the Time-Spirit. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 75. [L. C.]

4. To corrupt as with witchcraft; spoil; muddle; as, this wine is bedeviled.—be-de'r'il-ment, n.

be-dew', 1 bi-dū'; 2 be-dū', *vt.* To distil or drop moisture, as the dew, upon.—be-dew'er, n.—be-dew'ment, n.

be-dew'd, *pp.* Bedewed. S. S.

bed'fast', *q.* See under *BED*, n.

bed'fere', n. A bedfellow. bed'phere't.

Bed'ford, 1 bed'fard; 2 bed'ford, n. 1. Duke of (1389-1435). John Plantagenet, an English statesman; protector of England and regent of France. 2. Sir Frederick George Denham (1838-1913), an English vice-admiral; governor of Western Australia, 1903-09. 3. A county in Pennsylvania; 1,070 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat. 5. A county in Tennessee; 489 sq. m.; county-seat, Shelbyville. 6. A county in Virginia; 729 sq. m.; county-seat, Bedford City. 7. See BEDFORDSHIRE. 8. A city, county-seat of Bedfordshire, England. 9. A city, county-seat of Lawrence county, Ind. 10. A city, county-seat of Taylor county, Ia. 11. A parish in Lancashire, England. 12. A town in Westchester county, N. Y. 13. A town in Missisquoi county, Quebec, Canada. 14. A village in Cuyahoga county, O. 15. A town and township in Middlesex county, Mass.—Bedford Level, a tract of flat land on the E. coast of England, including part of the Fens; 750,000 acres.

Bed'ford-shire, 1 bed'fard-shir; 2 bed'ford-shir, n. An inland county in England; 473 sq. m.; county-seat, Bedford.

bed'fu'el, n. See *BED*, n. [Ituri (*Duboisia hopwoodii*).

bed'gery, 1 be'd-er; 2 be'd-er-y, n. [Austral.] Bot. The be-dight', 1 bi-dit'; 2 be-dit', *vt.* [BE-DIGHT' or BE-DIGHTED; BE-DIGHT'ING.] To fit out with dress or ornament; adorn; apparel; bedeck.

The morning star . . . with flaming locks bedight. SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 12, st. 21.

be'di-ka, 1 be'di-ka; 2 be'di-ka, n. [Heb.] The examination of the lungs of an animal slain for food to ascertain whether it be kosher or terafa. See *KOSHER*, a.

be-dim', 1 bi-dim'; 2 be-dim', *vt.* [BE-DIMMED; BE-DIMMING.] To cause to become dim; render obscure.

be-dim'd, *pp.* Bedimmed. S. S.

bed'i-ver, 1 bed'i-ver; 2 bed'i-vēr, *Str.* In Arthurian legend, King Arthur's butler; a knight of the Round Table.

be-diz'en, 1 bi-diz'n or bi-dā'zn; 2 be-diz'n or be-di'zn (xiii), *vt.* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor. Scenes in dreamland bedizened with rainbow hues. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Buds and Bird Voices* p. 170. [H. & co. 1891.]

be-diz'zen', *pp.* Bedizened. S. S.

be-diz'ent, 1 -ment or -mēt; 2 -ment, n. The act of bedizening, or the state of being bedizened; tawdry adornment.

bed'jolt', *vt.* See *BED*, n.

bed'lam, 1 bed'lam; 2 bed'lam, n. 1. An excited crowd; a frenzied assembly. 2. An asylum for the insane; madhouse.

All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. Pope *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* l. 3.

3. [B.] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, founded as a priory in Bishopsgate Street Without about 1247. On the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. it was incorporated as a hospital for the insane in 1547. A new hospital was built at Moorfields in 1676, and this was superseded by the present hospital in St. George's Fields, 1815. 4†. An inmate of Bedlam. 5†. A madman. [Cor. of Bethlehem.]—bed'lam, a.—Bedlam beggar, an discharged from Bedlam Hospital and licensed to beg: the custom ceased about 1675.—Tom o' Bedlam, a madman.—bed'lam-er', n. 1. The young of the harp-seal when in its second year. 2†. A bedlamite.—bed'lam-ism, n. The acts or traits of the insane; mad confusion or uproar.

bed'lam-ite, n. An inmate of Bedlam; madman; lunatic.—bed'lam-ite'sh, a.—bed'lam-ite, *vt.* To make mad.

bed'lar', I. a. Bedridden. II. n. A bedridden person. bed'lam-er'.

bed'ling-ton', 1 bed'ling-ton; 2 bed'ling-ton, n. A symmetrical, ash-gray, crisp-coated terrier, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, having an arched occiput crested with nearly white and noticeably soft hairs. See *DOG*. [*< BEDLINGTON, parish in Northumberland.*]

Bed'ling-ton', n. A mining and manufacturing town in Northumberland, England.

Bed'lis', n. Same as BITLIS.

Bed-mar', 1 bed-mūr; 2 bed-mār', Marquis de (1572-1655). Alfonso de Cueva, a Spanish ecclesiastic and diplomat; plotted to destroy Venice; subject of Otway's *Venice Preserved*.

bed'min-ster, 1 bed'min-star; 2 bed'min-ster, n. A village in Bucks county, Pa. See *BED*, n.

bed'mold'ing, *etc.* See *BED*, n.

be-dog', 1 bi-dēg'; 2 be-dōg', *vt.* 1. To follow as a dog. 2. To call "dog".

be-dote', *vt.* To bedevil.

Bed'ou-in, 1 bed'ou-in or -in; 2 bed'ū-in or -in, n. 1. One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, and northern Africa. 2. A vagabond of the streets. 3. Any one leading a nomadic life, as an American Indian.

These bedouins of the prairie invariably carried their lodges with them. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 74. [L. & co. 1867.]

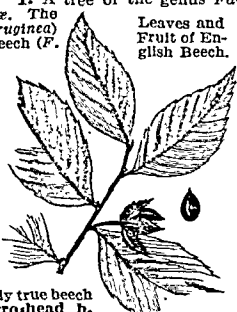
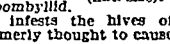
[*< F. Bédouin, < Ar. badawin, pl. of badawiy, desert-dweller, < bādā, desert.*]—Bed'ou-in, a.—Bed'ou-in-ism, n.

bed'pan', *etc.* See under *BED*, n.

bed'phere't, n. Same as BEDFERE.



Designating cattle in prime condition for the stock-yards.



**beef/steak**, 1 bīf'stēk; 2 bēf'stāk, n. A slice of beef cooked or suitable for cooking by broiling or frying. See PORTERHOUSE; SIRLOIN; TENDERLOIN. — **beef/steak**, ge-rā-nl-um, n. Evans's begonia (*Begonia evansiana*). — **b. plant**, n. A plant having leaves of the color of raw beefsteak, as the creeping saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) or any one of various begonias, especially *Begonia evansiana*. — **beef/wood**, 1 bīf'wud; 2 bēf'wud, n. 1. The hard reddish wood of Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, of the beefwood family (*Casuarinaceae*); also, any tree of the genus *Casuarina*. See oak. 2. Any one of various other trees, as *Stenocarpus salignus* in New South Wales and *Banksia* in Queensland, both of the proteoid family.

**bee/ger-ite**, 1 bī'ger-ite; 2 bē'ger-it, n. Mineral. A gray, metallic, crystallized lead sulfobismuthite (Pb<sub>3</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>). [*< H. Beeger, Colorado.*]

**bee/gha**, n. [Hind.] Same as BIGGAH.

**bee/glue**, etc. See under BEE.

**bee/gum**, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BEGUM.

**bee/hive**, 1 bī'hiv; 2 bē'hiv, n. 1. A hive for a colony of honey-bees, formerly a



Beehive Houses, enclosed by a Cashel.

dome-shaped structure of basketwork or straw, now a case or box of various forms. See ILLUS. under HIVE. 2. Any place filled with many residents or busy workers. 3. [B.] Astron. A nebulous cluster of stars in the constellation Cancer; Praesepe, or beehive house (Araucaria), one of numerous conical stone structures in Ireland, etc., supposed to have been the houses of priests in the early middle ages. — **b. oven**, a coke-oven with a dome-shaped top.

**beek**, 1 bīk; 2 bēk, v. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] 1. To bask. 2. To season, as wood, by exposing it to heat. — **beek**, n. [Scot.] A gentle warming; basking.

**beek**, n. See BECK.

**beek/ite**, 1 bīk'ite; 2 bēk'it, n. Mineral. A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling chalcedony, formed by the replacement of limestone, or coral, or shells, with silica. [*< Dr. Beek, Dean of Bristol, Eng.*]

**beek/man-town**, 1 bīk'man-taun; 2 bēk'man-town, n. 1. A village in Clinton county, N. Y. 2. A village in Westchester county, N. Y.

**beel'a**, n. Same as BELAR.

**beele**, 1 bīl; 2 bēl, n. [Prov. Eng.] A mining pickaxe with both ends sharp. — **beele/mant**, n. A miner.

**Be-el'a-da**, 1 bī'e-lor bī'l'a-da; 2 bē'e-lor bē'l'a-da, n. Bīb. 1 Chron. xiv. 7.

**Be-el-me-on**, 1 bī'e-l'mē-on; 2 bē'e-l'mē-on, n. Bīb. (Douai).

**Be-el-phe-gor**, 1 bī'e-l'fē-gor or bī'e-l'fē-gor; 2 bē'e-l'fē-gor or bē'e-l'fē-gor, n. Bīb. (Douai).

**Be-el-sa-rus**, 1 bī'e-l'sa-rus or bī'e-l'se-rus; 2 bē'e-l'sa-rus or bē'e-l'se-rus, n. Bīb. (Apostrophe). 1 Esd. v. 8.

**Be-el-se-phon**, 1 bī'e-l'se-fen or bī'e-l'se-fen; 2 bē'e-l'se-phōn or bē'e-l'se-phōn, n. Bīb. (Douai).

**Be-el-teth-mus**, 1 bī'e-l'tēth'mus; 2 bē'e-l'tēth'mus, n. Bīb. (Apostrophe). 1 Esd. ii. 16.

**Be-el'ze-bub**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bub; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bub, n. 1. The prince of the demons or of false gods. Specif. (1) The devil; in early and in popular use. (2) Any person or creature of diabolical nature. (3) In poetic use, one of the highest of the lost angels.

Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom Satan exceedeth, Milton P. L. bk. ii. l. 299.

2. A Philistine god, worshipped as the destroyer of flies; the original sense; Baal-zebub. 3. [B.] A South-American howling monkey (*Myiodes ursinus*). [*L.*, *< Gr. Beelzebub*, *< Heb. Ba'al-zebub*, fly-lord, *< ba'al*, lord, *< zebub*, fly.] — **Be-el'ze-bub**, Be-el'ze-bub, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**Be-el'ze-bul**, 1 bī'e-l'zē-bul; 2 bē'e-l'zē-bul, n. [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth; perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub*: applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

**beer**, root *beer*; spruce *beer*. [*< AS. beor.*] — **beer** and **skittles** [Colloq.], unrumpled enjoyment; care-free existence; as, life is not all *beer* and *skittles*. — **beer-en'glue**, n. A hydraulic machine for raising malt liquor from a cask in a cellar. — **b. faucet**, n. A faucet connected with a small air-pump, by which to aerate beer when drawing it. — **b. float**, n. An instrument of the hydrometer type by which to ascertain the percentage of alcohol in a mash. — **b. garden**, n. A place, formerly a garden, now usually an enclosed yard, attached to a brewery or saloon, where beer is served. — **b. house**, n. An ale-house. — **b. measure**, n. An old system of measures in which the gallon contained 282 cubic inches. — **b. money**, n. [Eng.] An allowance to servants (and formerly to soldiers) instead of beer. — **b. process**, in photography, a disused practice of treating washed sensitized plates with wort or beer, in collodion dry-plate making. — **b. pull**, n. 1. A beer-pump. 2. The handle of a beer-pump. — **b. vinegar**, n. Vinegar made from beer-wort or beer. — **b. bitter**, n. Barley beer containing a strong percentage of hops; ale. — **black b.**, any beer of a black color, especially that made from black (roasted) malt, as Dantzie beer. — **broken b.**, the leavings of beer. — **condensed b.**, beer concentrated in a vacuum-pan to one-eighth its bulk and mixed with an equal quantity of alcohol. — **green b.**, beer recently made. — **in b.** [Colloq.], more or less inebriated by beer. — **long b.** [Colloq.], a pint of beer when served in a "long" glass; something of little account. Compare SMALL BEER.

Nobody in Australia cares one long beer whether the Times approves or not.

*Sunday Bulletin* Nov. 12, 1892.

— **milch-b.**, n. Kumiss. — **small b.**, a beer of low alcoholic strength (1.28 per cent.); hence, figuratively, a trifling matter. — **single b.**, to think small b. of [Colloq.], to have a low opinion of. — **weiss b.**, a light whitish beer, brewed usually from wheat. — **yeast b.**, beer mixed in the cask with a little yeast, or the like, to make it brisk. — **beer-gart**, n. Malt vinegar; vinegar formed from beer. — **beer-a-ger**; **beer-ger**; **beer-ness**, n. The state or quality of being beer. — **beer-ish**, a. Somewhat like beer; **beery**; **beer-ish-ly**, adv. — **beer-o'-ra-cy**, n. [Humorous.] The brewing and beer-selling interest, considered as a political or social power.

**beer**, n. [Brit.] A basis for reed-counting; used in cotton.

**Be'er**, 1 bī'er or bīr; 2 bē'er or bēr, n. Bīb. Num. xxi. 16.

**Be'er-a**, 1 bī'er-a or bī'r-a; 2 bē'er-a or bē'r-a, n. Bīb. 1 Chron. vii. 37.

**Be'er-ab**, n. Bīb. 1 Chron. v. 6.

**Be'er-el'im**, 1 bī'er-el bī'r-l'im; 2 bē'er-el bē'r-l'im, n. Be-e'l'i, 1 bī'r-el or bī'r-el; 2 bē'r-el or bē'r-el, n. Bīb. (1) Gen. xxi. 34. (2) Hos. i. 1.

**Be'er-la-hai'rol**, 1 bī'er-lor bī'r-l'a-hai'rol; 2 bē'er-lor bē'r-l'a-hai'rol, n. Bīb. Gen. xvi. 14.

**Be'er-roth**, 1 bī'r-lor bī'r-roth; 2 bē'r-lor bē'r-roth, n. Bīb. Be-e'r-roth Be-ne Ja'a-kan, 1 bī'r-l'a-kan; 2 bē'r-l'a-kan, n. Bīb. (R. V.). Deut. x. 6.

**Be'er-roth-ites**, 1 bī'r-lor bī'r-roth-ites; 2 bē'r-lor bē'r-roth-ites, n. pl. Bīb. 2 Sam. iv. 2.

**Be'er-she-ba**, 1 bī'r-shi-ba or bī'er-shi'ba; 2 bē'r-she-ba or bē'r-she'ba, n. Bīb. Gen. xli. 31.

**beery**, 1 bīr; 2 bē'r, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or like beer; as, a *beery* taste. 2. Covered, soiled, or tainted with beer.

The stranger was left to the *beery* atmosphere.

DICKENS *Little Dorrit* p. 40. [L. & C. 1859.]

3. Addicted to, affected by, or under the influence of beer; maudlin; as, a *beery* face; *beery* mendicants.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

**Be-es'h**, 1 bī'e-sh; 2 bē'e-sh, n. Bīb. Josh. xli. 27.

when at rest. Beetles undergo complete metamorphosis and vary greatly in size. See COLEOPTERA.

2. An intellectually blind person; a blockhead. [*< AS. bēte, bēd, biting animal, beetle, < V. of bīre.*] — **atlas beetle**, a large Oriental metallic-green beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas*). — **bee'le-bung**, n. [Prov., U. S.] The black-gum tree. — **b. crusher**, n. [Slang.] A large foot. — **b. mite**, n. 1. An orbiculate mite having a horny integument like the wing-covers of a beetle. 2. A gamasid mite parasitic on beetles. — **b. sticker**, n. [Slang.] An entomologist. — **b. weed**, n. Same as GALAX. — **Brazilian b.**, a South-American chrysomelid (*Mesomphala discors*) with rough elytra exhibiting extraordinary beauty in mingled green and gold; much used in the manufacture of jewelry. — **cabinet-b.**, n. A dermestid; destructive to specimens in natural history museums. — **Colorado b.**, the potato-bug. — **engraver-b.**, n. A bark-beetle; so called from incised marks, varying with the species, left by the insect on the wood of trees just under the bark. — **fish-b.**, n. [Newfoundland.] A beetle of the genus *Staphylinus*; specif., *S. rilloso*. — **golden b.**, same as GOLD-BEETLE. — **hide-b.**, n. Any one of a number of beetles of the family Dermestidae, which feed on hides. — **land b.**, n. A beetle of the group Geodaphnina; any one of the land-inhabiting Adephaga. — **mustard-b.**, n. A beetle (*Phaedon duflei*) injurious to brassicaceous plants. — **oak ambrosia-b.**, any one of various scolytid beetles which burrow into oaks (as well as other trees) and live therein in colonies, as species of *Xyleborus* and *Amonarthrus*. — **orange leaf-b.**, a small otiorhynchid beetle (*Artipus floridanus*) which lives on the leaves of the orange. — **leaf-notcher**, n. — **palm-b.**, n. The palm-weevil. — **peach leaf-b.**, the plum leaf-beetle. — **pear ambrosia-b.**, a scolytid beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) which bores into the wood and girdles the branches of the pear as well as other trees. — **pear leaf-b.**, a scarabaeid beetle (*Scarica tricolor*) which eats the leaves of pear-trees. — **pine ambrosia-b.**, any scolytid beetle infesting pine-trees, especially species of *Xyloterus*. — **pine bark-b.**, any scolytid beetle injurious

be-ft'ing, 1 bi-ft'ing; 2 be-ft'ing, pa. Becoming or proper; adequate; suitable. — be-ft'ing-ly, adv.

Syn.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.

be-flum', vt. [Scot.] To befool; cajole; flatter.  
be-fog', 1 bi-fog'; 2 be-fog', vt. [BE-FOGGED; BE-FOGG'D; BE-FOG'GING.] To envelop in fog; hence, to confuse; bewilder; obscure. [*cf.* BE-FOG', v.]

be-fool', 1 bi-fool'; 2 be-fool', vt. 1. To make a dupe or fool of; hoodwink; delude. 2. To call or use as a fool. 3. [Rare.] To waste foolishly or recklessly; as, he has befooled his property. — be-fool'ment, n.

be-foold', pp. Befooled. S. S.  
be-fore', 1 bi-för'; 2 be-för', adv. 1. So as to precede in place, order, or direction; in front; ahead; as, he rode before.

Nay, but make haste; the better foot before.

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act iv, sc. 2.

2. Prior in time; earlier; beforehand; previously; frequently with other words of time; as, ten years before; long before, etc. Sometimes approaching the conjunctive sense. See BEFORE, conj.

In an adverbial sense before is used in self-explaining compounds; as, before-going, before-mentioned.

be-fore', prep. 1. In front of, in position or direction; ahead of; as, before him sound the drums.

Sleep, gentle heavens, before the storm.

TENNISON *In Memoriam* ix, st. 4.

2. Prior to, in time; anterior to; as, lilacs come before the roses. 3. In advance of, as regards development, condition, or rank.

As Vane was before his age in religion, . . . so also he was before his age in politics. [H. H. Croomey p. 206. *ib. col.*]

4. In preference to, in comparison with; as, they will die before yielding. 5. Face to face with in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of; by extension, affected by the power or influence of; as, Paul made his defense before Agrippa; he carried all before him; used sometimes in an oath; as, before God!

All his deeds are before the public, even his family quarrels. [Olive T. Miller *In Nesting Time* p. 132. *ib. m. & co.* 1888.]

6. Demanding the immediate action or attention of; as, the question before the meeting; I have a heavy task before me. [*cf.* AS *before*, prep. and adv., < be- (see BE-) + *foran*, adv., before, < *for*; see FOR, FOR-] — before the beam (*Naut.*), within an arc of the horizon in advance of a line crossing the ship. See ILLUS. under ABAFT. — b. the mast (*Naut.*), forward of the foremast; said of the rank or condition of common sailors, whose quarters are in that part of the ship. — b. the wind (*Naut.*), directly with the wind; said of a ship thus sailing.

be-fore', conj. [Often a conjunctive adverb.] 1. Sooner than; rather than; as, I will steal before I will starve. 2. Previous to the time when.

His [Wm. Pitt's] lightning had struck, and done its work, before they had heard the thunder clap which announced it.

MATTHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 73. [*ib. c.* 1876.]

be-fore'hand', 1 bi-för'hand'; 2 be-för'hand', a. Having more than sufficient to meet present demands; being in easy circumstances; beforehand.

be-fore'hand', adv. 1. In advance; before the time; by way of anticipation or preparation. 2. Before anything can be or is done. — to be beforehand with, to anticipate; forestall in action.

be-fore'said', 1 bi-för'säid'; 2 be-för'säid', a. Aforesaid.

be-fore'time', adv. [Archaic.] In former time; previously. — be-fore'times', adv.

be-foul', pp. Befouled.

be-friend', 1 bi-frënd'; 2 be-frënd', vt. To be a friend

be-frënd'ly, a. Especially when in need; treat as a friend; stand by; help. Syn.: see AID.

be-frënd'er, n. One who befriends; a helper; guardian.

be-frënd'ment, n. [Rare.] The act of befriending.

beg, 1 beg; 2 bēg, v. [BEGGED; BEGG'D; BEG'GING.] 1. To ask for earnestly, especially as alms; solicit in charity.

A wand'ring Harper, seem'd and poor.

He begg'd his bread from door to door.

SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* intro., st. 1.

2. To ask earnestly and supplicatingly; entreat; supplicate; beseech; as, he begged me not to go. Beg is also used, as in *beg pardon*, *beg leave*, etc., as a merely polite or apologetic word of introduction for something expected or taken as a matter of course.

It would be superfluous to beg him not to bear false witness.

DAUMOND *Greatest Thing* p. 13. [*ib. f.* 1891.]

3. Old Law. To ask that a guardian be appointed for, or to ask to be named guardian for.

II. 1. To ask alms; especially, to make a practise of asking alms.

All other trades demand, verse makers beg.

YOUNG *Love of Fame* satire iv, l. 191.

2. To make supplication; sue; plead. 3. Card-playing. In the game of all-fours, to ask for a point or three more cards and a new trump. [ME. *beggen*, contr. < AS *bedecian*, beg, freq. < *bed*, for *biddan*; see BIDD.]

Syn.: ask, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, petition, pray, request, solicit, supplicate. One asks what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father," *Luke* xi, 11; he begs for that to which he advances no claim but pity. Entreat implies a special earnestness of asking, and beseech, a still added and more humble intensity. To implore is to ask with weeping and lamentation; to supplicate is to ask, as it were, on knees. Crave and request are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation; *request* would seem distant between parent and child. Pray is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority; as, to petition the legislature to pass an act, or the governor to pardon an offender. — Ant.: claim, command, demand, enforce, exact, insist, require. — Prep.: to beg for bread; to beg of a person.

— to beg the question, to take for granted the matter in dispute; assume without warrant something that involves the point under discussion. — to go a-begging, to be without market value; seek in vain for a purchaser or receiver. — beg-ga-ble', a. That may be begged.

beg, n. [Turk.] Same as BEY.

be-ga', 1 bi-gä'; 2 be-gä', n. [EX. Afr.] A monkey, the guereza.

be-gad', 1 bi-gäd'; 2 be-gäd', interj. By God; a minced oath.

be-gad'd', be-gad', interj.

be-gan', 1 bi-gän'; 2 be-gän', imp. of BEGIN, v.

be-gar', 1 bi-gär'; 2 be-gär', n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. Forced labor for the repair of roads, tanks, forts, etc. 2. A forced laborer.

— be-gar'ry, n. 1. A laborer put to compulsory service. 2. One who labors for hire. 3. In southern India, a village servant remunerated by grants of grain or land. — be-gar'ri,

be-gas', 1 bē-gäs; 2 bē-gäs, Karl (P/1794-11, 1854). A German historical painter.

be-gass', 1 bi-gäs'; 2 be-gäs', n. Same as DAGASSE.

be-gät', 1 bi-gät'; 2 be-gät' [Archaic], imp. of BEGET, v.

be-gat'm, n. Same as BEGUM.

Begbie's dis-ease'. 1. Exophthalmic goiter. 2. Hysterical chorea.

be-gem', 1 bi-jem'; 2 be-gem', vt. [BE-GEMMED; BE-GEM'D; BE-GEM'ING.] To deck with or as with gems.

be-gem'der, 1 bi-gem'där'; 2 be-gem'der, n. A province of Abyssinia; 200 m. by 50 or 60 m.

be-get', 1 bi-gēt'; 2 be-gēt', vt. [BE-GOT' or BE-GAT'; BE-GOT' or BE-GOT'TEN; BE-GETTING.] 1. To produce by sexual generation; procreate; generate; said usually of the father, but sometimes of both parents; in theology, said figuratively of the eternal generation of the Son.

This day I have begot whom I declare My only Son.

MILTON *P. L.* bk. v. l. 603.

2. To bring into existence; be the cause of; produce; as, love begets love.

Increase of power begets increase of wealth. COWPER *Task* iv, 580.

3. To get. [ME. *bigelen*, *bigelen*, obtain, acquire, beget, < AS *bigitan*, acquire, < *bi* (see BE-) + *gitan*; see GET.] Syn.: see PROPAGATE.

be-get'tal, 1 bi-gēt'täl'; 2 be-gēt'täl, n. The act of begetting; generation. — be-get'ter, n. One who begets.

beg'gar, 1 beg'är'; 2 bēg'är, vt. 1. To make a beggar of; reduce to want; impoverish. 2. To cause to be or appear poor or inadequate; exceed the capacity of; outdo; exhaust; chiefly in the phrase to beggar description. — beg'gar-my-nelgh'bor, n. A game at cards in which the object is to win the cards of all the other players.

beg'gar, n. 1. One who asks alms; especially, one who makes his living by begging.

When beggars die, there are no comets seen.

SHAKESPEARE *Julius Caesar* act ii, sc. 2.

2. A fellow; rogue; used in contempt or sport; as, a sulky beggar; you young beggar. 3. One in poor or impoverished circumstances; a dependent. 4. One who begs the question. 5. A petitioner. [ME. *beggar*, *beggere*, < *beggen* (see BEG, v.) after the analogy of *biddere*, petitioner, < *biddan*; see BID, v.] — beg'gar's-lut'tons, n. pl. The flower-heads of the burdock. — beg'gar's-slice, n. 1. *Echinopspermum strychnum* and *Cynoplossum officinale*, of the boraginaceae (*Boraginaceae*), with prickly nutlets and leaves oblong in form. 2. Goosegrass or cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), having burs with hooked prickles. 3. See BEGGAR-TICKS, below. — Beggar-of-the-Sea, Dutch privateersmen commissioned by William of Orange to cruise against Spanish shipping during the revolt of the Netherlands. They captured Brill, April 1, 1572, and relieved Leyden, Oct. 3, 1574. — beg'gar-ticks, n. pl. Any bur-marigold (*Rhizis*) having seeds with rigid barbed awns.

The Beggar's Daughter, in Percy's *Reliques*, Bessie, the beautiful daughter of the beggar of Bethnal Green, whose hand was sought in marriage by a knight, a squire, a merchant, and the son of an innkeeper. — beg'gar-dom, n. 1. The realm or brotherhood of beggars; mendicancy. 2. The conditions or characteristics of beggary. — beg'gar-hood, n. — beg'gar-ing, a. [Prov. Eng.] Annoying; vexatious; wearing. — beg'gar-ism, n. The state or characteristics of beggary. — beg'gar-like, a. Like a beggar; poor.

beg'gar, pp. Beggared.

beg'gar-ly, 1 beg'är-ly; 2 bēg'är-ly, a. 1. Miserably poor; like a beggar; mean; sordid; contemptible; as, beggarly wages; hence, poor intellectually.

He was an idle, beggarly fellow, and of no use to the public.

STEELE *Tatler* Nov. 28, 1710.

2. [Rare.] Of or for beggars; as, my beggarly sympathies. II. adv. [Archaic.] In the manner of a beggar; meanly; poorly; suppliantly. — beg'gar-ly-ness, n. The state of being beggarly; meanness.

beg'gar-weed, 1 beg'är-wēd'; 2 bēg'är-wēd', n. 1. Any one of several species of the genus *Meibomia* used for forage and a covercrop in the southern United States, especially the Florida beggarweed or clover (*Meibomia torriana*). 2. The corn-spurry (*Spergularia arvensis*), usually regarded as merely a weed, but cultivated by dairy farmers in Holland and parts of Germany and Great Britain for forage and fertilizing. 3. The bird's-neck-grass. — Canada beggarweed, a showy-flowered tick-trefoil (*Meibomia canadensis*) ranging from New Brunswick to North Carolina, Missouri, and Manitoba. — glant b., *Meibomia glantii*, a clover. — leafy b., *Meibomia acuminata*, a naked-flowered b., *Meibomia nudiflora*. — Texas b., *Meibomia paniculata*.

beg'gar-y, 1 beg'är-y; 2 bēg'är-y, a. 1. Like a beggar; poor; mean; beggarly. 2. [Local, Eng.] Weedy, as a garden or field.

beg'gar-y, n. 1. The state or condition of a beggar; extreme indigence; penury; figuratively, miserliness.

Wet feet, mud, frost, hunger or what you will; but not beggary.

CARLEYS *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 170. [*ib. col.*]

2. Extreme bareness or deficiency; as, the beggary of his house.

There's beggary in the love that can be reckon'd.

SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act i, sc. 1.

3. Beggars as a class; beggards. 4. A place where beggars live. 5. The act or habit of begging. 6. The fumitory. Syn.: see POVERTY.

Beg'gi-a-to'a, 1 bēj'i-a-to'ä'; 2 bēg'i-a-to'ä', n. Bot. A genus of very long filiform sulfur bacteria independent of free oxygen for their vitality. They occur in either running or stagnant waters that receive sewage or like refuse, or in sulfurous waters, and have the faculty of extracting sulfur from water and transforming it into minute refracting globules. [*cf.* *Beeggiato*, Italian botanist.]

Beg'gi-a-to-a-ce-e, 1 bēj'i-a-to-e'si-i; 2 bēg'i-a-to-e'si-e, n. pl. Bot. The family of anaerobic bacteria of which *Beeggiato* is the type. [*cf.* BEGGIATO, a.] — beg'gi-a-to-a'-ceous, a.

beg'ging, 1 bēg'ing; 2 bēg'ing, n. The act of asking alms; the occupation of a beggar. — beg'ging-ly, adv.

Beg'hard, 1 beg'är'd or bi-gärd'; 2 bēg'är'd or bē-gärd', n. Ch. Hist. A member of one of the several lay fraternities which arose in Flanders in the 13th century in imitation of the Beguines; in France called *Beguine*. The Beghards were constantly suspected of heresy, but in spite of all condemnation survived until the French Revolution. [*cf.* LL. *Beghardus*, < Lambert *Begue*, founder of the order of Beguines.] — Beg'hard',

be-gigged, 1 bi-gig'd'; 2 be-gig'd', a. [Colloq., So. U. S.] Possessed; inflated; as, *be-gigged* about music.

be-gin', 1 bi-gin'; 2 bē-gin', n. [*cf.* BE-GUN'; BE-GUN'ING.] Same as BEGIN, v.

be-gin'-er, 1 bi-gin'är'; 2 bē-gin'är, n. 1. To do the first act of; take the first step in; open operations upon; as, he began the fight; we begin the year to-day. 2. To trace from as the first ground; give origin to; start on its career;

lay the foundation of; as, to begin a movement; to begin a dynasty.

II. 1. To take the first step in any action or operation; set oneself effectively to do something; do the first part; enter upon something new; start; as, I do not know how to begin; begin, my muse. It is a deep truth that we cannot begin with loving God, we must begin with loving man.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, p. 676. [*ib.* 1872.]

2. To come into existence, or enter upon a course; take origin, in reference to time, order, or place; arise; originate; as, all goodness begins with God.

No, when the light begins within himself.

A man's worth something.

BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 27.

3. [Colloq.] To take even the first steps; used to emphasize negative; as, she doesn't begin to sing as well as her sister. [*cf.* AS *beginnan*, begin, < *be-gin*, < *ginnan*, open; *cp.* *ginnan*, gape, *gannan*, yawn.]

Syn.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, start, undertake. See COMMENCE; INTRODUCE. — Ant.: achieve, bring to a conclusion, bring to an end, close, complete, conclude, end, finish, make a finish, make an end, terminate. — Prep.: begin at the beginning; never begin with an apology; to begin by defining the terms involved; anciently, "beginning from Galilee," *Luke* xxiii, 5.

be-gin'-ing, 1 bi-gin'ing; 2 bē-gin'ing, n. 1. One who is the first to start, or who leads the way, in anything; a founder; originator. 2. Any one beginning a study, trade, or the like; a novice; tyro.

Our choir would scarcely be excused.

Even as a band of raw beginners. BRON *Granta* st. 20.

be-gin'-ing, 1 bi-gin'ing; 2 bē-gin'ing, n. 1. The starting-point in space, time, action, or being; commencement. Specifically, the epoch at which the universe came into existence.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

Gen. i, 1.

John i, 1.

2. The first stage of an action or epoch; the first part; as, he made a good beginning. 3. The source, origin, or first cause of anything; as, "I am . . . the beginning," *Rev.* i, 8. 4. [B.] In mystical philosophy, the first person in the Trinity; so used by Dionysius. JOHN COTER *Hierarchies of Dionysius* p. 39. [1869.] — be-gin'-ing, n.

Syn.: commencement, foundation, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, preface, prelude, rise, source, start, threshold. — The Latin commencement is more formal than the Saxon beginning, as the verb commence is more formal than begin. Commencement is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while beginning has no restriction, but may be applied to action, state, material, extent, enumeration, or to whatever else may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the beginning (not the commencement) of the alphabet. If we were to speak of the commencement of the Pacific Railroad, we should be understood to refer to the enterprise and its initiatory act; if we were to refer to the roadway we should say "Here is the beginning of the Pacific Railroad." In the great majority of cases begin and beginning are preferable to commence and commencement.

An origin is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving, and always suggesting causal connection; as, the origin of evil; the origin of a nation, government, or family. A source is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply; as, the source of a river; a source of knowledge; a source of inspiration; fertile land is a source (not an origin) of wealth. A rise is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the source of a certain river. Motley wrote of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Compare CAUSE. — Ant.: close, completion, conclusion, consummation, end, termination.

be-gin'-ler, 1 beg'är-beg; 2 bēg'är-beg, n. [Turk.] The governor-general of a Turkish province, having under him the beys of several sanjaks. — beg'ler-bey', n. [France.]

Bègles, 1 bēgl; 2 bēgl, n. A city in Gironde department, beg'lie, n. [Turk.] Same as BEYLİK. 2. A beglerbeg.

be-go'-a, 1 bi-gō-ä'; 2 be-gō-ä', n. Bot. (Doubt.)

be-go'-a, 1 bi-gō-ä'; 2 be-gō-ä', n. To delay.

be-go'-ohm, 1 bi-gō-ohm'; 2 be-gō-ohm', n. One billion ohms, or one thousand megohms. [*cf.* compounds; as, wobegone, be-gone', pp. Encompassed; beset; obsolete except in some be-gon'-er, 1 bi-gōn'; 2 be-gōn', interj. Depart! away!

[Beware, I say, I will not be meddling with thee.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 3.

Be-go'-ni-a, 1 bi-gō-ni-a; 2 be-gō-ni-a, n. Bot. 1. A large genus of succulent tropical herbs or undershrubs of the family Begoniaceae with inequilateral leaves, irregular unisexual pink to scarlet, yellow to white flowers, usually in axillary cymes, and 3-winged capsular fruit. The male flowers have usually 4 petals and numerous stamens; the female 5, sometimes 2, petals and 2 to 4 styles. Of over 400 known species indigenous to the tropics of both hemispheres, excepting Australia, perhaps 150 are in ornamental culture, and many varieties numbering thousands.

2. [B.] Any plant of this genus. The cultivated forms have been roughly divided into four groups: (1) the fibrous-rooted or winter-flowering; (2) the semi-tuberous; (3) the tuberous or summer-flowering; and (4) the ornamental-leaved, Royal, or rex. [*cf.* Michel *Begon*, French promoter of botany.]

Be-go'-ni-a'-ce-e, 1 bi-gō-ni-a'-ce-e; 2 be-gō-ni-a'-ce-e, n. pl. Bot. A subfamily of herbs or succulent undershrubs of the order Hypericales — the begonia family — mostly tropical American, with erect stems, alternate oblique leaves, and axillary peduncles of unisexual, usually white or rose-colored flowers. It embraces 3 or 4 genera, mostly natives of hot countries, the type genus, *Begonia*, including most of the species. [*cf.* BECONIA, a.] — be-go'-ni-a'-ceous, a. — be-go'-ni-a, n. Any plant of the begonia family.

be-go'-ra, 1 bi-gō-rä'; 2 be-gō-rä, interj. [Fr.] By God; a minced oath.



Royal Begonia.

Be-go'-ni-a'-ce-e, 1 bi-gō-ni-a'-ce-e; 2 be-gō-ni-a'-ce-e, n. pl. Bot. A subfamily of herbs or succulent undershrubs of the order Hypericales — the begonia family — mostly tropical American, with erect stems, alternate oblique leaves, and axillary peduncles of unisexual, usually white or rose-colored flowers. It embraces 3 or 4 genera, mostly natives of hot countries, the type genus, *Begonia*, including most of the species. [*cf.* BECONIA, a.] — be-go'-ni-a'-ceous, a. — be-go'-ni-a, n. Any plant of the begonia family.

be-go'-ra, 1 bi-gō-rä'; 2 be-gō-rä, interj. [Fr.] By God; a minced oath.



be-got', 1 bi-got'; 2 be-göt', *imp.* of BEGET. *v.*  
be-got'ten, be-got't'n, 1 bi-got't'n; 2 be-göt't'n, *pp.* of BEGET. *v.*  
be-grace', 1 bi-gräs'; 2 be-gräs', *v.* To address as "your grace," as in speaking to a duke.  
be-grave', *vt.* 1. To inter. 2. To engrave.  
be-grown', 1 bi-grün'; 2 be-grün', *vt.* Covered with a growth.  
be-grudge', 1 bi-grui'; 2 be-grüde', *vt.* [BE-GRUDGE'; BE-GRUDGE'ING.] To envy one the possession of; grudge.  
A gift that is begrudged is already recalled.  
Scott's *Talisman* ch. 14, p. 151. [c. a. n. 1846.]

be-grutch', *vt.* [unusual.]  
be-grut'tlet, *vt.* To disturb; disquiet; make anxious or be-grut'ten, 1 bi-grut't'n; 2 be-grüt't'n, *a.* [Scot.] Having the face unsightly from weeping.  
Beg Sehr, 1 beg sör; 2 beg sör. A mountain lake in Asia Minor; altitude, 3,700 ft.; 30 by 5 m. to 10 m.  
beg'stert, *n.* A beggar.  
Beg-ta'shi, 1 beg-tä'shi; 2 beg-tä'shi, *n. pl.* [Turk.] A religious order in Turkey, holding meetings in secret and using signs and passwords like Freemasons.  
Be-gu'a-i, 1 bi-gü'a-i; 2 be-gü'a-i, *n.* Btd. (Doual).  
be-guan, 1 beg'wan; 2 beg'wän, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A bezoar formed in the intestines of an iguana.  
be-guard', *vt.* To adorn; ornament.  
be-guess', 1 bi-ges'; 2 be-ges', *adv.* By guess.  
Be-gu'i, 1 bi-gü'i; 2 be-gü'i, *n.* Btd. (Doual).  
be-guille', 1 bi-güil'; 2 be-güil', *vt.* [BE-GUILLE'; BE-GUILLE'ING.] 1. To mislead or get the better of by guile; deceive; delude; cheat.  
Your fervid youth beguiles you. GEORGE ELIOT *Armgart* sc. 2.  
2. To relieve the tedium of; cause to pass or to be done quickly and pleasantly; while away; as, music beguiled the time; he beguiled my journey with conversation.  
3. To draw as by guile; charm; divert; as, to beguile a fretful child with tales.  
The continued signs of land diverted the attention of the crews, and insensibly beguiled them onward.  
LIVING COLUMBUS vol. i, p. 155. [c. p. r. 1861.]

4. To divert or drive away by or as by guile; charm away; as, to beguile sorrow or weariness. [*< BE- + GUILLE.*] *Syn.*: see AMUSE; CHARM; DECEIVE. [*PREP.*] To beguile one of his right by false pretense; to beguile a weary person or weary hours with song and jest.—to beguile of, to deprive of by guile; win from.  
I did consent; And often did beguile her of her tears.  
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.  
—be-guille', *n.* [Scot.] Beguilement.—be-guille'ful, *a.*—be-guille'ment, *n.*—be-guille'ry, *n.*—be-guille'ing, *adv.*  
Be-gu'lin, 1 beg'in or (F.) be-gün'; 2 beg'in or (F.) be-gün', *n.* See BEGUARD.  
be-gu'lin-age, 1 beg'in-ä; 2 be-gün-ä; 3 beg'in-ä; 4 be-gün-ä, *n.* A beguine establishment or community, usually consisting of a church and detached cottages within a walled enclosure. Beguinages still exist in Belgium.  
Beg'ulne, 1 beg'in or (F.) be-gün'; 2 beg'en or (F.) be-gün', *n.* *Ch. Hist.* 1. One of a sisterhood, originating in the Low Countries (12th century), devoted to a religious life, but not bound by irrevocable vows. Beg'-hinef. 2. Same as BEGUARD.

be-gum, 1 b'gum; 2 be-güm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mohammedan princess, or woman of rank. be-gum't.  
be-gun', 1 bi-gün'; 2 be-gün', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEGİN, *v.*  
be-gunk', 1 bi-gunk'; 2 be-günk', *vt.* [Scot.] To make a fool of; deceive; jilt.—be-gunk', *n.* [Scot.] A practical joke; trick.  
Be-gut'te, *n. pl.* The Beguines. [beholden.  
be-had', 1 bi-had'; 2 be-häd', *a.* [Scot.] Under obligation; beholden.  
Be-halm, 1 be'halm; 2 be'häm, Martin (1459?–1507). A German navigator and cosmographer. Beh'em; Boehmt.  
be-half', 1 bi-haf'; 2 be-häf', *n.* 1. The interest, advantage, or defense (of any one); always preceded by *in*, *on*, or *upon*; as, to act or speak *in* one's *behalf*. Formerly, *on behalf* meant in support or favor of, and *in behalf* of meant in the place or interest of; but in modern usage this distinction tends to disappear.  
The wisdom and eloquence of Chatham were exerted in vain *in behalf* of American rights.  
LIVING WASHINGTON vol. i, p. 389. [c. p. r. 1861.]

2†. Affair; matter. [ME. *behalve*, in phrase *on my behalve*, on my behalf, on my side; *on behalve* refers to two AS. phrases—*on healf* and *be healf*, both meaning 'on the side of,' *< on* (see ON), *be* (see BE-), *healf*, dat. of *healf*; see HALVE.] bi-halve'.—*In this or that behalf*, in respect of or regard to this or that matter.  
Be-har', 1 bi-här'; 2 be-här', *n.* A manufacturing city in Patna district, Behar and Orissa province, India.  
be-har-ad, 1 be'här-ad; 2 be'här-ad, *n.* [Heb.] The molad of the year of creation, Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 11 P. M. Compare MOLAD.  
Be-har' and O-ris'sä. A province in E. British India, comprising the former divisions of Behar, Orissa, and Chutia-Nagpur, and the Sambalpur district; 113,000 sq. m.; capital, Patna.

be-have', 1 bi-häv'; 2 be-häv', *v.* [BE-HAVED'; BE-HAV'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To conduct in any way with regard to deportment or duty; comport; with a reflexive pronoun; as, he *behaved* himself like a man; a general use. 2. To conduct in a seemly, fitting, or proper manner; comport suitably; with a reflexive pronoun; as, *behave* yourself; applied primarily to children and the young. 3†. To curb; govern.  
II. *i.* 1. To act, operate, or comport oneself, especially under particular conditions or circumstances; said of persons and things; as, the ship *behaved* well. 2. [Colloq.] To conduct oneself well; observe propriety in personal conduct; as, will you *behave*? [*< AS. be-habban*, surround, restrain, detain (also used reflexively, *>* its intr. meaning), *< be*, BE-, *habban*; see HAVE; cp. Goth. *gahaban* sik, abstain; G. *sich haben*, fare, be; have, *ga-*, *ge-* having here the same force as the E. BE-.]  
be-ha'viour, 1 bi-häv'yar; 2 be-häv'yor, *n.* 1. Manner of conducting oneself, whether good or bad, especially in the external relations of life; also, personal conduct, or the course of action to or toward others.  
Behavior is an expression of knowledge and taste and feeling, in combination. HAMINGTON *Intellectual Life* p. 292. [n. suos. 1875.]

2. Manner of action under given circumstances; as, the *behavior* of the yacht was excellent; the *behavior* of the chemicals was unexpected. 3. [Archaic.] Good manners; external grace of deportment. 4†. The representing or bearing of the character of another person. [*< BEHAVE.*] be-ha'viour' [Usual form in England.]  
*Syn.*: action, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, manner, manners, manly, or our action in the presence of others; *conduct* rather implies personality and moral responsibility. *Carriage* expresses simply the manner of holding the body, especially in

sitting or walking, as when it is said of a lady "she has a fine carriage." *Bearing* refers to the bodily expression of feeling or disposition; as, a haughty bearing; a noble bearing. *Demeanor* is the bodily expression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout demeanor. *Breeding*, unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that manner and conduct which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is behavior as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's deportment was faultless. A person's manner may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his manners are his habitual style of behavior toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good manners are always pleasing.—*PREP.*: the behavior of the pastor to or toward his people, on or upon the streets, before the multitude, or in the church, with the godly, or with the worldly, was alike faultless.

—during good behavior. 1. While conducting oneself conformably to law. 2. So long as refraining from conduct that is either immoral or criminal; as, a judge holding office during good behavior.—on one's good b. 1. Bound to conduct oneself properly. 2. Subject to give account for misconduct; on probation.

be-ha'viour-ism, *n.* *Psychol.* The study of the individual based on objective analysis and personal behavior.  
Beh'be-han', 1 be'bä-hän'; 2 be'bä-hän', *n.* A walled town in Khuzistan province, Persia. Ba'ha-han'.

be-head', 1 bi-hed'; 2 be-häd', *vt.* 1. To take the head be-head', } from; execute by cutting off the head of. 2. *Geol.* To cut off and capture by erosion an upper portion of (a watercourse); said of the encroachment of a stronger stream upon a weaker one. [*< BE- + HEAD.*]  
—be-head'er, *n.* One who decapitates.

be-head'al, 1 bi-hed'al; 2 be-häd'al, *n.* The act of beheading; execution by decapitation. be-head'ing.  
be-held', 1 bi-held'; 2 be-häd', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEHOLD, *v.*  
Beh'em, *n.* See BEHEM.

be-he'moth, 1 bi-hi'or bi'hü-jmōh; 2 be-he'or be'hē-mōth, *n.* In the Bible, a colossal beast, probably a hippopotamus; hence, some typically large animal. [*< Heb. d'hemōth*, *< Egypt. p'he-mau*, waterox.]  
be-hen, 1 bi'hēn; 2 be'hēn, *n.* One of various plants or their roots; as, (1) the white behen or the common bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*), or the root of *Centaurea behen*; (2) the red b. or sea-lavender (*Statice limonium*). [Seemingly cor. of Ar. *behen*, kind of root.]  
—be-hen'oll', *n.* Same as BEY-OLL.

be-hen'ic, 1 bi-hen'ik; 2 be-hēn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to or indicating a fatty acid (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) found in crystalline forms in ben-oil.  
be-hen'ol'ic, 1 bi-hen'ol'ik; 2 be'hēn'ol'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to an unsaturated acid (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), obtained from behenic acid. [*< BEHEN + -OL.*]  
Be-he'ra, 1 be'hä-rä; 2 be-hä-rä, *n.* A province in Lower Egypt; 932 sq. m.; capital, Damanhour.

Be-he'sni, *n.* Same as BESNI.  
be-hest', 1 bi-hest'; 2 be-hēst', *n.* 1. An authoritative request or requirement; injunction; order. 2†. A solemn vow or promise. [ME. *behest*, *< AS. behas*, command, *< be*, BE-, *has*, order, *< hātan*, to order.]  
*Syn.*: command, commission, injunction, instruction, mandate, precept, requirement.

be-high't', *v.* 1. To vow; promise; encourage; warrant. 2. Improperly, to grant; command; name; invoke.  
be-hind', 1 bi-hind'; 2 be-hind', *n.* 1. [Eng. & Austral.] *Sport.* One who plays in a backward position, as a back in football or polo; also, the act of kicking or driving the ball over the goal-line of the opponents. 2. [Vulgar.] The buttocks.

be-hind', *adv.* 1. In the rear; after; as, to follow behind. 2. Toward the rear; backward; as, to glance behind. 3. At the rear; in a place departed from by some person or thing; as, the flood left ruin behind. 4. Out of sight; not yet touched; in reserve; as, there is something more behind. 5. In a state of lateness or remissness; in arrears; as, to the discharge of one's duty or liabilities; be-hindhand; as, the season is behind; behind in one's rent. 6. [Rare.] I time gone by; in the past.

be-hind', *prep.* 1. At the back of; on the remote or other side of; opposed to before; as, behind the curtain; behind a wood; behind a person. 2. Toward what is back of; as, to look behind oneself. 3. In a position to aid or make use of; often implying secret aid or influence; as, he has capital behind him.  
It was not the famous needle-gun . . . which won the late Prussian victories, but the intelligence . . . of the Prussian soldier, the man behind the gun. MATTHEWS *Words* p. 48. [s. c. p. 1877.]  
4. Remaining after the death or departure of.  
But he, whose loss our tears deplore,  
Has left behind him more than fate.  
BRYANT *In Memoriam* William Leggett et. 1.

5. Not so well advanced, as behind his class. [*< AS. behindan*, adv. and prep., behind the times, not up with a hindan, adv., behind.]—behind the times, not up with or conversant with the thought and methods of the day; old-fashioned.—b. time, later than the appointed or proper time.  
be-hind'hand', 1 bi-hind'händ'; 2 be-hind'händ', *adv.* & *a.* 1. Behind an appointed, appropriate, or reasonable time; late.  
It is the trick of thinking to be either premature or behindhand. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* p. 357. [won.]

2. Behind a proper stage of progress; backward; as, behindhand in work, study, etc. 3. In arrears of payment, or having liabilities larger than assets; as, behindhand in meeting bills.

Be-hi'stun, 1 be'hü-stün; 2 be'hü-stün, *n.* [Per.] A mountain in Persia, Kurdistan, made famous by the cuneiform inscriptions of Darius engraved on it in three languages, Persian, Babylonian, and so-called Median. The inscriptions were copied and partly deciphered by Rawlinson. Darius calls the mountain *Bagistan*. Bagha is the Persian name for God, stōna, for place. Bi'su-tunt.

be-hith'er, *prep.* 1. On this side of. 2. Barring.  
Behm, 1 bēm; 2 bēm, Ernst (1830–1884). A German geographer.  
behn, *n.* Same as BEHEN.

Behn, 1 bēn; 2 bēn, Aphra (née Johnson) (1640–1689). An English woman dramatist and novelist; *Oroonoko*.  
be-hold', 1 bi-höld'; 2 be-höld', *v.* [BE-HELD'; BE-HOLD'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To look at upon; approach by the vision; observe; view; see clearly; originally, to watch, regard, or contemplate; or almost entirely in the above passive sense, to receive the resulting impression.

2. *Behold* there.  
See-dreaming in the moted air,  
A siren lithe and debonair.  
2†. To hold; observe; keep.

II. *i.* 1. To fix the eyes or attention on an object; observe something; look; see; used chiefly in the imperative, often merely to fix attention.  
And, behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest. Gen. xlviii. 15.  
2†. To feel bound; be beholden. [*< AS. behealdan*, hold, possess, guard, observe, see, *< be*, BE-, *healdan*; see HOLD, *v.*]  
bi-höld'et.

*Syn.*: contemplate, gaze, gaze at, gaze on or upon, look, look at, look on or upon, observe, regard, scan, see, survey, view. See LOOK.—*Ant.*: disregard, fail to see, ignore, miss, overlook.

be-hold'en, 1 bi-höld'n; 2 be-höld'n, *a.* Held under obligation; bound by some claim; indebted. [ME. *beholden*, bound by obligation (this sense in pp. only), pp. of *beholden*, *< AS. behealdan*; see BEHOLD.]  
be-hold'er, 1 bi-höld'er; 2 be-höld'er, *n.* One who be-holds; an eye-witness; spectator; contemplator.

be-hold'ing, 1 bi-höld'ing; 2 be-höld'ing, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] 1. Indebted; beholden; a corrupt use. 2. Attractive.—be-hold'ing-ness, *n.*

be-hold'ing, *n.* 1. The act of looking upon something; also, that which is seen. II†. *pa.* Obligated; dependent.

be-hoof', 1 bi-hüf'; 2 be-höof', *n.* That which benefits or is to one's interest; advantage; use; confused with *behoof*, especially in the phrase *on* (or *in*) *behoof* of. [*< AS. behōf*, advantage, *< be*, BE-, *hōf*, pret. of *hebban*; see HEAVE.]  
*Syn.*: see ADVANTAGE.

be-hoove', 1 bi-hüv'; 2 be-höov', *v.* [BE-HOOVED'; BE-HOOVE', *HOOV'ING.*] 1. *t.* 1. To be becoming to or needful or right for; be suited to or fitted for; used impersonally; as, it behooves officials to do their duty. Now theirs was converse, such as it behooves Man to maintain. Cowper *Conversation* l. 544.

2†. To affect, or relate to, the advantage of.  
II. *i.* [Archaic.] To be needful, essential, suitable, or fit. [*< AS. behōfan*, need, be necessary, *< behōf*; see BEHOOF.]—be-hoove'ful, *a.* [Archaic.] Being for advantage or profit; expedient; fit. be-hoove'a-bl(e); be-hoove'ly;—be-hoov'a-bly, *adv.* Profitably; advisably.—be-hoov'ing-ly, *adv.* Usefully; appropriately.

be-hurd', 1 bi-hürd'; 2 be-hurd', *n.* [OF.] An indiscriminate tussle with lances and battle-axes.  
beh're, 1 bē'rē; 2 be-rē, *n.* [Hind.] The peregrine falcon.  
Beh'rens, 1 bē'rens; 2 bē'rens, Bertha (1848–1912). A German novelist, successor of Marlitt on the periodical *Gartenlaube*; pseudonym, "W. Heimbürg."

Beh'ring, *n.* See BERING.  
Beh'ring, 1 bē'ring; 2 be'ring, Emil Adolf von (1854–1917). A German physician, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, and an authority on immunity.  
be'rd'-el-sar', 1 bē'd'-el-sär'; 2 bē'd'-el-sär', *n.* [Ar.] One of various plants of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceae*), as *Calotropis procera* and *Asclepias cornuti*, the juice of which is used for affections of the skin.  
beige, 1 bēz; 2 bezh. 1. *a.* Wool-colored. II. *n.* A fabric of undyed, bleached wool.  
be-gnet', 1 bi-bēn'; 2 be-bnē', *n.* [F.] A fritter; frequently, one containing maca, eggs, vegetables, etc.  
beild, *v.* & *n.* Same as BIELD.—beild'y, *a.*  
bein, 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *v.* [Scot.] To make comfortable.  
bein, *a.* [Scot.] 1. Well-to-do; comfortably off, as a farmer. 2. Comfortably furnished; cozy, as a house.  
A bein house to bide in, a chaise for to ride in.  
HECTOR MACNEIL *Come Under my Plaidie* et. 3.  
be-ling, 1 bi'ling; 2 be'ling, *pp.* of BE, *v.* Existing; continuing to be.  
This participle has a special modern use with passive forms of verbs to express progressive action; as, *is*, *are*, or *was* being built, expresses what is expressed also by *is*, *are*, or *was* building, *a*-building, or *in* building.  
Richard Whately, George P. Marsh, Richard Grant White, and other critics have objected strenuously to the use of "is being built," "was being built," and kindred forms of English imperfectly passive, as recent and unwarranted innovations; but Fitzedward Hall has shown conclusively that they are neither recent nor unwarranted, but have been used by the best writers for a century, and now have well-nigh universal literary sanction. He says:  
Prior to the evolution of *is* being built and *was* being built, we possessed no discriminate equivalents of *edificator* and *edificabatur*; *is* built and *was* built, by which they were rendered, corresponding exactly to *edificatus est* and *edificatus erat*.  
Modern English, p. 350, app. (s. 1873.)  
*Is* growing, *was* growing, indicate an activity from within; as, the tree *is* growing from its own internal forces; *is* being grown, *was* being grown, the activity of some agent from without; as, the plant *is* being grown (by the gardener). So also, and strikingly, *is* bleeding (as from a wound), and *is* being bled (as by a surgeon).  
be'ing, *n.* 1. Anything that exists or is conceived as having existence; the widest of all categories, embracing nature and the supernatural, which see.  
"This [being] applies to everything which exists in any way whether as substance or accident, whether actually or potentially, whether in the nature of things, or only in our notions; for even what we call *entia rationis*, or fictions of our minds, such as *hippo-centaur*, or *mountain of gold*, have a being; even *negation* or *privation* has an existence; nay, according to Aristotle, we can say that *nothing* has a being. In short, whenever we can use the substantive verb *is*, there must be some kind of being." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 64. [s. et. co. 1873.]  
Thing, individual, person—ens, suppositum, hypostasis, as the scholastics have it—these are the three degrees in the dynamic evolution of being. W. S. LILLY *Right and Wrong* p. 103. [c. a. 1890.] Specifically: (1) Any concrete object or thing. (2) A human individual: often used idealistically or in contempt; as, he is a strange being.  
There is an ideal feminine virtue and loveliness in the character and career of this exquisite being (G. none) of the Indian woods. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. 1, ch. 1, p. 7. [s. 1888.]  
(3) [B-] God; used often with qualifying words; as, the Divine Being; the Supreme Being. 2. Existence as opposed to non-existence, especially as involving life or consciousness; physical and mental existence; as, to call men into being; "while I have any being"; he felt in the depths of his being. 3. *Metaph.* Existence viewed as the fundamental quality of things; essence; entity; substance; as, the being of matter; "in Him we live and move and have our being." 4. [Prov. Eng.] An abiding-place, a home, a material being, that which inheres in material bodies.—potential b., see POTENTIAL.—pure b., being apart from all attributes; being per se.—quidditative b., a general essence considered as originating or producing the individual of a kind





4. That which is believed; especially, a tenet or body of tenets advocated by any person or class of persons; doctrine; creed.

The beliefs of religion, or the things held true with conviction, may be made reasonable, in the sense of being intellectually acceptable. G. T. Ladd *Philos. of Religion* vol. i, p. 492. [s. '05.] 5. One's practical theory of conduct and life; as, "a man's belief is his by-life." 6. That which is accepted on other than demonstrated evidence, especially on insufficient evidence; opinion; as, it is a mere belief; my belief is that the man is innocent. 7. [B.] [Archaic.] The Apostles' Creed. [ME. *beleve*, for and beside *there*, < AS. *gelefa*, belief; < *gelifan*; see BELIEVE.]

Syn.: admission, assent, assurance, avowal, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, faith, opinion, reliance, trust. See ASSURANCE; DOCTRINE; FAITH; OPINION; RELIANCE; TRUST. Compare ASSURANCE; AVOWAL; DENIAL; DISAVOWAL; DISBELIEF; DISSENT; DOUBT; MISGIVING; REJECTION; UNBELIEF. — Prep.: belief in doctrines; belief upon testimony; of the story.

— ultimate belief, a truth intuitively perceptible, the acceptance of which is not dependent on any process of ratiocination. — be-lief'ful, a. [Archaic or Obs.] Full of belief; believing. — be-lief'ful-ness, n. The quality of being full of belief. — be-lief'less, a. Without belief.

be-lieve', [1 bi-liv'; 2 be-liv'; v. [BE-LIEVED, BE-LIEVING,] LIEV'ed; BE-LIEV'ing.] I. 1. To accept as true on the testimony or authority of others; receive by faith, as distinguished from the knowledge reached by direct or personal observation; as, to believe the Bible; to believe the rumor of war.

Nothing is too absurd to be believed by a populace which has not breakfasted, and which does not know how it is to dine. MACAULAY *Essays, Barend's Memoirs* p. 647. [A. 1880.]

2. To accept as true on the evidence of impression, sentiment, or rational conviction; be convinced of; have confidence in; as, to believe the inductions of science or the deductions of logic. 3. To credit with veracity; accept the word of; think trustworthy; said of persons; as, I believe you.

II. i. 1. To exercise belief; have an assured persuasion, as of the existence or truth of anything; often with in; as, "Lord, I believe"; do you believe in ghosts? 2. To believe fully, enthusiastically, without break, pause, or aberration, in the divinity of Christ.

H. W. Beecher *Doctrinal Beliefs, Faith in Christ* p. 17. [r. & w.] 2. To have faith or confidence in the strength, truth, or integrity of any one or anything; trust; originally with on, now also with in; as, I believe on the Lord Jesus Christ; he believes in me implicitly. 3. To be of opinion; think; suppose; as, I believe so; he is, I believe, in the house. [ME. *beleven* (with *be*, for *AS. ge-*), < AS. *gelefan*, *gelefan* (= Goth. *galauban*), believe, < *ge-* (see *see*) + *lyfan*, *lyfan*, to leave; see LIEF.]

Syn.: compare SYNONYMS for FAITH. — be-liev'ar-bil'i-ty, n. — be-liev'ar-bil'e-ness, n. — be-liev'ing, pa. Having faith. — be-liev'ing, n. The act of belief or acceptance as true; as, seeing is believing. — be-liev'ing-ly, adv. With belief.

be-liev'er, 1 bi-liv'er; 2 be-liv'er, n. 1. One who believes; one who gives credence upon what seems to him reasonable probability; as, a believer of the Bible; a believer in the nebular hypothesis. 2. An adherent of some particular religious faith; specifically, a Christian; in the mouths of Mohammedans, a Mohammedan.

On either side, with ready hearts and hands, His chosen guard of bold believers stands. Moore *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 2.

3. In the primitive church, any baptized person not in orders, as distinguished from a catechumen.

be-like', 1 bi-loik'; 2 be-lik', adv. Very likely; perhaps; probably. [< *be-*, for *by*, < *like*.]

be-lil', 1 bi-lil'; 2 be-lil', n. A deity of the Babylonian pantheon, worshipped as sister of Tammuz and a goddess of the nether world.

be-lin'da, 1 bi-lin'da; 2 be-lin'da, n. 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, Arabella Fermor, the heroine, who resented the loss of a lock of her hair surreptitiously cut off by Lord William Petre. 3. The heroine of Maria Edgeworth's novel *Belinda*. [It. *fem.*, serpent.]

be-linked'ness, 1 bi-linkt'ness; 2 be-linkt'ness, n. *Math.* The order of complication in a knotted chain. [< *be-* < *link*, < *pl.*]

bel'i-nu'-ri-de, 1 bel'i-nu'-ri-de; 2 bel'i-nu'-ri-de, n. *pl.* *Crust.* A Carboniferous family of xiphosurans with a body like a king-crab's and abdominal segments distinct. *Bel'i-nu'-rus*, n. (t. g.) [< *Gr.* *belos*, dart, < *oura*, tail.] — *bel'i-nu'-rid*, n. — *bel'i-nu'-roid*, a.

Bel'i-nus, 1 bel'i-nus; 2 bel'i-nus, n. *Celt. Myth.* A Gallic sun-god and mythical king of Britain. *Bel'e-nus*; *Bel'i-*

*Be-lis*, 1 bel'i-s; 2 be-lis, n. *Bot.* Same as CUNNINGHAMIA. [< *Gr.* *belos*, dart.]

Bel'is, 1 bel'i-s; 2 be-lis, n. [BEL'I-DES, 1 bel'i-de; 2 be-l'i-deg, pl.] A Danaid; a granddaughter or descendant of Belus.

Bel'i-sa'ma, 1 bel'i-sa'ma; 2 bel'i-sa'ma, n. Among the Gauls, a female deity presiding over a river. [< *Gaul.* *belo*, bright, < *sama*, similar to, resembling flashing lights.]

Bel'i-sa'-ri-us, 1 bel'i-sa'-ri-us; 2 bel'i-sa'-ri-us, n. A Byzantine general (505-565), born in Illyria; he defeated the Persians, Vandals, etc. [Slav. *masc.*, white prince.]

Bel'ise', 1 be-lis'; 2 be-lis', n. In Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, a sentimental bluestocking who believes that all men are in love with her.

Be-lit', 1 be-lit'; 2 be-lit', n. *Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Bel, probably the same as Ishtar or Astarte. *Bel'it'* — His consort with the Sumerian goddess Nin-harsag, the 'Lady of the Mountain' (*Semite Belit*), and his temple was Ekur, 'Mountain-House.' Geo. W. Gilmore in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i, p. 410. [r. & w. '08.]

be-lit'le, 1 bi-lit'; 2 be-lit', n. [TLED, -TLED, -TLED, -TLED.] To detract from the size or value of; disparage; depreciate; cause to appear small or less; dwarf; rarely, to make small.

Belit'le... as the more critical writers of America, like all those of Great Britain, feel no need of it, the sooner it is abandoned to the incurably vulgar, the better. FITZGERALD *Hall Fable Philology* p. 105, note. [s. 1872.]

Syn.: see DISPARAGE. — be-lit'le-ment, n.

be-liv'e, 1 bi-liv'; 2 be-liv', n. [Scot.] 1. Soon; anon. 2. Quickly; eagerly. — be-liv'e-ry, n.

Be-lize', 1 be-liz'; 2 ba-liz', n. 1. A river in Central America; length, 300 m. to the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A seaport town; capital of British Honduras.

bel'k, 1. To boll; throbb. 2. To belch. *Bel'knop*, 1 bel'nap; 2 bel'nap, n. A. Jeremy (c. 1744-1789), an American historian; *History of New Hampshire*. 2. A county in New Hampshire; 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Laconia.

Bel'knop Moun'tain. A mountain in Utah; 12,200 ft. high. *bel'k*, 1 bel'; 2 bel', n. I. 1. To put a bell on. 2. To bell', give the form of a bell to; as, the tube was belled.

II. i. 1. To blossom; be in bell, as hops. 2. [Rare.] To use a diving-bell.

— Bell-the-Cat, n. *Scot. Hist.* Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus; so called on account of his declaration to Lord Grey that he would "bell the cat," when the removal of Cochrane, the favorite of James III., was determined on in 1482. — To bell the cat, to plan or perform a bold or rash act; in reference to the mice in Æsop's fable, that for self-protection resolved to put a bell around the cat's neck, but dared not do it.

bell', n. [Scot.] To bubble. *bell'*, vi. To roar or cry. See BELLING; n.

Last in a rocky hollow, bell'ing, heard The hounds of Mark. TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 35.

bell'et. [< AS. *bellan*; see BELLOW.] *bell'et*, n. To swell up like a bell or boll. [C.]

*bell'*, n. 1. A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a sound when struck by a clapper within, or by a separate hammer; used generally to give signals, but sometimes, in combination with others, to produce music.

Bells are (1) cup-shaped with flaring edges, as the church-bell, (2) saucer-shaped, as the gong-bell, or (3) spherical with a loose ball within, as the sleight-bell. Many bells are named (1) from their use; as, call-bell, fire-bell, fog-bell, night-bell; or (2) from the object with which they are connected; as, church-bell, cow-bell, door-bell, harness-bell, sheep-bell, shop-bell. "Czar Kolokol," the Great Bell of Moscow.

Bell is the first element in many compounds that are practically self-explaining; as, bell-buoy, bell-call, bell-chuck, bell-cord, bell-faced, bell-founder, bell-foundry, bell-horse, bell-mare, bell-metronome, bell-mouthed, bell-nosed, bell-pull, bell-ringer, bell-rope, bell-shaped, bell-tongued, bell-tower.

2. Anything in the shape of or suggesting a bell. (1) A bell-shaped flower or corolla. (2) The cushions or cushions of Corinthian and similar capitals. (3) The expanded lower termination of any tubular musical instrument. (4) The skin of the hop; as, the hops are in bell. (5) (a) The dewlap of the male moose. (b) The swimming-disk of a jellyfish. (6) *Arch.* (a) The socket or enlarged end of a water-pipe, which receives the small end of the next pipe in line. (b) The vibrating or sounding cylinder of a steam-whistle. (c) The movable cap at the top of a modern blast-furnace, which is lifted to put in the charge of ore, etc. (7) *Geol.* A mass of rock shaped like an inverted bell, embedded in certain strata; apparently a solid filling of a pot-hole, but perhaps due to other causes. In coal-measures, bells occur in the overlying shale, and may extend down into or through a coal-bed. (8) The body of a helmet. (9) In British India, a place, formerly a bell-shaped structure, in which the guns and equipment of a native regiment are kept.

3. The ringing of a bell as a signal or summons to work, meals, etc., as in schools, hotels, and elsewhere.

4. On shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time; with a numeral prefixed, the time thus marked.

The twelve hours of the day are divided into three watches, each of which the half-hours are marked by stroke on a bell. Thus, beginning at midnight, one bell is half past twelve, and eight bells four o'clock; then, one bell is half past four, and eight bells eight o'clock. [< AS. *belle*, < *bellan*; see BELLOW.] — bell-and-shop'per, n. An apparatus for charging a blast-furnace. It is placed at the top of the furnace and consists of a hopper, the bottom of which is open and closed by a cone or bell-shaped part.

5. *anatomical*, n. A verticillate infusorian body, having a more or less bell-shaped body. *anatomical*, n. — *be-earer*, n. A jassid bug or leaf-hopper (*Scydium tinnitum* [ferum]).

6. *bird*, n. The hedge-birdweed (*Convolvulus sepium*). *bird*, n. *bird*, n. One of various birds having a bell-like note. (1) A South-American cotingid bird (genus *Chasmorhynchus*), as the arapunga (*Chasmorhynchus nitens*), with an erectile horn-shaped crest. (2) A honey-sucker or meliphagid (*Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia or *Anthoris melanura* of New Zealand). (3) A crow-shrike (genus *Strepera*). — *b.*, book, and candle, attributes of the older offices of excommunication in the Roman Catholic Church, the office being read from a book, the bells rung, and the candles extinguished. — *b.*, bottle, n. The English bluebell (*Scilla nutans*). — *b.*, shot-torn, a. Having bottoms that flare like the edges of a bell; said of trousers, especially such as are worn by sailors.

7. *b.*, bottoms, n. *pl.* — *b.*, boy, n. A boy whose business it is to answer call-bells.

8. *b.*, cage, n. A belfry. *b.*, carriage, n. *b.*, chamber, n. The open part of a tower, where bells are hung. — *b.*, cote, n. A turret, retired dormer, usually surmounted by a spire, Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, N. Y.

9. *b.*, crank, n. An L-shaped or triangular lever for changing direction of motion 90° more or less; used in bell-pulls or bell-wires. — *b.*, deck, n. The level of a tower in which a bell is hung; a belfry-tower.

10. *b.*, faced, a. Having a convex surface, as a ballpeen-hammer. See FEEN. — *b.*, flowered, a. Having bell-shaped flowers.

11. *b.*, gable, n. *Arch.* A gable or gable-shaped construction with an opening in which a bell is hung. — *b.*, gastrula, n. *Embryol.* An archegastrula. — *b.*, glass, 1. A glass vessel the shape of a bell; used to cover articles which may be injured by dust or air-currents. 2. *Chem.* A bell jar. — *b.*, hanger, n. 1. One whose trade is hanging bells or repairing bell-wires. 2. A bracket or other device supporting a bell. — *b.*, sharp, n. A box-like stringed instrument, swung to and fro when played. — *b.*, heater, n. Same as HEATHER-BELL. — *b.*, hop, n. [Colloq. U. S.] A bell-boy. — *b.*, horse, n. [Eng.] A workman who, for a consideration, exerts himself more than porters or fellows, who ground to the employer for the discharge of those who do not work up to this level. — *bell-house*, n. 1. A belfry, especially when detached. 2. *Archæol.* A

clochan or a round house used as for defense, such as are found on islands off the west of Scotland and in Ireland.

— *b.*, jar, n. A glass jar used in chemistry and physics.

— *b.*, magnet, n. 1. A horseshoe magnet having semi-annular poles together forming a split tube. 2. An electric bell; a misnomer. — *b.*, mapple, n. A crow-shrike (genus *Strepera*). — *b.*, mare, n. A mare that leads a herd of horses, as on a ranch, so called from the bell that she wears. — *b.*, metal, n. An alloy consisting essentially of copper and tin, usually in the proportion of four to one, but sometimes containing small quantities of zinc, lead, iron, silver, bismuth, and antimony; used for the manufacture of bells of all kinds. — *b.*, metal ore, stannite. — *b.*, moth, n. A tortricid or leaf-roller; so called from its outline when at rest. — *b.*, of arms, same as BELL, 2 (9).

— *b.*, pepper, n. A variety of red pepper (*Capiscum annuum*) with large pods; also, its pods. — *b.*, pipe, n. A pipe of considerable bore having a hub, bell, or socket at one end. — *b.*, poly, n. A bell-animalcule. — *b.*, pull, n. The handle of a bell-wire. — *b.*, punch, n. A ticket-punch having a signal-bell, used to record fares collected and serving as a check on the conductor.

— *b.*, roof, n. A roof whose vertical section presents the general outline of a bell. — *b.*, rose, n. [Local Eng.] The daffodil. — *b.*, screw, n. An iron rod having at the lower end a bell-shaped cavity containing a thread by which to recover a well-boring tool when lost. — *b.*, sound, n. A peculiar resonance heard in auscultation. — *b.*, strap, n. A strap running lengthwise of a street-car to a signal-gong. — *b.*, telegraph, n. 1. A telegraph giving audible signals by two bells of different pitch. 2. An annunciator. — *b.*, top, n. *Naut.* The top of a quarter-gallery when the upper stool is hollowed away. [M.] — *bell'*top'per, n. [Slang.] A high silk hat. — *b.*, trap, a stretch-trap consisting of an inverted bell with water-seal. — *b.*, tree, n. A device consisting of a number of small bells suspended on a staff; used in rendering some musical compositions requiring the jingling of bells, and also as a toy. — *b.*, turret, n. A small tower, supported by a larger building, to contain a bell or bells, and commonly surmounted by a spire or pointed cap.

— *b.*, wether, n. The wether that leads a flock of sheep, known by wearing a bell on the neck. — *b.*, work, n. *Mining.* A method of working by bell-shaped underground excavations around a central shaft; used in flat ironstone beds and in salt-deposits. — *bell'*work', n. 1. [U. S.] Any plant of the genus *Utricularia*, having terminal solitary drooping flowers of a yellowish color with bell-shaped perianth. 2. Any plant of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*). — *electric* or *magnetic* b., a gong run by the action of an electromagnet in attracting its armature when the circuit is closed by means of a push-button, generally at the cause of the usually giving a rapid succession of blows at the circuit. Compare MAGNETO-PHONE, extension-b., n.

— *Teleph.* An auxiliary bell connected with and situated at some distance from the telephone instrument in a house, office, etc. — *golden b.* (*Bot.*) any plant of the genus *Forsythia*; so called from the golden-yellow blossoms.

— *Liberty B.* (*U. S. Hist.*) the bell which first rang out in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776. It now hangs in the Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall). It was brought from England in 1752, and recast in Philadelphia in April and June, 1753, the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof" (*Lev.* xxv, 10), being then placed upon it. It was cracked on July 8, 1835, while being rung in memory of Chief Justice Marshall.

Until then it had been tolled annually on the Fourth of July. — To bear away the b., to win the prize, as at a race. — To bear the b., to be the leader. See BELL-WETHER.

— To lose the b., to be vanquished in fight. — To shake the bells, to give notice; sound an alarm.

*bell'*, n. The cry of a deer, etc. See BELLING; n.

*bell'*, n. A bubble; as, a foam-bell.

*bell'*, 1 bel; 2 bel, n. 1. Acton, pen-name of Anne Brontë. 2. Alexander Graham Bell (b. 1847-1922), a Scottish-American physicist; son of Alexander Melville; inventor of the telephone. 3. Alexander Melville (b. 1819-1905), a Scottish-American educator; inventor of visible speech. 4. Andrew (b. 1753-1832), a Scottish teacher who founded a monitory system of instruction. 5. Sir Charles (b. 1774-1842), a Scottish anatomist and physiologist. *The Hand*, etc. 6. George Joseph (b. 1770-1843), a Scottish lawyer; brother of Sir Charles; *Commentaries on the Law of Scotland*. 7. Henry (b. 1767-1830), a Scottish mechanical engineer; built the "Comet," the first successful steamboat in Europe, 1811.

8. Henry Glassford (b. 1803-1874), a Scottish lawyer, poet, and miscellaneous writer. 9. Henry Haywood (1807-1868), a U. S. admiral at New Orleans, April, 1862; drowned off Japan. 10. Henry Thomas Mackenzie (b. 1852- ), a Scottish poet, critic, lecturer, and author. 11. John, of Autonomy (1691-1780), a Scottish physician and traveler. 12. John (b. 1768-1820), a Scottish anatomist and surgeon. 13. John (b. 1787-1869), an American lawyer; Secretary of War, 1841. 14. Robert (b. 1800-1818), an English journalist and miscellaneous writer; *British Poets*. 15. Thomas (1792-1889), an English naturalist and writer; *History of British Quadrupeds*. 16. A county in Kentucky; 369 sq. m.; county-seat, Pineville. 17. A county in Texas; 1,091 sq. m.; county-seat, Belton.

*Bel'la*, 1 bel'; 2 bel'i, n. Diminutive of ARABELLA; ISABELLA. *Bel'la*, 1 bel'i; 2 bel'i, n. Stefano Della (b. 1610-1664), an Italian designer and engineer. [department, France.]

*Bel'la'*, 1 bel'la'; 2 bel'la', n. A town in Haute-Vienne (France). *bel'la-don'na*, 1 bel'e-don'a; 2 bel'a-don'a, n. 1. An erect European perennial herb (*Atropa belladonna*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), with many-seeded cherry-like fruit and purplish drooping axillary flowers; deadly nightshade. All parts of the plant are poisonous and contain the alkaloid atropin. Extracts of the root and leaves are variously used medicinally. See NIGHTSHADE.

*Belladonna*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

— *bell'*, n. The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

of a metal beam or girder. (c) The wooden casing of an



*Bellerophon car-*  
*bonarius.*



Iron axle. (7) The concave side of a compass-timber. (8) *Saddery*. A piece of leather fastened to the back of the cantle, usually as a means of attaching valise-straps. (9) The unburned side of a cork slab. (10) *Print*. The front side of type: usually the side with nicks. (11) In archery, the string side of a bow. (12) Pl. Sheep's wool from the belly. (13) The thin part of tanned hides.

4. [Archaic.] Any one of the visceral cavities; as, the lower belly or abdomen; the middle belly or chest. 5f. The womb. [ME. *belly*, < AS. *belg*, bag, husk, shell, = Goth. *balg*-(-s), leather bag, wine-skin. Stem *belg*-orig. meant swelling; cp. *BULGE*.] *belly-hand*, n. 1. A transverse strap passing beneath a draft-animal, forming, with the back-band, the girth; also, a strap passing from shaft to shaft under the animal. See *ILLUS.* under *HARNESS*. 2. A band of woolen or silk material worn by an infant. 3. *Naut.* A horizontal strengthening piece of canvas across the fore side of a square sail, below its center of height. b. blind, n. [Scot.] One who is blindfolded, as in a game; also, the game itself. — b. board, n. A board of Swiss pine or fir used for the sounding-board of a musical instrument. — b. bound, a. [Vulgar.] Constipated. — b. brace, n. A cross-brace stayed to the boiler between the frames of a locomotive. — b. bump, adv. [U.S.] Lying flat on the stomach on a sled. — b. bumping, n. — b. buster, n. [Local, U.S.] The act of dropping down on the stomach on a sled before starting to coast down-hill. — b. button, n. [Vulgar.] The navel. — b. cheat, n. 1. Food. 2. An apron. — b. cheert. I. c. To feast. II. n. Food. — b. doublet, n. A doublet covering the belly. — b. flaut, a. Headlong; also, with back upward. — b. fretting, n. 1. Pain in a horse's belly from worms. 2. Chafing of a horse's belly from a girth. — b. god, n. [Archaic.] One who makes a god of his belly; an epicure. — b. gut, adv. See *BELLY-BUMP*. — b. gutter, n. — b. guy, n. A guy for strengthening a spar, etc., in the center. — belly-man, n. One who fits into the sounding-board in piano-making. — b. place, n. 1. The place forming the belly of an instrument of the violin class. 2. The flesh covering the belly; hence, vulgarly, a concubine, also an apron. — b. pinch, n. The pain of hunger. — b. pinched, a. Collapsed or pinched from hunger; famished. — b. pipe, n. A flaring-mouthed blast-pipe in an iron-furnace. — b. rail, n. A cross-rail in a piano-frame. — b. rive, n. [Scot.] A great festivity; banquet. — b. roll, n. A barrel-shaped roller for use between lands or ridges in plowed fields. — b. slave, n. The slave of appetite; a glutton. — b. stay, n. *Naut.* A belly-guy. — b. timber, n. [Vulgar.] Victuals. — b. vengeance, n. [Slang, U.S., or Local, Eng.] Poor beer, or vile whiskey. — b. wash, n. [Colloq. or Slang.] 1. Same as *BELLY-VEGEANCE*. 2. Any light drink, as soda-water. — b. whopper. [Colloq.] I. n. 1. A small hand-dish such as is used by children in coasting. b. bumper; b. plumpert. 2. [Slang.] A dive in which the body of a diver strikes the water flatly instead of obliquely. II. adv. With the stomach flat on a sled, as in coasting. — b. whopping, n. [Colloq.] In coasting, the act of lying upon the stomach on a sled. — b. worm, n. An intestinal worm.

*belly-ache*, 1. *belly-ek*; 2. *belly-ec*, r. [Vulgar.] To act the sycophant; also, to fret, as with discontent; complain. — *belly-ache*, n. a. & n.

*belly-ache*, n. Intestinal colic; pain in the bowels. — *belly-ache-bush*, n. A small tropical shrub (*Jatropha gossypifolia*), long in ornamental cultivation. b. weed: — b. root, n. Angelica.

*belly-ful*, 1. *belly-ful*; 2. *belly-ful*, n. [Vulgar.] All that the stomach will hold; hence, one's fill: more than enough; as, he had his *bellyful* of fighting.

*bel-ma-im*, 1. *bel-ma-im*; 2. *bel-ma-im*, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* vii, 3.

*bel-mar*, 1. *bel-mar*; 2. *bel-mar*, n. A town and summer resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

*bel-ma-re*, 1. *bel-ma-re*; 2. *bel-ma-re*, n. An unidentified country in Africa. CHAUCER C. T. *Prologue*, l. 57.

*bel-men*, 1. *bel-men*; 2. *bel-men*, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith*, iv, 4. [county, Ia.]

*bel-mond* Cit'y, 1. *bel-mand*; 2. *bel-mond*. A town in Wright Belmont, 1. *bel-mont*; 2. *bel-mont*, n. 1. August (7/11853-12/1924), an American banker and capitalist. 2. A county in Ohio; 611 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Clairsville. 3. A village in Middlesex county, Mass. 4. A village in Mississippi county, Mo.; scene of indecisive battle, Nov. 7, 1861. 5. A village in Allegheny county, N. Y. 6. A town on a railroad, 56 m. south of Kimberley, 591 m. from Cape Town; scene of battle between British and Boers, Nov. 23, 1899.

*be-lock*, 1. *bi-lock*; 2. *be-lock*, r. To lock fast; close tightly. *be-lock-don't-die*, 1. *be-lock-don't-die*; 2. *be-lock-don't-die*, n. pl. *Herp.* The *Phytolacca*. *Be-lock-don't*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. belos*, dart, & *Gr. odous* (odon), tooth.] *be-lock-dont*, a. & n. — *be-lock-dont*, n. — *be-lock-dont*, a. & n.

*Be-loit*, 1. *bi-loit*; 2. *be-loit*, n. 1. A manufacturing city in Rock county, Wis.; seat of Beloit College (non-sectarian), founded in 1846. 2. A city, county-seat of Mitchell county, Kan.

*bel-man-ey*, 1. *bel-man-ey*; 2. *bel-man-ey*, n. *Archeol.* Divination by means of arrows. [*< Gr. belos*, dart, & *manēia*, divination, < *manis*, prophet.] *bel-man-ey*, n. *Bel-on*, 1. *be-lon*; 2. *be-lon*, Pierre (1517-1564). A French naturalist and traveler; murdered by robbers in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

*be-lo-ne-pho-bi-a*, 1. *be-lo-ne-pho-bi-a*; 2. *be-lo-ne-pho-bi-a*, n. A morbid dread of pointed objects, such as pins and needles.

*be-lo-ne-sit*, 1. *bi-lo-ne-sit*; 2. *be-lo-ne-sit*, n. *Mineral.* A white, transparent magnesium molybdate (MgMoO<sub>4</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [*< Gr. belonē*, needle.]

*be-long*, 1. *bi-lon*; 2. *be-lon*, r. 1. To be a possession, appurtenance, property, attribute, or part of any person or thing; be connected or appendant; be in subordinate relation; appertain; as, the veranda belongs to both houses.

The world belongs to him who has seen it.  
LUNBOK *Pleasures of Life* ch. 7, p. 66. [J. B. A. 1887.]

2. To be the concern, duty, or due of any one, or a property, characteristic, quality, or attribute of anything; hence, to be suitable (to); as, it belongs to his rank.

To hear with eyes belongs to love's fine wit.  
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnet* xxiii.

3. [U.S.] To be a resident or native, or have a specific place or sphere; as, he belongs in this town; the book belongs in the other case. 4. To be associated with; used absolutely; as, "He doesn't belong." "We all belong" (sc. to this organization, society, community, or in the place, sphere, or associations where actually present): recent in the United States, and rapidly spreading in popular use, but with no literary support. [ME. *belongen*, < *be* + *longen*, < AS. *langian*; see *LONG*, r.]

SYN.: see *PERTAIN*. — *PREP.*: belong to a person or thing as

property, attribute, etc.; archaic use, *unto*; belong in a location or situation; with any companion or adjunct.

*be-long'd*, pp. Belonged.

*be-long-ing*, 1. *bi-lon-ing*; 2. *be-lon-ing*, n. That which one or one belongs to a person or thing, as a quality, property, or appendage; commonly, in the plural, effects, especially the things one has about him, as clothes, furniture, etc.; humorously, a member of one's family or household.

*Belongings*, as an old expression now reinstated in its former rights, is peculiar to the very latest period of our language. The more of such vernacularisms we call up from the past, the better.

F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 307. [S. 1873.]

*Be-lon-l-dae*, 1. *bi-lon-l-dae*; 2. *be-lon-l-dae*, n. pl. *Ich.* A family of syngnathous fishes with prolonged bill-like toothed jaws, a supplementary bone in the lower jaw, and zygapophyses, embracing the true gillfishes. *Be-lo-ne*, n. (t. g.)

*be-lo-ne*, n. *be-lo-ne*, n. [*< belos*, dart.] *be-lo-ne*, n. (t. g.)

*be-lo-nite*, 1. *be-lo-nite*; 2. *be-lo-nite*, n. *Mineral.* One of the small, imperfect, needle-shaped crystals found in glassy volcanic rocks; now limited to such as have no action on polarized light. [*< Gr. belonē*, needle.]

*be-lo-noid*, 1. *be-lo-noid*; 2. *be-lo-noid*, n. I. a. 1. Like a needle; stylized. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Belonidae*. II. n. One of the *Belonidae*. [*< Gr. belonē*, needle, & *eidōs*, form.]

*Be-lo-no-rhyn-chi-dae*, 1. *be-lo-no-rhyn-chi-dae*; 2. *be-lo-no-rhyn-chi-dae*, n. pl. *Ich.* A Mesozoic family of chondrostei fishes with a long body, median dorsal and ventral fins, single lateral rows of scutes, and beak-like jaws. *Be-lo-no-rhyn-chus*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. belonē*, needle, & *rhynchos*, snout.] — *be-lo-no-rhyn-chid*, n. — *be-lo-no-rhyn-choid*, a. & n.

*Be-loo-chee*, n. Same as *BALUCHI*. *Be-loo-chee*, n. Same as *BALUCHISTAN*.

*Be-lop-ter-dae*, 1. *be-lop-ter-dae*; 2. *be-lop-ter-dae*, n. pl. *Conch.* A tertiary family of phragmophorous cuttlefishes with a well-developed phragmocone and rostrum and the initial chamber as large as the second. *Be-lop-ter-a*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. belos*, dart, & *pteron*, wing, < *ptoma*, fly.]

*be-lop-ter-id*, n. — *be-lop-ter-id*, n. — *be-lop-ter-id*, n. (t. g.)

*be-lop-ter-on*, 1. *be-lop-ter-on*; 2. *be-lop-ter-on*, n. [—A. pl.] The fossil internal bone, winged at the sides, of a *belopterid*. [*< Gr. belos*, dart, & *pteron*, wing.]

*Be-lo-se-pli-dae*, 1. *be-lo-se-pli-dae*; 2. *be-lo-se-pli-dae*, n. pl. *Conch.* An Eocene family of phragmophorous cuttlefishes with small phragmocone and large cuttlebone. *Be-lo-se-pli-a*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. belos*, dart, & *seplia*, cuttlefish.]

*be-lo-se-pli-id*, n. — *be-lo-se-pli-id*, n. — *be-lo-se-pli-id*, n. (t. g.)

*Be-lo-som-tom-l-dae*, 1. *be-lo-som-tom-l-dae*; 2. *be-lo-som-tom-l-dae*, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of pagodopodous bugs with a boat-shaped body, natatorial legs, and strap-like antennae, comprising large formidable water-bugs. *Be-lo-som-tom*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. belos*, dart, & *stoma*, mouth.] — *be-lo-som-tom-l-dae*, a. & n. — *be-lo-som-tom-l-dae*, a. & n.

*Be-lo-t*, 1. *be-lo-t*; 2. *be-lo-t*, n. *Adolphe* (1829-1890). A French novelist and dramatist; *Les Étrangers de Paris*, etc. *be-lo-t*, 1. *be-lo-t*; 2. *be-lo-t*, n. Same as *BELLOUT*.

*be-love*, 1. *bi-luv*; 2. *be-luv*, r. [*BE-LOVED*, *BE-LUVED*; *be-luv*, r. [*BE-LOVING*, l. I. 1. To love; only in the passive. See *BELOVED*. 2f. To be pleased with. II. f. To please. [*< ME. biluven*, bilufen, < *be* (see *BE*) + *luven*, luften, < AS. *lufian*; see *LOVE*, r.]

*be-loved*, 1. *bi-luv'd* or *bi-luv'd*; 2. *be-loved* or *be-loved*, a. [When used as an adjective, generally pronounced in three syllables; as a passive verb, with auxiliary, in two.] Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

There was but one beloved face on earth. BRONTE *The Dream* st. 2.

SYN.: see *PRECIOUS*. — beloved disciple (*Bib.*), St. John the Evangelist. *John* xii, 23. — b. physician (*Bib.*), St. Luke. *Col.* iv, 14.

*be-lov'd*, n. One greatly lov'd.

Behold my servant, whom I have chosen: my beloved, in whom my soul is well pleased. *Matt.* xii, 18.

*be-low*, 1. *bi-lō*; 2. *be-lō*, adv. 1. In or to a lower place, as a lower floor, under the deck, etc.; hence (*Naut.*), off duty, as opposed to being on duty on deck. 2. On the earth, as distinguished from heaven.

Faithful below, he did his duty; But now he's gone sailing. C. DIXON *Tom Bowling* st. 1.

3. In or to the place of the damned; as, such deeds might be done below. 4. Lower on a page, or later in a book; as, see below. 5. Farther down in course or direction; down-stream; as, on the river below. 6. Lower in rank or authority; as, in the court below; to the officer below. [*< BE* + *LOW*, a.] — to go below (*Naut.*), to descend to a lower deck; especially, to go to a cabin or saloon on a lower deck; to retire to one's cabin.

*be-low*, prep. 1. Beneath in point or place; under; as, below the foundation; below the ground. 2. Farther down than, in course or direction; as, the station below this. 3. Lower than in grade, value, dignity, degree, or like; as, next below a colonel; below the average.

Neither the ice so below as the water which results from its liquefaction can fall below 32° Fahrenheit.

TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 62, p. 167. [A. 1872.]

4. Inferior to; unworthy of; beneath.

No woman dresses below herself from caprice. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia*, *Poor Relations* p. 248. [W. L. & Co.]

SYN.: see *BENEATH*.

*Bel'per*, 1. *bel'per*; 2. *bel'per*, n. A manufacturing town in Derbyshire, England.

*Bel'ph-e-gor*, 1. *bel'ph-e-gor*; 2. *bel'ph-e-gor*, n. 1. An archdemon, in medieval legend, who, selected to test the infidelity of the married state of mortals, bore the expiration of the allotted ten years, fled in a panic from the earth. 2. See *BAL-PEOR*.

*Bel-ph-e-be*, 1. *bel-ph-e-be*; 2. *bel-ph-e-be*, n. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a strong-willed huntress; intended to portray Queen Elizabeth as a woman as distinguished from her portrayal as queen in the character of Gloriana. See *GLORIANA*. [*< F. bel*, beautiful, & *Phæbe*, Diana.] [foot.]

*bel'poot*, 1. *bel'poot*; 2. *bel'poot*, n. [Prov. Eng.] The *bel'pre*, 1. *bel'pre*; 2. *bel'pre*, n. A village in Washington county, O.

*bel-shān*, 1. *bel-shān*; 2. *bel-shān*, n. [Scot.] A rogue; rascal; applied to children.

*Bel'sham*, 1. *bel'sham*; 2. *bel'sham*, n. 1. Thomas (4/11750-11/11829), an English Unitarian divine and writer. 2. William (1752-11/11827), an English political and historical writer; *History of Great Britain*.

*Bel-shaz-zar*, 1. *bel-shaz-zar*; 2. *bel-shaz-zar*, n. 1. *Bib. Dan. v.* defeated and slain by Cyrus. 2. *Babylon. Hist.* The son of Nabonidus, and recent of Babylon during the close of his father's reign (538 B. C.). He is identified with the Belshazzar of the Bible. — *Belshazzar's feast*, the banquet recorded in *Dan. v.*, as given by Belshazzar to a thousand of his satraps at which the sacred vessels taken from the temple at Jerusalem were used. During the banquet the fingers of a man's hand appeared and wrote upon the wall the legend *mene, mene, tekel, upharis*, which was interpreted by Daniel as

foretelling the downfall of Babylonla. See *MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN*.

*bel'sret*, n. A grandfather; ancestor.

*bel'swag'gert*, n. 1. A bully. 2. A whoremonger.

*belt*, 1. *belt*; 2. *belt*, r. I. f. 1. To gird or decorate with a belt; fasten with a belt; as, to belt a knight; to belt on a sword. 2. To surround with or as with a belt, circle, or zone; mark with belts or bands; as, to belt a tree by painting it.

England belts the world with her flag. DREW *Orations, Before Chamber of Commerce* p. 88. [A. C. C.]

3. *Mech.* To supply with or drive by a belt, as a machine. 4. [Colloq.] To thrash or beat, as with a belt; flog.

II. i. 1. To scurry about; hasten. 2. To remove tags or locks or belts from sheep.

*belt*, n. 1. A strap or band of flexible material, commonly held around the waist by a buckle, clasp, hasp, etc.; girdle.

A sheaf of peacock arrows bright and keen,  
Under his belt he bare full thirty.

CHAUCER C. T. *Prologue* l. 105.

Belts are named from the manner worn; as, cross-belt, shoulder-belt, etc.; or for the purpose to which they are applied; as, army-belt, cartridge-belt, sword-belt, etc.

2. *Mech.* A continuous strap or band for transmitting power from one wheel to another, or (rarely) to a shaft, by friction. Many belts are named (1) from their manner of using; as, driving-belt, cross-belt, crossed b., halved b., or quarter-twist b., to produce reversed motion in another shaft; or (2) from their arrangement or construction; as, endless b., wire b.

3. A broad region on a globe or sphere, between two parallel circles; zone; as, the belt of calms; a forest belt. 4. Any broad band that encircles or crosses any object; as, a belt of woods; a belt of color. 5. A course of stone projecting from a wall, usually in line with the sills of the first-floor windows. 6. A strait of water: applied as a proper name to the straits running into the Baltic on each side of Funen Island. See *BELT*, n., below.

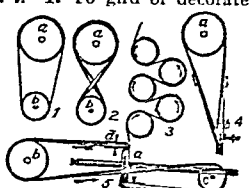
7. *Astron.* A girdle of clouds, on the surface of a planet; as, the belt of Saturn. 8. *Ship-building.* A girdle of armor-plates protecting a warship along the water-line. 9. Figuratively, any restraining or confining force or influence; as, the belt of authority. 10. *Her.* A badge of rank or distinction, as of knighthood. 11. A disease of sheep. 12. [Prov. Eng.] Tag-locks on the hind quarters of sheep. 13. [Slang.] A blow, as with the fist. [*< AS. belt*, < *L. balteus*, belt.] — *armor-belt*, n. A girdle of armor to protect war-ships, extending from 4 to 6 feet below the water-line to different heights above it. — *belt-clamp*, n. — *b. clasp*, n. — *b. coupling*, n. — *b. course*, n. *Arch.* See *STRING-COURSE*. — *b. cutter*, n. 1. A machine or a gage-tool for cutting from hides sections to be made into driving-belts. 2. An implement for cutting the ends of belts and punching lace-holes in them. — *b. gearing*, n. A system for transmitting power by endless bands, cords, or chains, including these and their pulleys, shafting, hangers, couplings, etc. — *b. lace*, n. A thin, narrow strip or thong, usually tawed leather, for lacing driving-belts. — *b. lacing*, n. 1. Belts-laces collectively. 2. A belt-lace. b. line, a railroad; specif., a street-car line, encircling or circumscribing a city or district. — *b. molding*, n. A finely molded belt-course, used in joinery, inside fittings, etc. — *b. of calms*, same as *BOLDREMS*. — *b. perch*, n. *Mach.* A support for an idle belt. — *b. pipe*, n. A steam-passage around a steam-cylinder. — *b. rail*, n. A wooden strip around the outside of a railroad-car, below the windows. — *b. saw*, n. A band-saw or ribbon-saw. — *b. shifter*, n. A device for sliding a belt from one pulley to another beside it. — *b. shipper*, n. Belts of Jupiter, cloud-like bands extending across the disk of Jupiter. — *b. speeder*, n. A pair of conoid, conical, or stepped driving-pulleys, each of which has its large end opposite the small end of the other, and between which runs a belt, the position of which governs the velocity-ratio of the two pulleys. — *b. stretcher*, n. — *b. table*, n. *Mining.* Same as *BELT-CONCENTRATOR*. — *b. tightener*, n. — *b. tool*, n. — *b. beneath* the b., same as *UNDER THE BELT*. See *UNDER*. — *corn b.* (*Com.*), a region of the United States where corn is grown in abundance. It by Dr. Percival Lowell, May 1899, at Flagstaff, Ariz. Missouri and round the Lakes, from Nebraska to Ohio. — *cotton b.* (*Com.*), a region of the United States where cotton is widely cultivated. It comprises all the sixteen adjoining Southern States around the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. — *electric b.*, a belt made of alternate plates of different metals which, when the belt is worn on the person, are acted on by the moisture of the body, forming a voltaic pile and generating an electric current, supposed to have curative properties. — *hydraulic b.*, an endless belt furnished with buckets, for the purpose of drawing water. — *open b.*, a driving-belt, used in engines, which is not crossed. — *quarter-turn b.*, a quartering-belt. See under *QUARTERING*. — *Sam Browne b.*, a broad leather band, worn around the waist, with a light shoulder-strap running diagonally from right to left; so-called from Colonel Sam Browne of the British Indian Army. — to hold the b., to hold the championship (a belt often passing with it), as in pugilism.

*Belt*, n. *Geol.* A fossiliferous group of rocks of probably pre-Cambrian age in Montana; named from the Belt Mountains.

*Belt*, n. A strait from the Kattegat to the Baltic. (1) Great, between Zealand and Funen Island; (2) Little, between Funen Island and the mainland.

*Belt*, n. A village in Cascade county, Mont.

*Bel'tane*, 1. *bel'ten*; 2. *bel'tan*, n. 1. Old May-day (so called to distinguish it from the present May-day, reckoned since 1752 according to the new style). Beltane, Lamas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas formed the four quarter-days once observed in Scotland. 2. An ancient Celtic festival celebrating the opening of



Arrangements of Belts.

1. Pulleys a and b are driven in same direction, b revolving the faster. 2. c and d are driven in opposite directions, b revolving the faster. 3. The several shafts are driven at a uniform speed in the direction of the arrows. 4. a and b are revolved at right angles. 5. b and c revolve in opposite directions. 6. the faster; a revolves at right angles, a and d revolve at twice the speed of b.

A sheaf of peacock arrows bright and keen,  
Under his belt he bare full thirty.

CHAUCER C. T. *Prologue* l. 105.

Belts are named from the manner worn; as, cross-belt, shoulder-belt, etc.; or for the purpose to which they are applied; as, army-belt, cartridge-belt, sword-belt, etc.

2. *Mech.* A continuous strap or band for transmitting power from one wheel to another, or (rarely) to a shaft, by friction. Many belts are named (1) from their manner of using; as, driving-belt, cross-belt, crossed b., halved b., or quarter-twist b., to produce reversed motion in another shaft; or (2) from their arrangement or construction; as, endless b., wire b.

3. A broad region on a globe or sphere, between two parallel circles; zone; as, the belt of calms; a forest belt. 4. Any broad band that encircles or crosses any object; as, a belt of woods; a belt of color. 5. A course of stone projecting from a wall, usually in line with the sills of the first-floor windows. 6. A strait of water: applied as a proper name to the straits running into the Baltic on each side of Funen Island. See *BELT*, n., below.

7. *Astron.* A girdle of clouds, on the surface of a planet; as, the belt of Saturn. 8. *Ship-building.* A girdle of armor-plates protecting a warship along the water-line. 9. Figuratively, any restraining or confining force or influence; as, the belt of authority. 10. *Her.* A badge of rank or distinction, as of knighthood. 11. A disease of sheep. 12. [Prov. Eng.] Tag-locks on the hind quarters of sheep. 13. [Slang.] A blow, as with the fist. [*< AS. belt*, < *L. balteus*, belt.] — *armor-belt*, n. A girdle of armor to protect war-ships, extending from 4 to 6 feet below the water-line to different heights above it. — *belt-clamp*, n. — *b. clasp*, n. — *b. coupling*, n. — *b. course*, n. *Arch.* See *STRING-COURSE*. — *b. cutter*, n. 1. A machine or a gage-tool for cutting from hides sections to be made into driving-belts. 2. An implement for cutting the ends of belts and punching lace-holes in them. — *b. gearing*, n. A system for transmitting power by endless bands, cords, or chains, including these and their pulleys, shafting, hangers, couplings, etc. — *b. lace*, n. A thin, narrow strip or thong, usually tawed leather, for lacing driving-belts. — *b. lacing*, n. 1. Belts-laces collectively. 2. A belt-lace. b. line, a railroad; specif., a street-car line, encircling or circumscribing a city or district. — *b. molding*, n. A finely molded belt-course, used in joinery, inside fittings, etc. — *b. of calms*, same as *BOLDREMS*. —



summer, marked by bonfires and other festivities. It was kept up until recent times in parts of Scotland and Ireland. 3. The fire itself.

The shepherd lights his *bellane* fire.  
Scott Lord of the Isles can. 1, st. 9.  
[Sc., < Gael. *Bealltainn*, name of the 1st of May.] *Bel-*  
*laine*.

**bel'ted**, 1 bel'ted; 2 bel'ted. *a.* 1. Wearing a belt; distinguished by belt; as, a *bel'ted knight*. 2. Having a mark like a belt; as, the *bel'ted knifisher*. 3. Carried in the belt; suspended from a belt, as a sword, etc. 4. Driven by a belt, as machinery.—**bel'ted cattle**, a Dutch breed of cattle, marked with a band of white around the body, otherwise black. **blanket cattle**.—*b. plaid*, the plaid worn by Highlanders in full military dress, and wound like a belt around the body.

**Bel'ted Will**. Lord William Howard (1563-1640), warden of the Western Marches.

**Bel'ten**, *n.* [Scott.] Beltane. **Bel'tein**; **Bel'tint**.  
**Bel'te-ne-bros**, 1 bel'te-ne-bros; 2 bel'te-ne-bros. *n.* The name taken by a madid de Gaul after receiving a heartless missive from Oriane.

**bel't'er**, 1 bel't'er; 2 bel't'er. *n.* [Prov.] A heavy blow; also, anything unusually large of its kind.

**bel'te-shaz'zar**, 1 bel'te-shaz'zar; 2 bel'te-shaz'zar. *n.* *Bib.* Daniel; so named at the court of Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon. *Dan. i. 7.*

**bel't'ing**, 1 bel't'ing; 2 bel't'ing. *n.* 1. Belts collectively, or the material from which belts are made. 2. [Colloq.] A beating.—**angular belting**, driving-belt having a triangular or trapezoidal section: used between grooved pulleys.—**Scandinavian b.**, belting made of a thick cotton fabric saturated with tar.

**Bel'tis**, 1 bel'tis; 2 bel'tis. *n.* Same as **BELIT**.

**Bel'ton**, 1 bel'ton; 2 bel'ton. *n.* A city, county-seat of Bell county, Tex.

**Bel'tram**, 1 bel'tram; 2 bel'tram. *n.* A county in Minnesota; 4,680 sq. m.

**Bel'tran**, *n.* [Sp.] Same as **BERTRAM**.

**Bel'tur'bet**, 1 bel'tur'bet; 2 bel'tur'bet. *n.* A town in Cavan county, Ireland.

**bel't'wise**, 1 bel't'wise; 2 bel't'wise. *adv.* In the manner of a belt.

**be-lu'chil**, *n.* Same as **BALUCHI**.

**be-lu'chis-tan**, *n.* Same as **BALUCHISTAN**.

**be-lu'ga**, 1 bi-lu'ga; 2 be-lu'ga. *n.* 1. A delphinoid cetacean, the white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), mainly of arctic seas, with short rounded fins, no distinct snout, and a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin. It resembles and is allied to the narwhal, and is about 12 feet long. 2. The great white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*), sometimes more than 20 feet in length and 2,000 pounds in weight. [*< Rus. beluga* (Def. 1.)

**be-lu'gus**, 1 bi-lu'gus; 2 be-lu'gus. *n.* 1. A mythical Assyrian king, the father of Ninus. 2. One of the names of Mithras, Agenor, king of Tyre and father of Queen Dido and Pygmalion. 3. A son of Poseidon and Libya and father of Cepheus, Danaus, Egyptus, and Phineus. 4. See **BELI**.

**be-lute**, 1 bi-lute; 2 be-lute. *vt.* 1. To coat with lute or clay. 2. To spatter mud upon. [*< be + lutum*, mud.]

**bel've-dere**, 1 bel've-dere; 2 bel've-dere; 3 bel've-dere; 4 bel've-dere. *n.* 1. *Arch.* A part or the whole of an upper story of an Italian building, open on one or more sides so as to command a view: sometimes a mere lantern or cupola; specif., the northern galleries of the Vatican palace. 2. A camera obscura in the shape of a circular or octagonal building.

I think of her (Mrs. Brownell, however, in that classic room, as of one shut up in some belvedere. *E. C. STEEDMAN Victorian Poets* ch. 4, p. 123. [n. x. & co. 1888.]

3. An elevated summer-house. 4. The summer cypress (*Kochia scoparia*). [*It.* beautiful view, < *bel* < *L. bellus*, beautiful] + *vedere*, view, < *L. video*, see.] **bel've-dere**, *adv.*—**bel've-dere**, *a.* Having a belvedere.

**Bel've-dere**, *n.* A town in Marin county, Cal.

**Bel've-de-ra**, 1 bel've-de-ra; 2 bel've-de-ra. *n.* In Orville's Venice Preserved, the heroine, saved from shipwreck by Jaffier, a young Venetian, whom she marries clandestinely.

**Bel've-dere**, 1 bel've-dere; 2 bel've-dere. *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Boone county, Ill. 2. A town, county-seat of Warren county, N. J. 3. A village in Perquimans county, N. C.

**be-ly'ing**, 1 bi-ly'ing; 2 be-ly'ing. *n.* The act of uttering falsehoods about one; calumny; also, dental.

**Bel'ze-bub**, *n.* Same as **BEELZEBUB**.

**bel'ze-buth**, 1 bel'ze-buth; 2 bel'ze-buth. *n.* A Brazilian spider-monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

**Bel-zo'ni**, 1 bel-zo'ni; 2 bel-zo'ni. *Giovanni B.* (1477-1523). An Italian explorer in Egypt.

**Bem**, 1 bem; 2 bem, *Joseph* (1795-1850). A Polish general who fought in Hungarian and Turkish armies.

**be'ma**, 1 bi'ma; 2 be'ma. *n.* [*Heb.*—*ma*, pl.] 1. *Arch.* The enclosure about the altar; sanctuary; chancel, especially in the Eastern churches. 2. *Gr. Antiq.* A tribune or platform for orators. 3. A step or pace: used as a measure of length by the Greeks. See **MEASURE**. 4. An ambo. [*< Gr. bema*, a base, go.]

**be-man'le**, *n.* [*Rare.*] To mangle.

**be'ma-tist**, 1 bi'ma-tist; 2 be'ma-tist. *n.* *Archaeol.* An official who measured roads under Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. [*< Gr. bematistis*, < *bema*, step.]

**Bem'ha-to'ka**, 1 bem'ha-to'ka; 2 bem'ha-to'ka. *n.* Bay of an inlet on the N. W. coast of Madagascar.

**Bem-bee'de**, 1 bem-bee'de; 2 bem-bee'de. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenoptera, digger-wasps having the prothorax covered by a shield, with wings with 3 complete cells, and labrum distinctly exserted. **Bem'ber**, *n. (t. c.)* [*< Gr. bembe*, buzzing insect.]—**bem'be-cid**, *a. n.*—**bem'be-cold**, *a.*

**Bem'berg**, 1 bem'berg; 2 bem'berg. *Herman* (1861- ). An Argentine composer and song-writer.

**bem'bil**, 1 bem'bil; 2 bem'bil. *n.* [Austral.] The shining-leaved box or burret (*Eucalyptus nitida*), with 3 warmer parts of E. Australia. The tough wood is used for posts, handspikes, levers, etc. **poplar box**; **red box**; **white box**.

**Bem'bo**, 1 bem'bo; 2 bem'bo. *Pietro* (1470-1514). An Italian cardinal and scholar; *History of Venice*.

**be-mean'**, 1 bi-min'; 2 be-men'. *vt.* 1. To cause to become, or to render, inferior or unbecomingly small. [*< Gr. be-maio*, to treat as if mean; upbraid; vilify; as, he *be-maio* her for everything.]

**Be'ment**, 1 bi'ment; 2 be'ment. *n.* A village in Platt county, Ill.

**be'ment-ite**, 1 bi'ment-ite; 2 be'ment-ite. *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly grayish-yellow hydrated manganese silicate (2MnSiO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O), that is found in stellate masses. [*< C. S. Bement*, of Philadelphia.]

**be-met'e**, *vt.* To measure.

**Be-mid'ji**, 1 bi-mid'ji; 2 be-mid'ji. *n.* A village in Beltrami County, Minn. **Be-mid'ji Heights**, 1 bi-mid'ji; 2 be-mid'ji. A village in Saratoga county, N. Y.; battles, Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777, in which the British under Burgoyne suffered defeat.

**be-moan'**, 1 bi-mōn'; 2 be-mōn'. *vt.* To express grief or pity for by or as by moaning; lament; as, to *be-moan* one's fate. **be-mone'**, *vt.* Syn: see **DEWAIL**.—**be-moan'a-bler**, *a.*—**be-moan'er**, *n.*

**be-moand'**, *pp.* Bemoeand.

**be-mock'**, *pp.* Bemocked.

**be-mock'**, *vt.* To baffle; to bedraggle.

**be'mol'**, 1 be'mol'; 2 be'mol'. *n.* *Mus.* The half tone below B; flat; a French name for any flat. [*< F. bémol*, < *LL. B molle*, < *B. B.* + *L. mollis*, soft.] **bi'mol'**.

**be-mouth'**, 1 bi-maūth'; 2 be-maūth'. *vt.* To praise volubly; declaim; orate.

**be-muse'**, 1 bi-mi-sē'; 2 be-mi-sē'. *vt.* To muddle or stupefy. **ben'**, 1 ben; 2 bēn. *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. The inner room of a house, entered from the but or outer room, and sometimes having an innermost room, *far ben*, behind it: hence the expression "the but and the ben ends of their house." 2. The principal room, even when the but is on the opposite side of the entrance-hall.

**ben'**, *n.* Same as **BEHEN**.

**ben'**, *n.* Same as **BEHEN**.

**ben'**, *n.* [Scot.] A mount or peak: chiefly in proper names.

**ben'**, *n.* [Scot.] Mining. The right to engage in labor in a mine; hence, also, a day's work in a mine.

**Ben'**, *n.* *Bib.* 1 Chron. xv. 18.

**Ben'**, *n.* Diminutive of **BENJAMIN**.

**ben, adv. & prep.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] In or toward the family room or inner apartment; into the parlor or best room; as, she brought the child *ben*.

*Blithe, blithe and merry was she.* Burns *Blithe Was She* chorus.

**Ben'a-bin'a-dab**, 1 ben'a-bin'a-dab; 2 ben'a-bin'a-dab. *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**Ben'a-cus**, 1 ben'a-cus; 2 ben'a-cus. *n.* 1. A genus of be-lotomid hemipterous insects. 2. [*b.*] An insect of this genus.

**Ben'a-dad**, 1 ben'a-dad; 2 ben'a-dad. *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**Ben'a-lah**, 1 bi-nē'ya or bi-nū'ya; 2 be-nē'ya or be-nū'ya. *n.* *Bib.* 1 Chron. xvi. 5. [*Heb.*, built by Jah.]

**be-na-me'**, *vt.* 1. To name. 2. To promise.

**be-na-mee**, 1 be-na-mē; 2 be-nā-mē. *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] *Hindu Law*. Literally, without a name; fictitious: used specifically of a document of transfer or other transaction in which the name of the person most interested does not appear, or is disguised under the name of another. **be-na-mi**, *n.*—**be-na-mi-dar**, *n.* An irresponsible third party who nominally figures as a principal in a bename transaction; a man of straw.

**Ben'am'mi**, 1 ben'am'mi; 2 ben'am'mi. *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xli. 38. [*Heb.*, son of my kindred.] **Ben Am'mi**. [*BENEAETH*.

**be-na-ne'**, 1 bi-nēn'; 2 be-nēn'. *prep.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as **BE-NANES**.

**Be-na-res**, 1 bi-nā-riz; 2 be-nā-rēs. *n.* 1. A state in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 870 sq. m. 2. A district in Benares division; 1,010 sq. m. 3. A sacred city of the Hindus; capital of Benares division and district. **Be-na-ris**.

**Ben'bow**, 1 ben'bo; 2 ben'bo. *John* (1653-1702). An English admiral; mortally wounded in action with the French off Cartagena, Colombia.

**Ben-burb**, 1 ben-būrb; 2 ben-būrb. *n.* A village in Tyrone county, Ireland; the Irish under Owen Roe O'Neill defeated the English and Scots, June 5, 1646.

**bench**, 1 bench; 2 bēnch. *n.* 1. *I. I.* 1. To put benches in; furnish with benches.

Thro' stately theatres *Benched* crescent-wis. *Tasker's Princess* ii, st. 10.

2. To exhibit on a stage or bench. 3. To seat on a bench or seat of honor. 4. *Mining*. To undercut; kirve. 5. *Baseball*. To remove from (a game) by sending to the bench.

**II. t. i.** 1. To occupy a bench. 2. To provide benches or banks; lie in benches or steps, as a slope.—**benching up** (*Mining*), working on the top of coal.

**bench**, *n.* 1. A seat, usually of wood, with or without a back, long enough to accommodate several persons. He passed up the narrow aisle of benches.

**2. Mech.** A stout table-like structure upon which work and tools are laid; as, a carpenter's bench; also, one of various bench-like machines, as for drawing wire, etc. 3. The judges' seat in court. 4. *Law*. (1) The judge or judges constituting a court; the court as distinguished from the bar. (2) The whole body of the judiciary; as, the bench of the United States.

The Bench see also lift up their eyes.

**5. A row of stalls on platforms or benches for the exhibition of animals, especially dogs, as at a bench show.** 6. A coach-driver's seat. 7. The cross-brace connecting the fenders of a sleigh or sled. 8. The long, shallow, raised box in a greenhouse in which plants are grown. 9. A series of retorts in a furnace for producing gas in gas-works; also, the furnace itself. 10. A strengthening ledge in the face of an earthwork.

**11.** (1) A terrace formed by the unequal erosion or weathering of rocks, or by mining. (2) A long, level strip of elevated ground along the bank of a lake or river. **12. Baseball**. The seats or space reserved for the uniformed players and substitutes of each team. [*< AS. benc*, benchet, anxious bench, see **ANXIOUS** SEAT, under **ANXIOUS**.—**bench-hammer**, *n.* A device used on a bench, to hold work.—**b. dogs**, *n. pl.* A pair of dogs arranged to serve as a bench-clamp.—**bench'fel'low**, *n.* An associate on the bench.—**b. forge**, *n.* See **FORGE**, *n.*—**b. hole**, *n.* A privy.—**b. hook**, *n.* 1. A hook-shaped block of wood or metal for use in holding work, as on a carpenter's bench. 2. A bench-stop.—**b. key**, *n.* A watchmaker's universal key, kept for convenience in the bench.—**b. knife**, *n.* A bench knife, to hold work.—**b. legged**, *adj.*—**b. leg**, *n.* [*< AS. benc*, benchet, anxious bench, see **ANXIOUS** SEAT, under **ANXIOUS**.] Having sprawling or crooked legs; said of dogs, and contemptuously of persons. **b. kneed**.—**b. made**, *a.* Made to order; hand-made, as shoes.—**b. mark**, *n.* A mark in stone, metal, or other durable material firmly fixed in the ground, from which differences of level are measured, as in surveying.—**b. observation**.—**bench'master**, *n.* [*< Eng.*] The chairman of the benchers; also, an alderman.—**b. of bishops**, or **episcopal bench**, the bishops of the House of Lords, collectively.—**b. oyster**, *n.* [*U. S.*] A large or fine

oyster.—**b. plane**, *n.* See **PLANE**.—**b. reel**, *n.* A sail-maker's reel, on which he winds the yarn.—**b. shears**, *n. pl.* A hand-shears, one arm of which is attached to a bench.—**b. show**, an exhibition of animals, especially dogs, in stalls on benches, indoors.—**b. stop**, *n.* An abutting piece on the end of a carpenter's bench, to hold work, as while being planed.—**b. strip**, *n.* An adjustable lengthwise guide on a carpenter's bench.—**b. table**, *n.* A low, projecting course of masonry inside the wall of a medieval church, corresponding to the water-table outside.—**b. warrant**, *n. Law*. A warrant issued in term-time, signed by the judge presiding at the session, directing an offender to be brought into court.—**common b.**, same as **COMMON BANK**.—**mourners' b.**, the anxious seat. See **ANXIOUS**.—**King's (or Queen's) B.**, or **Court of King's (or Queen's) B.** [*< Eng.*], the supreme court of common-law jurisdiction, consisting of a chief justice and 17 puisne or associate justices: now one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice.

—**bench'et**, *n.* A little bench.—**bench'y**, *a.* *Mining*. Forming frequent benches; said of a lode.

**bench'er**, 1 bench'er; 2 bēnch'er. *n.* 1. [*< Eng.*] A senior member of the bar holding a place as one of the governing body of an Inn of Court; as, a *bench'er* of the Middle Temple. The benchers have power to disbar or otherwise punish a barrister guilty of misconduct, as also to refuse admission to a student.

If you know one of the resident benchers or barristers, and please to visit him, you will find his name painted in small black letters on the lintel of a door. *R. G. Warrin Eng. Without and Within*, p. 78. *lit. m. & co.* 1882.]

2. A magistrate of a civil court, or an official of a municipal body. 3. A member of the lower element of the populace; one who sits on a bench.

The benchers who applaud The last spear-thruster. *E. B. BROWNING Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 17.

4. A loafer on tavern benches. 5. A boatman.—**bench'er-ship**, *n.* [*< Eng.*] The office or function of a bench'er.

**bench'it**, *pp.* Benched.

**ben-chu'cha**, 1 ben-chū'cha; 2 bēn-chū'cha. *n.* A reduv-id hemipterous insect (*Conorhinus megalis*) of South America, often occurring in houses. It may be the introducer of a trypanosome into man which is the cause of death.

**Ben-coo'len**, *n.* Same as **BENKULEN**.

**bend**, 1 bend; 2 bēnd. *v.* [*BENT* or *BEND'ED*; *BEND'ING*.] *I. t.* 1. To bring into a curve, or out of or aside from a straight line, usually with force; crook; flex; inflect; as, to *bend* a stick; to *bend* the arm. 2. To turn in a certain direction; deflect; direct; as, to *bend* one's eyes, or to *bend* one's course. 3. Figuratively, to apply closely; said of the mind, its tendencies, purposes, etc.; as, *bent* upon business.

The fiend Walk'd up and down alone, bent on his prey. *MILTON P. L. bk. iii, l. 441.*

4. To cause to submit or yield; subdue; as, to *bend* a child's will.

Too noble to bend his spirit to the usurper. *JAY Four Seasons* ch. 28, p. c. 1831.]

5. To direct or apply (oneself) as, he *bent* himself to the completion of his task. 6. *Naut.* To make fast, or to tie, as ends of a rope or hawser, or a sail to a gaff or yard. 7. [*Rare* or *Obs.*] Figuratively, to brace up; generally followed by *up*. 8. To swallow greedily.

**II. t. i.** 1. To form a curve or bend; take a curved shape; as, the road or the river *bends*.

Over our manhood bend the skies. *LOWELL Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prol., st. 3.

2. To take a certain direction; follow a certain tendency; as, to *bend* heavenward. 3. To submit; bow, as to greater power; conform; as, to *bend* to circumstances.

I shall be slave to every noble soul. Study the dead and to their spirits bend? *JEAN IZEMOND Honors* pt. ii, st. 28.

4. To overhang. 5. To apply oneself with vigor. 6. [*Scot.*] To leap; jump. 7. [*Scot.*] To drink hard. [*< AS. bindan*, bend, < *bend*, band, bond, < *bindan*; see **BIND**.]

Syn: bias, bow, curve, deflect, deviate, diverge, incline, influence, mold, persuade, stoop, submit, warp, yield. In a few instances a line is spoken of as *bent* where the word makes an angle; but ordinarily to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to bend the mind humbly to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to bend another's wishes toward one's own; to persuade is to try to *bend* by superior force that which still resists the constraint; as, a *bent* bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely to some desired form.

—to *bend* the brow, to knit one's brows, as in thought or anger.—**bend'a-blē**, *a.*—**bend'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**bend'-some**, *a.* Pliable.

**bend'**, *n.* 1. A curve or crook, or a part that is curved or crooked; as, a *bend* in the back; the *bend* of a gun's stock or fish-hook; a *bend* of a road.

The skiffs glided round the next bend. *CONWAYSON East Angles* ch. 18, p. 312. [n. 1886.]

2. An act of bending or bowing; as, to greet one with a slight *bend* of the head. 3. A cross-section in a building-draft, presenting the molding-edge of a frame. 4. *Naut.* (1) A loop or knot by which a rope is fastened to any object. See **KNOT**. (2) That part of a rope which is thus fastened. (3) A wale or rib. 5. *Mining*. A hard clayey substance. 6. [*Scot.*] A deep draft; leap. 7. [*Colloq.*, *W. U. S.*] Capacity; power; as, it is beyond my *bend*. 8. Inclination of the mind.

—above one's *bend*, beyond one's power or ability.—**bend'leath'er**, *n.* Solo-leather.—**fisherman's b.**, see **ILLUS** under **KNOT**.—**granny's b.**, [*< I.*] heaving-line.

**b. same**, as **LOVE-INSTR.**

—**reeving-line b.**, a knot for tying hawsers.—**split b.**, a two-pieced bend in a pipe: used in plumbing.

—the *bends*, caisson-disease.

—**Y b.**, a pipe-fitting with a forked bore and three female-threaded outlets.

**bend'**, *n.* 1. *Her.* An ordinary drawn diagonally across the shield from dexter chief to sinister base.

2. In the leather-trade, a butt or rounded crop cut in two. 3. A band; strip. [*< AS. bend* (= Goth. *bānd*),



band, bond, < pret. stem of *bīndan*; see *BIND*.— *bend* slin-  
ter (*Her.*), an ordinary drawn diagonally from slinister  
chief to dexter base: one of the marks of bastardy.

Must... History... with resentful brush, dash a *bend-sin-*  
ister of contemptuous lamp-black through thee and it?  
CARLISLE *French Revolution* vol. II, bk. vii, ch. p. 350. [L.]  
— *bend* del, n. 1. A small band; ribbon. 2. *Her.* A bend-  
— *bend* let, n. 1. *Her.* A bend of half width. 2. A  
separations (*titulus mæxibryanthum*).— *bend* wise,  
adv. *Her.* Disposed like a bend. See *BEND*. *bend* ways;  
in *bend*;— *bend* y, a *Her.* Divided bendwise into an  
even number of parts: said of a shield.

*bend* y, n. A band; company.  
*bend* da'ra, 1 *bend* da'ra; 2 *bend* da'ra, n. [E. Ind.] A minister  
of state; high treasurer or chief steward in Malakka or Java.  
*bend* da'ra.

*Bend* de'car, 1 *bend* de'car; 2 *bend* de'car, n. *Bib.* (Douai).  
*Bend* de'kar, n. *Bib.* 1 *Kings* iv, 9.  
*Bend* de'mann, 1 *bend* de'man; 2 *bend* de'man, Eduard (1811-1889). A German-Jewish painter; *By the Rivers*  
of Babylon, *Jeremiah*, etc.

*bend* er, 1 *bend* er; 2 *bend* er, n. 1. A person or thing  
that bends. 2. [Eng.] A sixpence: former slang. 3.  
[Slang, U. S.] A drinking-speech or frolic.

To go off on *benders* 'n' sech, 'n' waste their time in foolin'.

LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, i, st. 10.  
4. A leg. 5. A gymnast. 6. [Scott.] A hard drinker.  
7. [Prov. Eng. or Slang.] A large or rare specimen;  
something unusual of its kind. 8. *Baseball*. A curve  
or drop ball; loosely, in the plural, any series of balls  
delivered by a pitcher; as, ineffective *benders*.

*Bend* der, n. A fortified town in Bessarabia. *Bend* der-yt.  
*bend* di'go, 1 *bend* di'go; 2 *bend* di'go, n. [Eng.] A rough fur  
cap: named from a noted pugilist.

*Bend* di'go, n. 1. A county in Victoria, Australia; 1,949 sq.  
m. 2. Its capital; gold-mines.

*bend* ing, 1 *bend* ing; 2 *bend* ing, n. The act of causing  
to bend; deflection. *Bending* is used in compounds  
naming implements for bending; as, *bending-iron* (for  
lead pipes), *b-machine* (for metal plates), *b-tool* (for  
iron rods).— *bend* ing-form, n. A device about which  
timber is bent to secure the desired shape.— *b-* rils, n. In  
rolling-mill, a machine for curving a metal plate by passing  
it between parallel rollers.— *b-strake*, n. *Ship-building*.  
One of two strakes near the deck-covering, rather thicker  
than the rest of the deck, but flush above.

*bend* ing, n. Decoration of clothing with stripes or  
horizontal bands.

*Bend* dis, 1 *bend* dis; 2 *bend* dis, n. *Class. Myth.* A Thracian  
goddess, classed by the Greeks as identical with Artemis.  
*Bend* dish, 1 *bend* dish; 2 *bend* dish, Bridget (1650-1727). The  
daughter of General Henry Ireton and granddaughter of  
Oliver Cromwell, one of whose detractors she challenged  
to a duel. [Kait; bin'dyt.]

*bend* dy, 1 *bend* dy; 2 *bend* dy, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Okra, *ban* da-  
*bend* dy-tree, 1 *bend* dy-tree; 2 *bend* dy-tree, n. An ornamental  
shade-tree (*Thesthesia populnea*), of the mallow family  
(*Malvaceæ*), with cordate, ovate, acuminate, long-stalked  
leaves, 3 inches wide, and yellow flowers becoming purple,  
2 to 3 inches across. Native of the tropical coast regions of  
Asia, Polynesia, and Madagascar, it has been introduced  
into the West Indies and southern California. It is often  
called *umbrella-tree*; in southern India it is the *portia-tree*  
and in Ceylon the *tulip-tree*. Its seeds yield the portia-  
oil, its inner bark an excellent fiber, and its wood a  
valuable timber.

*bend* e, 1 *bend* e; 2 *bend* e, n. A wild hog (*Sus papuensis*) of  
New Guinea.

*bene* th, n. A prayer; ban.  
*bene* th, 1 *bene* th; 2 *bene* th, n. *bene* th (xiii), adv. 1. At a  
lower point or level; below, as opposed to above; as,  
the stream *beneath*.

There is nothing in Heaven or earth *beneath*.  
Save God and man. WHITTIER *My Soul and I* st. 35.

2. Under a cover or surface; underneath; as, a light  
soil covered the sand *beneath*. 3. In a relatively lower  
rank or position; as, the court and the rabble *beneath*.  
[< AS. *beneo* than, < *be*, < *be*, < *neothan*, below.]

*bene* th, prep. 1. Under (that which is overhead or  
which towers above); at the foot of; as, *beneath* a precipice:  
*beneath* the battlements.

As ere *beneath* a waning moon. COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* st. 2.  
2. Below the surface of; underneath; as, relics were  
found *beneath* the stone slab.

The voice of our fathers' blood begins to cry to us from *beneath*  
the soil which it moistened.

EVERETT *Orations*, July 4, 1826 p. 101. [A. S. C. 1836.]

3. Under action or power of; as, the man sank *beneath*  
his load. 4. Lower in rank, condition, or reputation  
than; as, courteous to all, whether above or *beneath* him.  
[< AS. *beneo* than, < *be*, < *be*, < *neothan*, below.]

5. Unworthy of, morally or otherwise.

There was no class of human beings *beneath* his sympathy.

CHANNING *Works*, *Char. of Christ* p. 309. [A. U. A. 1878.]

*by*-ne-th; *by*-ne-thent.

*Syn.*: below, under, underneath. *Under* strictly im-  
plies that another object is directly upon or over in a ver-  
tical line. *Below* signifies that one object is lower than  
another, so as to be looked down upon from it, or hidden  
from view by it; as, *below* (not *under* nor *beneath*) the hori-  
zon. *Beneath* or *below* may signify occupying a lower plane,  
as we speak of one marrying *below* or *beneath* his rank; or,  
we say, he is *beneath* your notice. *Under* has also the sense  
of being subject to or subjected to; as, *under* the works and  
governors; *under* examination.—*Ant.*: above, aloft, over,  
overhead. [ix, 45.]

*Bene* de'rak, 1 *bene* de'rak; 2 *bene* de'rak, n. *Bib. Josh.*  
*Bene* de'ar, 1 *bene* de'ar; 2 *bene* de'ar. [Ir.] The Hill of Howth,  
near Dublin; site of a cromlech under which ancient kings  
and queens are buried.

*Bene* de'ek, 1 *bene* de'ek; 2 *bene* de'ek, Ludwig von (1804-1881).  
An Austrian general; defeated by the Prussians  
at Sadowa, 1866.

*Bene* de'et, 1 *bene* de'et; 2 *bene* de'et; 3 *bene* de'et, n. *Bib. Josh.*  
*Bene* de'et, Count Vincent (1817-1900). A French diplomat,  
whose interviews at Ems in 1870 with William I. of Prussia  
precipitated the Franco-German war.

*Bene* de'ic, 1 *bene* de'ic; 2 *bene* de'ic, n. [LL.] *Liturgy*. 1. The  
cantic from Psalm ciii, beginning "Praise the Lord, O  
my soul": so called from the first words, "Benedicite, anima  
mea," in the Latin form of the hymn. 2. The music of  
this cantic.

*bene* de'icence, 1 *bene* de'icence; 2 *bene* de'icence, n. [Rare.]  
Kindliness in speech. [*< LL. benedico*; see *BENEDICT*.]

*Bene* de'ic-ic, 1 *bene* de'ic-ic; 2 *bene* de'ic-ic, n. 1.  
*Liturgy*. (1) The cantic beginning "O all ye works of the  
Lord, bless ye the Lord," from the song of the three  
children in the Apocalypse: named from the verb used  
in the Latin form. (2) The music of this cantic. 2.  
[b-] A blessing; grace; or thanksgiving.

Its arms outstretched, the druid would. Wait with its *benedicite*.

LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prel., st. 3.

[LL., 2d per. pl. pres. imper. of *benedico*, bless, < *L. bene*, well, + *dico*, say.]

*bene* de'ic-te, *interj.* [LL.] Bless you! an exclamation.

*bene* de'ic, 1 *bene* de'ic; 2 *bene* de'ic, n. 1. A newly  
married man, especially one who has been long a bache-  
lor; so called from *Benedict*. See *DEF*. 2. *bene* de'ic-  
[B.] In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, the  
hero, a confirmed bachelor who learns to love Beatrice  
and marries her after a courtship marked by much  
raillery and humor.

*bene* de'ic, a. Blessed; benign; salutary.

*Bene* de'ic, 1 *bene* de'ic; 2 *bene* de'ic, n. 1. A masculine  
personal name. *Bene* de'ic. Dan. G. *Bene* de'ic, 1 *bene* de'ic,  
2 *bene* de'ic; 3 *bene* de'ic, 4 *bene* de'ic, 5 *bene* de'ic, 6 *bene* de'ic,  
7 *bene* de'ic; 8 *bene* de'ic; 9 *bene* de'ic, 10 *bene* de'ic, 11 *bene* de'ic,  
12 *bene* de'ic; 13 *bene* de'ic, 14 *bene* de'ic, 15 *bene* de'ic, 16 *bene* de'ic,  
17 *bene* de'ic, 18 *bene* de'ic, 19 *bene* de'ic, 20 *bene* de'ic, 21 *bene* de'ic,  
22 *bene* de'ic, 23 *bene* de'ic, 24 *bene* de'ic, 25 *bene* de'ic, 26 *bene* de'ic,  
27 *bene* de'ic, 28 *bene* de'ic, 29 *bene* de'ic, 30 *bene* de'ic, 31 *bene* de'ic,  
32 *bene* de'ic, 33 *bene* de'ic, 34 *bene* de'ic, 35 *bene* de'ic, 36 *bene* de'ic,  
37 *bene* de'ic, 38 *bene* de'ic, 39 *bene* de'ic, 40 *bene* de'ic, 41 *bene* de'ic,  
42 *bene* de'ic, 43 *bene* de'ic, 44 *bene* de'ic, 45 *bene* de'ic, 46 *bene* de'ic,  
47 *bene* de'ic, 48 *bene* de'ic, 49 *bene* de'ic, 50 *bene* de'ic, 51 *bene* de'ic,  
52 *bene* de'ic, 53 *bene* de'ic, 54 *bene* de'ic, 55 *bene* de'ic, 56 *bene* de'ic,  
57 *bene* de'ic, 58 *bene* de'ic, 59 *bene* de'ic, 60 *bene* de'ic, 61 *bene* de'ic,  
62 *bene* de'ic, 63 *bene* de'ic, 64 *bene* de'ic, 65 *bene* de'ic, 66 *bene* de'ic,  
67 *bene* de'ic, 68 *bene* de'ic, 69 *bene* de'ic, 70 *bene* de'ic, 71 *bene* de'ic,  
72 *bene* de'ic, 73 *bene* de'ic, 74 *bene* de'ic, 75 *bene* de'ic, 76 *bene* de'ic,  
77 *bene* de'ic, 78 *bene* de'ic, 79 *bene* de'ic, 80 *bene* de'ic, 81 *bene* de'ic,  
82 *bene* de'ic, 83 *bene* de'ic, 84 *bene* de'ic, 85 *bene* de'ic, 86 *bene* de'ic,  
87 *bene* de'ic, 88 *bene* de'ic, 89 *bene* de'ic, 90 *bene* de'ic, 91 *bene* de'ic,  
92 *bene* de'ic, 93 *bene* de'ic, 94 *bene* de'ic, 95 *bene* de'ic, 96 *bene* de'ic,  
97 *bene* de'ic, 98 *bene* de'ic, 99 *bene* de'ic, 100 *bene* de'ic, 101 *bene* de'ic,  
102 *bene* de'ic, 103 *bene* de'ic, 104 *bene* de'ic, 105 *bene* de'ic, 106 *bene* de'ic,  
107 *bene* de'ic, 108 *bene* de'ic, 109 *bene* de'ic, 110 *bene* de'ic, 111 *bene* de'ic,  
112 *bene* de'ic, 113 *bene* de'ic, 114 *bene* de'ic, 115 *bene* de'ic, 116 *bene* de'ic,  
117 *bene* de'ic, 118 *bene* de'ic, 119 *bene* de'ic, 120 *bene* de'ic, 121 *bene* de'ic,  
122 *bene* de'ic, 123 *bene* de'ic, 124 *bene* de'ic, 125 *bene* de'ic, 126 *bene* de'ic,  
127 *bene* de'ic, 128 *bene* de'ic, 129 *bene* de'ic, 130 *bene* de'ic, 131 *bene* de'ic,  
132 *bene* de'ic, 133 *bene* de'ic, 134 *bene* de'ic, 135 *bene* de'ic, 136 *bene* de'ic,  
137 *bene* de'ic, 138 *bene* de'ic, 139 *bene* de'ic, 140 *bene* de'ic, 141 *bene* de'ic,  
142 *bene* de'ic, 143 *bene* de'ic, 144 *bene* de'ic, 145 *bene* de'ic, 146 *bene* de'ic,  
147 *bene* de'ic, 148 *bene* de'ic, 149 *bene* de'ic, 150 *bene* de'ic, 151 *bene* de'ic,  
152 *bene* de'ic, 153 *bene* de'ic, 154 *bene* de'ic, 155 *bene* de'ic, 156 *bene* de'ic,  
157 *bene* de'ic, 158 *bene* de'ic, 159 *bene* de'ic, 160 *bene* de'ic, 161 *bene* de'ic,  
162 *bene* de'ic, 163 *bene* de'ic, 164 *bene* de'ic, 165 *bene* de'ic, 166 *bene* de'ic,  
167 *bene* de'ic, 168 *bene* de'ic, 169 *bene* de'ic, 170 *bene* de'ic, 171 *bene* de'ic,  
172 *bene* de'ic, 173 *bene* de'ic, 174 *bene* de'ic, 175 *bene* de'ic, 176 *bene* de'ic,  
177 *bene* de'ic, 178 *bene* de'ic, 179 *bene* de'ic, 180 *bene* de'ic, 181 *bene* de'ic,  
182 *bene* de'ic, 183 *bene* de'ic, 184 *bene* de'ic, 185 *bene* de'ic, 186 *bene* de'ic,  
187 *bene* de'ic, 188 *bene* de'ic, 189 *bene* de'ic, 190 *bene* de'ic, 191 *bene* de'ic,  
192 *bene* de'ic, 193 *bene* de'ic, 194 *bene* de'ic, 195 *bene* de'ic, 196 *bene* de'ic,  
197 *bene* de'ic, 198 *bene* de'ic, 199 *bene* de'ic, 200 *bene* de'ic, 201 *bene* de'ic,  
202 *bene* de'ic, 203 *bene* de'ic, 204 *bene* de'ic, 205 *bene* de'ic, 206 *bene* de'ic,  
207 *bene* de'ic, 208 *bene* de'ic, 209 *bene* de'ic, 210 *bene* de'ic, 211 *bene* de'ic,  
212 *bene* de'ic, 213 *bene* de'ic, 214 *bene* de'ic, 215 *bene* de'ic, 216 *bene* de'ic,  
217 *bene* de'ic, 218 *bene* de'ic, 219 *bene* de'ic, 220 *bene* de'ic, 221 *bene* de'ic,  
222 *bene* de'ic, 223 *bene* de'ic, 224 *bene* de'ic, 225 *bene* de'ic, 226 *bene* de'ic,  
227 *bene* de'ic, 228 *bene* de'ic, 229 *bene* de'ic, 230 *bene* de'ic, 231 *bene* de'ic,  
232 *bene* de'ic, 233 *bene* de'ic, 234 *bene* de'ic, 235 *bene* de'ic, 236 *bene* de'ic,  
237 *bene* de'ic, 238 *bene* de'ic, 239 *bene* de'ic, 240 *bene* de'ic, 241 *bene* de'ic,  
242 *bene* de'ic, 243 *bene* de'ic, 244 *bene* de'ic, 245 *bene* de'ic, 246 *bene* de'ic,  
247 *bene* de'ic, 248 *bene* de'ic, 249 *bene* de'ic, 250 *bene* de'ic, 251 *bene* de'ic,  
252 *bene* de'ic, 253 *bene* de'ic, 254 *bene* de'ic, 255 *bene* de'ic, 256 *bene* de'ic,  
257 *bene* de'ic, 258 *bene* de'ic, 259 *bene* de'ic, 260 *bene* de'ic, 261 *bene* de'ic,  
262 *bene* de'ic, 263 *bene* de'ic, 264 *bene* de'ic, 265 *bene* de'ic, 266 *bene* de'ic,  
267 *bene* de'ic, 268 *bene* de'ic, 269 *bene* de'ic, 270 *bene* de'ic, 271 *bene* de'ic,  
272 *bene* de'ic, 273 *bene* de'ic, 274 *bene* de'ic, 275 *bene* de'ic, 276 *bene* de'ic,  
277 *bene* de'ic, 278 *bene* de'ic, 279 *bene* de'ic, 280 *bene* de'ic, 281 *bene* de'ic,  
282 *bene* de'ic, 283 *bene* de'ic, 284 *bene* de'ic, 285 *bene* de'ic, 286 *bene* de'ic,  
287 *bene* de'ic, 288 *bene* de'ic, 289 *bene* de'ic, 290 *bene* de'ic, 291 *bene* de'ic,  
292 *bene* de'ic, 293 *bene* de'ic, 294 *bene* de'ic, 295 *bene* de'ic, 296 *bene* de'ic,  
297 *bene* de'ic, 298 *bene* de'ic, 299 *bene* de'ic, 300 *bene* de'ic, 301 *bene* de'ic,  
302 *bene* de'ic, 303 *bene* de'ic, 304 *bene* de'ic, 305 *bene* de'ic, 306 *bene* de'ic,  
307 *bene* de'ic, 308 *bene* de'ic, 309 *bene* de'ic, 310 *bene* de'ic, 311 *bene* de'ic,  
312 *bene* de'ic, 313 *bene* de'ic, 314 *bene* de'ic, 315 *bene* de'ic, 316 *bene* de'ic,  
317 *bene* de'ic, 318 *bene* de'ic, 319 *bene* de'ic, 320 *bene* de'ic, 321 *bene* de'ic,  
322 *bene* de'ic, 323 *bene* de'ic, 324 *bene* de'ic, 325 *bene* de'ic, 326 *bene* de'ic,  
327 *bene* de'ic, 328 *bene* de'ic, 329 *bene* de'ic, 330 *bene* de'ic, 331 *bene* de'ic,  
332 *bene* de'ic, 333 *bene* de'ic, 334 *bene* de'ic, 335 *bene* de'ic, 336 *bene* de'ic,  
337 *bene* de'ic, 338 *bene* de'ic, 339 *bene* de'ic, 340 *bene* de'ic, 341 *bene* de'ic,  
342 *bene* de'ic, 343 *bene* de'ic, 344 *bene* de'ic, 345 *bene* de'ic, 346 *bene* de'ic,  
347 *bene* de'ic, 348 *bene* de'ic, 349 *bene* de'ic, 350 *bene* de'ic, 351 *bene* de'ic,  
352 *bene* de'ic, 353 *bene* de'ic, 354 *bene* de'ic, 355 *bene* de'ic, 356 *bene* de'ic,  
357 *bene* de'ic, 358 *bene* de'ic, 359 *bene* de'ic, 360 *bene* de'ic, 361 *bene* de'ic,  
362 *bene* de'ic, 363 *bene* de'ic, 364 *bene* de'ic, 365 *bene* de'ic, 366 *bene* de'ic,  
367 *bene* de'ic, 368 *bene* de'ic, 369 *bene* de'ic, 370 *bene* de'ic, 371 *bene* de'ic,  
372 *bene* de'ic, 373 *bene* de'ic, 374 *bene* de'ic, 375 *bene* de'ic, 376 *bene* de'ic,  
377 *bene* de'ic, 378 *bene* de'ic, 379 *bene* de'ic, 380 *bene* de'ic, 381 *bene* de'ic,  
382 *bene* de'ic, 383 *bene* de'ic, 384 *bene* de'ic, 385 *bene* de'ic, 386 *bene* de'ic,  
387 *bene* de'ic, 388 *bene* de'ic, 389 *bene* de'ic, 390 *bene* de'ic, 391 *bene* de'ic,  
392 *bene* de'ic, 393 *bene* de'ic, 394 *bene* de'ic, 395 *bene* de'ic, 396 *bene* de'ic,  
397 *bene* de'ic, 398 *bene* de'ic, 399 *bene* de'ic, 400 *bene* de'ic, 401 *bene* de'ic,  
402 *bene* de'ic, 403 *bene* de'ic, 404 *bene* de'ic, 405 *bene* de'ic, 406 *bene* de'ic,  
407 *bene* de'ic, 408 *bene* de'ic, 409 *bene* de'ic, 410 *bene* de'ic, 411 *bene* de'ic,  
412 *bene* de'ic, 413 *bene* de'ic, 414 *bene* de'ic, 415 *bene* de'ic, 416 *bene* de'ic,  
417 *bene* de'ic, 418 *bene* de'ic, 419 *bene* de'ic, 420 *bene* de'ic, 421 *bene* de'ic,  
422 *bene* de'ic, 423 *bene* de'ic, 424 *bene* de'ic, 425 *bene* de'ic, 426 *bene* de'ic,  
427 *bene* de'ic, 428 *bene* de'ic, 429 *bene* de'ic, 430 *bene* de'ic, 431 *bene* de'ic,  
432 *bene* de'ic, 433 *bene* de'ic, 434 *bene* de'ic, 435 *bene* de'ic, 436 *bene* de'ic,  
437 *bene* de'ic, 438 *bene* de'ic, 439 *bene* de'ic, 440 *bene* de'ic, 441 *bene* de'ic,  
442 *bene* de'ic, 443 *bene* de'ic, 444 *bene* de'ic, 445 *bene* de'ic, 446 *bene* de'ic,  
447 *bene* de'ic, 448 *bene* de'ic, 449 *bene* de'ic, 450 *bene* de'ic, 451 *bene* de'ic,  
452 *bene* de'ic, 453 *bene* de'ic, 454 *bene* de'ic, 455 *bene* de'ic, 456 *bene* de'ic,  
457 *bene* de'ic, 458 *bene* de'ic, 459 *bene* de'ic, 460 *bene* de'ic, 461 *bene* de'ic,  
462 *bene* de'ic, 463 *bene* de'ic, 464 *bene* de'ic, 465 *bene* de'ic, 466 *bene* de'ic,  
467 *bene* de'ic, 468 *bene* de'ic, 469 *bene* de'ic, 470 *bene* de'ic, 471 *bene* de'ic,  
472 *bene* de'ic, 473 *bene* de'ic, 474 *bene* de'ic, 475 *bene* de'ic, 476 *bene* de'ic,  
477 *bene* de'ic, 478 *bene* de'ic, 479 *bene* de'ic, 480 *bene* de'ic, 481 *bene* de'ic,  
48

pl. Bot. A family of fossil plants coordinate with the cycad family of gymnospermous living plants, but char-



series of hydroxylated aromatic carbinols formed from phenols by heating with benzotrichloride. [**< BENZOZIN-.**  
**ben'ze-ne**, 1 ben'zin; 2 bën'zên, n. 1. A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid compound ( $C_6H_6$ ) obtained chiefly from coal-tar by fractional distillation: preferred word for **benzol**. It is produced synthetically when acetylene is heated to a high temperature; and is also formed when benzoic acid is heated with lime. It burns with a luminous flame, has an ethereal odor, and is useful as a solvent, dissolving fats, resins, iodine, phosphorus, etc. It is employed as an illuminant in gas-manufacture, and is transformed at its boiling point in the formation of the compounds of the benzene series. 2. Benzoic acid. [**< BENZOZIN-**—benzene ring or nucleus, the graphic formula of benzene. The hexagon formula (see diagram) shows that the six hydrogen atoms have equal value. Hence there can be but one mono-substitution product for a single element or radical. A disubstitution product may have three modifications according to the relative position of the substituting atoms or radicals, such positions being indicated by the prefixes *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-, which correspond to the positions (1, 2), (1, 3) and (1, 4) when the number notation (see diagram) is used. Thus *meta*- or 3-dioxybenzene would be written [1, 3]-dioxybenzene.  
When the substituted atoms or radicals are similar, the tri-substitution products are called: (1) *adjacent*, *cisinal* (r) or, *consecutive* when the atoms or radicals are different, occupying the positions 1, 2, 3; (2) *unimolecular asymmetrical* (a or as), or *irregular* when two atoms or radicals are adjacent (occupying the positions 1, 2, 4); (3) *symmetrical* (s) when all the atoms or radicals are separated (occupying the positions 1, 3, 5).—**Benzene Ring.** A compound ( $C_6H_5SO_3OH$ ) obtained by boiling benzene with sulfuric acid.—**ben'ze-nold**, a. Resembling benzene; belonging to the benzene series.  
**ben'zi-dam**, 1 ben'zi-dâm; 2 bën'zî-dâm, n. Same as **ANILIN**.  
**ben'zi-din**, 1 ben'zi-dîn, -dîn or -din; 2 bën'zî-dîn, -dîn  
**ben'zi-dine**, -or -din, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{10}H_7N$ ) derived from azobenzene by reduction: used in the preparation of dyes. [**< BENZOZIN-**] **Ben'zie**, 1 ben'zi; 2 bën'zî, n. A county in Michigan; 304 sq. m.; county-seat, Frankfort.  
**ben'zil**, 1 ben'zil; 2 bën'zî, n. *Chem.* A yellowish compound ( $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$ ) formed variously, as by oxidizing benzoil with nitric acid. [**< BENZOZIN-**] **ben'zile+**, —**ben'zile-atte**, n. *Chem.* A salt of benzoic acid.—**ben'zile**, a. *Chem.* Of pertaining to, or derived from benzil.—**benzillic acid**, a white compound ( $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$ ) formed variously, as by warming benzil with alcoholic potash.  
**ben'zi-mid**, 1 ben'zi-mîd, -mid or -maid; 2 bën'zî-mîd, -mîd or -mid, n. *Chem.* A white compound ( $C_{12}H_8N_2O_2$ ) contained in oil of bitter almonds, and formed synthetically by treating benzoic aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid. [**< BENZOZIN + AMID-**] **ben'zin**, 1 ben'zin, -zun or -zûn; 2 bën'zîn, -zîn or -zîn, n.  
**ben'zine**, } 1. A colorless inflammable and volatile liquid obtained from petroleum by fractional distillation and consisting of various hydrocarbons. It is used as a solvent for fats, etc., to cleanse clothing, etc. **petro-leum-spir'it**. 2. Benzene: an improper form. [**< BENZOZIN-**] —**ben'zin-pa'per**, n. Paper the surface of which has been subjected to the action of benzil.  
**ben'zo-ate**, 1 ben'zo-ët; 2 bën'zo-ät, n. *Chem.* A salt of benzoic acid.—**benzoate** of soda, sodium benzoate.  
**ben'zo-at'ed**, 1 ben'zo-ët'ed; 2 bën'zo-ät'ed, pa. Impregnated with benzoil or a benzoate; benzoinated.  
**ben'zo-gly-ox-a-lin**, } 1 ben'zo-glai-oks-a-lîn, -lîn or  
**ben'zo-gly-ox-a-line**, } -lîn; 2 bën'zo-gly-ôks-a-lîn, -lîn or  
-lîn, n. *Chem.* One of a series of compounds that contain the glyoxalin ring united with the benzene ring, the simplest member of which has the formula  $C_9H_6N_2$ . [**< BENZOZIN + GLYOXALIN-**] **Ben'zo'heth**, 1 ben'zo'hêth; 2 bën'zô'hêth, n. *Bib.* 1 **ben'zo-hiv**, iv, 20.  
**ben'zik**, 1 ben'zîk; 2 bën'zô'ie, a. *Chem.* Of pertaining to, or derived from benzoil, also benzoic acid.—**benzoic acid**, an aromatic compound ( $C_7H_6O_2$ ) contained in resins as benzoil, and in essences, putrid urine, coal-tar oil, etc., and obtained also by synthesis.—**b. alcohol**, an oily liquid ( $C_7H_6O$ ) contained in balsams, as tolu and Peru.—**b. aldehyde**, a thin oily liquid ( $C_7H_6O$ ). **Bitter almond oil**—**b. ether**, an oily liquid ( $C_7H_6O_2$ ) obtained by distilling an alcoholic solution of benzoic acid with hydrochloric acid.  
**ben'zo-in**, 1 ben'zo-zîn or -zoin; 2 bën'zo-zîn or -zô'in, n. 1. A gum resin. See **GUM**. 2. The spicebush (*Ben-zoin benzoïn*). 3. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$ ) obtained variously, as from benzoic aldehyde by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanid. 4. *Bot.* (1) [**B-**] A small genus of North-American and Asiatic shrubs or trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), the two American species being aromatic deciduous shrubs, with alternate, entire, feather-veined leaves and dioecious or polygamous honey-yellow flowers in lateral nearly sessile umbellate clusters appearing before the leaves. *B. benzoïn* and *B. mellissifolium* are the common and the hairy species respectively. (2) Any plant of this genus. [**< F. benjoïn**, **< Pg. benjoïn**, **< Ar. lubân jâvi**, incense of Java.]—flowers of benzoïn, same as **BENZOIC ACID**.  
**ben'zo-in-ate**, 1 ben'zo-zîn-ët; 2 bën'zo-zîn-ät, r. [**-AT'**ED: -AT'ING.] To impregnate or mix with benzoil or benzoic acid.  
**ben'zo-in'du-lins**, 1 ben'zo-in'du-lîn or -lînz; 2 bën'zo-zîn' du-lîn or -lînz, n. pl. See **INDULIN**.  
**ben'zo-ol**, 1 ben'zo-ol; 2 bën'zô'ol or -zô'l, n. 1. Same as **BENZENE**. 2. A coal-tar product obtained by mixing hydrocarbons of the benzene series: used as a cleanser and solvent, in color-manufacture, etc. The most important commercial benzols are the ninety per cent. **benzol** (containing approximately 70 per cent. benzene, 24 to 27 per cent. toluene, and small percentages of xylene, carbon disulfid, etc.), and the fifty per cent. **benzol** (containing larger percentages of toluene and xylene than the former). [**< BENZOZIN + OL**, *chem.*, allyl ben'zole?—**ben'zo-lat'ed**, a. *Pharm.* Combined or treated with benzol.  
**ben'zo-lin**, 1 ben'zo-lîn, -lîn or -lin; 2 bën'zo-zîn, -lîn or -zôn-lîn, -lîn, n. 1. A mixture containing hexane, heptane, octane, and other paraffins; petroleum spirit or ligroin. 2. Commercial benzene. 3. [**Rare.**] Amarin: formerly so called.  
**ben'zo-lize**, 1 ben'zo-laiz; 2 bën'zo-lîz, r. [**-LIZED**; -LIZ'ING.] To mix with, or cause to unite with, benzene or one of its derivatives. **ben'zo-lizet**.



2.

a new race of frost-giants after the first were drowned in the blood of the giant Ymer.

**Ber'gen**, *n.* 1. 1 ber'gen; 2 ber'gēn. A game played with dominoes. 2. A diocese in Norway; 14,812 sq. m. 3. A commercial fortified city, seaport, and extensive amt in Norway; 5 sq. m. 4. 1 ber'gen; 2 ber'gēn. A city; county-seat of the Prussian island Friggen, Baltic sea. 5. A county in New Jersey; 235 sq. m.; county-seat, Hackensack. 6. A village in Genesee county, N. Y.

**Ber'gen-feld**, 1 ber'gen-fild; 2 ber'gēn-feld, *n.* A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

**Ber'gen-op-Zoom**, 1 ber'hen-op-zōm; 2 ber'hēn-op-zōm, *n.* A town in North Brabant province, Netherlands; sieges, 1581, 1588, 1605, 1628, and 1747.

**Ber'gen Peak**. A mountain in Colorado; 9,555 ft. high.

**Ber'geri**, *n.* A curl of hair worn by women. [F.]

**Ber'ge-rac**, 1 ber'ja-rak; 2 ber'zhe-rac, *n.* 1. Savinien Cyrano de (1619-1655), an eccentric French poet and scientific writer; his large nose caused him many duels; *Le Pédant Joué*, etc. He is the hero of Rostand's metrical drama of the same name, in which he appears as a Quixotic Gascon soldier of fortune, who by his brilliant love-making gains for a dull and handsome companion the affection of Roxane, whom he himself secretly loves. The title rôle was played with great success by Coquelin aîné. 2. A town in Dordogne department, France.

**ber'gère**, 1 ber'jēr; 2 ber'zhēr, *n.* [F.] 1. A shepherdess. 2. A type of chair popular in the 18th century.

**Ber'ge-ron's dis-ease**, 1 ber'zhēr-ōn; 2 ber'hēn-ōn, *n.* A disease of the muscles, characterized by rhythmic movements, oscillatory and continuous; hysterical chorea. [rock.

**ber'g-fall**, 1 ber'fāl; 2 ber'hāl, *n.* [G.] An avalanche of Bergh, 1 bür; 2 bür, *Henry* (†1820-†1888). An American philanthropist; founded Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1866.

**ber'g-haan**, 1 ber'hān; 2 ber'hān, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Any one of several South-African eagles; especially, the bateleur.

**Ber'g-haus**, 1 ber'hāus; 2 ber'hāus, *Heinrich* (†1797-†1854). A German geographer; *Physical Atlas*.

**Ber'hem**, *n.* Same as BERHEM.

**ber'gle**, 1 bür'gl; 2 bür'gl, *n.* [Orkneys.] The ballan-wrasse.

**Ber'g-man**, 1 ber'mān; 2 ber'mān, *Torbern Olof* (†1735-†1784). A Swedish chemist; naturalist.

**ber'g-man-nite**, 1 bür'g-mān-ait; 2 bür'g-mān-ait, *n.* Mineral. A variety of natrolite, formed by the alteration of other minerals. [*BERGMAN*].

**ber'g-mas'ter**, *n.* Same as BARMMASTER.

**ber'gmehl**, 1 ber'mel; 2 ber'mel, *n.* [G.] 1. An infusorial earth, sometimes eaten with meal or bark. 2. A white efflorescence of calcite, like cotton. **ber'g-meal**:

**ber'g-schot**, 1 ber'shot; 2 ber'hōt, *n.* [BERG-SCHOT-ITEN, pl.] [S. Afr.] A Highlander.

**ber'g-schurnd**, 1 ber'shūnt; 2 ber'hūnt, *n.* [G.] Geol. A crevasse or series of crevasses in the snow-field at the head of a glacier, near the base of the cliff against which the snow-field lies.

**Ber'g-son**, 1 ber'gān; 2 ber'gān, *Henri* (†1859-). A French philosopher; author: *Academical*. [*ALPENTOCK*].

**ber'g-stock**, 1 ber'stök; 2 ber'hōk, *n.* [G.] Same as **ber'g-till**, 1 bür'g-till; 2 bür'g-till, *n.* [G.] Geol. Boulders, stones, clay, mud, etc., carried and dropped by icebergs in lakes bordering an ice-sheet. [France.

**Ber'g-lake**, 1 ber'g; 2 ber'g, *n.* A city in Nord department, **ber'gut**, 1 bür'gut; 2 bür'gut, *n.* [Tatar.] The golden or other eagle used by Tatars in falconry. [*fan iceberg*.

**ber'g-y**, 1 bür'g; 2 bür'g, *n.* A hill of icebergs; resembling **ber'gyt**, 1 bür'gilt; 2 bür'gilt, *n.* 1. The rosefish or Norwegian haddock (*Sebastes marinus*). 2. [Local, Scot.] The black goby. [*Norw. berg-gyllit*]. **ber'guyitt**:

**Ber'ham-pur**, 1 bür'am-pūr; 2 bür'am-pūr, *n.* 1. A town in Ganjam district, Madras, British India; military station. 2. A town, capital of Murshidabad district, Bengal, British India. **Ber'ham-pore**:

**Be'ri**, 1 bi-rī; 2 bi-rī, *n.* *Bib.* 1 Chron. vii, 36.

**Be'ri-ah**, 1 bi-rī-ah; 2 bi-rī-ah, *n.* *Bib.* Any one of several Israelites. 1 Chron. iii, vi, ix, xv, etc. [*Heb.*, unfortunate]. **Be'ri-ah**:

**ber'l-ber'i**, 1 ber'i-ber'i; 2 ber'i-ber'i, *n.* [Singhalese.] A disease of the peripheral nerves, frequently fatal, occurring chiefly in India, China, Japan, and the Malay States, characterized by partial paralysis, swelling of the legs, and general dropsy: due to eating rice from which the husk has been removed. *Sir DAVID I. BRUCE*.

**be-ride**, 1 bi-rīd; 2 bi-rīd, *rt.* To ride upon; infest.

**Be-rid-dē**, 1 bi-rīd-dē; 2 bi-rīd-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachyurous flies having wings with three basal cells much prolonged, veins of the two main trunks very crowded anteriorly, abbreviated costal veins, and seven exposed abdominal segments. **Be-ri's**, *n.* (t. g.) **Be-ri-dāt**:

**ber'l-dā**, *a.* & *n.* **ber'l-dōld**, *a.*

**ber'l-gō-ra**, 1 ber'i-gō-ra; 2 ber'i-gō-ra, *n.* [Austral.] A falcon (*Hieracidae berigora*).

**Be-ri-lites**, 1 bi-rī-lites; 2 bi-rī-lites, *n.* *pl.* *Bib.* Num. xxvi, 44. **Be-ri-lū-um**, *n.* Same as GLUCINUM.

**be-rime**, 1 bi-rīm; 2 bi-rīm, *rt.* To mention or celebrate; *brat* in rime; also, to compose in rime.

**Ber'ring**, 1 bür'ring; 2 bür'ring, *n.* *Vitus* (1650-1741). A Danish navigator; discovered Bering Sea and Strait. **Ber'ring**:

**Ber'ring sea**. A sea between Bering Strait and Aleutian Bering Sea Arbitration Court. An international commission which met in Paris May 23, 1893, to arbitrate the claims of United States and Great Britain arising from the rights asserted by Canadian fishermen to seal-fishing in Bering Sea. Compare PELAGIC SEALING. [*across*].

**Bering Strait**. A strait between Siberia and Alaska; 36 m. **Be-ri-tō**, 1 bi-rī-tō; 2 bi-rī-tō, *n.* *Bib.* Charles Auguste de (†1802-†1870). A Belgian violinist; married Madame Mallbrin.

**Be-rites**, 1 bi-rī-tes; 2 bi-rī-tes, *n.* *pl.* *Bib.* 2 Sam. xx, 14. **Be-ritb**, 1 bi-rī-th; 2 bi-rī-th, *n.* *pl.* *Judges* ix, 46.

**be-ritb mī-lah**, 1 bi-rī-th mī-lah; 2 bi-rī-th mī-lah, [*Heb.*] The rite of circumcision, performed on male children the eighth day after birth. [*province, Spain*].

**Be-rija**, 1 ber'ja; 2 ber'hā, *n.* A mining town in Almeria

**Berke-le'an**, 1 bür'k-lē-an or bür'k-lē-an; 2 bür'k-lē-an or bür'k-lē-an, *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to Berkeley or to his philosophy. *II.* *n.* An adherent of Berkeleyanism.

**Berke-ley-ite**.

**Berke-ley-ism**, 1 bür'k-lē-an-izm; 2 bür'k-lē-an-izm, *n.* The philosophical system of George Berkeley.

This celebrated and influential form of idealism was built upon the psychological principle that, for all sensible objects, reality to be identical with being perceived (the *esse of things is percipi*). All material existences, therefore, have their reality only in some conscious mind; but human souls have been endowed by God with a substantive existence. To save his system from the extreme of subjective idealism Berkeley, in his later writings, gave the material universe a permanent being in the Divine mind. **Berke-ley-ism**:

**Berke'ley**, 1 bür'k-lē; 2 bür'k-lē, *n.* 1. *Eng.* bür'k-lē; 2 *Eng.* bür'k-lē. George (†1684-†1753), bishop of Cloyne; Anglo-Irish philosopher; *Principles of Human Knowledge*.

2. *Sir William* (—1677), an English governor of Virginia. 3. A county in South Carolina; 1,316 sq. m.; county-seat, Monks Corner. 4. A county in West Virginia; 257 sq. m.; county-seat, Martinsburg. 5. A town in Alameda county, Cal.; seat of the University of California (non-sectarian), founded in 1868. 6. A market-town in Gloucestershire, England; birthplace of Dr. Jenner. 7. *B.* Castle, a Norman stronghold, Gloucestershire, England; here Edward II. was murdered in 1327.

**Berke'ly Springs**. A town, county-seat of Morgan county, W. Va. Bath.

**Berk-ham'sted**, 1 bür'ham'sted; 2 bür'hām'sted, *n.* A market-town in Hertfordshire, England; birthplace of Cowper. [*va*].

**Berk'ley**, 1 bür'k-lē; 2 bür'k-lē, *n.* A town in Norfolk county, Berks, 1 bür'k or (*Eng.*) bür'k; 2 bür'k or (*Eng.*) bür'k, *n.* 1. The abbreviated name of Berkshire, England. **Berk'shire**:

2. A county in Pennsylvania; 874 sq. m.; county-seat, Reading.

**Berk'shire**, 1 bür'k-lē; 2 bür'k-lē, *n.* *Eng.* bür'k-lē; 2 *Eng.* bür'k-lē, *n.* One of a breed of swine, from Berkshire, England, of medium size and mostly with black hair, having short legs, broad straight backs, square hams and shoulders, and short heads. See *illus.* under SWINE.

**Berk'shire**, *n.* 1. A county in Massachusetts; 929 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsfield. 2. A county in England; 722 sq. m.; county-seat, Reading.

**Ber'lād**, 1 ber'lād or ber'lād; 2 bür'lād or bür'lād, *n.* A commercial town in Moldavia, Roumania. **Ber'lāt**:

**Ber'lephs**, 1 ber'leph; 2 bür'leph, *n.* 1. August, Freiherr von (†1818-†1877), a German apologist. 2. *Lina*, Freiin von (1829-1899), the wife of the preceding; German writer on women's rights. [*Austral*].

**Ber'leph-ing**, 1 ber'lē-ing; 2 bür'lē-ing; 3. Gütz von (1850-†1916). A German knight "of the Iron Hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe.

**ber'lē-man**, *n.* Same as BERLEMAN.

**Ber'līn**, 1 bür'līn; 2 bür'līn, *n.* 1. 1. *G.* ber'līn; 2 *G.* ber'līn. The capital of Prussia and of the former German empire. 2. A manufacturing city in Green Lake and Waushara counties, Wis. 3. A village in Rensselaer county, N. Y. 4. A village in Washington county, Vt. 5. A town in Worcester county, Md. 6. A city in Coos county, N. H. 7. A borough in Somerset county, Pa.

—*Berlin* iron, see IRON.—*B.* ware, see PORCELAIN.—*B.* wool, German wool, same as BERLIN. 2.—*B.* work, fancy-work in Berlin wool.

**ber'līn**, *n.* 1. A four-wheeled covered carriage with a shelter-seat behind and separate from the body, or motor-car of limousine type, with the driver's seat entirely enclosed. 2. Zephyr or wind for knitting. 3. A knit glove. 4. A dance resembling the polka. 5. [*F. Canada*]. A variety of boxed sleigh: used for passengers or goods.

**ber'līnāt**, *n.* A pillory. **ber'līnāt**:

**Ber'līn-er**, 1 bür'līn-er; 2 bür'līn-er, *Emile* (†1851-). A German-American inventor; loose-contact telephone transmitter, gramophone, etc.

**ber'līng**, *n.* Same as BERLIN. **ber'līn**:

**ber'līn-gō-z'a**, 1 ber'līn-gō-z'a; 2 bür'līn-gō-z'a, *n.* [*It.*] *Mus.* An Italian dance resembling the country dance.

**ber'līn-lite**, 1 bür'līn-ait; 2 bür'līn-ait, *n.* Mineral. A vitreous rose-red aluminum phosphate, found massive. [*< Prof. N. H. Berlin, of University of Lund, Sweden*].

**Ber'līn's dis-ease**. A disease affecting the retina, characterized by impairment of vision because of concussion from a blow near the eye.

**Ber'līn's eye**, 1 ber'līn's; 2 bür'līn's, *Hector* (†1803-†1869). A French composer; *Romeo and Juliet*; *Damnation of Faust*, etc. [*Same as BRELOQUE*].

**ber-loque**, 1 ber-lōk; 2 bür-lōk, *n.* [*F.*] *Mit.* & *Mus.* **Bern**, 1 bürm; 2 bürm, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] The bank of a canal opposite the tow-path. **berm-bank**:

2. *Cir.* **Engin.** A horizontal ledge part way up a slope; bench. 3. *Fort.* A narrow level space at the outside foot of a parapet, to retain material which might otherwise fall from the slope into the ditch. [*< F. berm, < MHG. brem, border, brim*]. **berme**:

**berme**, *n.* Same as BARM. 1. CHAUCER C. T. 1. 16,281. **Ber-me-jō**, 1 ber-me-jō; 2 bür-me-jō, *n.* Same as VERMEJO.

**Ber-ming-ham**, 1 bür'ming-ham; 2 bür'ming-ham, *Sir John* (—1328). Earl of Ulster; English commander; defeated Edward Bruce at Dundalk, 1318.

**Ber'mond-sey**, 1 bür'mend-sey; 2 bür'mond-sey, *n.* A metropolitan borough and parish in S. E. London, England, south of the Thames.

**Ber-moo-thēs**, 1 bar-mō-thēs; 2 bür-mō-thēs, *n.* An old form of "Bermudas"; Spanish pronunciation of the name of their discoverer, Bermudez.

**Ber-mu'da**, 1 ber-mū-dā; 2 bür-mū-dā, *n.* A British island group in the Atlantic ocean, in the north Atlantic ocean; 20 sq. m.; capital, Hamilton; sighted 1615 (?), by Juan Bermudez and again in 1522. Colonized by the English in 1611, after Sir George Somers had been shipwrecked there. In 1609. **Ber-mu'dast**:

**Ber-mu'da Hun-dred**. A peninsula on the James river, Virginia, on which a command of Federal troops, under General Butler, was "bottled up" on May 6, 1864.

**Ber-mu'dez**, 1 ber-mū-dēs; 2 bür-mū-dēs, *n.* A state in Venezuela; 32,243 sq. m.; capital, Barcelona.

**Ber-mu'dez**, 1 ber-mū-thēs; 2 bür-mū-thēs, *Juan*. A Spanish navigator of the 16th century, the discoverer of the Bermudas.

**Ber-mu'di-an**, 1 ber-mū-dī-an; 2 bür-mū-dī-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Bermuda Islands.—**Ber-mu'di-an**, *a.*

**Bern**, 1 bern; 2 bürn, *n.* 1. A canton in Switzerland; 2,657 sq. m. 2. Its capital and capital of Switzerland. **Berne**:

**Ber-na-be**, 1 ber'na-bē; 2 bür'nā-bē, *n.* [*Sp.*] Barnabas. **Ber-na-cle**, *n.* Same as BARNACLE.

**Ber-na-dotte**, 1 bür'na-dōt or (*F.*) ber'na-dōt; 2 bür'na-dōt or (*F.*) bür'nā-dōt, *Jean Baptiste* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-naise**, 1 ber'nāz; 2 bür'nāz, *a.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1 bür'end; 2 bür'end, *Bernhard* (†1763-†1844). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār; 2 bür'nār, *n.* [*F.*] Bernese: applied to certain dishes served in Bernese style.

**Ber-nal**, 1 ber-nāl; 2 bür-nāl, *n.* *Eng.* bür-nāl; 2 *Eng.* bür-nāl, *n.* 1. A county in New Mexico; 8,542 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

**Ber-nard**, 1 bür'nār or (*F.*) ber'nār; 2 bür'nār or (*F.*) bür'nār, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ber-nard**, *Bar-nei* (dim.). Dan. **Bernhard**, 1 bür'nārth; 2 bür'nārth; 2. *Bar'end*, 1

**Berri-ens** Is'land. An island off Lawrence Point, East River, N. Y.

**Ber'i-ew**, 1 ber'i-g; 2 bër'i-u, n. A market-town in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

**ber'u-gate**, 1 ber'u-gët; 2 bër'u-gät, n. A lobotoid fish (*Lobotes pacificus*) of Panama. [Sp., < *berruga*, < *L. verruca*, a wart.]

**ber'ry**, 1 ber'i; 2 bër'ry, cf. [BER'RIED; BER'RY-ING.] 1. To form or bear berries. 2. To seek for or gather berries.

**ber'ry**, cf. [Dial. Eng.] To thresh, as grain; hence, to beat.

**ber'ry**, n. [-RIES, 1-iz; 2-is, pl.]

1. Any small succulent fruit, as the blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry. 2. A simple fruit with the seeds in a juicy pulp which represents the entire pericarp except the outer layer or skin, as the tomato, grape, and currant. 3.

A coffee-bean; also, the dry kernel of various grains. 4. Something likened to a berry, as an egg of a crustacean; as, lobsters are in berry (i. e., ready to spawn). 5. Zool. The black protuberance at the base of the bill of a mute swan. [AS. *berige*, < *bera*, for *bese*; cp. Goth. *bast*, in *weinbast*, wine-ber, grape.]

**ber'ry**, -Avison berry, the fruit of several species of *Rhamnus* (buckthorn), especially of *R. infectorius*, used in dyeing yellow and (with alum) in making saffron. French *ba*; Persian *b*.

**ber'ry-bush**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The gooseberry-bush. *B. tree*. -b-cone, n. The mature fruit or berry-like cone of some of the conifers, caused by the coalescence of the fleshy scales, as in the juniper, the arbutus, and the yew. -b-heatheer, n. [Scot.] Same as *CROWBERRY* -dog-ber'ry, n. The wild gooseberry.

**ber'ry**, n. [Dial. or Obs.] 1. A mound or barrow. 2. A burrow; excavation. 3. A gust of wind. See *BARNOW*.

**ber'ry**, n. 1 ber'i; 2 bër'ry. Due de (1775-1835), Charles Ferdinand d'Artois; son of Charles X. of France; murdered by Louis. *Ber'ri*, 2. 1 ber'i; 2 bër'ry. Hiram G. (1782-1863), a United States general; fell at Chancellorsville. 3. Sir John (1635-1691), an English admiral; defeated French and Dutch fleet in the West Indies. 4. 1 ber'i; 2 bër'ry. An old province in France; now Cher and Indre departments. *Ber'ri*, 2.

**Ber'ryer**, 1 ber'ye; 2 bër'ye, Pierre Antoine (1790-1868), a French advocate and royalist politician.

**ber'ry-ing**, 1 ber'ig; 2 bër'ig, n. The gathering or seeking of berries, especially wild ones.

**ber-sa-bee**, 1 ber-së-bë; 2 bër-së-bë, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

**ber-sa-gille**, 1 ber-sa-gil; 2 bër-sa-gil, n. [-RI, 1-ri; 2-ri, pl.] [It.] *Mf.* A marksman; rifleman; specif., one of a special corps of Italian sharpshooters established by Victor Emmanuel in 1850.

**ber-seem**, 1 ber-sim; 2 bër-sim, n. A clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) grown as forage in the Nile valley and the S. W. United States. French *ber*; *ber*, *ber*, *ber*.

**ber-serk**, 1 ber-serk; 2 bër-serk, -serk-er, *Ber-serk-er*, 1 ber-serk; 2 bër-serk, n. 1. In Norse legend, a warrior who fought with a frenzied fury known as the "berserker rage," who could assume the form and ferocity of wild beasts, and whom fire and iron could not harm.

With his bearded Berserks hale And tall.  
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, King Olaf's Christmas* st. 1.

2. A violent and furious person; also, a freebooter. [Cf. *ber-serk*, perhaps < *bera*, bear, + *serk*, shirt.] Compare *BARSARK*.

**Ber-serk-er**, n. A legendary Scandinavian hero of the 8th century, grandson of the eight-headed Starkaden and Alfhild; so named because he never wore a shirt of mail. *ber-skin*, n. *Berskin*. *ber-skinnet*.

**Ber't**, n. Diminutive of ALBERT, BERTHA, BERTRAM, HERBERT, etc.

**Ber't**, 1 ber; 2 bër, Paul (1833-1886), a French physiologist; statesman.

**Ber-tal'da**, 1 ber-täl'dä; 2 bër-täl'dä, n. In *Undine*, a haughty woman, the daughter of a fisherman, but reared in wealth, who supplants Undine in Huidbrands affections.

**ber'th**, 1 bër'th; 2 bër'th, n. 1. A berth. (1) To assign to or furnish with berths. (2) To place (a vessel) at a wharf or an anchorage, or in a dock, or the like.

2. To provide with employment.

**ber'th**, n. To board over (a vessel), usually as a protection while lying unused.

**ber'th**, n. 1. (1) A bunk or bed in a vessel, sleeping-car, etc. (2) An apartment in a vessel where officers or men mess together. (3) A place in a vessel for storage of sailors' chests. 2. *Naut.* Any place in which a vessel can lie; a dock; hence, room for riding at anchor; sea-room. 3. A place, office, or engagement on a vessel; office or employment in general.

He... became a commercial traveler, but lost his berth through drink. *Wm. Booth in Darkest* Enc. pt. ii, p. 185. f. w. 1891.

[Perhaps < root of *BERN*, cf.] *ber'th*. SYN: see *BERN*.

**ber'th-deck**, n. The deck of a ship on which the berths are, in a vessel of war, the deck below the lower gun-deck... to give wide b. to, to keep at a distance from; chiefly in nautical use.

**ber'th**, 1 bër'th; 2 bër'th, n. A woman's shoulder-cape, or a decoration for a bodice in imitation of it. *ber'thet*.

**Ber'tha**, n. 1. A feminine personal name. D. G. Sw. *Ber'ta*, 1 ber'ta; 2 bër'ta; F. *Berthe*, 1 ber't; 2 bër't; It. *Berta*, 1 ber'ta; 2 bër'ta; 3. Saint (A German Frankish princess; wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent; converted him to Christianity. 3. *Berthe au grand pied* (literally, Bertha with the big foot; so called on account of her club foot; -783), wife of Pepin le Bref and mother of Charlemagne, whose thriftiness has become proverbial. 4. Same as *PERCITA*. 5. In Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*, the betrothed of Hereward. 6. *Bertha*, 1 ber'ta; 2 bër'ta; 3. In Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*, the heroine of the opera. 7. *Bertha* (A German gun of great caliber; colloquial name, often used with *big*, *busy*, etc., given by British soldiers on the western war front during the Great War (1914-1918). In allusion to *Berta* Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, owner of the Krupp steel works, Essen, Prussia, see *KRUPP*. [Teut. *ferm*, bright or famous.]

**ber'th**, 1 bër'th; 2 bër'th, n. *Naut.* 1. Charges for anchorage-ground or for a berth at a dock or pier. 2. The place assigned a vessel in port.

**Ber'thol'd**, 1 ber'thöl'd; 2 bër'thöl'd, Pierre Eugène Marcellin (1827-1907), a French chemist, author.

**Ber'thler**, 1 ber'tyë; 2 bër'tyë, n. 1. Louis Alexandre

(1753-1815), Prince of Wagram; French general; Napoleon's chief of staff. 2. Pierre Eugène Marcellin (1827-1907), a French chemist and scientific writer; discoverer of coal-tar dyes. 3. A district in Quebec, Canada, 2,176 sq. m. 4. Its capital.

**Ber'thol'd**, 1 bër'thöl'd; 2 bër'thöl'd, n. *Mineral.* A metallic, dark steel-gray ferrous sulfantimonite ( $\text{FeSb}_2\text{S}_4$ ), found in elongated prisms or massive. [Cf. Pierre Berthier.]

**ber'th'ing**, 1 bër'th'ing; 2 bër'th'ing, n. 1. The arrangements or accommodations for sleeping on a vessel, sleeping-car, or the like. 2. The placing of a vessel in berth.

**ber'th'ing**, n. 1. [Eng.] The outer planking of the sides or partitions of a vessel, especially that above the sheer-strake; the bulwark. 2. The displacement of the planks by the laboring of the vessel.

**ber'th'ing-rail**, n. The uppermost rail in a vessel.

**Ber'thol'd**, 1 ber'thöl'd; 2 bër'thöl'd, Claude Louis (1748-1822), A French count; chemist; *Essay on Chemical Statics*, etc.

**Ber'thol'd**, 1 bër'thöl'd; 2 bër'thöl'd, n. *Bot.* A small genus of very large evergreen trees of the family *Leguminosae*, natives of northeastern South America. They have bright-green leathery alternate leaves 2 feet long with 4 inches wide, cream-colored flowers, and hard round capsular fruit containing the nuts known as Brazil-nuts. Of the two known species, *B. excelsa*, forming large forests along the Amazon and the Rio Negro, is the chief source of its product. See *BRAZIL NUT*. [Cf. C. L. Berthollet.]

**Ber'thould**, 1 ber'thöl'd; 2 bër'thöl'd, Ferdinand (1725-1807), A Swiss chronometer-maker.

**Ber'thould**, Pass. A pass in Colorado; altitude, 11,349 ft.

**ber'th'ing**, pp. Berthied.

**Ber'the**, 1 bër'th; 2 bër'th, n. 1. Diminutive of ALBERT, BERTHA, HERBERT, etc. 2. A county in North Carolina; 1,215 sq. miles; seat, Windsor.

**Ber'th'ing**, 1 ber'th'ing; 2 bër'th'ing, n. 1. A French anthropologist, inventor of the system of anthropometry bearing his name.

**Ber'th'ing system**, a system embracing records of anthropometric measurements and personal characteristics, such as the color of the eyes, the thumb-lines, finger-prints, scars, deformities, and the like (sometimes, also, photographs), used as a means for identification, especially as applied to criminals. The following measurements are taken: (1) body: (a) height standing, (b) reach from finger-tips to finger-tips, (c) trunk or height sitting; (2) head: (a) length and width, (b) length and width of right ear; (3) limbs: (a) length of left foot, (b) left middle finger, (c) left little finger, (d) left forearm. The measurements, etc., are recorded on cards and classified according to the length of the head. The system was inaugurated in the United States in 1887. -ber'th'ing-age, n. The identification of offenders by the Bertillon system of measurements.

**ber'tram**, 1 bër'tram; 2 bër'tram, n. Either of two plants, the pellitory of Spain (*Achillea pyrethrum*) or the common pellitory (*Pyrethrum parthenium*), both of the aster family. [Cf. *pyrethrum*, < Gr. *pyrethron*, < *pur*, fire.] *ber'tram*.

**Ber'tram**, 1 bër'tram; 2 bër'tram, n. 1. A masculine personal name. *Bert* (dim.). F. *Bertrand*, 1 ber'tran; 2 bër'tran; G. *Bertram*, 1 bër'tram; 2 bër'tram; It. *Bertrando*, 1 bër'tran; 2 bër'tran; Pg. *Bertrão*, 1 ber'trau; 2 bër'trau; Sp. *Bertran*, 1 ber'tran; 2 bër'tran. 2. In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, Count of Roussillon, who unwillingly becomes the husband of the heroine, Helena. 3. In Scott's *Castle Dangerous*, the faithful name of several characters. 4. In Byron's *Marino Faliero*, one of the conspirators against Venice; betrays the enterprise. [Teut. *masc.*, fair, illustrious, or bright raven.]

**Ber'tram**, 1 ber'tram; 2 bër'tram, n. In Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, Robert's friend father, who seeks to win the soul of Robert.

**Ber'tran**, 1 ber'tran; 2 bër'tran, Henri Gratien, Comte de (1773-1814), A French general; with Napoleon in St. Helena.

**ber'tran-dit**, 1 bër'tran-dit; 2 bër'tran-dit, n. *Mineral.* A brilliant, transparent, colorless, hydrous glucinum silicate ( $\text{H}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$ ), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [Cf. *E. Bertrand*, French crystallographer.]

**Ber'tuch**, 1 ber'tuch; 2 bër'tuch, F. J. (1747-1822), A German author and bookseller. [Scotland.]

**Ber'tie**, 1 ber'tie; 2 bër'tie, n. A town in Kincardineshire, Scotland.

**Ber'twick**, 1 bër'twick; 2 bër'twick, n. 1. A manufacturing borough in Columbia county, Pa. 2. A town in York county, Me.

**Ber'twick**, 1 bër'twick; 2 bër'twick, Duke of (1670-1734), James Fitzjames, an English general; won battle of Almanza in the Succession war in Spain, April 25, 1707.

**Ber'twick-on-Tweed**, 1 bër'twick-on-twëd; 2 bër'twick-on-twëd, n. A seaport town in Northumberland, England.

**Ber'twick-shire**, 1 bër'twick-shir; 2 bër'twick-shir, n. A county in Scotland; 461 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenlaw. *Ber'twick*.

**Ber'twine**, 1 bër'twine; 2 bër'twine, In Scott's *The Bertrams*, Lady Bertrams' attendant.

**ber'twink**, 1 bër'twink; 2 bër'twink, n. [Local U. S.] The chevron.

**Ber'twyn**, 1 bër'twyn; 2 bër'twyn, n. A town in Cook county, Ill.; a western suburb of Chicago.

**ber'ty**, n. Same as *BERRY*, n.

**Ber'ty-die**, 1 bi-ty-die; 2 bër'ty-die, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of beryllidean fishes, especially those having an undivided dorsal fin with few spines and ventrals with many, embracing various deep-sea forms. *Ber'ty*, n. (t. g.) *ber'ty-cid*, n. -ber'ty-cine, a. -ber'ty-cold, a. & n. -ber'ty-cold-formes, n. *pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygians embracing the *Beryllidae* and *Polymixilidae*. -ber'ty-cold-form, a. -ber'ty-cold-form, n. *pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygians with an increased number of ventral rays or enlarged spines. -ber'ty-cold-form, n.

**ber'tyl**, 1 ber'tyl; 2 bër'tyl, n. 1. *Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, green or emerald-green, light-blue, yellow, pink, or white glucinum aluminum silicate ( $\text{Gl}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$ ) that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. When transparent it is used as a precious stone. Beryl is found in Siberia, Brazil, Ceylon, and the United States. Aquamarine and emerald are gem varieties. See table under *STONES*.

2. *Bible.* The stone of Tarshish (*Ezek.* x, 9), one of the stones in the breastplate of the high priest; also, an unidentified precious stone. 3. A fine quality of glass or crystal; also, a mirror. [OF. < L. *beryllus*, < Gr. *beryllos*, perhaps < Sans. *raḍāyā*, beryl.] -caesium beryl, a beryl found at Hebron, Me., which contains 2 to 3 per cent. of cesium, making a gem characterized by excellent luster, transparency, and colorlessness. -golden beryl, a yellow variety of beryl found in Connecticut and Colorado. -ber'tyl-lol, n. *Crystal.* A like beryl, especially as to color. -ber'tyl-lol, n. *Crystal.* A like beryl, especially as to color, common in crystals of beryl. -ber'tyl-to-nite, n.

*Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent sodium glucinum phosphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{Gl}_2\text{PO}_4$ ), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

**ber'tyl-i-a**, 1 bi-tyl-i-a; 2 bër'tyl-i-a, n. *Chem.* A white amorphous powder ( $\text{BeO}$ ); beryllium oxid. [*< BERYLLIUM*].

**Ber'tyl-lan**, 1 bi-tyl-lan; 2 bër'tyl-lan, n. *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Beryllus of Bostra (3d century), who taught Patristicism.

**ber'tyl-lum**, 1 bi-tyl-lum; 2 bër'tyl-lum, n. *Chem.* Same as *GLUCINUM*. [*< Gr. beryllion*, dim. of *beryllos*; see *BERYLLIUM*].

**Ber'tyl-lu**, 1 bi-tyl-lu; 2 bër'tyl-lu, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of coccid-like bugs with legs long and slender, and femora clavate. *Ber'tyl-lu*, n. *pl. Entom.*

-ber'tyl-tid, a. & n. -ber'tyl-tid, a. *Ber'tyl-tus*, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*

**Ber'tyl-tus**, 1 bi-tyl-tus; 2 bër'tyl-tus, n. Same as *BERYLLIUM*. *Ber'tyl-tus*, n. *pl. Entom.*









salicylate, and phosphorus oxychloride: used in medicine as an intestinal antiseptic. [*< BETA, 2, + -OL.*]  
*Be-to-lu-us*, 1 bi-tō-lu-us; 2 be-tō-lu-us. *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Ed.* v. 21. [*Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* xv, 4.  
*Be-tō-mas-them*, 1 be-tō-mas-them; 2 be-tō-mas-them. *n.*  
*Be-tō-mes-tham*, 1 be-tō-mes-tham; 2 be-tō-mes-tham. *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* iv, 6. *Be-tō-mes-tha'im* (R. V.).

*be-ton*, 1 be-ton; 2 be-ton. *n.* A concrete of lime, sand, and hydraulic cement. [*< F. béton, < OF. betun, < L. bitumen, mineral pitch.*] *be-ton Colg-net*.

*be-tone*, 1 bi-tōn; 2 be-tōn. *vt.* To give a special tone to; emphasize. [*< BE- + TONE.*] *be-tone-ment*, *n.* The position of the pronoun (his) . . . shows that it is to be *betoned*. *ROTHERHAM Translation of the New Testament, note on Rom. iii, 21. fr. n. 1891.*

*be-tongue*, 1 bi-tuy; 2 be-tōng. *vt.* To scold or pester with the tongue.

*Be-tōn'-ca*, 1 bi-tōn'-ka; 2 be-tōn'-ca. *n.* [*L. Bot.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the mint family (*Mentha*), included by some modern botanists in *Stachys*, but still retained by others on account of its corolla tube exceeding the calyx. *B. officinalis*, the European wood betony, is the same as *Stachys betonica*. See *BETONY*.

*Be-tō-nim*, 1 be-tō-nim; 2 be-tō-nim. *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xiii, 26.  
*be-tō-ny*, 1 be-tō-ny; 2 be-tō-ny. *n.* 1. A perennial European herb (*Betonica officinalis*) of the mint family (*Mentha*), with purplish flowers in spikes, and ovate crenate leaves. The root was formerly used as a emetic and purgative. 2. One of various other plants, as the English water betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*) and the lousewort or wood-betony (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of the United States. [*< F. betoine, < L. betonica, for rettonica, < Veltones, a people of Portugal.*] *bet'a-ny*.

*be-took*, 1 bi-tuk; 2 be-tōk. *imp.* of *BETAKE*.  
*be-tor-cln*, 1 bi-tōr-cln; 2 be-tōr-cln. *n.* *Chem.* A methyl derivative of orcin.

*be-traise*, *vt.* To betray; deceive; entrap. *be-trash*, *vt.* To trash; to ensure.

*be-trap*, 1 bi-trap; 2 be-trap. *vt.* To deck with trappings; clothe.

*be-tray*, 1 bi-trē; 2 be-trā. *vt.* 1. To put in the power of or deliver up to an enemy treacherously; be a traitor to; prove unfaithful to; hence, to disappoint, as a person having faith in one, or prove insufficient for, as an effort; as, to *betray* one's country; he has *betrayed* my trust.

When Judas carries the bag and betrays his Lord, he will not always have the grace to go and hang himself.  
*Cook's Orient. lect. ii, prel., p. 60. [n. x. & co. 1886.]*

2. To disclose or expose in breach of obligation or confidence; violate the trust or confidence of; as, to *betray* a friend.

An amusing scene of discovery and confession takes place, in which each in turn betrays his neighbor.  
*Dorsey's Shakespeare Primer p. 64. [A. 1878.]*

3. To lead astray, as a maiden, by falsehood or beguilement; deceive, as under promise of marriage; seduce; also, to mislead, lead or carry into error, etc. 4. To reveal unintentionally, as that which one naturally strives to conceal; as, to *betray* one's ignorance. 5. To give indication or show signs of, as something not obvious, or hidden; as, the smoke betrays a camp-fire.

She was dressed with perfect neatness and betrayed no marks of poverty.  
*DICKENS Old Curiosity Shop p. 3. [D. & Co.]*

[*< BE- + OF, traitr, < L. trado, < trans, over, + da, give.*] *be-trale*, *vt.* *be-tray'er*, *n.*

*Syn.* deceive, delude, dishonor, dupe, ensnare, play false, play the traitor, prove false, prove recreant, reveal. Compare synonyms for *BABBLE*.—*Ant.* cherish, conceal, cover, foster, guard, preserve, protect, suppress.—*Prep.* betray a secret to a person; betray a person to his enemies; into a snare.

*be-tray'al*, 1 bi-trē'al; 2 be-trā'al. *n.* The act or consequence of betraying. *be-tray-ment*.

*be-tray-pp.* Betrayed. *S. S.*

*be-trend*, *vt.* To wind round; encompass.

*be-troth*, 1 bi-trōth or bi-trōth; 2 be-trōth or be-trōth (xiii). *vt.* 1. To pledge one's troth to take in marriage; engage to marry; affiancé; as, he *betrothed* her for his wife. 2. To contract to give in marriage, as a daughter. 3. *Ecol.* To nominate to a bishopric for consecration. [*< BE- + TROTH.*]

*be-troth'al*, 1 bi-trōth'al or bi-trōth'al; 2 be-trōth'al or be-trōth'al. *n.* The act of betrothing, or the state of being betrothed; engagement to marry; affiancé.

Is it a ghost from the grave, that has come to forbid the betrothal?  
*LONGFELLOW Miles Standish pt. ix, st. 3.*

*be-troth-ed*, 1 bi-trōth-ed or bi-trōth-ed; 2 be-trōth-ed or be-trōth-ed. *pa.* Promised in marriage; affiancé; engaged; used sometimes substantively.

*be-troth-ment*, 1 bi-trōth-or-trōth-ment or -ment; 2 be-trōth-or-trōth-ment. *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two persons for a future marriage of the persons so betrothed; espousals.

At least we might have a betrothal after the royal fashion.  
*MARY R. MITCHELL Our Village, Nulting Sept. 26, 1824.*

*be-trunk'd*, 1 bi-trunk't; 2 be-trunk't. *pa.* *Geol.* Deprived of its trunk or main body: said of certain river-systems, whose tributaries in the dry season, for lack of sufficient water, fall to unite in a main trunk, but are dissipated in the arid ground. *J. C. RUSSELL Rivers of North America p. 226. [G. P. 1900.]*

*be-trunk-ing*, 1 bi-trunk-ing; 2 be-trunk-ing. *n.* *Geol.* The disappearance of the trunk of a river, through failure of the tributaries to unite, in the dry season.

*be-trust*, 1 bi-trust; 2 be-trust. *vt.* [*Rare.*] 1. To put confidence in. 2. To entrust.—*be-trust-ment*, *n.*

*Be-tray* *Prig*. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a selfish, ignorant, and brutal monthly nurse, the bosom friend of Mrs. Gamp.

*Be-tray* *Trot-wood*, 1 be-tray trot-wud; 2 be-tray trot-wud. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, the kind-hearted and worthy, but snappish, great-aunt of David.

*Be-t'si-bō-ka*, 1 be-t'si-bō-ka; 2 be-t'si-bō-ka. *n.* A river in N. W. Madagascar, 300 m. long.

*Be-t'si-le-os*, *Be-t'si-mi-sa-ra-ka*, 1 be-t'si-le-ōz, be-t'si-mi-sa-ra-ka; 2 be-t'si-le-ōs, be-t'si-mi-sa-ra-ka. See *MALAGAST*.

*Be-t'sy*, *n.* Diminutive of *ELIZABETH*.  
*bet'ter*, *vt.* & *vt.* Same as *BETTER*.

*bet'ter*, 1 be-tar; 2 be-t'er. *v. I. t.* 1. To make better; improve in qualities, condition, or surroundings; ameliorate.

You shall only be *bettered* by them if you are already hard at work in *bettering* yourself.  
*RUSKIN Queen of the Air p. 18. [L. co. 1885.]*

2. To do or be better than; to improve upon; surpass; excel.

The boxes with which he provided me *bettered* the sample.  
*FRONCE Eng. in the West Indies p. 312. [A. 1888.]*

3. To serve for the profit or advantage of; help.

*II. t.* To grow or become better in any way; improve. [*< AS. beterian, < betera; see BETTER, a.*]

*Syn.* See *AMEND*.

*bet'ter*, *a.* [*Compar. of good.*] 1. Having good or desirable qualities in a greater degree; excelling or surpassing; preferable; as, a *better* soil; a *better* way. 2. Superior in amount or surpassing in value; more; larger; as, the *better* part of the cake is dough; he held out for a *better* price. 3. Improved in health; convalescent; as, the invalid is *better*. 4. More nearly perfect, complete, or thorough; as, a *better* understanding. [*< AS. betera (= Goth. batiza), compar. adj. < \*bat; see BEST.*]

*bet'ter-end*, *n.* *Naut.* See *BITTER-END*, under *BITTER*.—*h. half*, one's wife.—*h. hand*, the right hand.

*bet'ter-ish*, *a.* *bet'ter-ly*, *a.* [*Prov.*] Preferable; superior.—*bet'ter-most*. *I. a.* 1. As good as there is or are; relatively best; utmost. 2. [*Collog.*] Greater or larger; as, the *bettermost* part of the day. *II. n.* [*Local. Eng. & U. S.*] The best one has, as clothes.—*bet'ter-mess*, *n.* 1. The quality of being better or superior. 2. Fineness of gold and silver above the standard. 3. [*Dial.*] A better condition; improvement.

*bet'ter*, *n.* 1. That which is in any way better; advantage; superiority.

There is no hope of *better* left for him.  
*TEXNISON Queen Mary act iv, sc. 3.*

2. A superior, as in personal qualities, rank, age, office, etc.; as, to give place to one's *better*—*bet'ter-er*, *n.* for the *better*, by way of improvement; as, a change for the *better*—to get the *b. of*, to gain an advantage over.

*bet'ter*, *n.* One who lays wagers. *bet'tor*.

*bet'ter*, *adv.* [*Compar. of well.*] 1. In a superior manner; more excellently; as, *better* trained; to write *better*. 2. In a higher degree; more thoroughly or correctly; as, to understand a subject *better* than another. 3. [*Collog.*] More; as, *better* than two miles.

Noct' I've been existing better in a week, I feel to be keen to get back.  
*M. C. ROSENBERG in Century Mag. Sept., 1888, p. 778.*

[*< AS. betera, betre, = neut. acc. of betera; see BETTER, a.*] *bet'ter* *off*, in a better position, especially financially.

—to think *b. of*, see *THINK*.

*bet'ter-pp.* *Bettered*. *S. S.*

*bet'ter-gates*, 1 be-tar-gats; 2 be-t'er-gats. *adv.* [*Scott.*] In a better style or manner.

*bet'ter-ly*, 1 be-tar-ly; 2 be-t'er-ly. *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Same as *bet'ter-ment*, 1 be-tar-ment or -ment; 2 be-t'er-ment. *n.* A making better; improvement; in law, an improvement to real property by a tenant of such a nature or extent as to entitle him to claim compensation therefor from the owner.

*bet'ter-more*, 1 be-tar-mōr; 2 be-t'er-mōr. *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Preferable; more excellent; better.

*bet'ter-ton*, 1 be-tar-ton; 2 be-t'er-ton. *Thomas* (1635-1718). An English actor.

*bet'tet*, 1 be-tet; 2 be-t'et. *n.* [*Ind.*] A parrot (*Palaeornis pondicerianus*). See *RING-PARROT*.

*bet'ti'ah*, 1 be-ti'ā; 2 be-ti'ā. *n.* A town in Chumpanur district, Behar province, Bengal.

*Be-ti'na*, 1 be-ti'na; 2 be-ti'na. *n.* Pen-name of Elizabeth (Brentano) von Arnim. See *ARNIM*, *von*.

*bet'ti-nel'li*, 1 be-ti-nel'li; 2 be-ti-nel'li. *Saverio* (1718-1809). An Italian Jesuit, poet, and litterateur.

*bet'ting*, 1 be-tin; 2 be-t'ing. *n.* The making of bets; betting.—*bet'ting-book*, *n.* 1. A book for recording bets. 2. *Horse-racing*. A book-makers' book. See *BOOK*.

*bet'tong*, 1 be-tōng; 2 be-t'ōng. *n.* A hyspysymnial marsupial or rat-kangaroo (genus *Bettongia*), with comparatively short broad head and long tarsi adapted for leaping. [*Native name.*]

*bet'tor*, 1 be-tor; 2 be-t'or. *n.* One who bets; a better.

*bet'ty*, 1 be-ti; 2 be-t'i. [*-TIES, 1 -ti; 2 -tis, pl.*] 1. A man who interferes with or does woman's work; co-bettry. 2. [*U. S.*] A Florence flask. 3. [*Old Thieves' Slang.*] A short crowbar; a jimmy. *besst*; *jen'ny*. 4. [*B.*] Diminutive of *ELIZABETH*. [*< Betty, dim. of Bet, abbr. of Elizabeth.*]

*Be'ty*, 1 be-ti; 2 be-t'i. *William Henry West* (1791-1874). A precocious English actor; "the Young Roscius."

*Betty Mo'dish*, *Lady*. In Cibber's *Careless Husband*, a lady in love with Lord Morelove, but assuming indifference.

*Be'tul*, 1 be-tul; 2 be-t'ul. *n.* See *BAITUL*.

*Be'tu-la*, 1 be-tu-la; 2 be-t'ul-a. *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the birch family (*Betulaceae*) of the northern hemisphere—the birches—having two bifid stamens and a winged nutlet. [*L. birch.*]—*Be'tu-la-ce-ae*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of plants including the birches.—*be'tu-la-ceous*, *a.* *be'tu-lase*, 1 be-tu-lās; 2 be-t'ul-lās. *n.* *Chem.* A ferment, so called from its presence in *Betula lenta*, capable of splitting gaultherin in sugar and methylsalicylate. [*< BETULA.*]

*be'tu-lin*, 1 be-tu-lin; 2 be-t'ul-in. *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{22}H_{40}O_2$ ), by nature a diatomic alcohol contained in birch-bark. [*< BETULA.*] *be'tu-ul-nē*.

*be-tum'ble*, 1 bi-tum-bl; 2 be-tūm-bl. *vt.* [*Rare.*] To disorder; tumble.

*Be'twa*, 1 be-twa; 2 be-t'wa. *n.* A river in Bhopal, India; 360 m. long to Jumna river.

*be-twa'ti'd*, 1 bi-twa'ti; 2 be-twa'ti. *vt.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To make stupid; confuse; bewilder. *fuddle*.

*be-twe-*, 1 bi-twe-n; 2 be-twēn. *n.* 1. One of a grade of needles, with the short and thick, between sharps and blunt. 2. [*Poet.*] An interval or interspace.

*be-tween*, *adv.* In the intervening space; in an intermediate time, position, or relation; during, in, or within the interval or intervals; at intervals; as, two oceans with a continent *between*; working hard and studying *between*; the Sabbath *between*: sometimes in the sense of apart; as, visits far *between*.

*be-tween*, *prep.* 1. In, or at some point in, the space which separates (two places or objects); as, *between* two

lines; *between* stations. *Between* is strictly applicable only with reference to two things, but this may be understood as including cases in which a number of things are discriminated collectively as two wholes, or as taken in pairs, or where one thing is set off as against a number of others; among is used in cases of distributive discrimination.

Wreathing her hair, a song between her lips.  
*Brown's Columbe's Birthday act i.*

2. Intermediate in relation to, as times, qualities, conditions, characters, etc.; as, *between* 8 and 9 o'clock; *between* sour and sweet; *between* poverty and wealth.

*Between* saving a cent and spending a cent there is two cents difference. *C. C. Coffin Caleb Crinkle p. 107. [L. & S. 1875.]*

He [Thomas Brown] has shown that there is no link coming between the cause and its effect.

*McCosh Scottish Philosophy p. 321. [C. & Bros. 1875.]*

3. With relation to both of; involving the joint or reciprocal action or participation of both of; as, choose *between* this and that.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a Bergomask dance between two of our company?

*SHAKESPEARE Midsummer-Night's Dream act v, sc. 1.*

4. From one to another of; implying motion or connection; as, the steamer *between* New York and Liverpool; the railway *between* Chicago and St. Paul. [*ME. betwene, < AS. betwēonum; be-, BE-; twēonum, dat. pl. of twēon, double, two; cp. two.*]

*Syn.* See *AMID*.—*be-tween*, *brain*, *n.* *Anat.* The thalamencephalon.—*b. decks*, in the space between the decks of a ship.—*b. decks*, *n.* The space between decks.—*b. end*, *n.* [*Eng.*] Same as house-chambermaid.—*b. ourselves*, *b. themselves*, *b. you* and *me*, confidentially in confidence; confidentially. The expression *between you and I* is sometimes used, but it is incorrect.—*b. the devil* and the deep sea [*Collog.*], intermediate as regards alternatives which are equally unpleasant or disadvantageous.—*b. wind* and *water*, see *under WATER*.—*be-tween'ty*, *n.* [*Humorous.*] A condition or the quality of being between or in suspense; whatever is intermediate.—*be-tween'ness*, *n.* The state or condition of being between.—*be-tween'* whiles, *adv.* *Between* times; at intervals.

*be-twixt*, 1 bi-twikst; 2 be-twikst. *adv. & prep.* *Between*; especially, (1) in or across the space between, and (2) in intermediate relation to; as, *betwixt* now and to-morrow.

You shall see, as I have said, great difference *betwixt* our Bohemia and your Sicily.  
*SHAKESPEARE Winter's Tale act i, sc. 1.*

[*ME. betwize, betwizen* (cp. OHG. in *zwisehen*, between two, > NHG. *zwischen*, between), < AS. *betweoþs, betwiz*, < *be-* (see *BE-*) + *twiz*, < *twi-*, two; cp. two.]

*Syn.* See *AMID*.—*betwixt* and *between*, in an intermediate state; neither one nor the other; medium.

*bet'y-lus*, 1 be-ti-lus; 2 be-t'i-lus. *n.* Same as *BETYLUS*, *bet'yl*.

*beu'chit*, 1 bi-uit; 2 bi-uit. *a.* [*Scott.*] Bowed.

*beu'dant-lite*, 1 bi-uidant-lit; 2 bi-uidant-lit. *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, dark-green or black, hydrous phosphate and sulfate of iron and lead, crystallizing in rhombohedrons. [*< Beudant, French mineralogist. bi-elos-ite.*]

*beuk*, 1 biuk; 2 biuk. *n.* [*Scott.*] Book.

*Beu'lah*, 1 bi-lā; 2 bi-lā. *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. *Bib.* name for Israel. *Isa. lxi, 4.*—Land of Beulah, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of rest, where pilgrims abide till death. [*< Heb. be'ulah, married.*]

*Beu'lah Lake*. A lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.; *Beu'le*, 1 bi-lē; 2 bi-lē. *Charles Ernest* (1826-1874). A French archaeologist; excavated on the Acropolis, Athens.

*beur-ré*, 1 bi-rē; 2 bi-rē. *n.* [*F.*] A pear with buttery, soft, melting pulp; as, *beurré* d'Angoulême.

*Beust*, 1 beist; 2 biist. *Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von* (1809-1886). A Saxonian and Austrian statesman.

*Beu'then*, 1 be-tēn; 2 bi-tēn. *n.* A manufacturing town in Silesia.

*Beu'an*, 1 be-van; 2 be-van. *n.* In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an American physician who betrays Martin.

*bevel*, 1 be-vel; 2 be-vēl. *v.* [*BEVELLED* or *BEVELLED*; *BEVELING* or *BEVEL-LING*.] *I. t.* To give a bevel angle or sloping edge to; as, to *bevel* a glass plate.

*II. i.* 1. To have a bevel; be in the form of a bevel; incline or slant off. 2. To open or close an angle-iron in the frame of a ship to meet the skin-plates.

*bevel*, *a.* Having the shape or slant of a bevel; not being in a right line; oblique; slanting; beveled.

*bevel*, *n.* *Arch.* 1. Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, tool, etc.; a beveling. 2. An adjustable instrument for setting off or measuring other angles than 90°; a bevel-square.

3. *Print.* A beveled-edged slug, nearly type-high, used by stereotypers to form the side flange of a plate. 4. *Her.* An angular break, as in a chief or right line of a bearing. [*< F.*]

*biveau*, *bevel*.

*bevel'ang-le*, *n.* See *BEVEL*, *n.* 1.—*b. disk*, *n.* A disk with a beveled edge.—*b. gear*, *n.* A bevel-gear.—*b. gear*, *n.* A gear having beveled teeth, as for transmitting rotary motion at an angle. See *ILLU.* under *GEAR*, *n.* *b. gear*ing.—*b. joint*, *n.* See *JOINT*.—*b. protractor*, *n.* A graduated semicircular protractor having a pivoted arm: used for measuring or marking off angles.—*b. square*, *n.* See *BEVEL*, *n.* 2.—*b. wheel*, *n.* A bevel-gear.—*skew b. wheel*, *n.* The larger of the two bevel-wheels in gear in a skew-bevel transmission.—*standing b.*, an obtuse bevel.—*under b.*, an acute bevel.

Various mainly self-explaining compounds have *bevel* as the first element, as, *bevel-jack* (for transmitting motion), *b. plate*, *b. rest*, *b. stool*.

—*bevel-ment*, *n.* *Crystal.* The replacement of an edge of a crystal by two planes equally inclined to the adjacent faces.—*bevel-wise*, *adv.* *Her.* In the form or style of a bevel. *bevel-ways*; *bevel-ways*.

*bevel*, *n.* [*Scott. & Prov. Eng.*] A powerful push or hard blow.

*Be've-land*, 1 be-vē-land or be-vā-land; 2 be-vē-land or be-vā-land. *n.* Two islands, North and South, of the Netherlands; joint area, 120 sq. m.; capital of the former island, Kortgene;

**be'ver**, *n.* [Archaic.] A small lunch between meals.

**be'ver'y**, *n.* Same as **BEAVER**.

**be'ver-age**, *1 be-vor-ij; 2 be-vor-ag, n.* 1. Drink; that which is drunk; especially, a pleasant or refreshing drink, or a habitual one; as, lemonade is a cooling *beverage*. 2. [Local.] A special kind of drink, as water-cider in Devonshire, and sugar-cane water in the West Indies. 3. [Dial., Gt. Brit.] Drink-money; a treat of drink, or any gratuity. 4. Act of drinking; a draft. [*< OF. beverre, < berre, drink, < L. bibo, drink.*]

**Be'ver-idge**, *1 be-vor-ij; 2 be'ver-idg.* Albert Jeremiah (1786-1862). An American statesman; Senator from Indiana.

**Be'ver-ley**, *1 be-vor-lij; 2 be'ver-ly, n.* 1. In Edward Moore's *The Gamester*, the hero, "the gamester," whose wife clings to him through all his troubles. 2. A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

**Be'ver-ly**, *1 be-vor-lij; 2 be'ver-ly, n.* 1. A city in Burlington county, N. J. 2. A seaport city in Essex county, Mass.

**Be'vern**, *1 be-vor-n; 2 be'vern.* Duke of (1715-1718).

**Be'ver**, *1 be-vor; 2 be-ver, n.* A village in Macon county, Ga.

**Be'ver**, *1 be-vor; 2 be-ver, n.* Bevel: an old form. **be'ver**, *n.*

**Be'ver-lac-qua**, *n.* Same as **VENTURA SALMBENI**.

**Be'ver-lays**, *adv.* Same as **BEVELWAYS**. See under **BEVEL**, *n.*

**Be'ver**, *1 be-vor; 2 be-vis, n.* 1. B. of Hampton, hero of an English medieval romance; with the aid of the magic sword Morglay and the horse Arundel, given to him by the daughter of the King of Armenia, he performs various deeds of arms, slays dragons and giants, etc. His adventures are recounted in Chretien's *Polypolion*. 2. In Scott's *Marmion*, Marmion's horse.

**be-ve'**, *1 bi-vü; 2 be-vü, n.* An inadvertence; error. [*< F. bévue, see BE- and VIEW, n.*] **be-vev't**.

**be'ver'y**, *1 be-vor; 2 be-vy, n.* [*IES. 1-ix; 2-is, pl.*] 1. A flock of birds, especially of quail, grouse, or larks. 2. A small herd, as of deer or heifers; said especially of roes. 3. A small group of persons or things, usually girls or women.

And upon her deck what a *bevy* of human flowers—young women how lovely, young men how noble.

DE QUINCEY *Essays, Dream-Fugue* p. 197. [*< F. 1854.*]

[*< OF. beverge, < beverre, drinking, < berre, drink, < L. bibo, drink.*] **SYN:** see **FLOCK**.

**be-wall**, *1 bi-wäl; 2 be-wäl, v. i. l.* To mourn for with wails; express great sorrow for; lament over; bemoan.

**II. t.** To make lamentation; express regret or grief. [*ME. bewallen, < be- + wallen, wail, v.*] **be-wayle'**.

**SYN:** bemoan, deplore, grieve, lament, mourn, regret, rue, sorrow. One may *grieve or mourn, regret, rue, or sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; he *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. He *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words, as the prophet Jeremiah in his "Lamentations." One *deplores* with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend.—*Ant.*: exult, make merry, rejoice, triumph.

**be-wall'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**be-wall'er**, *n.*—**be-wall'ful**, *a.* Mournful.—**be-wall'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wall'ment**, *n.* **Be-wall'ing**; lamentation.

**be-wall'd**, *pp.* Bewalled. S. S.

**be-wake'**, *vt.* To watch; guard.

**be-wa're**, *1 bi-wär; 2 be-wär, v. i. t.* To use caution against; look out for; be wary of; as, *beware* the dog.

**II. t.** 1. To be guarded, cautious, or wary; exercise prudence or heed; look out: usually with *of* or *lest*; as, let the offenders *beware*; *beware* of false prophets. 2. To be heedful or attentive; take heed. [*ME. be war, be wary; be, imper. of ben, < AS. beon (see BE); war, < AS. wær, wake, wary.*]

**be-wa're'**, *vt.* To spend; lay out.

**Be-wä're**, *1 bi-wär; 2 büd'ly, n.* A borough in Worcester-shire, England.

**be-west'**, *1 bi-west; 2 be-west, prep.* [*Scot.*] To the west of.

**be-wet'**, *1 bi-wet; 2 büt'et, n.* Falconry. The ring or strap that fastens the bell to a hawk's leg. [*Dim. < OF. beue, < L. botz, collar.*] **be-witt**.

**Be-wit'ck**, *1 bi-wit; 2 büt'ck, n.* 1. Thomas (1715-1718). An English wood-engraver; *Hist. of Brit. Birds*, etc.

2. William (1715-1795-1866). An English painter.

**be-wil'der**, *1 bi-wil'der; 2 be-wil'der, vt.* To throw into confusion or perplexity; confuse the perceptions or judgment of; daze; as, the questions *bewildered* him.

**Bewilder** (for *bewilders*) is to lead into a wilderness; which is just the way in which it was first used. **SEAT** *Etym. Dict.*

[*< BE- + WILDER.*] **SYN:** see **ABASIS**; **PERPLEX**.

**be-wil'der-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wil'der-ness**, *n.*—**be-wil'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

**be-wil'der'd**, *pp.* Bewildered. S. S.

**be-wil'der-ment**, *1 bi-wil'der-ment or mant; 2 be-wil'der-ment, n.* 1. The state of being bewildered or dazed; confusion of perceptions. 2. Confusion of objects; entanglement; medley.

**SYN:** see **AMAZEMENT**; **PERPLEXITY**.

**be-wit'ch'**, *1 bi-wit'ch; 2 be-wit'ch, vt.* 1. To affect by witchcraft; witchcraft; or sorcery, bring under the influence of witchcraft; gain ascendancy over by charms or incantations.

It is unlawful to entreat witches to heal bewitched persons, because they cannot do this but by Satan.

INCREASE MATTHEW *Remarkable Providences* p. 188. [*l. n. s. 1856.*]

2. To please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; charm; fascinate. [*< BE- + WIT-CH.*]

**SYN:** see **CHARM**.—**be-wit'ch-er**, *n.*—**be-wit'ch-er-y**, *n.* [Rare.] Bewitching influence; personal charm; fascination.—**be-wit'ch'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Containing bewitchment; fascinating; bewitching.

**be-wit'ch-ing**, *1 bi-wit'ch-ing; 2 be-wit'ch-ing, pa.* Fitted or having power to bewitch; charming; captivating; as, a *bewitching* smile or gown.

Fill all the grove with love's bewitching woe.

BEATTIE *The Minister* bk. ii, st. 18.

**SYN:** see **AGREEABLE**; **ATTRACTIVE**; **BEAUTIFUL**; **CHARM-ING**.—**be-wit'ch'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wit'ch'ing-ness**, *n.*

**be-wit'ch'ment**, *1 bi-wit'ch'ment or -ment; 2 be-wit'ch'ment, n.* 1. The act of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched. 2. The power to fascinate; captivat-ing attractiveness.

**be-wit'ch'ed**, *pp.* Bewitched. S. S.

**be-wit'ch'ed**, *1 bi-wit'ch; 2 be-wit'ch, n.* [*Scot.*] A makeshift; stop-gap.

**be-work't**, *vt.* To embroider.

**be-wor'per**, *n.* A linen fabric in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.

**be-wrath'ed**, *1 bi-wrath't; 2 be-wrath't, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ed**, *1 bi-wrath't; 2 be-wrath't, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan, accuse; < Goth. wrothan, accuse, < wroth, accusation.*] **be-wrath'e'**, *n.*—**be-wrath'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**be-wrath'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

**be-wrath'ing**, *1 bi-wrath-ing; 2 be-wrath-ing, vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To show, dis-close, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by ex-posure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *betray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.

HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [*n. s. 1888.*]

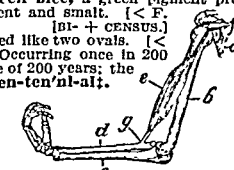
2. To reveal the presence of; betray. 3. To malign; ac-cuse. [*ME. be wrathen, be wrathen, < Gt. (be-) + wrathen, wrathen, < AS. wrætan*







**-cos'tate, a.** Having two ribs or rib-like markings, as a leaf — **bl'-cre'nate, a. Bot.** Having the crenatures them-





ter, an instrument fitted with two fine filaments or spider threads for measuring very small angles, etc.—b. suspension, suspension, as of a magnetic needle, by two parallel threads: much used in physical apparatus for measuring forces of rotation, as in a galvanometer.—b. winding (Zelle), the winding of a cable with its single—bifistular, a bifilar micrometer.—bifistular, *adv.*  
bifistular, 1 bai-fis-tu-lar; 2 bi-fis-tu-lar, *a.* Having two tubes or ducts. [*< bi- + FISTULAR.*] bi-fis-tu-lous.

bifla-bel'late, *a.* Having fan-like processes on two sides, as the antennae of some insects. [*< bi- + FLABELLATE.*]  
biflee'node, *n.* *Geom.* A point of a curve which is both a crunode and a point of inflection.

biflect'ed, 1 bai-flekt'ed; 2 bi-flekt'ed, *a.* Curved or bent in two places, as an ear whose upper and outer edge bends toward the cheek while the lower and inner edge joins it at right angles: used in Bertillon's system of anthropometry.  
biflex, 1 bai-fleks; 2 bifleks, *a.* Bent in opposite directions; alternately convex and concave. [*< bi- + L. flecto, bend.*]  
biflo'rate, *a.* Two-flowered. [*< bi- + L. flos (flor-), flower.*] bi-flo'rous.

biflo'rate, *a.* Bot. Two-leaved.—biflo'rate, *a.* Bot. Having two leaflets.—biflo'rate, *a.* Bot. A curve having two leaf-shaped depressions.—biflo'rate, *a.* Bot. Having two perforations.—biflo'rous, *a.* Bot. I. *a.* Two-doored: said of certain sacs in the leaves of plants of the arum family (*Araceae*), that are open at the ends for the discharge of raphides. II. *n.* A biflorous cell.—biflorous, *a.* Two-formed.—biflorous, *a.* biflorous, *a.* Two-formed.

bifront, 1 bai-frunt; 2 bifront, *a.* Two-fronted; two-faced.  
bifronts; bifronted; bifront-inet.  
Bifrost, 1 bifrost; 2 bifrost, *n.* Norse Myth. The bridge between Asgard and Midgard; the "trembling way" or rainbow. [*Ice, lit. rainbow, < bifa, tremble, + röst, path.*]

bifur'cate, 1 bai-fur-kät or bai-fur-kät; 2 bifur'cat or bifur'cat, *n.* [*< CAT-ED; -CAT-ING.*] To divide into two branches or stems; fork. [*< bi- + FURCAT.*]  
bifur'cate, *a.* Forked. bifur'cat-ed; bifur'cous.—bifur'cate, *adv.*

bifur'cation, 1 bai-fur'cat-shan; 2 bifur'cat-shon, *n.* 1. A forking. 2. The point at which the forking occurs. 3. Optics. See REFRACTION.

big, 1 big; 2 big, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. To build.  
My barn is to big. *ANON. Bonnie George Campbell st. 3.*  
2. To inhabit; dwell. *bigg, bigger, n.* A builder.  
big, *a.* [*bigger, bigger, n.*] 1. Of great or considerable size, amount, or intensity, absolutely or relatively; large; great; bulky: opposed to little; as, a big apple; big measure: a big oath.  
Big is used in many self-explaining compounds, as big-boned, big-eyed, big-voiced, etc.

2. Far advanced in pregnancy; hence, figuratively, fruitful; teeming; as, the age is big with promise.  
About to decide a question thus big with the fate of empire.

3. Full to overflowing; distended; as with grief or passion; as, his heart was big with grief. 4. Puffed up; arrogant; pompous; as, you need not feel so big. 5. [*Colloq.*] Of relatively great prominence or importance; above the average; as, big folks have their ways; his enterprise is a big thing.

Clay ... measured with the big men of the legislature.

CARL SCHUMER Henry Clay p. 33. In. M. & Co. 1888.

6. Strong; stout; said of persons. [*ME. big, bigg, perhaps for bigg (as E. bag for bag);* *Ice. bigg, bigg, inflect.*] *Syn.* See LARGE.—Big Beggarman, Daniel O'Connell: a sobriquet applied by the landlords.—Big Ben, a bell nine feet in diameter and weighing 13½ tons, which rings the hour in the clock of the tower of Westminster Palace, London. It was founded in 1858.—big bloom, *n.* The large-leaved magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*).—big-bug, *n.* [*Colloq., U. S.*] A person of standing or consequence, either in his own estimation or in reality.

big-butt, *n.* [*Scot.*] An overcoat; greatcoat.—big drink, [*Slang, U. S.*] 1. The Atlantic ocean. 2. The Mississippi river.—big-endian, *a.* Pertaining to one who disputes about trifles. II. *n.* A partisan in small matters of dispute; in *Gulliver's Travels*, a member of the religious party (representing the English Catholic party) of Lilliput which opposed the *Little-endians* by maintaining that boiled eggs should be broken at the big end.—big-eye, *n.* A placoid fish having large eyes.—big game, see GAMING.—big game, [*Slang.*] A state of inflated conceit and importance; swell-head.—big-house, *n.* [*Slang, Eng.*] A workhouse; a term used by paupers.

big-jaw, *n.* Actinomyces.—big-mouth, *n.* An American sunfish, the warmouth.—big-thatch, *n.* A palmetto (*Sabal mexicanum*) found in Mexico.—big tree, the *Sequoia gigantea* or *Washingtoniana* of California.—big-wig, *n.* [*Slang.*] A person of importance: in allusion to the wigs formerly worn by persons of consequence in Great Britain.—big-wigged, *a.* Pompous.—big-wig-gery, big-wig-gism, *n.* Display of official importance.—to talk big, to boast, brag, swagger, or exaggerate.

big, [*Scot.*] Same as bigg. [*Charlot.*]  
big, 1 bai-g; 2 big, *n.* [*L. Rom. Antiq.*] A two-horse gig, 1 bai-g; 2 big, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

bigam'ic, 1 bi-gam'ik; 2 bi-gam'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy.—big-amist, 1 bi-gam'ist; 2 bi-gam'ist, *n.* One who has two spouses at the same time: one guilty of bigamy.

big-amous, 1 bi-gam'us; 2 bi-gam'us, *a.* 1. Living in bigamy; also, involving bigamy; as, a bigamous marriage. 2. Bigamist. [*< L. bigamus; see BIGAMY.*]

big-amous-ly, *adv.*  
big-am-y, 1 bi-gam'y; 2 bi-gam'y, *n.* Law. The crime of marrying any other person while having a legal spouse living. In the United States bigamy is a misdemeanor. In England, up to the time of William III. the penalty for bigamy was death: at present it is penal servitude. In most statutes exceptions are made, as when the former husband or wife shall have been seven years abroad, or absent and unheard from, or not known to be living. In the Massachusetts statutes the term *polygamy* is used instead of bigamy; and Blackstone favors the former, using *bigamy* only for the ecclesiastical offense.

In canon law, mere remarriage, as marrying a widow or two wives successively, is real bigamy; marrying a harlot or woman who had lost her virginity, interpretative b.; and carnal marriage by a person bound by the vow of chastity, similitudinary b.; any form of bigamy constituting an impediment to orders.

It would be absurd to set down the double marriages of patriarchal times in the same moral rank with modern cases of bigamy. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Ethics of Christendom* p. 318. [*U. S. A.* 1875.]

[*< OF. bigame, < L. bigamus, < L. bi- (see BI-) + Gr. gamos, marriage.*]—big-a-mize, *vt.*  
big-a-rade, 1 big-a-räd; 2 big-a-räd, *n.* [*F.*] A bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium bigaradia*).

big-a-reau, 1 big-a-rö; 2 big-a-rö, *n.* A race of sweet, firm-fleshed, heart-shaped cherries sprung from *Prunus adams*, of which the Napoleon and Oxbark may be regarded as types. [*< bigarier, streak.*] big-a-room't.

big-gas', 1 bi-gäs; 2 bi-gäs, *n.* [*P. I.*] Uncooked rice: a Tagalog term.  
big-gas'ter, 1 bai-gas'ter; 2 bi-gäs'ter, *n.* The bliventer. [*< bi- + Gr. gaster, belly.*]

big-gatus, 1 bai-gätus; 2 bi-gätus, *n.* Numis. A Roman silver denarius: so named from the representation of a two-horse chariot which it bears. [*< L. < biga, two-horse chariot.*]

Big Bea'yer. A township in Beaver county, Pa.

Big Black. A river in Mississippi; 250 m. long to Mississippi river.

Big. Bot. A river in Nebraska; 300 m. long to Kansas river.

Big-10'ly, 1 big-10'ly; 2 big-10'ly, *n.* Bot. A genus consisting almost entirely of low shrubs of the aster family, the rayless goldenrods, with scattered, oblanceolate, or linear leaves, and corymbs of discoid, three to seven-flowered heads of yellow, perfect flowers. Its 25 species all belong to western North America except the perennial herb *B. nudata*, of the eastern United States. The genus with this eastern species is known also as *Chrysanthemum*. [*< Jacob Bigelow.*]

Big-10'ly, 1 big-10'ly; 2 big-10'ly, *n.* 1. Erastus Brigham (1784-1879), an American inventor and essayist. 2. Jacob (1787-1879), an American physician and botanist. [*< Medical Botany, etc. 3. John (1817-1911), an American author, and diplomat. 4. Poultny (1815-1855), an American journalist; son of John.*]

big-10'ly, 1 bai-gem'ly; 2 bi-gem'ly, *a.* Twin-like; double: sometimes said of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of the brain. bi-gem'ly-nous.

bigem'ly pulse, a pulse whose beats occur in pairs with a long pause between every two beats.

big-em'ly-nate, 1 bai-gem'ly-nät; 2 bi-gem'ly-nät, *a.* Bot. Twice paired; biconjugate, as a decomposed leaf.

big-er-ner, 1 bai-g'er-ner; 2 bi-g'er-ner, *n.* A hybrid between species of different genera. [*< L. hybrid, < bi- (see BI-) + genus (gener-); see GENUS.*]—big-er-ner'ic, *a.*

big-ent, 1 bi-gent; 2 bi-gent, *n.* Same as BEJAN.  
big-ent'ial, 1 bai-gent'shal; 2 bi-gent'shal, *a.* Including two gentes, tribes, or peoples. [*< L. bigen(-s), < L. bi-, + gens, nation.*]

Big Estate. A village in Cummington county, N. Y.

bigg, 1 big; 2 big, *n.* [*Scot.*] The four-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), a hardy species grown in high latitudes; also, improperly, the six-rowed barley (*H. hexastichum*).

big'gal, 1 bi-gäl; 2 bi-gäl, *n.* [*Ind.*] A land-measure, varying from one-third to three-fifths of an acre. *bee'ghat; big'hat.* [*land.*]

Big'gar, 1 big'er; 2 big'ar, *n.* A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland. big'gar, 1 bi-gär; 2 bi-gär, *n.* [*Prov. or Obs.*] To make larger, or increase in size or strength. See big, *a.*

big'gin, 1 bi-gin; 2 bi-gin, *n.* [*Eng.*] A head-covering of varying form. (1) A hood or cap worn by the Bequines. (2) A nightcap. (3) The coat of a sergeant at law. (4) A child's cap. [*< F. béguin, cap; also, Beguin; see BEGHARD.*] big'gent.

The "bigen," a plain cap often mentioned by our early writers, was first worn by the Bequines, communities of pious women in the middle ages, and had its name from them.

TRENCH Study of Words lect. iv, p. 119. [*W. J. W.*]

big'gins, *n.* [*Prov.*] A small wooden vessel; a pignin.

big'gin, 1 bi-gin; 2 bi-gin, *n.* [*< Mr. Biggin, inventor.*]

big'gin, 1 bi-gin; 2 bi-gin, *n.* [*Scot.*] A house; residence. 2. The act of building. big'gin't. [*tentious.*]

big'gish, 1 bi-gish; 2 bi-gish, *a.* Somewhat big; pre-bi-git-ty, 1 bi-git-ty; 2 bi-git-ty, *a.* [*Local.*] Bigoty.

big'gles-wade, 1 bi-glez-wäd; 2 bi-glez-wäd, *n.* A town in Bedfordshire, England. [*A cap; biggin.*]

big'go-net, 1 bi-gö-net; 2 bi-gö-net, *n.* [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*]

big'ha, 1 bi-gä; 2 bi-gä, *n.* 1. A village of Turkey, Asia Minor; 2,550 sq. m. 2. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 3. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 4. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 5. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 6. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 7. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 8. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 9. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 10. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 11. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 12. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 13. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 14. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 15. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 16. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 17. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 18. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 19. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 20. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 21. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 22. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 23. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 24. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 25. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 26. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 27. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 28. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 29. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 30. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 31. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 32. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 33. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 34. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 35. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 36. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 37. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 38. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 39. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 40. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 41. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 42. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 43. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 44. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 45. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 46. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 47. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 48. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 49. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 50. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 51. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 52. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 53. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 54. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 55. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 56. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 57. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 58. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 59. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 60. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 61. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 62. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 63. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 64. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 65. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 66. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 67. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 68. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 69. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 70. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 71. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 72. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 73. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 74. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 75. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 76. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 77. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 78. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 79. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 80. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 81. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 82. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 83. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 84. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 85. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 86. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 87. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 88. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 89. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 90. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 91. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 92. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 93. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 94. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 95. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 96. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 97. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 98. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 99. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 100. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 101. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 102. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 103. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 104. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 105. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 106. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 107. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 108. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 109. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 110. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 111. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 112. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 113. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 114. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 115. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 116. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 117. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 118. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 119. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 120. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 121. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 122. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 123. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 124. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 125. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 126. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 127. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 128. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 129. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 130. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 131. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 132. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 133. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 134. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 135. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 136. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 137. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 138. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 139. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 140. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 141. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 142. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 143. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 144. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 145. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 146. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 147. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 148. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 149. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 150. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 151. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 152. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 153. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 154. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 155. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 156. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 157. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 158. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 159. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 160. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 161. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 162. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 163. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 164. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 165. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 166. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 167. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 168. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 169. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 170. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 171. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 172. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 173. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 174. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 175. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 176. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 177. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 178. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 179. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 180. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 181. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 182. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 183. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 184. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 185. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 186. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 187. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 188. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 189. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 190. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 191. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 192. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 193. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 194. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 195. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 196. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 197. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 198. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 199. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 200. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 201. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 202. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 203. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 204. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 205. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 206. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 207. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 208. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 209. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 210. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 211. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 212. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 213. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 214. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 215. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 216. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 217. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 218. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 219. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 220. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 221. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 222. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 223. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 224. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 225. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 226. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 227. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 228. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 229. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 230. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 231. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 232. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 233. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 234. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 235. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 236. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 237. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 238. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 239. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 240. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 241. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 242. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 243. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 244. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 245. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 246. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 247. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 248. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 249. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 250. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 251. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 252. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 253. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 254. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 255. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 256. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 257. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 258. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 259. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 260. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 261. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 262. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 263. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 264. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 265. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 266. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 267. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 268. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 269. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 270. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 271. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 272. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 273. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 274. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 275. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 276. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 277. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 278. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 279. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 280. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 281. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 282. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 283. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 284. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 285. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 286. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 287. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 288. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 289. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 290. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 291. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 292. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 293. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 294. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 295. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 296. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 297. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 298. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 299. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 300. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 301. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 302. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 303. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 304. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 305. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 306. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 307. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 308. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 309. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 310. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 311. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 312. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 313. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 314. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 315. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 316. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 317. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 318. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 319. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 320. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 321. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 322. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 323. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 324. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 325. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 326. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 327. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 328. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 329. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 330. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 331. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 332. A town, capital of the yay, 21 sq. m. 333. A town, capital of the



**bil'l/-ver'din**, *n.* **Chem.** A green pigment ( $C_{48}H_{36}N_4O_9$ ) obtained in bile and formed by the oxidation of bilirubin.  
**bil'l'er/-er'dint**; **bil'l'/-er'dinet**.  
**bilks**, 1 bilk; 2 bilks, *vt.* 1. To take advantage of; cheat; swindle.  
    *As, a great lawyer that shall be nameless bilked me too.*  
    WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* act. v. sc. 3.  
2. **Cribbage**. To spoil the score of (an adversary) in his crib. 3. To escape or steal away from (a person, place, or thing); dodge. [Prob. allied to AS. *bilt*, in *bilwæ*, mild, simple, and to OHG. *billich*, suitable, NHG. *billig*, fair, suitable, cheap.]  
**bilks**, *n.* 1. The act or result of bilking an adversary at cribbage. 2. [Slang.] A swindler; sponger; dead beat.  
    A landlord . . . explained it by saying that 'a bilk' is a man who never misses a meal and never pays a cent.  
    A. C. McCLURE *Mucky Mondays* p. 211. [L. 1869.]  
3. A trick; hoax. 4†. Mere words; nonsense.  
**bilkt**, *pp.* Bilks; *v.* Bilks. S. S.  
**bill'**, 1 bill; 2 bill, *vt.* 1. To enter in a bill or list; also, **bill'**, } to book or charge on an account; as, to *bill goods*, to *bill passengers*. 2. To advertise by means of bills or placards; as, she is *billed* to lecture to-night. 3. To cover or flood with advertisements; as, he *billed* the town.—**bill-ing/-ref'er-ence**, *n.* Railroad. A description of goods, waybill-number, car number, date and place of departure, then the bill-to, and consignee's name.  
**bill'**, 1. To join bills in a caress, as doves; caress. 2†. To rub the bill, as to sharpen it.  
    to *bill and coo*, to exchange caresses, as lovers.  
With nothing else on earth to do, but all day long to *bill and coo*.  
    THACKERAY *Piscator and Piscatrix* ct. 7.  
— **bill'ing**, *n.* Amatorial caressing; love-making.  
**bill**, *n.* 1. A statement of an account or of money due; a paper setting forth the amount of a debt, as for goods delivered or services rendered.  
    He pocketed the candle. That was mentioned in the bill.  
    SAKE THE Cockney et. 7.  
2. [U.S. & Prov. Eng.] A bank or government promissory note; gold or silver certificate; as, a ten-dollar *bill*. 3. A paper on which is written or printed a definite series of items or particulars in order; as, a *bill of fare*; a *bill of the play*. 4. The draft of a proposed law submitted to a legislative body for enactment; sometimes loosely extended to the law or statute as enacted; as, an appropriation *bill*. 5. Law. A paper filed in a court calling for some specific action on grounds given or alleged; as, a *bill in equity*; a *bill of indictment*. 6. Something printed or written, containing a public notice or advertisement. Compare POSTER and HANDBILL. 7. [Eng.] A bill of exchange; also, in loose usage, a promissory note. 8. Scots Law. A petition to the court of sessions. 9†. Any writing; a billet; petition. [*<* LL. *bil-la*, for *bul-la*; see BULL'; *n.*] Syn. (bills) see MONEY.  
**bill'**, 1. sign, to pay on demand.—**bill'-book'**, *n.* 1. A book in which is kept a record of particulars concerning bills payable, bills receivable, notes, etc. 2. [Local U. S.] A wallet.—**b.-broker**, *n.* [Eng.] A note-broker.—**b.-broking**, *n.*—**b.-chamber**, *n.* Scots Law. A department of the Court of Session—always open for hearings of petitions and the issue of injunctions and interdicts.—**b.-head**, *n.* A heading on paper used for making out bills or itemized statements. **b.-heading**;—**b.-holder**, *n.* A contrivance for holding bills; also, one by whom an acceptance is held.—**b. in equity (Law)**, a document instituting an action in equity seeking for some specified relief. See BILL OF DISCOVERY; BILL OF INTERPLEADER; BILL OF PEACE.—**b. of adventure**, a writing made by a shipper of goods or commodities, whereby admitting that the shipment is the venture of another person and that the shipper or carrier is responsible for nothing but delivery as *consigned*.—**b. of costs**, an account rendered of the costs taxed against suits in legal proceedings.—**b. of credit**. 1. A document promising to pay a stated sum of money, issued by a state and designed to circulate as money. The issue of bills of credit by any State of the United States is prohibited by the Constitution. 2. A letter of credit. See CREDIT.—**b. of debt**, a promissory note. **b. obligatory**;—**b. of discovery**, a petition in equity praying for an order requiring a party to disclose certain facts solely within his knowledge.—**b. of health**, a consular or other document filed in the proper court by either a husband or a wife praying for a decree of divorce.—**b. of entry**, a detailed memorandum, entered at the custom-house, of goods imported or for exportation.—**b. of exceptions**, a formal statement in writing of exceptions to the rulings of a court.—**b. of exchange**, a written order or request from one person to another for the payment of money to a third, the amount to be charged to the drawer of the bill.—**b. of fare**, a list of articles or dishes provided for a meal, or that may be ordered, as at a restaurant; menu.—**b. of gross adventure**, a general maritime law, an insurance bond covering a man and cargo, or the security of a ship or its cargo.—**b. of health**, consular or other document given at the time of sailing to a ship's master, stating the sanitary conditions and general health of ship and crew.—**b. of indictment**, a formal written accusation preferred to and presented by a grand jury.—**b. of interpleader**, a petition in equity by the holder of a fund in the proceeding by interpleader. See INTERPLEADER.—**b. of lading**. Com. 1. A document acknowledging the receipt of goods for transportation, signed by the master of a ship, the owner, or his agent, agreeing to deliver them safely, except for dangers arising from the neglect of him or of public enemy, at a designated port. Bills of lading are issued in duplicate, or quadruplicate as occasion requires. 2. A written acknowledgment by a carrier of the receipt of goods for transportation.—**b. of mortality**, an official record and report of the number of deaths and their causes in a given place within a designated time.  
With advancing civilization longevity invariably increases, as all bills of mortality abundantly prove. LEEBER *Political Economy* i. i. c. 2. p. 10. 1890.  
— **b. of pains and penalties**, a special legislative act imposing punishment (less than capital) upon a person charged with treason or other high crime, without his being convicted thereof by judicial proceedings. Bills of pains and penalties are forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.—**b. of parcels**, an itemized statement of articles purchased.—**b. of particulars**, a written exhibit of the items constituting the demand for which suit is brought.—**b. of peace**, a petition in equity filed to consolidate actions in order to avoid multiplicity of suits concerning the same matter.—**b. of rights**, see DECLARATION AND BILL OF RIGHTS.—**b. of sale**. 1. An instrument by which the transfer of title to personal property is declared and established. 2. An instrument in the nature of a mortgage for the transfer of title to personal property as security for a debt.—**b. of sight**, a general written description of















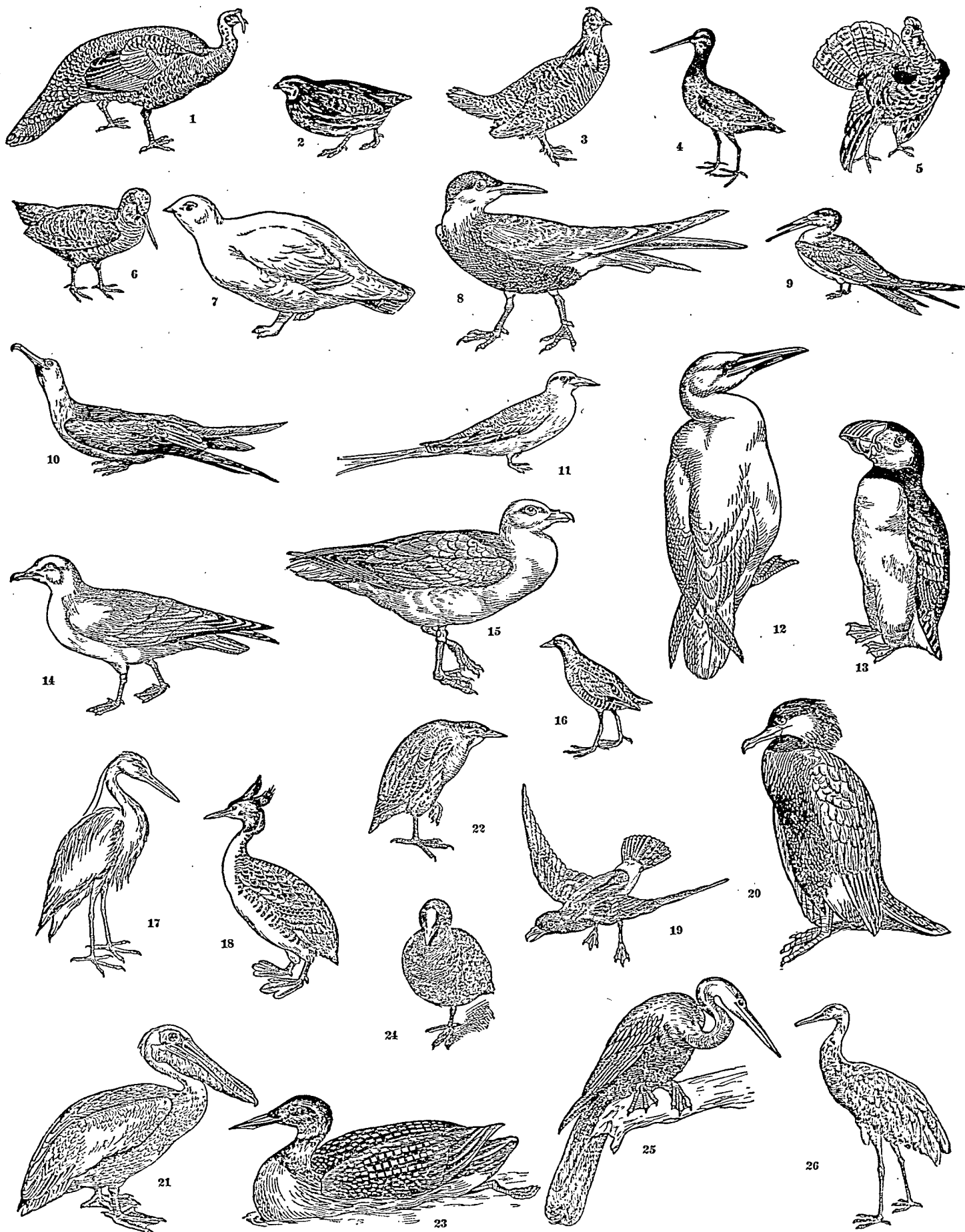




1. Quetzal (*Pharomacrus mocinno*)  $\frac{1}{10}$ .
2. Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*)  $\frac{1}{15}$
3. King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinurus regius*)  $\frac{1}{4}$
4. Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
5. Mustached Swift (*Dendrochelidon mustaceus*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
6. Imperial Eagle (*Agalia mogilnik*)  $\frac{1}{10}$
7. Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*)  $\frac{1}{4}$

8. Common European Roller (*Coracias garrula*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
9. Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)  $\frac{1}{6}$
10. Blue Titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*)  $\frac{1}{2}$
11. Crenat Humming-bird (*Eulampis jugularis*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
12. Blue-headed Tanager (*Calliste festiva*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
13. Golden-haired Flycatcher (*Monarchia chrysomela*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
14. Fire-tailed Humming-bird (*Saypho sparguerura*)  $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Red-and-blue Macaw (*Arax macao*)  $\frac{1}{10}$

16. Robin Redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
17. Barn-owl (*Strix flammea*)  $\frac{1}{6}$
18. White-bellied Drongo (*Buchanga caeruleoocers*)  $\frac{1}{4}$
19. King-bird (*Muscivora regia*)  $\frac{1}{3}$
20. European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*)  $\frac{1}{5}$
21. Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*)  $\frac{1}{12}$
22. Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*)  $\frac{1}{10}$



# TYPES OF GAME, MARINE, AND FRESH-WATER BIRDS.

- |                                    |                                  |                                   |                                  |                                      |                                   |                                     |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Wild Turkey. $\frac{1}{24}$     | 5. Ruffed Grouse. $\frac{1}{15}$ | 9. Skimmer. $\frac{1}{12}$        | 13. Puffin. $\frac{1}{6}$        | 17. Great Blue Heron. $\frac{1}{16}$ | 21. White Pelican. $\frac{1}{15}$ | 25. African Darter. $\frac{1}{14}$  |
| 2. Bobwhite. $\frac{1}{15}$        | 6. Woodcock. $\frac{1}{8}$       | 10. Frigate-bird. $\frac{1}{15}$  | 14. Herring-gull. $\frac{1}{12}$ | 18. Crested Grebe. $\frac{1}{10}$    | 22. Bittern. $\frac{1}{18}$       | 26. Sand-hill Crane. $\frac{1}{20}$ |
| 3. Prairie-chicken. $\frac{1}{10}$ | 7. Ptarmigan. $\frac{1}{9}$      | 11. Tropic-bird. $\frac{1}{20}$   | 15. Arctic Fulmar. $\frac{1}{8}$ | 19. Wilson's Petrel. $\frac{1}{7}$   | 23. Common Loon. $\frac{1}{12}$   |                                     |
| 4. Wilson's Snipe. $\frac{1}{6}$   | 8. Common Tern. $\frac{1}{5}$    | 12. Common Gannet. $\frac{1}{15}$ | 16. Rail. $\frac{1}{8}$          | 20. Cormorant. $\frac{1}{12}$        | 24. American Coot. $\frac{1}{8}$  |                                     |

It seem'd as if their mother Earth  
Had swallow'd up her warlike birds

**bis-coc'ti-form**, 1 bis-kel  
*Bot.* Of the form of a b



'Tis good confirm'd, for you have bishop it.

HEARNICK To Jos. Lo, Bishop of Exeter 1. 10.

3. [Prov. Eng.] To let (food) scorch in cooking: in allusion to the proverb "the bishop put his foot in it."

II. 1. To act as bishop. [*AS. biscopian*, < *biscop*; see *BISHOP*, n.]

*bish'op*, v. 1. [Eng.] To improve the appearance of (a horse) by fraudulent means, in order to secure a buyer. 2. To murder by drowning. [*Bishop*, proper name.]

*bish'op*, n. 1. *Ecl.* A spiritual overseer in the Christian Church. (1) In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, Anglican, Protestant Episcopal, and some other churches, a person admitted by episcopal consecration to the highest order of the ministry, with the power to administer ordination and confirmation, and exercising authoritative jurisdiction within his diocese or see, in supervision of the clergy and churches. See *ARCHBISHOP*; *CATHEDRAL*; *DIOCESE*; *SEE*. (2) In the Methodist Episcopal Church and some others, one who holds a superior office, but does not belong to a distinct order; an official elected, as by the General Conference, for life or for a term of years, to preside over conference, execute the laws of the church, etc.; a superintendent, as in the Lutheran Church. (3) In the Presbyterian, Congregational, and some other churches, any ordained minister who is settled over a parish, and thus has the spiritual oversight of a church. (4) In the Reformed Episcopal Church, an officer to whom is reserved ordination and confirmation, and the general oversight of ministers and churches: differing from the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in being a presiding presbyter, rather than of a separate order, but, like the bishops of that church, claiming to be in historical succession. (5) In the Mormon Church, a judicial and administrative officer elected from the general priesthood. (6) In the English translation of the New Testament, a ruler or overseer in the church: used for the Greek word *episkopos*: applied in one instance to Christ (1 Pet. ii, 25), and sometimes used convertibly with *presbyter* or *elder* (Acts xx, 17 and 28). In the Roman Catholic Church, the *bishop* holds chief rank in the hierarchy and is always appointed by the Pope and usually nominated by the chapter. Bishops who govern a diocese, or diocesan bishops, enjoy ordinary jurisdiction, and are suffragan bishops to their metropolitan; titular bishops, or bishops in partibus as they were known prior to 1882, have no jurisdiction, but may be appointed coadjutor bishops, or assistants to a diocesan bishop, and are sometimes loosely styled auxiliary bishops; coadjutor bishops cum jure successione have the right of succession on the death of the diocesan bishop. In the Church of England, there are three classes of bishops: (1) diocesan, nominally elected by the chapter, but practically appointed by the crown; (2) suffragan, nominated by the crown; (3) assistant, appointed by the prelate. Coadjutor bishops may be appointed to all sees. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States the bishop is elected by the diocesan convention, the election being afterward confirmed by at least two-thirds of the remaining bishops and "standing committees." Coadjutor bishops have right of succession, and in general convention of 1910 provision was made for suffragan bishops. In the United States the bishop is subject only to the general law of the church and holds no political status. The Anglican bishop takes the oath of allegiance to the sovereign and of canonical obedience to the metropolitan. The archbishops of Canterbury and York and 24 bishops in the order of seniority have seats in the House of Peers.

'Bishop,' a word as old as the introduction of Christianity into England, though not hiding its descent from *episcopos*, is thoroughly English. TARNER *Study of Words* lect. v, p. 164. [w. j. w.] The bishop's office is to oversee the flock; to number it, sheep by sheep; to be ready always to give full account of it.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 30. [w. j. w. 1865.]

2. One of the pieces in a set of chessmen, usually having the top carved to represent a miter. It moves diagonally in any direction. Formerly called *archer*. See *CHESS*, n. 3. A hot drink made with mulled wine, sugar, oranges, etc.

That liquor called Bishop, which Johnson had always liked.

BOSWELL *Johnson* vol. i, p. 299. [l. m. 1835.]

4. [U. S.] Formerly, a woman's bustle. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A child's bib. 6. (1) A ladybird. (2) A bug, the bishop's-miter. [*AS. biscop*, < *LL. episcopus*, < *Gr. episkopos*, < *epi*, upon, + *skopeō*, look at.]

— *bish'op-blrd'*, n. One of various African weaver-birds. — *bish'op's-cap*, n. Any species of *Mitella*, a genus of North-American herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceae*); especially *M. diphylla*. — *bish'op's-elder*, same as *BISHOPWEED*. — *bish'op's-hat*, n. Same as *BARNWORTH*.

— *bish'op's-lawn*, a lawn fabric of which bishops' sleeves are sometimes made. — *bish'op's-leaves*, n. The water-betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*). — *bish'op's-sleeve*, n. A wide sleeve resembling that of the robe of an Anglican bishop.

— *bish'op's-length* (*Paint*), canvas 58 inches by 94. (The half-bishop is 45 by 56.) — *bish'op's-miter*, n. 1. One of various fetid bugs injurious to fruit. 2. A miter-shaped, especially *Mitella episcopalis*. — *bish'op's-ray*, n. A myriophyllum ray (genus *Actinobolus*), especially, *Actinobolus narinari*; the obispo. — *bish'op's stool*, a bishop's see or seat. — *bish'op's wig*, n. [Prov. Eng.] Alpine rockcress (*Arabis alpina*).

— *bish'op's-word*, n. 1. The fennelflower (*Nigella damascena*). 2. Betony (*Betonica officinalis*). — *bish'op-dom*, n. 1. The jurisdiction office of bishop; bishopship. 2. The episcopate collectively. — *bish'op-ess*, n. A bishop's wife.

— *bish'op-hood*, n. A bishop's office, rank, or dignity. — *bish'op-ist*, n. A believer in episcopacy; episcopalian. — *bish'op-ling*, n. A petty bishop having inferior functions.

— *bish'op-lry*, l. a. Episcopal. II. *adv.* In the manner of a bishop. — *bish'op-ship*, n. See *BISHOPHOOD*, 1.

*Bish'op*, n. 1. Anna (né Rivière) (1814–1884), an English singer; married Sir Henry. 2. Sir Henry Rowley (b. 1786–d. 1855), an English musical composer.

*Bish'op Auck'land*, n. A manufacturing town in Durham county, England.

*Bish'op Blou'gram*, 1 *bis'op*; 2 *bis'op*. In Robert Browning's *Bishop Blougram's Apology*, Cardinal Wiseman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

*bish'op-ric*, 1 *bish'op-rik*; 2 *bish'op-ric*, n. 1. The office of a bishop.

The form -rie is an old word for rule, sway, dominion, jurisdiction. We have but one word left with this formative, viz. *bishopric*; but when the word *bishopric* was first made, it was made a compound. EARLE *Phyl. Eng. Tongue* p. 307. [l. m. 1835.]

2. The province of a bishop; a diocese. 3. An over-seership. [*AS. biscopric*, < *biscop* (see *BISHOP*) + *-ric*, jurisdiction.] — *bish'op-ric'kt*.

*Bish'op's Castle*, n. A borough in Shropshire, England.

*bish'op's-gam-bit* (*Chess*). Same as KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

*Bish'op Stort'ford*, 1 *stort'ford*; 2 *stort'ford*. A market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

*bish'op-weed*, 1 *bish'op-wed*; 2 *bish'op-wed*, n. Any one of various plants of the parsley family, as the goutweed (*Leopodium podagraria*), the various species of the Euro-

pean genus *Ammi*, and the American genus *Pittinnum*. See phrases below. *bishop's-weed*, common *bishop-weed*, a carrot-like plant (*Ammi majus*) in root and foliage, of sandy soils in middle and southern Europe, the Levant, and Egypt. — *mock b.*, a slender annual (*Pittinnum capitatum*) with finely dissected leaves and compound umbels of white flowers, found in wet and brackish meadows along the eastern coast of the United States. — *prickly seeded* (or true) *b.* *Ammi capitatum*. — *toothpick b.*, *Ammi visnaga*. See *ROSEMARY*, 2.

*bis'et*, v. To busy.

*bis-il'-at*, 1 *bis-il'-ak*; 2 *bis-il'-ac*, a. Of or pertaining to the two iliac crests; as, the *bisiliac* diameter of the pelvis. [*BIS* + *ILIAC*.]

*bis-il'-ate*, n. *Chem.* A salt of metasillic acid in which the ratio of the oxygen atoms of the base is to those of the silicic acid as one to two. — *bis-il'-quous*, a. *Bot.* Having two silicles.

*bis-il'-ic-ac'id*. Same as METASILICIC ACID.

*bis-sin'-u-ate*, 1 *bis-sin'-u-ut*; 2 *bis-sin'-u-ut*, a. Double-curved. [*BIS* + *SINUATE*.] — *bis-sin'-u-ation*, n.

*bis-si'-chi-at'ic*, 1 *bis-si'-ki-at'ik*; 2 *bis-si'-ci-at'ic*, a. Of or pertaining to the two ischia of the pelvis; as, the *bisischial* distance. [*BIS* + *ISCHIATIC*.]

*bisk'i*, 1 *bisk*; 2 *bisk*, n. 1. A thick rich soup made from meat or fish, especially one made from crabs, shrimps, or the like. 2. A fine variety of ice-cream in which crushed macaroons or other crisp cakes are stirred. *bisque*, n. *Tennis*. Same as *BISQUE*.

*bisk'n*, n. Same as *BISK*.

*bis'ket*, n. Biscuit.

*Bis'kra*, 1 *bis'kra*; 2 *bis'kra*, n. A town in Algeria, Africa.

*Bis'ka-rat*, *Biskra* button, same as ALEPPO EVIL.

*Bis'ter*, 1 *bis't*; 2 *bis't*, n. A parish in Surrey, England, 29 miles from London, site of the rifle-range of the National Rifle Association.

*Bis'ter Lyp'-att*, 1 *lyp'-at*; 2 *lyp'-at*, n. A market-town in Gloucestershire, England. [Mindanao, P. I.]

*Bis'lig*, 1 *bis'lig*; 2 *bis'lig*, n. A town in Surigao district, Mindanao, P. I.

*Bis'mal*, 1 *bis'mal*; 2 *bis'mal*, n. *Chem.* A grayish-blue powder (C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>41</sub>O<sub>10</sub>+3Bi(OH)<sub>3</sub>) used as an intestinal astringent, as in diarrhea. [*BIS* + *MAL* (from *mal*).]

*Bis'mark*, 1 *bis'mark*; 2 *bis'mark*, n. 1. Prince, Otto Eduard Leopold von (1815–1893), a German statesman; founder of German empire. 2. A city, capital of North Dakota and county-seat of Burleigh county. 3. Archipelago, off New Guinea, 18,186 sq. m.; German colony taken by Australians, Sept., 1914. — *Bis-marek'-lan*, a.

*bis'ma-rine*, 1 *bis'ma-rin*; 2 *bis'ma-rin*, a. Between two seas; *limarine*. [*BIS* + *MARINE*.]

*bis'mer*, 1 *bis'mar*; 2 *bis'mer*, n. [Scott.] 1. A steelyard. 2. A sea-steelback.

*bis'mer's*, n. 1. Mockery; contumely; disgrace. 2. A disgraceful or lewd person. *bis'meret*; *bis'meret*.

*bis'mil'-ah*, 1 *bis'mil*; 2 *bis'mil*, *interj.* [Ar.] In the name of God; a Mohammedan adjuration or exclamation.

*bis'mite*, 1 *bis'mit*; 2 *bis'mit*, n. *Mineral*. A massive, earthy, yellow bismuth trioxide (Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.



The American Bison—Bull and Cow. 1/60

*bis'muth*, 1 *bis'muth*; 2 *bis'muth*, n. *Chem.* A lustrous reddish-white metallic element. See *ELEMENT*.

*Bismuth* serves for the preparation of many pharmaceutical products and cosmetics. A considerable quantity is also employed in the preparation of fusible metal. . . . [and it is] now largely used for stereotyping (and obtaining copies of woodcuts).

ROSCOE AND SCHREMMER *Chemistry* vol. ii, p. 334. [A. 1850.]

[G. and *utismuth*.] — *bis'muth-blende*, n. Same as *EULITTITE*. — *b.* bronze, an alloy of bismuth with tin. See *ALLOY*. — *butter of b.*, bismuth trichloride. — *flowers of b.*, a yellow efflorescence of bismuth trioxide. — *b. ochert*, — *magistry of b.*, basic bismuth nitrate. — *b. white*, same as *PEARL-POWDER*. — *bis'muth-al*, a. *bis'muth-ate*, n. *Chem.* A salt of bismuthic acid. — *bis'muth-id*, n. *Chem.* A salt of bismuthic acid. — *bis'muth-ide*, n. [Rare.] A salt of bismuthic acid. — *bis'muth-ifer-ous*, a. Containing or yielding bismuth. — *bis'muth-in*, n. 1. *Chem.* An organic compound similar to an amine, consisting of bismuth in combination with an organic radical. 2. Same as *BISMUTHINITE*. — *bis'muth-inet*, *bis'muth-in-ite*, n. *Mineral*. A metallic lead-gray bismuth trisulfide (Bi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. *bis'muth-glance*, *bis'muth-ous*, a. *Chem.* Of pertaining to, or containing bismuth, especially in its lower valency. — *bis'muth-yl*, n. *Chem.* The radical BiO.

*bis'muth-ic*, 1 *bis'muth-ic* or *bis'muth-thic*; 2 *bis'muth-ic* or *bis'muth-thic*, a. *Chem.* Of pertaining to, or containing bismuth, especially in its higher valency. — *bismuthic acid*, a red amorphous compound (HBiO<sub>3</sub>) formed when basic bismuth nitrate is fused with potassium hydroxide in contact with air.

*bis'mut-ite*, 1 *bis'mut-ite*; 2 *bis'mut-ite*, n. *Mineral*. An amorphous, earthy white to green, basic bismuth carbonate (HBi<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>). *bis'muth-ite*.

*bis'mut-o-smalt'ite*, 1 *bis'mut-o-smolt'ite*; 2 *bis'mut-o-smalt'ite*, n. *Mineral*. A variety of skutterudite in which the arsenic is replaced by bismuth (CoAsBi). It crystallizes in the isometric system. [*BIS* + *MUT* + *SMALTITE*.]

*bis'mut-o-sphar'ite*, 1 *bis'mut-o-sphar'ite*; 2 *bis'mut-o-sphar'ite*, n. *Mineral*. A yellow, spherical, fibrous bismuth carbonate (Bi<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), usually found as an alteration product. [*BIS* + *MUT* + *GR. sphaira*, sphere.]

*Bis-nag'-ar*, 1 *bis-nag'-ar*; 2 *bis-nag'-ar*, n. A town in Baroda, Gujarat, India. *Bis'-al-nag'-ar*.

*bis'-oc-plov'*, 1 *bis'-ok-plov'*; 2 *bis'-oc-plov'*, n. A gangplow with two bodies: a two-furrow plow. [*BIS*, double, + *oc* (sok), n., + *plov'*.]

*bis'-og'nat*, n. A bezzant; beggar. *bis'-og'not*.

*bis'on*, 1 *bis'en*; 2 *bis'en* (XIII). *n.* A bovine ruminant, nearly related to the true ox, having the withers higher than the hind quarters and crisp curly hair, that of the head and neck being much lengthened. The North-Ameri-

can bison (*Bos* or *Bison americanus*) has light and slender hind quarters and densely shaggy fore parts. Commonly but less correctly called *buffalo*. Bisons formerly roamed in vast numbers over temperate North America, but are now almost extinct. *B. bonasus* is the European bison. See *ILLUS*.

In these plains The bison feeds no more.  
BRYANT *The Prairies* st. 3.

[F., < *L. bison*, > *Gr. bison*.] Of Germanic orig.; cp. *AS. bison*, *OHG. bison*, *vison*. — *Bengal bison* (Ind.), the gaur. — *bis'on-time*, a. Of pertaining to, or like a bison.

The general aspect of the yak is distinctly bisonlike.

*bis'o-nance*, 1 *bis'o-nans*; 2 *bis'o-nans*, n. *Psychol.* The intrinsic inability of certain tones to blend or fuse; pure dissonance as distinguished from that due to a mixture of beats.

*bis'o-nant*, 1 *bis'o-nant*; 2 *bis'o-nant*, a. Having two sounds.

*Bis'on Peak*, 1 *bis'on*; 2 *bis'on*, n. A peak in Colorado, 12,327 ft. high. 2. A mountain in Yellowstone National Park, 9,038 ft. high.

*Bis'pel*, n. See *BISPEL*.

*Bis'pham*, 1 *bis'fam* or *-pam*; 2 *bis'fam* or *-pam*, David S. (1857–1921). An American operatic baritone singer.

*bis'-pher'-ical*, a. Of two spheres, as a cell. — *bis'-pore*, n. *Bot.* One of the spores in floriferous algae formed by the division of a mother-cell into two parts. — *bis'-po'-rous*, a.

*bisque'*, n. [F.] Same as *BISK*.

*bisque'*, 1 *bisk*; 2 *bisk*, n. *Ceram.* Biscuit; biscuitware, as in statuettes, dolls, etc.

*bisque'*, n. [F.] An advantage or odds given to an opponent in various games: (1) *Tennis* a point scored which may be counted at any period during a set; (2) *Golf* the deduction of a stroke from an opponent's score which may be used by him at any hole in "match play," and (3) *Croquet* an extra turn.

*bis'sa-bol*, n. [Ar.] Same as *BESABOL*.

*Bis'sa'-g'os* *Is'lands*, 1 *bis'sa'-g'os*; 2 *bis'sa'-g'os*. A group off the W. coast of Africa, between 10° and 12° N. lat.; capital, Bolama; Portuguese possession.

*bisse*, 1 *bis*; 2 *bis*, n. [OF.] *Her.* A snake borne as a charge.

*bis-sex'-tile*, 1 *bis-seks'-til*; 2 *bis-seks'-til*. I. a. Having the *bis-sex'-tilis*, *bis-seks'-tilis*, or intercalary day, as a leap-year in the Julian calendar. II. n. A leap-year. See *LEAP-YEAR*.

[< *LL. bissextilis*, < *L. bissextus*, < *bi-* (see *BI*) + *sextus*, sixth, < *sez*, six.]

*bis-sek'-tus*, 1 *bis-seks'-tus*; 2 *bis-seks'-tus*, n. [L.] See quotation.

*Lat. bissextus*, in phr. *bissextus dies*, an intercalary day, so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the sixth day before the calends of March (March 1), so that there were two days of the same name. *SKEAT Etym. Dict.*

*Bis'sing*, 1 *bis'sig*; 2 *bis'sing*, Moritz Ferdinand von (1712–1844–1917). German soldier; governor-general of Belgium 1914–17; denied on his deathbed ordering death of Edith Cavell.

*Bis'so'lo*, 1 *bis'so'lo*; 2 *bis'so'lo*, n. An Italian painter of the Venetian school (1464–1528); pupil of Giovanni Bellini.

*bis'sont*, a. 1. Blind or dim-sighted; purblind. 2. Blinding.

*bis'sum'-p'oor*, 1 *bis'sum'-p'oor*; 2 *bis'sum'-p'oor*, n. Bishenpur.

*bis'sut'*, 1 *bis'sut*; 2 *bis'sut*, n. A bismuth-ore. *Crantol*.

Uniting the two staphenions.

*bis'ter*, 1 *bis'tar*; 2 *bis'ter*, n. 1. A brown pigment *bis'tre* extracted from wood-soot by water. 2. A dark-brown color. [*F. bistre*, dark brown.]

*bis'tered*, 1 *bis'tard*; 2 *bis'tard*, a. Stained with or as *bis'tre*, with bistre; swarthy.

He was tired of worshipping or tyrannizing over the *bistred* or unnumbered benches of mingled blood among whom he had been living. *HOLMES Elite Venner* ch. 11, p. 105. [w. j. w. 1887.]

*bis'tort*, 1 *bis'tort*; 2 *bis'tort*, n. A perennial herb (*Polygonum bistortoides*) with creeping rootstocks, having astringent properties. [*F. bistorte*, < *L. bis* (see *BI*) + *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.] snake-weed? — *Alpine bistort*, *Polygonum crispum*.

*bis'tour-nage*, 1 *bis'tur-naj*; 2 *bis'tur-naj*, n. [F.] *vet.* Castration by twisting the spermatic cord, producing atrophy of the testicles, but leaving the scrotum uncut.

*bis'tou-ry*, 1 *bis'tu-ry*; 2 *bis'tu-ry*, n. *Surg.* Any narrow-bladed knife for minor incisions. [*F. bistouri*, < *OF. bistorie*, dagger.]

*bis'tou-ri*. A curved bistoury.

*bis'tra'tose*, 1 *bis'trätös*; 2 *bis'trätös*, a. *Bot.* Having cells in two layers.

*bis'tri'fate*, a. Marked with two tria.

*bis-tur'ris*, 1 *bis-tur'is*; 2 *bis-tur'is*, n. [*-RES*, 1-*iz*; 2-*eg*, pl.] A bartizan; also, a barbacan. [*LL.*, < *L. bis* (see *BI*) + *turris*, tower.]

*bis'-ulfate*, a. 1. Cleft in two; cloven-hoofed. 2. Two-grooved. *bisulfic*; *bisulfate-ed*; *bisulfate*. — *bisulfate*, n. *Chem.* A salt of sulfuric acid in which the base has displaced but half of the hydrogen; acid sulfate.

*bisulfid*, *bisulfid-phid*, n. Same as *DISULFID*. *bisulfur-phu-rid*, *bisulfur-phid*, n. Same as *DISULFUR*. A prism formed by filling a three-sided glass vessel with carbon disulfide.

*bis-sul'fite*, 1 *bis-sul'fite*; 2 *bis-sul'fite*, n. *Chem.* A sulfite *bis-sul'phite*, in which the metal has replaced but half the hydrogen in the acid.

*Bis'su-tun'*, 1 *bis'su-tun'*; 2 *bis'su-tun'*, n. Same as *BEHISTUN*.

*Bis'wa-kar'ma*, 1 *bis'wa-kar'ma*; 2 *bis'wa-kar'ma*, n. [*Hind.*] The artificer of the gods, corresponding to Vulcan.

*bis-syl'la-bism*, n. *Phylol.* The state or quality of having two syllables. — *bis'syl'la-b'ic*, a. — *bis-sym'me-try*, n. Bilateral symmetry. — *bis'sym-met'-ric-al*, a.

*bit*, 1 *bit*; 2 *bit*, n. [*BITTED*; *BITTING*.] To put a bit in the mouth of; subject or train to the use of a bit, as a horse; bridled; figuratively, to curb; check; restrain; as, to bit a colt; a horse *bitted* for cavalry service.

*bit*, *imp.* & *pp.* of *bite*, v.

*bit't*, r. Biddeth.

*bit'*, n. 1. A tool for boring wood, etc., having a shank for fitting it to a brace or bit-stock. Bits are named (1) from their peculiar use or purpose, as boring-bit, chamerling-bit, coal-boring-bit

twisted bit; (3) from the thing bored or the tool with which it is used; or which it resembles; as, auger-bit, broach-bit, caster-bit, dower-bit, drill-bit, faucet-bit, flute-bit (for very hard wood), gimlet-bit, pierce-bit, pump-bit (for boring wooden pumps), screwdriver-bit, vent-bit (for gum-vents), wimble-bit.

2. The mouthpiece of a bridle, to which are attached the cheek-straps and the reins. See CURB, SNaffle, and illud. UNDER HARNESS. 3. One of various objects somewhat like a boring-bit or a bridle-bit. (1) A removable tooth for a circular saw. (2) A U-shaped piece at the end of an umbrella-stretcher connecting it with its rod. (3) A cutting-tool fastened to a rotating head, as in a planing-machine. (4) The cutting blade of a plane. (5) That part of a key which engages the bolt or tumblers of a lock, and has in it the wards; the web. (6) The pointed end-piece of a soldering-tool. (7) A pointed hammer used in dressing stone. (8) A screw-driving tool for use in a bit-stock. (9) The steel cutting edge or blade of an ax or hatchet. [ < AS. *bite*, bit, bite. In the sense 'curb for horse,' it stands for AS. *bital*. Both < *bitan*; see *DIRRE*.] — bar bit, a horse's bit consisting of a solid metal mouthpiece, occasionally covered with rubber or similar material, and without lever movement. — bit-brace, *n.* A bit-stock. — bit-key, *n.* A key with movable bits, for operating a permutation lock. — bit-pacers, *n.* A locomotive's pistons, having concave jaws. — bit-stock, *n.* A brace for a bit. See BRACE. — bit-strap, *n.* A short strap connecting a bridle-bit to a cheek-rein or to a halter. — copper-bit, *n.* A soldering-iron with a bit made of copper. — Cornish bit, a lathe-drill with a slit in the end of the drillstock for the insertion of the cutter. — cylinder bit (*Carb.*), a semicircular bit, the end and side cutting edges of which are at an angle of about 85 degrees. — half-round bit; — gag-bit, *n.* A bit inserted high up in a horse's mouth, usually employed with unruly horses. — German bit, a tool for boring wood, having an elliptic pod with a central point and two cutters. — to take the bit between the teeth, to usurp, resist or assert independence of control.

**bit**, *n.* 1. A small piece, portion, or fragment of anything; a small quantity; a little; as, a bit of paper; a bit of wood; a bit of ground; a bit of color; a bit of humor. Well, whatever bit of a wise man's work is honestly and benevolently done, that bit is his book, or his piece of art.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 16. [s. w. 1865.]

2. The smallest quantity; a whit; jot; as, I don't care a bit. 3. A small quantity of food; a morsel; taste; bite; as, he loves a dainty bit; we need only a bit.

'Bit' is that which has been bit off, and exactly corresponds to the word 'morsel,' used in the same sense, and derived from the Latin, *mordere*, to bite. MATTHEWS *Words* p. 337. [s. c. a. 1858.]

4. (1) [Gt. Brit.] A small coin, usually of a named value; as, a threepenny bit. (2) [S. & W. U. S.] The Spanish real or its equivalent, 12½ cents.

The full price was two bits and the half-price was a bit, or a Spanish real. *Boyer's Treatise* p. 95. [n. 1890.]

5. In Antigua, a piece of silver, worth about 10 cents, punched from a Spanish dollar, and used for fractional currency. 6. [Colloq.] (1) A fraction of time; a short time; as, wait a bit. (2) A share, as of a task. [ < AS. *bita*, bit, morsel, < *bitan*, bite.]

Syn.: see DRIBBLE — a good bit [Eng.], a long period; an appreciable distance — a long bit [W. U. S.], 15 cents — a short bit [W. U. S.], 10 cents — to do one's bit [Gt. Brit.], to serve one's country, as in the army or navy in war time.

**bit**, *n.* 1. Bitt. 2. Butt.

**bit-take**, *v.* To betake; commit; deliver; commend.

**bit-tangent**, *n.* A straight line which is tangent to a curve at two different points. — bit-tangent, *n.* A tangent to a curve at two different points. — bit-tangent, *n.* A tangent to a curve at two different points.

**bit-tartrate**, *n.* Chem. A tartrate in which the metal has replaced but half the available hydrogen of the acid; acid tartrate; A B, Bitangent.

**bit-tartrate**, *n.* To associate with or seek bitches.

**bitch**, 1 bitch; 2 bitch, *n.* 1. The female of the dog or other canine animal, and of some other carnivores, as of the otter and puma. 2. [Low.] Wench; hussy; an abusive epithet, often implying lewdness. [ < AS. *bicece*.]

**bitch-er-yet**, *n.* Harlotry.

**bitch-wood**, 1 *bich*'wud'; 2 *bich*'wôod', *n.* A tropical American tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*) of the bean family, or its timber.

**bite**, 1 bait; 2 bit, *v.* [BIT; BIT-TEN or BIT; BIT-NP; BIT-ING.]

**i. t.** 1. To seize with the teeth, so as to pinch, crush, cut, rend, or lacerate; hence, to cut off or remove by biting; with off, etc.; as, to bite the lip; to bite a pear or a nut; to bite off (or out) a piece of melon. 2. To puncture the skin of with a bill, fang, or similar organ. Thence will I command the serpent, and he shall bite them. Am. ix, 3.

3. To act upon so as to cause irritation, pain, or injury; as, pepper bites the tongue; frost bites the leaves. 4. To cleave or cling to; grip; take hold of; as, an anchor bites the ground; the file bites the metal. 5. To cause loss to by fraud; cheat; trick; as, he was bitten by sharpers. 6. In etching to corrode with a mordant; act upon, as an acid upon copper, in lines traced through a resistant film with an etching-needle. 7. To eat or drink.

**ii. t.** 1. To seize and try to penetrate something with the teeth; as, does the dog bite? 2. To be pungent or stinging to the taste; as, horseradish bites. 3. To penetrate with pain; wound or pierce sharply; sting; as, to bite like fire. 4. To take a bait, as fish; hence, to yield, as to temptation or allurement. 5. To catch or take firm hold upon; to bite the lip; to bite something, so as to act effectively; grip; as, a file bites; the screw bites. [ < AS. *bitan*, < *bida*, split.] *byet*, — to bite in, to cut or corrode, as an acid in etching. — to b. the dust or the ground, to fall prostrate; be vanquished or slain.

A bullet whistled o'er his head;  
The foremost Tartar bites the ground!

Byron *The Giaour* st. 20.

— to b. the lip or tongue, to repress emotion or utterance. — to b. at, to make a remark, a jest, or a comment with intention to offend or defy. — bit-a-bl (e), bite-a-bl (e), *a.*

**bite**, *n.* 1. The act of biting, or the hurt inflicted by biting; seizure with the teeth or mouth, as of a bait. A most remarkable feature in the bite of the tooth is its perfect harmlessness in man and wild animals. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* ch. 4, p. 95. [n. 1855.]

2. A morsel of food, or food in general; as, a bite of cheese; we have not taken a bite all day. 3. The grip or hold taken by a tool or piece of mechanism in action; as, the bite of a file. 4. Etching. The corrosion or biting by the acid. 5. Print. A white spot or an indistinct impression caused by something projecting between the

type or plate and the paper. 6. A sharp trick or fraud; a cheat.

**bite-less**, 1 *bait*'less; 2 *bit*'less, *a.* Having neither power nor desire to bite; without bite; harmless.

**bit-tempo-ral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two temporal bones. [ < *BI* + *TEMPORAL*, *a.*]

**bit'er**, 1 *bait*'er; 2 *bit*'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which bites. 2. [Colloq.] A swindler.

**bit-er-mal-nal**, *n.* The sum of two incommensurables; a binomial line. — bit-er-nate, *a.* Bot. Doubly ternate; having each of three leaflets also ternate. — bit-er-lsm, *n.* [Rare.] The theory of two supreme powers; dualism.

**bit-er-ti-a-ry**, 1 *bait*'er-ti-a-ry; 2 *bit*'er-ti-a-ry, *a.* Doubly tertiary.

**bit-e-tongue**, 1 *bait*'e-tung; 2 *bit*'e-tong, *n.* One of the smartweeds (*Polygonum hydropiper*).

**bit-thi'a**, 1 *bait*'thi-a; 2 *bit*'thi-a; 3 *bit*'thi'a or *bith*'i-a, *n.* Bith. 1 Chron. iv, 18.

**bit-thron**, 1 *bait*'thron; 2 *bit*'thron, *n.* Bith. 2 Sam. ii, 29.

**bit-hur**, 1 *bait*'hur; 2 *bit*'hur, *n.* A town in Cawnpur district, Bengal, India.

**bit-thyn'a**, 1 *bait*'thyn'a; 2 *bit*'thyn'a, *n.* An ancient country in N. W. Asia Minor; capitals, Nicra and Nicomedia.

**bit-ty**, 1 *bait*'ty; 2 *bit*'ty, *n.* [E. Ind.] Bot. The blackwood, or East-Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), of the Corcoraceae and Malabar coasts.

**bit-ing**, 1 *bait*'ing; 2 *bit*'ing, *pa.* That bites, literally or figuratively; keen; pungent; stinging; nipping; corroding. Syn.: *ACID*; *ACRIMONIOUS*. — *bit-ing*, *ness*, *n.* This would have been a biting jest.

SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act ii, sc. 4.

**bit-tug**, 1 *bait*'tug; 2 *bit*'tug, *n.* A river in Tambor, Russia; 130 m. long.

**bit-less**, 1 *bait*'less; 2 *bit*'less, *a.* Having no bit, as a horse or bit-ling, *n.* A particle.

**bit-lis**, 1 *bait*'lis; 2 *bit*'lis, *n.* 1. A vilayet of Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey; 10,460 sq. m. 2. Its capital. — *bit-lis*, *n.* Bithlis.

**bit-n-ben**, 1 *bait*'n-ben; 2 *bit*'n-ben, *n.* [E. Ind.] A white compound of common salt and myrobolan; long and widely used in India as a medicine. — *bit-n-ben*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A white compound of common salt and myrobolan; long and widely used in India as a medicine. — *bit-n-ben*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A white compound of common salt and myrobolan; long and widely used in India as a medicine.

**bit-to**, 1 *bait*'to; 2 *bit*'to, *n.* A small, thorny tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceae*), growing in barren places from Senegambia to India, and bearing edible greenish drupes about the size of a walnut, from which the Arabs extract an oil called *zachu*. The wood is hard, and is made into canes. *bit-to-tree*; *ha'ji-li*.

**bit-toc**, 1 *bait*'toc; 2 *bit*'toc, *n.* [P. I.] A tree (*Calophyllum thymifolium*), found chiefly in Luzon and the provinces of Batavia, Ceylon, and Java. The wood is white or light-rose in color, texture fine and compact, and is generally used in construction. The leaves are narrow, acuminate, with slender transverse veins. *bit-tog*.

**bit-toh-a**, 1 *bait*'toh-a; 2 *bit*'toh-a, *n.* Same as MONASTIR, 1.

**bit-ton**, 1 *bait*'ton; 2 *bit*'ton, *n.* A commercial town in Bari province, Italy.

**bitsch**, 1 *bait*'sch; 2 *bit*'sch, *n.* A fortified town in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; besieged by the Germans in 1870.

**bit**, 1 *bait*'; 2 *bit*'; *n.* *Neut.* To take a turn of (a cable) and to b. the head. Compare WHEEL-BITT.

**bit**, *n.* *Neut.* A post or vertical timber, usually fastened in pairs to one or more decks, to which cables, etc., are made fast, or to support a windlass or the like. See WINDLASS-BITT. [Scand.; cp. Sw. *betting*, *bitt*, orig. noose for pasturing (baiting) horses, < root of *BITTE*.] There are various forms of bits, named from their uses; as, *mooring*, or *riding*-bits (to which cables or chains are attached in mooring); *quarter*-bits (towing-bits on a vessel's quarter), *towing*-bits, etc. — *bit*'-head', *n.* The upper part of a bitt.

**bit**, *n.* *Neut.* In a tilt- or trip-hammer, either of the two iron blocks placed above and below a forging to protect the surface from hammer marks.

**bit-ten**, *pp.* of *BITTE*, *v.* [bit-ting]

**bit-ten**, 1 *bait*'ten; 2 *bit*'ten, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Disposed to bite; *bit-ter*, 1 *bait*'ter; 2 *bit*'ter, *a.* & *n.* To make or become bitter.

**bit-ter**, *a.* 1. Having the peculiar elementary acid taste characteristic of gall, aloes, quinine, wormwood, hops, etc.; disagreeable, when strong, to most persons. The beginning of hardship is like the first taste of bitter food — it seems for a moment unbearable. — *bit-ter*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small, thorny tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceae*), growing in barren places from Senegambia to India, and bearing edible greenish drupes about the size of a walnut, from which the Arabs extract an oil called *zachu*. The wood is hard, and is made into canes. *bit-to-tree*; *ha'ji-li*.

2. Sharp or harsh to the sense of feeling; causing pain or smart; as, the *bitter* cold. 3. Producing grievous pain or suffering; poignant; severe; as, *bitter* discipline; *bitter* grief; *bitter* experience. That loss is common would not make My own less bitter, rather more. — *bit-ter*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small, thorny tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceae*), growing in barren places from Senegambia to India, and bearing edible greenish drupes about the size of a walnut, from which the Arabs extract an oil called *zachu*. The wood is hard, and is made into canes. *bit-to-tree*; *ha'ji-li*.

4. Feeling or showing enmity, hate, or severe resentment; as, he was *bitter* against the project. His look was *bitter*. COOPER *Spy* v. 292. [a. 1884.]

5. Stinging; cutting; sharp; severe; said of words, and sometimes of the person who utters them; as, a *bitter* speech; a *bitter* cynic; *bitter* irony. 6. Figuratively, disagreeable or painful to take or accept; as, a *bitter* pill; a *bitter* truth. [ < AS. *biter*, < *bitan*; see *BIT*.]

Syn.: see ACID; ACRIMONIOUS. — *bit-ter* apple, same as COLOCYNTH. — *bit-ter* bark, *n.* [Austral.] Any one of several trees with medicinally bitter bark. (1) One of the emu-apples (*Peucephyllum quadrilobatum*). (2) Either of two trees of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*), *Tabernaemontana orientalis* and *Alstonia constricta*. — *bit-ter* bark, *n.* — *bit-ter* blain, *n.* A South-American figwort (*Vandellia difusa*) used medicinally in Guiana for fevers and liver-complaints. — *bit-ter* bloom, *n.* The rose-pink or square-stemmed sabbatia (*Sabbatia angustata*) of North America. — *bit-ter* bush, *n.* [Jamaica.] A plant (*Eupatorium nerrosum*) of the aster family, used as a stimulant in fevers. 2. The bear-oak (*Quercus nana*). — *bit-ter* buttons, *n.* The common tansy. — *bit-ter* cup, *n.* A cup made from the wood of the quassia-tree, which imparts bitter and tonic properties to its liquid contents. Compare QUASSIA. — *bit-ter* earth, *n.* A name for the quassia root. — *bit-ter* grass, *n.* Colicoid or star-grass (*Leptochloa fasciculata*). — *bit-ter* head, *n.* [Local of bark, as U. S.] The calico bass. — *bit-herb*, *n.* 1. A ready-for-eat European centaury (*Erythraea centaurium*), long naturalized in the northern United States. 2. An American snakehead (*Chelone glabra*). — *bit*'-king, *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Soulamea amara*) of the quassia family (*Simarubaceae*) of the Molukkas, etc. — *bit*'-ter-leaf', *n.* The Tasmanian native or wild hops (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*). — *bit*'-ter-nut', *n.* The swamp-pickory (*Carya amara* or *Hicoria cordiformis*). — *bit*'-ter-oak', *n.* See OAK. — *bit*'-ter-principle

, a definite compound in many vegetables of which it is the essential principle, having a bitter taste; as, lupulin is the bitter principle of the hop. — *bit*'-ter-root', *n.* 1. A herb (*Leontodon redicra*) with nutritious roots. It gives name to the Bitter Root Mountains, between Montana and Idaho. See ILLUD, in preceding column. 2. Any one of certain other North-American plants, as the dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*). 3. The bigroot. — *bit*'-ter-root', *n.* Same as ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM. — *bit*'-ter-salt, *n.* Same as BITTER-SALT. — *bit*'-ter-sweet

**bit-ter**, *a.* 1. That which is bitter; also, bitterness; as, we must take the bitter with the sweet. To regret a bad action is a wholesome bitter. THOMAS *Edward* Gray st. 9.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. That which is bitter; also, bitterness; as, we must take the bitter with the sweet. To regret a bad action is a wholesome bitter. THOMAS *Edward* Gray st. 9.

2. *pl.* An infusion of bitter ingredients, especially one made with spirits; an aperitif; as, to take one's morning *bitters*. 3. [Eng.] Bitter beer. — *Angustura bitters*, *n.* Bitters prepared from vegetable tonics; proprietary name from an earlier name of Ciudad Bolivar. — *Angustura bitters*, *n.*

**bit-ter**, *n.* *Neut.* A turn of the cable round a mooring-bitt. [ < *BITT*, *n.*] — *bit*'-ter-end', *n.* The cable-end lying inboard of a mooring-bitt around which it is passed. *bit*'-ter-end', *n.*

**bit-ter-bum**, 1 *bait*'er-bum; 2 *bit*'er-bum, *n.* [Eng.] The European bittern. *bit*'-ter-bump, *n.*

**bit-ter**, *pp.* Bittered. S. S.

**bit-ter-ing**, 1 *bait*'er-ing; 2 *bit*'er-ing, *n.* Same as BITTERING. *bit*'-ter-lakes, *n.* Two lakes in Egypt, forming part of the Suez Canal.

**bit-ter-ling**, 1 *bait*'er-ling; 2 *bit*'er-ling, *n.* A small beam-like cyprinoid fish (*Rhodeus amarus*) of Germany.

**bit-tern**, 1 *bait*'ern; 2 *bit*'ern, *n.* A small heron having ten short tail-feathers and the inner toe longer than the outer.

The European bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) frequents marshes, has speckled pale-buff plumage, and utters a booming note in the breeding-season. The American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) is similar, but somewhat larger. *Botaurus exilis* is the American least bittern. [ < F. *butor*, < L. *butio* (-a), bittern.] *bit*'-foret, *n.* Little bittern, a bittern of the genus *Ardeola*, particularly the European species.

**bit**'-tern', *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

**bit-tern**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism. Syn.: *ACRIMONY*; *AMOROSITY*; *BITTER*.

**bit-ter**, *n.* 1. In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodine, and bromine. Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all the brine has become mother-liquor. — *bit*'-tern

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; *bit-ter*ing. [ < *BITTER*, *a.*]

**bit**'-ter-ness, 1 *bait*'er-ness; 2 *bit*'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (a) in affliction or anguish, or (b) sourness or acrimony. Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's bitterness. SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act, sc. 1.

2.





pottery. [C.] 21. A beer-mug; toper.—b. print, n. *Phot.* A print in which black lines are produced on a white ground.—b. pudding, a blood-pudding.—b. quarter, n. See BLACKLEG, 2.—b. rappee [Scot.], a snuff. See RAPPEE.—b. rent, illegal exactions formerly enforced by Irish chieftains.—b. rod, n. [Eng.] An officer of the royal household, who acts as messenger from the House of Lords to the House of Commons.—b. rood of Scotland, a reputed fragment of the true cross, taken to Scotland in 1070 by Margaret, wife of King Malcolm, where it remained until captured by the English in 1346. It was never seen after the Reformation.—black'root', n. 1. A figwort, Culver's root or phlysis (*Veronica tripartita*). 2. A herb (*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*) of the aster family of the southern United States.—b. rot, a disease of grapes, in which the fruit is reduced to a black hard mass, caused by a fungus (*Phoma uicicola*).—b. salt, see BITTERN.—b. salter, n. A maker of salts obtained by evaporating the lye of wood-ashes.—b. sampson, n. The thick, black, pungent roots of the herb *Echinacea purpurea*, of the aster family, or of other species of *Echinacea*: used in popular medicine.—b. sander, n. [New Zealand.] A person who searches for gold in the black sands of the seashore.—b. scale, n. A bark-house (*Satssetia glabra*). See BLACKSEED.—b. scale, n. The nonsuch (*Medicago lupulina*).—b. sheep, an evil-disposed or disreputable member of a family or society.—b. shell, n. An ear-shell or abalone (*Haliotis*).—b. skin, the hard outer skin of the head of the right whale. White horse.—b. snaps, n. The black or high-bush huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*).—b. sop, n. [Local, U. S.] Ham gravy.—b. spaul, n. See BLACKLEG, 2.—b. spot, a plant disease induced by parasitic fungi which cause intensely black spots to develop; as, the maple black spot, caused by *Rhytisma acerinum*.—b. Tartarian, see table under CURRY.—b. timbered, a. [Canada.] Timbered with evergreen (coniferous) trees; so called from the dark appearance contrasted with the snow in winter.

The land here on both sides is black-timbered. What a somber appearance such a forest has, when compared with the hardwoods. P. H. Gosse *The Can. Naturalist* p. 6. [v. v. 1840.]

—b. tongue, n. A disease of cattle and horses, characterized by dark ulcerous formations on the tongue.—b. tooth, n. A discoloration of horse teeth from accretion of tartar, not, as is often thought, a disease.—b. tracker, n. [Austral.] A colored member of the native police, trained under white officers to track black criminals.—b. udder, n. [New Zealand.] *Vet.* A virulent, contagious inflammation of the mammary gland of the cow.—b. vomit, *Pathol.* 1. The yellow fever. 2. The dark matter, of the color of coffee-ground, vomited in the latter stages of yellow fever.—b. wad, n. Bog-manganese ore: often used as a drier in paints.—b. ward, n. *Feudal Law.* A person who held title as a subvassal of the king's vassal.—b. warrior, n. [U. S.] A dark-colored (*Buteo borealis*) hawk.—b. wash, n. 1. n. 1. To stain or color as with black liquid. 2. To blacken the character of; slander; defame. II. n. 1. Any mixture used for blackening: opposed to whitewash. 2. *Med.* A lotion composed of a dram of calomel and a pint of lime-water. black lotion. 3. See BLACKING, n. 3. 4. Defamation; vilification; calumny.—b. Watcht [Gt. Brit.], a Highland regiment of the line, originally formed as military police (1688) and regularly organized as a regiment of the line, the 42nd foot, in 1739. It is now a territorial regiment styled officially *The Royal Highlanders*.—black'water', n. A disease of sheep, indicating severe biliary derangement.—b. water fever, a tropical fever occurring on the west coast of Africa, as a sequel to malarial poisoning, characterized by bloody urine and vomiting; hemoglobinuria.—black'weed', n. 1. The ragweed. 2. A burweed (*Sparganium simplex*).—b. whale, same as BLACKISH, 1.—b. will, n. [Local, U. S.] The seabass (*Crotophaga alba*).—b. witch, n. [W. Ind.] The aul (*Crotophaga alba*). See illus. under ANT.—b. woods, coniferous forests.—black'work', n. *Mech.* Parts of a machine left as they come from the forge: distinguished from brightwork.—b. worm, n. A jillid myriapod injurious to potatoes.—black'wort', n. *Comfrey* (*Symphytum officinale*).—b. The Stream, the Japan Current: so called from the intensity of the blue color of its waters.

black', n. 1. The absence of spectral color, or of the darkest of all colors; the color opposite to and the negation of white; saff. See SAFF. 2. A black, mourning, wickedness, negation, death. Mrs. Jameson *Sacred and Legendary Art* vol. i, p. 42. [c. a. 1875.]

2. A black-skinned person, as a negro; hence, in the plural, the black-skinned races, as the Africans of Guinea and Nubia and the Australian aborigines. If we mean to keep the blacks as British subjects, we are bound to govern them well. *Fraser's Eng. in West Indies* p. 91. [s. 1883.]

3. That which is black. (1) Black paint, dye, or ink. (2) Mourning apparel or drapery; as, the hall was hung with black: formerly in the plural; as, to hang up blacks for a death.

Hung be the heavens with black.

SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act i, sc. 1.

(3) The black part of anything; as, the black of a target. (4) A flake of soot; as, a black on one's nose. 4. Checkers & Chess. (1) The player of the black or colored pieces. (2) The black or colored pieces collectively. 5. Typog. A mark on a printed sheet made by a lead, piece of furniture, or the like, being inadvertently raised to the level of the type face. 6. A mute; professional mourner. 7. A poacher.

VARIETIES OF BLACK.

The following list (see also synonyms below) gives the more important compounds, both pigments and dyestuffs, used to produce the various shades of black:

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ac'd black	Synthetic	Dyestuff
al-lä-rin b.	Anthracene, synthetic	Dyestuff
al-lä-rin b.	Anthracene, synthetic	Dyestuff
al-moond-b.	Carb'd coconut shells, etc.	Pigment
an'il-lin b.	Anilin hydrochlorid	Dyestuff, ink
an'il-moond-b.	Bone-black*	Dyestuff
an'r-thä-cite b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
an'se-nic-b.	Arsenic, charcoal, iron filings, and lime	Dyestuff
az'o b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
az'o-c'n-trin.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
beg'gar's' ul'tra-ma-rine b.	Spanish black*	Dyestuff
ben'zo b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
ben'zo chrome b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
ben'zo fast b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
ben'zo-ni'trol b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ber'lin b.		Varnish on ironwork
black chalk	Indurated clay	Crayons
black lead	Graphite	Pigment
black o'cher	Natural earth	Pigment
blue-b	Liege black*	Pigment
bone-b	Carbonized bones	Pigment
Bon'sor b.	Logwood	Dyestuff
brill'iant b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Brun'swick b.	Japan lacquer*	Dyestuff
car'bid b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
char'coal-b	Liege black*	Dyestuff
chem'i-cal b.	Nutralls and pyroligneous acid	Dyestuff
chrom-an'il b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
chrome b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
coch'il-neal b.	Cochineal insects	Dyestuff
cof'fee-b.	Carbonized coffee-berries	Pigment
Co-lum'b-lä b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
com'mon b.	Logwood, fustic, sumac	Dyestuff
cop'per-as-b.	Logwood, copper, and iron sulfates	Dyestuff
cop'per P u s'		
clan b.	Prussian black	Pigment
coth-b	Carbonized cork	Pigment
co'ton b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-m'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d'lä-m'in-er'al b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-m'in-jet b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d'lä-moond b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-m' b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-z'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-z'o b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-z'o brill'iant b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-z'o fast b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-phen'y-lä blue b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-rect' blue-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-rect' deep b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-rect' gray b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-rect' jet-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
d-lä-rect' tri-lä-m'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
drop-b	Bone-black	Pigment
Frank'fort b.	Black ocher*	Pigment
ga-lä-nä-b.	Native iron sulfid	Pigment
gas-b.	Carbon from natural gas	Pig., elec.
Ger'man b.	Frankfort black*	Pigment
graph'ite-b.	Natural mineral	Pigment
ground'ing b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
hart's b.	Carbonized deer-antlers	Pigment
hy'dro-car'bon-b.	Gas-black*	Pigment
i-rid'um b.	Iridium oxids	Pigment
iron-b.	Antimony, finely divided	Ox. gypsum
i'so-di-phen'y-lä	Synthetic	Dyestuff
i'vo-ry-b.	Carbonized ivory	Pigment
ja-pän' b.	Black Japan*	Japanning
jet-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
lamp'black	Carbon from oil, etc.	Pig., elec.
Li-ège b.	Carbonized vine-twigs	Pigment
limawood-b.	Limawood	Dyestuff
logwood-b.	Logwood	Dyestuff
man'ga-nä-b.	Manganese dioxid	Pigment
min'er-al b.	Native mineral carbon	Pigment
nä-ph'ty-lä-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
New Vic'to-riä b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Ny-an'zä-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
ox-an'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
ox'y-di-lä-n'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
pa'per b.	Carbonized paper	Pigment
par-am'in blue b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
peach-b.	Almond-black*	Dyestuff
phen'ol b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
phen'y-läne b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
plate-b.	Lampblack and bone	Plate-printing
plat'-num-b.	Black	Chem. work
plum-bä-co-b.	Metall'ic platinum, fine	Chem. work
plu'to b.	Graphite	
pol'y-phe-nyl b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Prus'sian b.	Black ocher*	Dyestuff
pur'ple-b.	Purple madder	Pigment
quin'o-liz'ä-rin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Se-dän' b.	Extract of wood, etc.	Dyestuff
Span'ish b.	Cork black*	Dyestuff
sul'fon b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
tal'ho-ro b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
tri-m'oond b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
u'nlon b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
vic'to-riä b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
vi'o-lä-b.	Liege black*	Dyestuff
wool-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Zam-be'zi b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff

Synonym. \* Violet-black, permanent b., dead b., gray to b., jet b., dark brown, blue-b., deep b., soft b., gray-b., brown b., gray-b., bluish-gray, dull b., deep purple, bayblack b.

—black and white. 1. Writing or print: figurative use. 2. In the fine arts, a picture without color, as a charcoal-drawing, an engraving, an etching, etc.

Black', n. 1. Adam (c. 1784-1874), a Scottish publisher: lord provost of Edinburgh; M. P.; *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 2. Jeremiah S. (c. 1810-1883), an American statesman; Attorney-General and Secretary of State. 3. Joseph (c. 1725-1799), a Scottish chemist, born in Bordeaux; originator of the theory of later heat. 4. William (c. 1841-1893), a Scottish novelist and editor; *A Princess of Thule*, etc.

Black Agnes. Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, born in 1312, famous for her successful defense of Dunbar castle, in 1337, against the assault of the Earl of Salisbury; so called on account of her dark complexion.

black-a-moor, 1 black-a-mür; 2 black-a-moor, n. 1. A black-skinned man, or woman; negro. 2. The broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*). [*BLACK + MOON*.]

black'a-viced, 1 black'a-vist; 2 black'a-vist, a. [Scot.] Having a dark face or complexion. black'a-viced, 1 black'bal'd; 2 black'bal', n. 1. To prevent the election of (a candidate in a club or society) by voting

against with a black ball or ballot for rejection, or commonly by placing a ball in the side of the ballot-box adverse to the candidate, or by other means; vote against; ostracize. See BALLOT, v. & n. 2. To blacken, as shoes, with blackball.—black'ball'er, n.

black'ball', n. 1. An adverse vote rejecting application for membership: so called from the use of black balls in balloting. 2. Shoemakers' blacking made into balls; heel-ball. 3. Smut and bunt in wheat.

black bass, 1 black bas; 2 black bas. 1. A voracious freshwater centrarchoid fish (genus *Micropterus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, having a long body and the spinous portion of the dorsal fin low and differentiated. The small-mouthed black bass (*M. dolomieu*) prefers clear and running streams, and is more esteemed as a game-fish than the large-mouthed (*M. salmoides*), which prefers sluggish waters and ranges south to Mexico. 2. The black sea-bass; black-will.



black'beard', 1 black'bērd; 2 black'bērd, n. A lichen (*Alectoria foeniculifera*), growing in dark pendulous masses on alpine pines in northern California.

black'bee'tle, etc. See under BLACK, a. black'ber'ry, 1 black'ber'; 2 black'ber'y, n. [RIES, 1-12; 2-13, pl.] 1. The edible fruit of certain species of *Rubus*, distinguished from the raspberry by having the drupelets inseparable from the juicy deciduous receptacle. 2. Any one of the erect or procumbent prickly plants of the genus *Rubus*, of the rose family (*Rosaceae*), that bears this fruit, as the high blackberry of the Allegheny Mountains (*R. alleghensis*), the dewberry or low blackberry (*R. canadensis*) of the United States, and the common European blackberry (*R. fruticosus*). 3. [Prov. Eng.] The black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), especially in the north of England and in Scotland, where the common blackberry is called brambleberry.

SOME VARIETIES OF BLACKBERRIES CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	Origin.	Form.	Size.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.
Am = America							
a = amber							
b = best							
c = black							
d = conical							
e = dessert							
f = early							
g = good							
k = kitchen							
l = large							
late							
m = market							
n = medium							
o = oval							
r = red							
s = small							
t = very							
v = white							
w = yellow							

NAME.	Origin.	Form.	Size.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.
Ag'a-wam	Am.	ro	l	b	vbg	dm	e
Al'en	Pa.	re	l	b	vg	dm	ve
Brit'on	Wis.	or	m	b	g	m	e
Bun'ton	Am.	o	m	b	vbg	dm	e
Cox	Tex.	r	m	br	g	dm	e
Cran'dall	Tex.						
Dal'las	Tex.		l	b	vg	dkm	m
Ear'ly Har'vest	Ill.	ro	s	b	vg	dm	e
El'do-ra'do	O.	o	vl	b	vg	dkm	e
Er'ic	Pa.	ro	lvi	b	g	m	e
Ev'er-green	Or.		l	b	vg	dm	vi
Ice'berg	Cal.	ro	l	aw	vg	dm	ml
Ki'ta-tin'ny	N. J.	ro	lvi	b	vg	dm	ml
Law'ton	N. Y.	ro	l	b	vg	dm	ml
Lo'gan	Cal.						
Mam'moth	Cal.	o	vl	b	vg	dkm	ve
Mer'ce-reau	N. Y.				g	d	
Min'ne-was'ka	N. Y.	o	vl	b	vg	km	em
Rath'bun	N. Y.	o	l	b	g	km	e
Sny'der	Ind.	o	m	b	vg	dkm	ml
Stone	Wis.	ro	m	b	vg	d	l
Taylor	Ind.	ro	ml	vg	d	l	
Tr'umph	Am.	oo	m	b	g	d	i
Wa-chu'sett	Mass.	oo	ms	b	g	d	e
Ward	N. J.	o	m	b	vg	d	em
Will'son	N. J.	oo	vl	b	vg	m	m

Synonym. Ancient Briton, Crandall's Early, Early King, Loganberry, Stone's Hardy's, Taylor's Prolific, Western Triumph.

\*Logan (or Loganberry) is a blackberry-raspberry hybrid, and is placed with blackberries for convenience.

—black'ber'ry-ill'y, n. A perennial herb (*Gemningia chitensis*) of the iris family (*Iridaceae*): so called from its ripened seed-vessel resembling a blackberry.

black'ber'ry-ing, 1 black'ber'i-ng; 2 black'ber'y-ing, n. The gathering of blackberries; specif., an excursion for gathering wild blackberries.

black'bird', 1 black'bīrd; 2 black'bīrd, n. 1. A common European thrush (*Merula merula*), the male of which is black with a yellow bill and has a liquid, somewhat monotonous note. 2. One of various black or blackish North-American lteroid birds. The red-winged marsh-blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus*), which forms large migratory flocks in autumn, the rusty blackbird (*Scolecophagus carolinus*), the yellow-headed blackbird or copperhead (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) of the northwestern United States, and the crow-blackbirds (*Quiscalus*) are well-known species.

3. [W. Ind.] The ani (*Crotophaga ani*). 4. [Cont.] A negro.—Brewer's blackbird, a grackle (*Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*), very common in the western United States, and distinguished by the violet-black head of the male in full summer plumage.—Michaelmas b., the ring-ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*).

black'bird'ing, 1 black'bīrd'ing; 2 black'bīrd'ing, n. The kidnapping of negroes or Polynesians for slaves. See MELANESIA.

black'board', 1 black'bōrd; 2 black'bōrd, n. A slate or board painted black, or any blackened surface, used for writing or drawing upon with chalk.

black'bon'net, etc. See under BLACK, a. Black Bruns'wick-er. One of a corps of volunteer hussars, 2,000 strong, commanded by Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick, who was not permitted by Napoleon to succeed to his father's honors. They wore a black uniform as mourning for losses at Auerstadt, and their insignia was a



skull and crossbones in silver, hence their title. During the war with France (1809-1813) they neither gave nor received quarter. **Black Hus-sar**†.

**Blackburn**, 1 blak'būrn; 2 blāk'būrn, n. 1. A county borough in Lancashire, England. 2. A monoplane of English make.

**Blackburn, Mount**. A peak in Alaska; 12,500 ft. high.  
**black/but**†, 1 blak'būt; 2 blāk'būt, n. [Austral.] Same as FLINTWOOD.

**black/cap**†, 1 blak'kap; 2 blāk'cūp, n. 1. One who wears a black cap. 2. (1) A European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), with the crown of the head black. (2) One of other birds similarly marked, as Wilson's warbler (*Sylvania pusilla*) or the chickadee.

The blackcaps in an orchard met.  
JEAN INGELWOLD Scholar and Carpenter et. 23.

3. The black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), or its purple-black fruit. 4. The common cattail (*Typha latifolia*). 5. An apple roasted to blackness.

**black/coat**†, b. draft, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**black/cock**†, 1 blak'kōk; 2 blāk'cōk, n. The male of the heath- or black-grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).

**black/en**, 1 blak'ēn; 2 blāk'ēn, n. 1. t. To make black, in any sense; as, to blacken the hands with charcoal. It the Roman wall stood there, blackened by thrust of ages, a remnant of power passed away.

BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p. 74. [G. P. F. 1882.]

2. To make dark or gloomy; darken; as, clouds blacken the heavens. 3. To defame; sully; as, to blacken the character of an enemy.

II. i. To become or grow black.

The grape . . . Was blackening on the slopes of Portugal.  
TENNYSON *The Sisters* st. 7.

Syn. compare synonyms for ASPERSE.

**black/end**, pp. Blackened. S. S.

**black/en-er**, 1 blak'n-er; 2 blāk'n-er, n. One who blackens; especially, a defamer.

A word so expressive, and so little pleasant to take home to ourselves, as . . . a 'blackener.'

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 67. [w. J. W. 1861.]

**black/en-ing**, 1 blak'n-ing; 2 blāk'n-ing, n. 1. Blackening; as, shoe-blackening. 2. Foundry. The process of coating the faces of a mold with graphite or similar fine powder, or with a mixture thereof with water; facing.

3. A solution of coppers which combines with the tannic acid in leather and blackens the surface of the last named. 4. The act or process of making black.

**black/ey**, n. Same as BLACK-EYED.

**black/eyd**†, a. BLACK-EYED.

**black/eyed**† Su'san. 1. One of the coneflowers (*Rudbeckia hirta*), yellow daisy. 2. The bladder-ket-mia. 3. [B.] The heroine of Douglas Jerrold's drama *Black-eyed Susan*; from Dibdin's sea-song; also, the heroine of a sea-song by John Gay, 1720.

**Black/feet**†, 1 blak'fēt; 2 blāk'fēt, n. pl. 1. A Siouan tribe, calling themselves Siksika. 2. An Algonkian nation, including Blackfeet proper, the Bloods, and Piegiens. See AMERICAN.

**black/fel**†, 1 blak'fel; 2 blāk'fel, n. An Australian aborigine. — **blackfellows** potatoes [Australa], the seeds or nuts of different cycadaceous plants belonging to the genus *Macrozamia*; also the tubers of the plant *Alocasia macrorrhiza*; both of which, on account of the starch which they contain, afford good food for the natives.

**black/fish**†, 1 blak'fīsh; 2 blāk'fīsh, n. 1. One of various delphinoid cetaceans (genus *Globicephalus*), especially the caaing- or pilot-whale (*G. melas*), which is almost wholly black. 2. One of various fishes: (1) The tautog. (2) A sea-bass (*Centropristis*). (3) A mud-minnow (*Dallia pectoralis*) of northern Alaska. It is 8 inches long, very oily, and of great importance to the natives. (4) A female salmon in spawning-time. (5) A European stromateid (*Centrolophus pomfretus*). (6) [New South Wales.] A pipeclay (*Opisthopterus simplex*). — **fresh-water blackfish** [Tasmania], a gadopid (*Gadopsis marmoratus*).

**black/fish'er**, 1 blak'fīsh'er; 2 blāk'fīsh'er, n. [Scott.] A person who kills salmon during the close season; a poacher.

**black/fly**†, 1 blak'flī; 2 blāk'flī, n. 1. A small biting fly (*Simulium tentans*) of the forests of northern North America. 2. The plant-louse (*Aphis fabae*) of the bean.

**black/foot**†, 1 blak'fūt; 2 blāk'fōt, n. 1. One of the Blackfeet. See BLACK-FOOT. 2. [b-l] [Scott.] A match-maker or manager of marriages.

**Black/foot**†, n. A town, county-seat of Blingham county, Ida.

**Black/ford**†, 1 blak'fōrd; 2 blāk'fōrd, n. A county in Indiana; 167 sq. m.; county-seat, Hartford City.

**Black/Ford** (G. Schwarz/wald, 1 The Black-fly. 10/1; shvarts/vālt; 2 shvarts'vālt). 1. A mountainous and wooded district in Baden and Württemberg. 2. A circle in Württemberg; 1,842 sq. m.

**Black/fri'ars**, 1 blak'frī'ars; 2 blāk'frī'ars, n. 1. The black or Dominican friars; so named from their black cloaks. 2. The quarter in central London between Fleet street and the Thames, once the site of a Dominican monastery.

**black/guard**†, 1 blag'ard or -ard; 2 blāg'ard or -ard, v. i. To act like a blackguard.

**black/gard**†, 1. i. t. To abuse with scurrility; revile. II. i. To act like a blackguard.

**black/guard**, a. 1. Befitting or like a blackguard; as, a blackguard oath. 2. Low or base, as in mind or speech; foul-mouthed; vile. 3. Belonging to menials.

**black/guard**, n. 1. A low, coarse, vicious, abusive fellow; a rough, unprincipled scamp. 2. (1) A sooty scullion. (2) A camp-follower. (3) A street Arab.

The scullions and other meaner retainers in a great household, who, when progress was made from one residence to another, accompanied and protected the pots, pans, and other kitchen utensils, riding among them and being smutted by them, were contemptuously styled the 'black guard.' It is easy to trace the subsequent history of the word. With a slight forgetfulness of its origin, he is now called a 'blackguard,' who would have been once said to belong to the 'black guard.'

TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 27. [K. F. & Co. 1890.]

— **black/guard-ism**, n. — **black/guard-ly**, adv. Like a blackguard. — **black/guard-ry**, n. [Rare.] Blackguards in general.

**Black Hawk** (1767-1838). An American Indian chief who fought against the United States in 1831-1832 in resistance to the attempt to transport the Sauks and Foxes to a reservation west of the Mississippi river; called the Black Hawk War.

**Black/hawk**, n. 1. A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Waterloo. 2. A town in Gilpin county, Colo.

**Black/head**, 1 blak'hēd; 2 blāk'hēd, n. 1. A summit in San Juan Mountains, Colo.; 12,344 ft. high. 2. A mountain in the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,345 ft. high.

**black/head**†, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**Black/heath**, 1 blak'hēth; 2 blāk'hēth, n. A common in Kent, S. E. of London, the scene of exploits by Tyler, Cade, Turpin, and others.

**Black Hills**. 1. Elevations in the S. W. part of South Dakota and N. E. Wyoming; 7,403 ft. high. 2. Elevations in Oregon; 6,410 ft. high.

**Black/le**, 1 blak'lē; 2 blāk'lē, n. John Stuart (1793-1895). A Scottish philologist, poet, and translator.

**black/ing**, 1 blak'ing; 2 blāk'ing, n. 1. A preparation used to give blackness and luster to shoe-leather, as a mixture of ivory-black, molasses, oil, and vinegar; shoe-blackening. 2. A blackening compound or dressing for harness. 3. Finely powdered charcoal, graphite, or other form of powdered carbon, or a mixture thereof with water, used in coating a mold to prevent charring, as in iron-casting; blackwash; facing. 4. The act or process of making black.

**black/ish**, 1 blak'ish; 2 blāk'ish, a. Somewhat black; darkened.

**black/jack**†, 1 blak'jak; 2 blāk'jak, n. 1. A small oak (*Quercus marylandica*) having an exceedingly hard but almost valueless wood. 2. [Local, U. S.] The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*). 3. Sphalerite or zinc-blende; a term used by Cornish miners. 4. [Local, Eng.] The larva of a sawfly (*Athalia centifolia*). 5. Same as CARAMEL. 6. Adulterated butter. 7. A pirate's ensign. 8. A small bludgeon with flexible handle. 9. [Local, Eng.] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*). 10. A large drinking-can, formerly of leather tarred or waxed, now thin japanned metal. 11. The mustard-beetle (*Phædon betulae*). 12. A leather jacket; from its color.

**Black Jack**. Gen. John A. Logan; a U. S. army nickname.

**Black Knight**. In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, a name given to Richard Cœur de Lion, who appears in disguise at a tournament.

**black/lead**†, 1 blak'led; 2 blāk'led, n. To coat or blacken with lead.

**black/leg**†, 1 blak'leg; 2 blāk'leg, n. 1. A professional swindler or gambler; especially, one who makes fraudulent bets, as on the turf, at cards, etc.; in general, a cheat; sharper. 2. *Pathol.* (1) An infectious disease characterized by escape of the blood into the areolar tissue of the legs, frequently affecting cattle; bloody murrain; black-quarter; symptomatic anthrax. (2) Severe purpura. 3. [Slang, Eng.] A workman who does not belong to a trade-union, or who accepts the place of a man on strike; a scab; strike-breaker.

Men hungering to death . . . are the materials from which 'blacklegs' are made.

WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 34. [r. & w. 1891.]

— **black/legged**, a. — **black/leg-ger**†, n. — **black/leg-ism**, n.

**black/let**†, 1 blak'let; 2 blāk'let, n. [Rare.] A speech of soot.

**black/letter**, 1 blak'letter; 2 blāk'letter, n. The Gothic or Old English letter, used in the earliest printed books, and still used in Germany; used also attributively; as, *black-letter* learning; a *black-letter* scholar.

There is an old *black-letter* library. . . the owner of the house refusing to let it be opened, lest some of the books should be stolen. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books* vol. i, p. 18. [H. M. & Co.]

2. A book printed in black-letter type.

— **black-letter day**, a day recorded in black letter, especially in old church calendars, where high days were recorded in red; hence, an inferior or unpropitious day.

**Black/ey**, 1 blak'ey; 2 blāk'ey, n. A ward in Manchester, Lancashire, England.

**black/ey**†, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**Black/lock**, 1 blak'lock; 2 blāk'lok, Thomas (1721-1791). A blind Scottish divine and poet; a friend of Hume.

**black/ly**, 1 blak'ly; 2 blāk'ly, adv. In a manner showing blackness or darkness; gloomily; threateningly.

Now, in November. . . the flower beds were empty, the trees leafless, and the pool blackly shivering.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. iv, ch. 30, p. 114. [n. 1876.]

**black/mack**†, n. A blackbird. [mail upon]

**black/mail**†, 1 blak'mēl; 2 blāk'māl, n. To levy black-mail.

**black/mail**†, n. 1. Extortion by intimidation; especially, extortion of money by threats or accusation. 2. [N. Eng. & Scot.] A tax consisting of money, cattle, crops, or other consideration, formerly paid to freebooters or their allies to insure immunity from pillage; declared a felony under Elizabeth (1601).

We used to be quite free from them (robbers) while we paid black-mail to Fergus Mac-Ivor. VICTOR IAN VOLT. *Scott's Waverley* ch. 15, p. 108. [p. r. c.]

3. Rent paid in kind or in base money, and not in silver or white money.

**black/mail**†, pp. Blackmailed. S. S.

**black/mail'er**, 1 blak'mēl'er; 2 blāk'māl'er, n. One who levies blackmail.

**black/manganese**, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**black/moor**†, n. A blackmoor. **black/moret**†.

**Black/more**, 1 blak'mōr; 2 blāk'mōr, n. 1. Richard Doddridge (1725-1790), an English author; *Lorna Doone*.

2. Mount, a summit in Gallatin county, Mont.; 10,196 ft. high.

**Black Mountain**. 1. A summit in the Rocky Mountains, Colo.; 11,626 ft. high. 2. An elevation in New Mexico; 8,909 ft. high.

**Black Mountains**. 1. A range in New Hampshire; highest peak, Sandwich. Dome; 4,071 ft. high. 2. A mountain group in Yancey county, N. C.; highest point, Mt. Mitchell; 6,710 ft. high.

**black/ness**, 1 blak'nēs; 2 blāk'nēs, n. The state or quality of being black, in any sense; black color; gloominess; darkness.

I clothe the heavens with blackness. Isa. i, 3.

**black/pigment**, b. rent, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**Black Pine Mountain**. A summit in Idaho; 9,386 ft. high.

**Black/pool**, 1 blak'pōl; 2 blāk'pōl, n. A seaport town in Lancashire, England; a watering-place.

**Black Prince**. Edward, Prince of Wales, a son of Edward III. of England; so named "by terror of his arms."

**Black River**. 1. A river in Missouri and Arkansas; length, 400 m. to White River. 2. A river in Hamilton and Herkimer counties, N. Y.; length, 200 m. to Lake Ontario. 3. A river in Wisconsin; length, 200 m. to Mississippi river. 4. A river in South Carolina; length, 150 m. to Waccamaw river. 5. A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 130 m. to Ottawa river.

**Black Riv'er Falls**. A city, county-seat of Jackson county, Black Rock. 1. A mountain in North Carolina; 5,815 ft. high. 2. A town in Lawrence county, Ark.

**black/salt**†, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**Blacks/burg**, 1 blaksbūrg; 2 blāk'burg, n. 1. A town in

Cherokee county, S. C. 2. A town in Montgomery county, Va.; seat of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1872.

**black/scale**†, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**Black Sea**. 1. A sea of Russia, N. of Asiatic Turkey; 163,711 sq. m. **Eux'inet**. 2. A government in the Kuban Republic, S. of Russia; 2,836 sq. m.; capital, Novorossiysk.

**black/size**†, 1 blak'sīz; 2 blāk'sīz, n. To dress, as leather, with thick size and tallow mixed.

**black/smith**†, 1 blak'smith; 2 blāk'smith, n. To work as a blacksmith. — **black/smith'ing**, n.

**black/smith**†, n. 1. A smith who works in or welds wrought iron, as by beating upon an anvil, and makes or shapes small utensils or parts of machines, shoes horses, etc.; one who forges or welds iron on an anvil. A blacksmith was formerly a smith who worked in black metal or iron, as distinguished from a whitesmith, who worked in white metal or tin.

2. A blackish pomacentroid fish (*Chromis punctipinnis*) of the Pacific coast. 3. A Brazilian bell-bird (*Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*).

The following list contains some of the terms and the principal tools used in blacksmithing and in farriery, excluding veterinary surgery. Reference to the words printed in small capitals will show supplementary information or groups.

anvil	HAMMER	pliers
anvil-punch	hammerman	porter
anvil-shears	hardy	pritchel
balling-iron	hearth	rasp
bar-nacles	hoof-cushion	rounding-iron
bellows	hoof-spreader	searing-iron
branch	horse-holder	slake-trough
butteris	horse-rough	SLEDGE
calk	horseshoe (bar-shoe,	snag-head
calk-sharpener	branch, calks, clip,	snow-pads
calk-swage	fullering, heel, in-	striker
CHISEL	ner edge, lower face,	swage
clinch	outer edge, quar-	swage-block
clip	ter, toe, stifle-shoe,	tap
collar-swage or	upper face	tire-bender
collar-tool	horseshoe-stud	tongs
coupler or reins	ham-weld	top-tool
creaser or fuller	jump-weld	triblet
cutting-shoe	lunette	tyre
die	mandrel	twich
drift	miter-iron	upsetting
FILE	NAIL	vice
floorman	oliver	wrench
forge	ox-shoe	

**black/snake**†, 1 blak'snēk; 2 blāk'snāk, n. 1. One of various black or blackish serpents.

(1) A smooth-scaled colubrine (*Basconia constrictor*) from 5 to 6 feet long, and often longer, frequenting low ground in the United States. (2) A colubrine (*Scotophis obsoletus*) of the United States, having keeled scales and frequenting high grounds. (3) A poisonous naja: (a) *Pseudechis porphyriacus* of Australia; (b) *Hoplocephalus fuscus* of Tasmania, etc. (4) A colu-

The Common Black-snake. 1/4

2. A heavy, plant, durable whip made of braided cowhide and tapering regularly from handle to snap.

**Black/stock**, 1 blak'stēk; 2 blāk'stōk, n. A village in Chester county, S. C.

**Blackstock Knob**. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,373 ft. high.

**Black/stone**, 1 blak'stōn; 2 blāk'stōn, n. 1. Sir William (1712-1781), an English jurist. *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, 1769. 2. A manufacturing village in Worcester county, Mass.

**black/strap**†, 1 blak'strap; 2 blāk'strap, n. 1. [Local, U. S.] (1) Mixed run and molasses, sometimes with vinegar. The seething blackstrap was pronounced ready for use.

PINKERTON *Molly Maguires* ch. 17, p. 174. [c. & co. 1880.]

(2) Switchel. 2. Among sailors, cheap port or other dark Mediterranean wine. **black/strip**†.

**blackt**, pp. Blacked. S. S.

**black/tail**†, 1 blak'tēl; 2 blāk'tāl, n. 1. (1) The com-

parative, small Columbian deer (*Capreolus columbianus*) of the coast region of Washington and British Columbia. (2) The mule-deer. 2. A fish, the ruff. 3. The ravine-deer. 4. [Local, U. S.] The Hudsonian godwit. 5. [Western U. S.] The Texan jack-rabbit (*Lepus texianus*), marked by a black

spot.

**Black/tail Peak**. A mountain in Utah; 9,943 ft. high.

**black/thorn**†, 1 blak'thōrn; 2 blāk'thōrn, n. 1. A thorny shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) of the family Rosaceae, the sloe. 2. a, antlers. 1/11; b, side view of a walking-stick. 3. An American hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*).

**black/tongue**†, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**Black/ville**, 1 blak'vīl; 2 blāk'vīl, n. A town in Barnwell county, S. C.

**Black/wall**, 1 blak'wāl; 2 blāk'wāl, n. An eastern district of London, England; tunnel between Blackwall and Charlton reaches on the Thames opened for traffic June 24, 1897.

**black/ward**†, etc. See under BLACK, a. [length, 300 m.]

**Black/wa'ter**, 1 blak'wā'ter; 2 blāk'wā'ter, n. A former fort in Tyrone county, Ireland; here Sir Hugh O'Neill defeated the English under Sir Henry Bannall, Aug. 14, 1598.

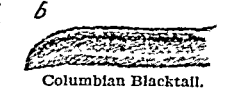
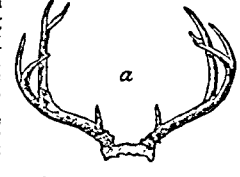
**Black/wa'ter river**. 1. A stream in Cork and Waterford counties, Ireland; length, 100 m. to Voughal harbor. 2. A river in Ulster province, Ireland; length, 50 m. to Lough Neagh.

**Black/well**, 1 blak'wel; 2 blāk'wēl, n. 1. Elizabeth (1821-1910). English physician, the first woman to receive degree of M. D. in the United States. 2. See LUCY STONE.

**Black/well's Island**. An island in the East River, New York city; site of a penitentiary, asylums, almshouse, and hospitals.

**black/will**†, etc. See under BLACK, a.

**black/wood**†, 1 blak'wūd; 2 blāk'wōd, n. 1. The timber of various trees, as of the East-Indian rose-wood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and of an Australian acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*). 2. The black mangrove (*Ariccennia nitida*) of the West Indies.

















telets or blindages, as a trench. 6. In bookbinding, to ornament with heated tools.

**blind**, *v.* [Archaic.] To become blind.  
 1. A. Destitute or deprived of sight; without the power of seeing; as, a blind beggar; blind as a mole. Behold the dumb lips speaking. The blind eyes see not!  
 WATTSER Howard at Wanders et. 2.

2. Acting or proceeding without intelligent direction or control; random; purposeless; as, blind chance.  
 Who ventures to call the forces of nature blind?

3. Difficult to trace, decipher, or understand; illegible; viewless; unintelligible; as, blind reasoning; a blind trial. 4. Lacking in judgment or discrimination; unable to perceive; as, to be blind to one's interests. 5. (1) Having no opening, or too thick to be seen through; as, a blind door, wall, or window; a blind hedge. (2) Having but one opening; open at one end only; as, a blind gut; a blind alley. 6. Not carrying out its purpose; abortive; miscarriage; non-productive; as, a blind shell or torpedo, i. e., one that fails to explode; blind shoots, i. e., not producing buds or fruit. 7. Of, or relating to, the blind, as a class; as, a blind asylum. 8. Book-binding. Ornamented by pressure, as of heated tools; blocked or stamped so as to produce indentations; as, blind-tooling (see below). 9. Mining. Not visible in an outcrop; said of veins of minerals. 10. Phot. Insensitive to light; applied to plates, etc. 11. Railroad. Designating a special form of target, or the position of the same when presenting the edge. 12. Finished without luster or brightness; unpolished. 13. [Archaic.] Dark; covered; hidden; obscure; confusing; as, a blind cave. In the blind mazes of this tangled world. MILTON Comus l. 181.

14. Out of public view; private; retired. 15. Unlighted, as a candle. [*AS. blind.*] **blindet**.

— **blind arch**, an arch that has no opening, or an archway that is walled up. — **b. area**, an open space around a wall to keep it dry. — **b. axle**, a dead axle, particularly a locomotive-axle not in a truck and not bearing driving wheels. — **blind ball**, *n.* A putball (*Lycoperdon*). — **b. beetle**, *n.* 1. Any large lamellicorn beetle that flies at night as if blind. 2. The rice-weevil. — **b. blocking**, *n.* Blind-tooling. — **b. bucky-davy**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Either of two games: (1) Blind man's buff. (2) Hunt-the-slipper. — **b. cat**, *n.* A cave-catfish (*Amblyopsis nigrolabris*) with the eyes nearly hidden by skin; found in Pennsylvania. — **b. coal**, anthracite coal. — **blind fish**, *n.* 1. An amblyopoid fish of subterranean streams without functional eyes, as *Amblyopsis spelaeus* of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; a cave-fish. 2. [Local.] The badish (*Murine glutinosus*). — **b. Harry**, *n.* [Scott.] 1. A blind man's buff. 2. A putball. — **b. hook**, [Slang.] A game of cards, in gambling. — **b. lead**, a break in the arctic ice which indicates an open channel, but through which there is no passage-way. — **b. lift**, *n.* [Eng.] Same as DUMBY-WAITER. — **b. loaded**, *n.* Ordnance. 1. Uncharged, but filled with sand so as to be of service weight; applied to shells. See DUMBY CARTRIDGE, under DUMBY. 2. Fuseless, the heat of impact exploding the bursting-charge. 3. Unexploded, by reason of bad fuse or other cause. — **b. man's ball**, same as BLINDBALL. — **b. man's buff**, 1. A game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one. 2. Same as BLINDBALL. See BLIND, *a.* — **blind man's holiday** [Humorous], the interval between daylight and lamplight. — **b. nettle**, *n.* 1. White dead-nettle. 2. Hemp-nettle. — **b. officer**, *n.* [Eng.] A blind-reader. — **b. p. n. Mining. A winze. — **b. reader**, *n.* A person in a post-office whose duty it is to interpret addresses upon mail-matter the intended destination of which is doubtful. — **b. side**, the weakest, least guarded, or most vulnerable side.**

Later he [Lincoln] wrote to the same friend that the nomination took the Democrats 'on the blind side.' NICOLAY and HAY Abraham Lincoln vol. i, ch. 15, p. 275. [c. 1890.]

— **blind snake**, *n.* 1. A burrowing worm-like anguilliform snake with rudimentary eyes, as a typhlopid. 2. A glass-snake or any other anguilliform lizard. — **b. spot**, *n.* 1. A small area on the retina of the eye that is insensible to light because of the entrance of the fibers of the optic nerve. 2. Cricket. Any spot on which pitches a ball so well bowled that it is difficult for the batsman to follow it with the eye, causing him to hesitate whether to play back or forward. — **b. story**, *n.* A story without windows; the triforium. — **b. tooling**, *n.* In bookbinding, ornament impressed by heated tools. — **blind-weed**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The shepherd's purse. — **blind worm**, *n.* 1. A small limbless snake-like lizard (*Amphisbaena*) of Europe, having the eyes perfect, the very small. 2. A blind-snake. — **to worm**, *v.* 1. To get into the entrance of the fibers of the optic nerve. 2. To undertake without inquiry; act rashly or recklessly; take chances. — **blind fish**, *a.*

I know that in Washington I am incomprehensible, because at the outset of the war I would not go blind.

W. T. SHERMAN Memoirs vol. i, p. 342. [a. 1875.]

**blind**, *n.* 1. Something that obstructs vision or the passage of light: (1) A screen or shutter of slats, cloth, or other material placed before a window to exclude light or prevent observation from outside; a shade. (2) Same as BLINDER. 2. One who is or those who are blind. 3. Something intended to deceive or mislead, or to conceal an ulterior purpose; as, his politeness is a blind.

I know you don't love Cynthia, only as a blind for your passion for me.  
 CONOVER Double Dealer act ii, sc. 5.

4. Mil. (1) A stout plank shutter to be placed before a port-hole after the discharge of a gun. (2) A blindage. 5. A hunter's place of ambush, frequently a portable screen; a covert; hiding-place. 6. In poker, the money staked before the deal. 7. Same as BLIND-ROOLING. 8. A halting-place. SYLL. see ARTIFICE.

— **blind-bri-dle**, *n.* A bridle with blinders attached. — **b. buckle**, *n.* A horse-hole. — **b. fast**, *n.* A catch or fastener to hold a blind shut or open. — **b. ink**, *n.* Ink that forms raised characters: used in preparing compositions to be read by the blind. — Persian blinds, outside window-shutters of thin movable slats fastened in a frame: Persiennes. — Venetian blinds, a flexible inside window-screen that may be raised or lowered, and having horizontal slats fastened on webbing that may be turned to admit or exclude light.

**blind age**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ag. *n.* 1. Fort. An earth-faced window screen, for protecting a trenching party from the enemy's fire; a screen made of wrought-iron bars covered with canvas; a mantelet.

2. A hood to pull over a horse's eyes, to prevent him from running away.

**blind/ball**, *b. ball*, *n.* See under BLIND, *a.*

**blinde**, 1 blind; 2 blind, *n.* Mineral. Same as BLENDE.

**blind**, 1 blind'ed; 2 blind'ed-ly, *adv.* As if blinded.

**blind'er**, 1 blind'er; 2 blind'er, *n.* 1. One that blinds. 2. One of a pair of leather flaps attached to a head-stall, to prevent a horse from seeing objects on either side of him. See HARNESS. **blind'ing**, *blind'er*.

**blind/eyes**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ing, *n.* The corn-popper and the field-popper; from the blinding sensation caused by their brilliant scarlet.

**blind/fast**, etc. See under BLIND, *n.*

**blind/fold**, 1 blind'fold; 2 blind'fold, *vt.* To cover or bandage the eyes of, so as to hinder from seeing; hence, to mislead. [ME. blindfolds, pp. of blindfellen; see BLIND, *a.* + FELL, *tr.*] — **blind'fold-er**, *n.*

**blind'fold**, *a.* 1. Having the eyes bandaged, so as to prevent vision. 2. Having the mental vision darkened as by a fold before the eyes; hence, without consideration or forethought; heedless; rash; as, blindfold fury. **blind'fold-ed**, **blind'fold-ly** [Rare], *adv.* — **blind'fold-ed-ness**, *n.*

**blind'fold**, *n.* A ruse; blind; disguise.

**blind'fury**, etc. See BLIND, *a.*

**blind'ink**, *n.* See BLIND, *n.*

**blind'ing**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ing, *pa.* Making blind or as if blind, physically or mentally; as, blinding tears; blinding passions. — **blind'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**blind'ing**, *n.* 1. The act of making blind. 2. A thin layer of sand or gravel over a newly paved road. 3. Same as BLINDAGE.

**blind lead**, etc. See under BLIND, *a.*

**blind'ling**, 1 blind'ing; 2 blind'ing, *n.* A blind person. **blind'ling**, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] In a blind way; heedlessly. **blind'lings**; **blind'ling**.

**blind'ly**, 1 blind'ly; 2 blind'ly, *adv.* 1. Without sight; in the manner of the blind; hence, without foresight or judgment; irrationally; as, to act blindly. 2. Without an egress; as, the alley ends blindly.

**blind'man**, 1 blind'man; 2 blind'man, *n.* [—MEN, pl.] 1. The blindfolded player, of either sex, in blind man's buff; properly two words. 2. Same as BLIND-READER. See BLIND, *a.* 3. A blind man; now always two words. — **blind'ness**, 1 blind'ness; 2 blind'ness, *n.* 1. The state or condition of being blind. 2. Secrecy. — mental blindness (*Psychol.*), an affection of the brain in which images conveyed by the optic nerves are not properly recognized.

**blind pig** [Local, U. S.] Same as BLIND TIGER. See TIGER.

**blind'stitch**, 1 blind'stitch; 2 blind'stitch, *vt.* To stitch in such a way that the stitches do not show.

**blind'your-eyes**, 1 blind'yur'ez; 2 blind'yur'ez, *n.* [Austral.] The milky mangrove (*Excoecaria agallocha*), whose acid, milky juice produces inflammation and ulceration when in contact with the skin, and blindness when entering the eyes. See MILKY MANGROVE, under MANGROVE.

**blink**, 1 blink; 2 blink, *v.* 1. To look at with winking or half-closed eyes; hence, to evade seeing; shut one's eyes to; shirk; dodge; as, to blink matters. I must not blink the priest's peculiar part.

BROWNING Ring and Book pt. vi, l. 1, 054.

2. In sporting, to ignore; pass by: the original sense; as, a dog that blinks every bird he flushes. 3. [Rare.] To see momentarily. 4. [Rare.] To wink. 5. To hinder from seeing; blindfold. 6. To compel or induce (one) to blink. 7. To make sour, as milk. 8. To hood-wink or deceive.

II. *t.* 1. To wink quickly and in rapid succession, or see with winking or half-shut eyes; hence, to get a glimpse or hasty glance; also, to look with indifference or evasively; as, to blink at the main purpose. 2. To gleam intermittently; twinkle; glimmer; as any light. The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink.

WORSWORTH Pet Lamb et. 1.

3. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) To become slightly sour or stale, as milk or beer. (2) To gleam cheerfully, as a fire; look kindly, as a friend. [ME. blenken, shine; cp. *AS. blican*, shine.] — **blink-beer**, *n.* Beer kept unchilled until it has become sharp. — **b. eyed**, *a.* Having winking or squinting eyes.

**blink**, *tr.* [Ir.] To be subject to or affected by evil influence. Compare BLINK, *v.* II. 3. — **blinked**, *a.* [Ir.] Blighted by the eye.

**blink**, *a.* 1. Habitually blinking. 2. Somewhat sour, as blink milk.

**blink**, *n.* 1. A glance or glimpse, or the time required for it; twinkling. 2. A shimmer or glimmer; also, light reflected from floating ice; ice-blink. I had seen the ominous blink ahead of us, . . . and before two hours were over, we closed with ice to the westward.

KANE Arctic Explorations vol. i, p. 54. [c. a. r. 1857.]

3. An artifice; trick. 4. [Local, U. S.] A mackerel of half size; an inferior fish.

**blink'ard**, 1 blink'ard; 2 blink'ard, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. One who blinks or squints; hence, a duffer, or one who purposely blinks, or shuts his eyes to facts. In the Professor and Secut his eyes to facts.

CARLYLE Sartor Resartus bk. iii, p. 225. [a.]

2. An object, as a star, that shines intermittently.

**blink'er**, 1 blink'er; 2 blink'er, *vt.* To put blinkers on; hence, to hoodwink; deceive.

**blink'er**, *n.* 1. A horse's blinker; hence, any hindrance to sight or discernment. See HARNESS. 2. One that blinks; also, a coquette. 3. [Slang.] The eye. 4. pl. Goggles. 5. Same as BLINK, *n.*

**blink'ing**, 1 blink'ing; 2 blink'ing, *a.* 1. Weak-eyed; winking. 2. Twinkling; flickering. — **blink'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**blink'ing**, *n.* In sporting, the passing by of game as soon as found. See BLINK, *v.* I. 1. — **Blin'kin-sop**, 1 blin'kin-sop; 2 blin'kin-sop, *n.* In Scott's Redgauntlet, a smuggler.

**blinks**, *n.* [Eng.] The water-chickweed.

**blink**, *pp.* Blinked.

**blink'y**, 1 blink'y; 2 blink'y, *a.* Prone to blink.

**blin'ing**, 1 blin'ing; 2 blin'ing, *adv.* [Scott.] Blindingly.

**blin'ter**, 1 blin'ter; 2 blin'ter, *tr.* 1. To light dimly with a flickering flame; glimmer. **blin'ter**, 2. To look at with half-closed eyes; blink.

**blin'ter**, 1 blin'ter; 2 blin'ter, *tr.* [Scott. & North Ir.] To burst into blin'ter, *tr.* & *tr.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To shoot, as with a rifle, without taking aim; fire carelessly. 2. To hit with slight force; flick.

**blin'ter**, *n.* [Scott. & North Ir.] 1. A gust of wind and rain. 2. An outburst of tears. — **blin'ter**, *a.* — **blin'ter**, *a.* blin'ter, 1 blin'ter; 2 blin'ter, *n.* [North. Eng.] A blister produced as by scalding.

**bliss**, 1 bliss; 2 bliss, *n.* 1. Superlative happiness; heavenly joy; blessedness; beatitude, especially that of departed souls; hence, any state of great enjoyment; gladness or joy. 2. A cause or source of delight or happiness. That inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude. WORSWORTH I Wandered Lonely et. 4. [*AS. blis*, contr. *<* *blids* (cp. *OS. blidsea*, happiness), *<* *blith*; see BLITHNESS; RAFTURE. — **bliss'less**, *a.* **Bliss**, 1 bliss; 2 bliss, *n.* 1. Cornelius Newton (1783-1833-1839), an American merchant and statesman; Secretary of the Interior, 1897-1899. 2. Isaac Grout (1782-1833-1839), an American Congregational missionary; agent of the American Bible Society in Turkey. 3. Philip Paul (1783-1833-1839), an American evangelist and singer; second hymn-writer; *Hold the Fort*; *Paul for the Shore*. 4. Tasker Howard (1858-1928), an American general. 5. William Dwight Porter (1858-1928), an American sociologist and clergyman; *Encyc. of Social Reform*. **Bliss'ful**, 1 bliss'ful; 2 bliss'ful, *a.* A village in Lenawee county, Mich. **bliss'ful**, 1 bliss'ful; 2 bliss'ful, *a.* Enjoying or imparting bliss; supremely happy; as, a blissful hour. **bliss'ful**, *adv.* See HAPPY. — **bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bliss'ful-ness**, *n.* **bliss'som**, 1 bliss'am; 2 bliss'om, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To couple with (a ewe); tup; said of a ram. II. *t.* To be in heat. **bliss'om**, *a.* In heat, as an animal; hence, lustful. **bliss'ter**, 1 bliss'ter; 2 bliss'ter, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To produce a blister or blisters upon; as, to blister one's hand. 2. To hurt as by a blister; gall; subject to shame or disgrace; as, blistered by spiteful criticism. II. *t.* To have a blister or blisters form or rise. **bliss'ter**, *n.* 1. A thin vesicle on the cuticle, containing serum or watery matter, produced as by scalding, bruising, or the application of some irritating substance; also, a similar vesicle or separation of laminae on a plant, on steel, on a painted surface, etc. 2. Any substance used for producing vesication, as a counter-irritant. 3. Phot. A fluid bubble on a plate, or on a paper that has received a coat of gelatin, albumen, or collodion. 4. Naut. An air or water-chamber added below the waterline outside a warship to protect it from torpedoes. 5. A fungous plant-disease characterized by excrescences on the leaves. 6. [Colloq.] A troublesome person; nuisance. 7. [Local, U. S.] A young oyster. [ME. blister, cp. *OS. blister*, blister. Allied to *BLAS*.] — **blister beetle**, or *fly*, *n.* A beetle, as an oil-beetle, yielding a substance with blistering properties; especially, the Spanish fly. — **b. copper**, *n.* Metal. The merchantable product of the calcination of the white metal, or the pimple-metal, in the English process of copper-smelting. — **b. flower**, *n.* The bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*). **bliss'ter-weed**, *n.* — **b. mite**, *n.* Any mite causing a blister-like excrescence on the leaves; as, the pear-leaft blister-mite. — **b. pearl**, *n.* An excrescence produced inside a shell by the oyster in endeavoring to exclude parasites. — **b. pine**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The balsam-fir (*Abies*); so called from the blister-like swellings in the bark containing the balsam. — **b. plant**, *n.* Any one of several species of buttercup or crowfoot (*Ranunculus*); especially, the tall or meadow buttercup (*R. acris*), and the cursed crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*); so called from the effect of their acid juice on the skin. — **b. plaster**, *n.* A plaster for producing a blister. — **b. steel**, *n.* Steel made by heating bar-iron, in contact with powdered charcoal, in a converting-furnace. — **bliss'ter-word**, *n.* The cursed crowfoot. **Bliss'ter**, *n.* In Fielding's *The Virgin Unmasked*, an apothecary, who believes physicians useful at all times. **bliss'ter**, *pp.* Blistered. S. S. [*blisters*.] **bliss'ter-y**, 1 bliss'ter-y; 2 bliss'ter-y, *a.* Marked by or full of B. LIT., *adv.* See NEGATIVE. B. L.; B. LIT.; LIT. B. I. **blite**, 1 blait; 2 blit, *n.* Any one of various herbs, mostly of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), as the strawberry-blite (*Chenopodium capitatum*), the coast-blite (*C. rubrum maritimum*), or any sea-blite (any species of *Suaeda*); in England, especially, an amaranth (*Amarantus blitum*) and the goosefoot good-King-Henry (*C. bonus-henricus*). [*F. blitte*, *<* *L. blitum*, *<* *Gr. bliton*.] **blithe**, 1 blait or blait; 2 blith or blith (*xm*), *a.* 1. Characterized by gladness or mirth; joyous; gladsome; as, a blithe face or heart. 2. Manifesting gladness; jocund; gay; merry; sprightly; as, a blithe laugh. A daughter fair So buxom, blithe, and debonaire. MILTON L'Allegro l. 24. 3. Kind. [*<* *AS. blith*, blith, sweet, happy, = Goth. *bliths*, happy, friendly.] **blithe**, *adv.* See CHEERFUL. **blithe'ful**, 1 blithe'ful; 2 blithe'ful, *a.* Full of gladness or mirth. — **blithe'ful-ly**, *adv.* Joyously; cheerfully. — **blithe'ly**, *adv.* Merrily; gladly. — **blithe'en**, *tr.* To make blithe. — **blithe'ness**, *n.* The state of being blithe. **blithe'ment**, 1 blith'ment; 2 blith'ment, *n.* [Scott. & Ir.] Refreshment provided at a birth. **blithe'bread**, *n.* **blithe'er**, 1 blith'er; 2 blith'er, *n.* One who makes merry. **blith'er**, 1 blith'er; 2 blith'er, *n.* [Dial.] Same as PLATHER. **blithe'some**, 1 blith'som; 2 blith'som, *a.* Showing or blithe'sum, 1 imparting gladness; cheerful; gay; joyous; merry. — **blithe'some-ly**, *adv.* — **blithe'some-ness**, *n.* **blith'ran**, 1 blith'ran; 2 blith'ran, *n.* [Ir.] The silverweed. **blith'ran**, *n.* Same as BLITON. **blith'ran**, 1 blith'ran; 2 blith'ran, *n.* [Scott.] Either of two birds: (1) The bittern. (2) The common British snipe. **blith'ran-blat**, *n.* [Scott.] A sharp rattling noise, as of guns fired irregularly. **Blit'tum**, 1 blit'tum; 2 blit'tum, *n.* A small genus of European herbs formerly included in the genus *Chenopodium*. Its two species, *B. capitatum* and *B. virgatum*, with strawberry-like fruit, are both cultivated as the strawberry-blite. See BLITE. [*L. <* *Gr. bliton*, blite.] **Blitz**, 1 blitz; 2 blitz, *n.* Antonio (1780-1810-1817). An English magician and ventriloquist; father of Madame Van Zandt, prima donna. **bliz'ard**, 1 bliz'ard; 2 bliz'ard, *n.* 1. A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow, such as frequently sweeps from the Rocky Mountain region eastward in winter, and often causes loss of life. 2. A rattling volley, as of shots or of words; hence, a sudden fierce attack; a knock-down blow; any sudden and overwhelming disaster; as, we were struck by a blizzard. I had a little more surprise than I had expected, and our English snow-blast . . . is spoken of by some of our journalists as an 'Americanist'; and even such admirable lexicographers and philologists as Murray . . . treat the word as a modern Americanism, . . . which, so far from its being American in origin, it was not till within the last few years, according to the oldest and other American philologists, that it was ever heard in the Eastern



States, and in the Western a blizzard meant a knock-down blow from an argument, not a knock-down blow from a snowblast.  
New York Tribune July 19, 1891, p. 14, col. 5.  
[ < AS. \*blesan, blow; cp. BLAST, BLAZE, BLOW, > ]

bliz'zen, 1 bliz'n; 2 bliz'n, n. & f. [Scot.] To scorch; shrivel; wither. [Lighting; blaze. bliz'zom]. bliz'zer, 1 bliz'er; 2 bliz'er, n. [Prov. Eng.] A vivid flash of bliz'zy, 1 bliz't; 2 bliz't, n. [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] [Prov. Eng.] A brightly blazing fire.

blk., abbr. Black; black.  
B. LL., abbr. See DEGREE.  
blot, a. Blackish-blue; livid. blot; blot; blot.  
blot, 1 blot; 2 blot, n. [Slang.] Same as BLOKE.  
blot, 1 blot; 2 blot, v. 1. f. To cause to puff up or swell; make turgid or edematous; hence, to inflate with conceit or vanity.

Where Fear's black banner blots the troubled sky.

BEATRICE Ode to Hope pt. i, st. 2.

II. i. To become puffed up, swollen, or inflated; become edematous; as, he has begun to blot.

blot, vt. To cure by half-drying in smoke, as herring.

blot, a. Blotted; puffed; swollen. [Cp. Ice. blaut, soft, effeminate. Its modern meaning is due to confusion with blotted (inflated).]

blot, a. Smoke-cured; as, a blot herring. [ME. blote, perhaps < Ice. blaut, soaked; cp. Sw. blöt, soaked.]

blot, n. 1. A disreputable, worthless fellow, bloated with drink. 2. A bloated condition or part; specifically (Vet. Surg.), accumulation of gas in the alimentary canal. 3. A bloater.

blot'ed, 1 blot'ed; 2 blot'ed, pa. Distended by accumulation of fluid or gas; swollen; figuratively, puffed up with conceit or pride of riches; puffed up.

O'er the green floor, and round the dew-damp wall,  
The slimy snail, and bloated lizard crawl.

ERASMUS DARWIN Production of Life can. 9, l. 110.

— blot'ed-ness, n.

blot'er, 1 blot'er; 2 blot'er, n. 1. A selected herring, slightly cured and smoked. 2. A whitefish (*Argyro-somus prognathus*), found in the Great Lakes of North America. bloater whitefish. [ < BLOAT, a. ]

blot'er, n. A prune which has become unusually large while being dried. [BLOAT, a.]

blot, 1 blot; 2 blot, v. (BLOBBED, BLOBB; BLOBBING.)

1. f. To blot with a blot of ink or color; blur.

II. i. 1. To rise in bubbles. 2. To produce bubbles; flop, as a fish in water. 3. [Scot. & Ir.] To collect in drops; fall.

blot, n. 1. A soft globular mass; a drop, as of viscous liquid; a small blot or daub; as, a blot of honey.

You witnessed a faint vision of dashes of pale green and gleaming forebush, with blots and films of land beyond.

W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Tragedy p. 22, ln. 1889.

2. [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] A bubble; pimple; blister. 3. A round mass of iron serving as base for an iron post in a ship. 4. A small fresh-water cottoid fish, the miller's thumb. 5. [Dial. U. S.] The resin of the fir-tree. 6. [Scot.] A huge gooseberry. 7. A very loose spot in a plate or blade of a saw. 8. The lower lip, especially when pointing. [Prob. imitative.] — blot'by, a.

blot, n. [Slang. U. S.] A professional beggar who plies his calling on the streets; policeman's term.

A blot is just a panhandler. N. Y. Evening Sun Dec. 22, '09.

blot'ber, blot'ber'lip, etc. See BLUBBER, etc.

blot, 1 blot; 2 blot, n. [F.] The burbot.

blot, 1 blot; 2 blot, n. [F.] A group, as of politicians or economists, formed to foster special interests or to obstruct legislative action. Compare BLOK, n. 1. (rubberwork.)

blot'age, 1 blot'age; 2 blot'age, n. [F.] In masonry, rude blot, 1 blot; 2 blot, Markus Elliser (1723-31/1799).

A German Jewish physician and ichthyologist. [coughing.]

blot'er, 1 blot'er; 2 blot'er, n. [Scot.] To gurge when blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

blot'ch'i-dæ, 1 blot'ch'i-dæ; 2 blot'ch'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. [Blotch'ous, f. s.]

the final shape is given to a hat-body, or one on which a hat is placed to be ironed; hence, the style or shape of a hat. (6) A wooden support for a wig; barbers' block. (7) Carp. A piece of wood inserted in an angle to stiffen a structure. (8) A hard-wood base on which thin printing-plates are held by clamps or nails for printing. (9) A form upon which wet leather is beaten and stretched. (10) One of the uprights, in a saw-mill, to which a saw-log is fastened. There are a head-block and a tail-block. (11) A felt-covered rubber or polishing marble. (12) A bookbinders' stamp. (13) Same as WOOD-BLOCK. (14) Ordnance. A heavy piece of wood used as a support in raising or lowering cannon, being a quarter block, half b., or whole b., according to the thickness which the weight of the cannon demands. (15) One of the supports under the keel of a vessel while building. 2. A section or division; the objects collectively contained in a section; a mass or row; as, a block of land. (1) The land and buildings enclosed in a single square, or the like, bounded by streets. (2) The houses collectively in a distant row or line, often under a single roof. (3) The distance along a street from one cross-street to another. (4) A government subdivision of land of irregular form, as on account of lakes or streams. (5) Geol. A portion of the earth's crust, separated by fractures from the adjacent portions, often relatively elevated, depressed or tilted with accompanying faulting. (6) Forestry. A unit of division of a forested region, composed of two or more compartments. (7) A number of shares, bonds, or the like, usually a specific or decimal number, bought or sold at once; as, a block of four-per-cent. (8) A sheet of writing paper glued on the edge; pad. 3. A section of track, often of several miles, in the block system of a railway. 4. Mech. A sheave or pulley or set of pulleys mounted within a shell to which is fixed a hook, eye, or ring at one end, and often an eye or strap at the other, for attachment to a fixed or movable object.

Ropes may be rove upon the pulleys and a leverage obtained for increasing the force or changing the rate or direction of motion. The number of pulleys in a block varies from one to six. Two blocks are often used in a single hoisting-tackle, one being attached to a fixed point and the other to the moving object. See PULLEY. 5. Arch. & Build. Hoisting block. 7. Jib-sheet block. 8. ing. (1) A project. Gink block. 9. Square-cheeked block. ing. division in an entablature. (2) A projection left on a hewn stone as a temporary convenience for resting a beam, attaching a rope, etc. 6. A stupid or unsympathetic person; a blockhead.

What a block art thou, that thou canst not!

SHAKESPEARE Two Gentlemen of Verona, act II., sc. 5.

7. Stock-raising. An animal whose body is firm, solid, and well set. 8. (1) In an Australian city, the public premises. (2) [Austral.] One of the sections into which the public lands available for settlement are divided. It is estimated as sufficient for the maintenance of one family, but never exceeding 1,280 acres. 9. A perch for a carnivorous bird, as a hawk. 10. [Slang.] The head. 11. Same as BLOCK COAL. [ME. blok; cp. D. Dan blok, Sw. block; orig. doubtful.] — back'ing-block, n. Print. & Engr. A base, as of wood or metal, on which a plate for printing is attached. — bee-b., n. A block of hard wood on a ship's side near the heel of the bowsprit, through which the foremast-stays are rove. — Bel-gian b., a slightly oblong paving-block, usually of granite. — bilge b. (Naut.), a block used to support the bilge of a vessel in dry dock. — b. and b., the situation of two blocks of a tackle when drawn together so that further movement is impossible. — b. and start, alternate long and short stones, placed at the corner of a building. — b. bond, n. A style of bricklaying in which the bricks are laid crosswise and lengthwise alternately. See ILLUS. under bond. — b. book, n. A book printed from engraved wooden blocks, as distinguished from one printed from movable type or from plates. — b. car, n. A car for carrying blocks and tackle on a wrecking-train. — b. chain, n. Mech. An endless chain consisting of thin, flat side-pieces joined, as with rivets, to flat transverse metal blocks. It is applied to bicycles and certain forms of automobiles for transmission of power. — b. colors, n. pl. Colors that are applied as in block-printing. — b. core, n. Founding. A core used to replace a mold. Compare BLOCK-PRINT. — b. furnace, n. Metall. A bloomery. — b. in course (Building), walling of stone used for supporting embankments, etc. — b. joint, n. A stage-joint in plumbing. — b. letter, n. 1. Type cut from wood. 2. A style of characters imitating or suggested by letters cut out of wood. — b. plan, n. A rough plan, without details. — b. print, n. Founding. A core-print in a mold within which a block-core is used to make a supplementary impression; also, a core used to take the place of some part of a mold. — b. printing, n. 1. Printing from engraved wooden blocks, as by applying ink on an engraved surface with a dabber and taking an impression by placing a sheet of paper, parchment, or the like over it and rubbing the back of the sheet. See PRINTING. 2. Printing calico by the old method, from wooden blocks. — b. ship, n. A ship that blocks the entrance to a harbor;

also, an old naval hulk used as a store-ship or receiving-ship in a navy-yard. — b. signal, n. A combination of switch and signal used in a block system. — b. switch, n. — b. signaling, n. — b. system, a system of regulating the running of trains on a railway, by automatic signals or otherwise, in which the track is divided into sections called blocks, on any one of which, ordinarily, only one train at a time is allowed. — b. signal system, n. False teeth cut out of ivory or like material, two or more in one piece. — b. tin, tin cut in sheets; also, pure tin distinguished from tin-plate. — b. trail, n. [Eng.] The trail of a gun-carriage made of a single piece, or of two pieces fastened together. [C.] — b. truck, n. A truck without handles or shafts, with small wheels and a body of open timbers used in moving heavy objects, as about a freight-house. — chip of the old b., see CHIP. — clew-line b. 1. A block at the top of a sail-clew, through which its clew-line reeves. 2. Formerly, a quarter-block. — fixed blocks (Naut.), the chess-trees. — ninepin b. (Naut.), a block of ninepin form, used for a fair-leader in the pipe-rail. — on the b. 1. [Austral.] On the public promenade. 2. Mining. According to the survey or allotment of claims. — perched b. (Geol.), a rock or boulder left on a ledge, hill-slope, or the like, by the melting of the glacier which conveyed it. — route, about b., a large snatch-block. — thick-and-thin b. 1. A pulley-block having two sheaves of different thickness to accommodate different sizes of rope. 2. A addle-block. — to do the b. [Austral.], to promenade the fashionable thoroughfares.

block, n. 1. That which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle; as, the bars and blocks of prejudice. 2. The condition of being blocked; an obstruction; as, a block on a railway or thoroughfare. 3. Cricket. (1) The act of blocking a ball. (2) Same as BLOCK-MOLE. 4. Baseball. A block-ball. 5. Psychophysics. Any impediment to the current passing along a nerve tract, or between two nerves or nerves and its muscle. Thus curare is said to form a block between the active nerve and its protected muscle; and the antidote removes this block. [ < BLOCK, v. ] — block'ball, n. Baseball. A ball that has been batted or thrown, but impeded, as by handling or stopping, by a person not a player. — block'hole, n. 1. Cricket. A mark on the grass, before the wicket, indicating the center; commonly abbreviated block, and called long block when 1½ lengths of a bat, and short block when only 1 bat's length. 2. A hole for blasting, as in a severed block of ore.

Block, 1 blok; 2 blok, Moritz (Maurice) (2/11816-1/11 1901). A German-French statistician and economist.

block'ade, 1 blok'ad; 2 blok'ad, v. [ < AD'ED; -AD'ING. ]

1. To shut up by a military or naval blockade, as a town; shut out, as a person.

They had blockaded the castles in the little fortresses or outposts. Irving Washington vol. i, ch. 18, p. 194. [o. r. p. 1863.]

2. To obstruct; block up; as, the path was blockaded with snow. Syn. see BELAGUER; SHUT.

block'ade, n. 1. The investing and shutting up of a town, a seaport, a frontier, or a line of coast by hostile forces; more especially, the investment of a port by a hostile naval force of competent strength to debar it from commercial communication by way of the sea.

To render a blockade valid as against neutrals, due notice of it must be given; the blockading force must be sufficient to make it effective, at least to the extent of rendering any attempt to break it manifestly dangerous; and the blockades must be continuously pressed to the point. Accidental and brief absences, as when driven off the station by storm, does not operate to lift the blockade. For what shall constitute an effective blockade and sufficient notice of blockade, see the DECLARATION OF LONDON.

2. A blockading force. 3. Any hindrance or obstruction to action or progress; a block. [ < BLOCK, v. ] — block'ade-run'ner, n. A vessel or person engaged in the business of running a blockade, generally for trading purposes. — paper b., a blockade declared by proclamation, but not made effective by competent force. — to break a b., to render the blockade void by defeating or driving off the blockading force. — to raise a b., to withdraw the blockading force, or to disperse it by superior force. — to run a b., to enter or leave a blockaded place by passing through the lines of the blockading force.

block'ad'er, 1 blok'ad'er; 2 blok'ad'er, n. One that blockades; especially, a ship of war engaged in blockading.

block'age, 1 blok'ij; 2 blok'ij, n. The condition of being blocked or stopped; the act of blocking up.

block'an, 1 blok'an; 2 blok'an, n. [Ir. & Manx.] The coal-fish (*Pollachius eirenis*).

block'band, b. car, etc. See under BLOCK, n.

block'er, 1 blok'er; 2 blok'er, n. 1. One who blocks; a tool or a machine for blocking. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A derby hat.

block'er, n. [Prov. Eng.] A hatchet; ax.

block'head, 1 blok'hed; 2 blok'hed, n. 1. A dull-block'head, n. 1. A dull or stupid person. 2. [Rare.] A pictured or sculptured head; bust. 3. A head of wood for shaping hats or wigs. — blockhead board (Weaving), a contrivance composed of two numbered boards, rising and falling alternately, employed in Jacquard looms to indicate whether the cards are working properly. — block'head'ed, a. [Rare.] Dull-witted; stupid. — block'head'ed-ness, n. — block'head'ish, a. Like a blockhead; stupid. — block'head'ish-ness, n. — block'head'ism, n. [Rare.] The characteristics of a blockhead; stupidity. — block'head'ly, a. Stupid.

block'house, 1 blok'hous; 2 blok'hous, n. 1. Fort. A structure or building made usually of logs and heavy timbers, and having loopholes for muskets; formerly, a detached fort guarding a pass, landing, etc.

For the protection of a bridge, one or two block-houses. — block-houses. A blockhouse usually sufficed. W. T. SHEPARD'S Memoirs vol. ii, p. 399. [A. 1873.]

2. [W. & So. U. S.] A house made of hewn logs set square.

block'iness, 1 blok'ines; 2 blok'ines, n. The state of being blocky.

block'ing, 1 blok'ing; 2 blok'ing, n.

1. Blocks used as a temporary support for a building or other structure. 2. A blockading course, below. For other senses, see BLOCK, n.

block'ing-course, n. Arch. A course of masonry on the top of a cornice; also, a string-course. — b. press, n. A press for applying heated blocks or dies in ornamenting book-covers. — gold b., the pressing of a design

block'ing, 1 blok'ing; 2 blok'ing, n.

block'ing, 1 blok'ing; 2 blok'ing, n.

block'ing, 1 blok'ing; 2 blok'ing, n.

block'ing, 1 blok'ing; 2 blok'ing, n.

block'ing, 1 blok'ing; 2 blok'ing, n.

block'ing, 1







or nostril of a cetacean. It is situated on the top of the head, and consists in the whalebone-whales of two distinct longitudinal slits, in the toothed whales of one transverse slit. 2. A hole in the ice to which seals, etc., come to breathe. 3. An air-hole, as in a casting. 4. A hole, forming the vent of a cavern, through which a current of air blows outwardly in summer and inwardly in winter.—*b. lamp*, *n.* A lamp the flame of which is forced by gas or vapor-tension through an opening, securing intense heat at the point to which it is applied.—*b. line*, *n.* A light fishing-line designed to be blown by the wind over the stream.—*b. over*, *n.* The excess of glass in making blown objects, projecting beyond the mold and afterward broken off.—*b. point*, *n.* A child's game, such as blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery. *Strutt Sports & Pastimes* IV, iv, 513 [1876]. [*M.*]—*b. post*, *n.* [*Colloq., Eng.*] A system of perishing mail by pneumatic tubes. 1. *Tube*. 2. *Blow-shooter*. 3. *Blow-gun*. 3. A pontil. 4. *Blow-ve*, *n.* In a condensing engine, the snifting valve.—*b. well*, *n.* An artesian well that flows without pumping.—to *blow down*, same as to *blow off*.—to *blow great guns*, to blow furiously, as the wind.—to *blow hot and cold*, to vacillate; be inconsistent or irresolute; referring to one of *Æsop's* fables.—to *blow in*, 1. To put into operation; said of a blast-furnace. 2. [*Slang, U. S.*] To spend recklessly; as, to *blow in* one's wages on Saturday night.—to *blow off*, 1. To let off steam, as from the escape valve of a boiler. See *blow-off*. 2. [*Slang, U. S.*] To treat; as, to *blow one off* to a supper.—to *blow one's own trumpet*, to praise oneself.—to *blow out*, 1. To extinguish (a light) by a current of air, as the breath. 2. To cease to operate; said of a blast-furnace. 3. *Mining Engin.* To explode uselessly; said of an ineffective blast. 4. *Elec.* To melt explosively; said of a fuse. 5. [*Slang*] To leave a place or position suddenly, or under suspicion.—to *blow out one's brains*, to shoot oneself through the head; commit suicide.—to *blow over*, to pass by without bad result; be dissipated, dropped, or forgotten; as, the trouble will *blow over*; originally alluding to a caravan in a sand-storm.—to *blow the bellows*, the coals, or the fire [*Archæol.*] to awaken discontent; stir up strife.—to *blow the buck's horn*, to put oneself about for no result.—to *blow the gaff* [*Naut. Slang*], to disclose a secret; blab.—to *blow through*, to send a current of steam through the cylinder and pipes of a (steam-engine), preparatory to working.—to *blow up*, 1. To inflate, as a bladder. 2. To burst and scatter or destroy by explosion, as by gunpowder, steam, etc. 3. To fan, produce, or develop; as, to *blow up* a fire, or strife. 4. [*Colloq.*] To scold; as, to *blow up* a careless servant. 5. To cause by blowing; as, to *blow up* a storm. 6. To puff up; to inflate with pride or egotism. 7. [*Colloq.*] To fall.—to *blow upon*, 1. To impair the value of; render unsavory; as, his reputation had not yet been *blown upon*. 2. [*Slang*] To inform against; as, to *blow upon* a confederate.

*blow*, *v.* 1. *blow*. [*Poet.*] To cause to bloom, as a plant; produce, as flowers; as, banks that *blow* flowers. II. *t.* To come into bloom; blossom; flower. To me the meaning flower that blows is thought that too often lie too deep for tears. *Wordsworth Ode, Immortality* st. 11.

[< *AS. blōwan*.] *blow*, *v.* 1. A sudden or violently administered stroke; thump; thwack; as, a *blow* with a fist or a cudgel. In that context, there will be *blows* to take as well as *blows* to give. *Webster Works* vol. iii, p. 275, l. b. & co. 1858. 2. A disabling or stunning occurrence; any sudden misfortune, loss, or calamity that produces suffering; as, the failure was a terrible *blow* to him. 3. A hostile or combative act; usually in the plural; as, coming to *blows*; to exchange *blows* with the enemy. 4. [*Austral.*] In sheep-shearing, a single stroke of the shears. [*ME.* *blowe*, < a verb = *Goth. bliguan*, beat, scourge, *G. blauen*, beat, drub.]

*Syn.*: box, buffet, calamity, concussion, cuff, cut, disaster, knock, lash, misfortune, shock, stripe, stroke. A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a *stroke* is a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an oar, of the arm in swimming. A *shock* is the sudden encounter with some heavy body; as, colliding railway-trains meet with a *shock*; the *shock* of battle. A *slap* is given with the open hand, a *lash* with a whip, *thong*, or the like; we speak also of the cut of a whip. A *buffet* or *cuff* is given only with the hand; a *blow* either with hand or weapon. A *cuff* is a somewhat sidelong blow, generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* or *box* on the ear. A *stripe* is the effect or mark of a stroke. In the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering calamity or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping disaster, and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprise. See *ADVANTAGE*, *ARTICULATION*, *BEAT*. —at (a or one) *blow*, by a single stroke or act; at once. —body's *blow*, *n.* *Boxing*. A blow on some part of the trunk; hence, any serious stroke of adversity which depletes the courage and strength of the one suffering it.—to come to *blows*, to engage in fighting.

*blow*, 1 *blō*; 2 *blō*, *n.* 1. The formation or production of an air-current; especially, a violent blowing or blast; hence, a gale; as, a northeast *blow*. 2. An ejection by means of air, as by a whale. 3. A blast, as of a wind instrument. 4. The oviposition of a fly; a fly-blow. 5. *Met.* The time consumed in a blast, or the quantity of metal acted on at one time. 6. A blister or blow-hole in a casting, made by gases in the mold. 7. [*Austral.*] *Mining*. The outcrop of the heads of a vein. 8. [*Colloq.*] Boastfulness or buncombe; as, oratorical *blows*. 9.† A blast, as of an explosive.—*blow'dy*, *n.* A flesh-fly.—*ironstone blow*, an outcrop of peroxid of iron indicating a lode containing a small quantity of gold.

*blow*, *n.* 1. The state of flowering or blooming; hence, the highest degree of perfection; as, plants in *blow*. 2. A mass of blossoms; blossoms in general. [*organist. Blow, John* (1648-1708). An English composer and *blow*, 1 *blō*; 2 *blō*; 3 *blō*, *n.* Loss by the blowing out of corks, as from bottled wine.

*blow*, *ball*, *b. cock*. See under *blow*, *r.* *blowed*, 1 *blōd*; 2 *blōd*, *imp.* & *pp.* of *blow*, *v.* [*Slang*] A common euphemism for some more profane word; as, I'll be *blowed* if I do! *blow'en*, 1 *blō'en*; 2 *blō'en*, *n.* [*Low Slang*] A lewd woman; strumpet. [*CP. blowz*.] *blow'esst*; *blow'ing*. *blow'er*, 1 *blō'er*; 2 *blō'er*, *n.* 1. One who blows or works by blowing; as, a glass-blower. 2. A device for producing or supplying a current of air. (1) A screen or cover placed before an open fire, to increase the draft. (2) A pipe through which air or steam is passed to accelerate combustion. (3) A machine for introducing air for drying or evaporating. 3. (1) A

swellfish or tetraodontid. (2) A whale or other animal that spouts water. 4. A discharge of gas or fire-damp through a fissure in a coal-mine; also, the fissure. 5. [*Slang*] One who boasts; a braggart. 6. [*Brit.*] A man who hauls a seine, carries fish from the boats, and does shore-work in the fisheries. *blow'er*, *n.* *chip-blower*, *n.* *Dentist*. An implement consisting of a flexible elastic bag and long tube, curved at the point, used to blow away chips from a cavity, as in filling teeth.

*blow'er*, *n.* A plant that blooms. *blow'fish*, *b. gun*, etc. See under *blow*, *r.* *blow'hard*, 1 *blō'hārd*; 2 *blō'hārd*, *n.* [*Colloq., U. S.*] One who brags.

*blow'ing*, 1 *blō'ing*; 2 *blō'ing*, *n.* 1. The action of emitting or applying a current of air. 2. The act or sound of breathing, especially hard breathing, as of an animal. 3. An inflated spot or blister in china.—*blow'ing-ad'der*, a blowing-snake.—*b. charge*, *n.* A charge of powder just sufficient in strength to blow out the fuse-plug from a shell without bursting the shell.—*b. cylinder*, *n.* *Mech.* The air-cylinder of a blast-engine.—*b. engine*, *n.* 1. An engine for driving a blower. 2. A blowing-machine with self-contained motor.—*b. fan*, *n.* The fan-wheel of a blower.—*b. furnace*, *n.* See *FURNACE*.—*b. house*, *n.* A building in which tin ore is smelted.—*b. iron*, *n.* A pontil.—*b. machine*, *n.* A machine for supplying a current of air, for any purpose.—*b. mold*, *n.* *Glass-making*. A mold of metal built of hinged parts, in which bottles, decanters, and the like are blown.—*b. pipe*, *n.* A blowpipe. *b. tube*, *n.* *b. pot*, *n.* A pot containing coloring-slip, by the aid of which pottery is ornamented on the throwing-table.—*b. snake*, *n.* A hognose, especially *Heterodon simus*. *b. viper*, *n.* *b. tools*, *n.* *Mining*. A small set of blasting-implements.

*blow'ing*, *n.* 1. The act of blowing. 2.† A blossom. *Blow'it*, 1 *blō'vīts*; 2 *blō'vīts*, *n.* Henri Georges Stephan Adolphe Oppé (d. 1825-1893). A newspaper correspondent and political writer; born at Blowitz, Bohemia; from 1874, special Paris correspondent of the *London Times*.

*blow'lamp*, *n.* See under *blow*, *r.* *blown*, 1 *blōn*; 2 *blōn*, *pa.* 1. Winded from overexertion, as a horse. 2. Porous from the presence of air, as a casting. 3. Made empty by blowing, as an egg-shell. 4. *Farriery*. Having the stomach distended, as cattle, through overfeeding. 5. Spoiled, as food, by exposure, keeping, or oviposition; tainted. 6. [*Archæol.*] Inflated, as with pride.

*blown*, *pa.* In full flower or bloom; entirely unfolded. *blow'off*, 1 *blō'ōf*; 2 *blō'ōf*, *n.* 1. A blowing off of water, vapor, etc. 2. An apparatus for blowing off steam, water, etc., as from boilers; used also attributively; as, the *blow-off* pipe of a motor-car.

*blow'out*, 1 *blō'out*; 2 *blō'out*, *n.* 1. The explosive destruction of a fuse by an overcharge. 2. [*Local, U. S.*] A portion of a sand-dune hollowed out by the wind. 3. [*Engl. Mining*]. A large outcrop beneath which the vein contracts or pinches out altogether. 4. [*Slang*] A formal entertainment that develops into a carousal. 5. *Auto.* A large hole in a pneumatic tire caused by the expansion of a puncture.

*blow'over*, *n.* See under *blow*, *r.* *blow'pipe*, 1 *blō'pīp*; 2 *blō'pīp*, *ri.* [*PIPED*; *-PIPING*]. To use the blowpipe, as in chemical experiments.

*blow'pipe*, *n.* 1. A tube through which a current of air or gas is directed upon a flame for the purpose of concentrating it as a jet upon something and intensifying its heat, as for fusing the substance treated. Blowpipes are worked usually by the mouth or a bellows, and are used by dentists in crown- and bridge-work, chemists and mineralogists, as in analysis, and by glass-blowers, jewelers, etc. Some are named from the character of the jet employed; as, gas-blowpipe, oxyhydrogen or compound *b.* (giving heat calculated at 2544° C.).

2. *Blowpipe*.—*blowpipe reaction*, a decomposition of a compound when heated before the blowpipe, resulting in some characteristic showing Bunsen blast-reaction, as a coloring of the flame lamps. 2. Common bulb or a colored crust on a piece of charcoal. 3. *blow*, *b.* bulb; 1. coal.—*electric b.*, a blowpipe in which the blast consists of a stream of air-particles from the point of a charged conductor.

*blow'point*, *b. post*, etc. See under *blow*, *r.* *blow'ser*, 1 *blō'zēr*; 2 *blō'zēr*, *n.* [*Dial, Brit.*] Same as *blow'at*. *blowth*, 1 *blōth*; 2 *blōth*, *n.* [*Dial. or Obs.*] A blowing or blossoming; blooms collectively.

*blow'thr*, 1 *blō'thr*; 2 *blō'thr*, [*Scot. & Ir.*] 1. *cf.* & *cf.* To fall or plunge heavily, as a crag or rock. II. *n.* 1. The fall or plunge of a huge body. 2. A blow. 3. A dolt; boor. 4. A squall or sudden blow.

*blow'up*, 1 *blō'up*; 2 *blō'up*, *n.* 1. In sugar-refining, the place, usually the upper floor, where the raw sugar is dissolved, limed, and agitated by steam-jets. 2. [*Colloq.*] A scolding; severe censure. 3. [*Baseball Slang*]. The entire loss by a pitcher of effectiveness and of control.—*blow-up pan*, a pan in which raw sugar is dissolved, mixed with lime-water, and then agitated by steam-jets from the bottom.

*blow'valve*, *b. well*. See under *blow*, *r.* *blow'v*, 1 *blō'v*; 2 *blō'v*, *n.* Characterized by high winds; gusty.

*blowze*, 1 *blōz*; 2 *blōz*, *n.* [*Archæol.*] A fat, red-faced woman. [*cf.* the same root as *BLUSH*] *blowze*.

*blowze-a-lin'da*, *n.* Same as *BLUZZALINDA*. *blowz'ing*, 1 *blōz'ing*; 2 *blōz'ing*, *n.* Coarsening; becoming blowsy.

*blowz'y*, 1 *blōz'y*; 2 *blōz'y*, *a.* 1. Having a red or flushed face. 2. Slatternly or unkempt; boorish. *blows'y*; *blows'y*; *blowzed*.

*bl. p.*, *abbr.* Blue-print. *b. p.*, *abbr.* Blue-print. *b. p.*, *abbr.* Blue-print. *b. p.*, *abbr.* Blue-print.

*B. L. S.*, *abbr.* Ordnance. Breech-loading rifled gun. *B. L. S.*, *abbr.* See *DEGREE*.

*blub*, 1 *blub*; 2 *blub*, *cf.* [*Colloq.*] To cry. *blub'ber*, 1 *blū'ber*; 2 *blū'ber*, *r.* 1. To mar or disfigure, as the face with weeping. 2. To utter childishly

or soggily; usually with *out*; as, she *blubbers out* her sobs.

II. *t.* 1. To weep and sob noisily and so as to make the cheeks swell out; spoken usually in contempt. I play the boy, and blubber in my bosom.

ORWAY *Venice Preserved* act i, sc. 1.

2.† To bubble up. [*Regarded as coming < root of blow*, *r.*, but prob. freq. < *blub*.]—*blub'ber*, *n.* We shall soon find, without the counsels of that blubberer, Morakanab, what expedient may be the best to adopt.

BECKFORD *Valhek* trans., p. 64. [*AS. M.*]

—*blub'ber-ly*, *adv.*

*blub'ber*, *n.* 1. The layer of oil-yielding fat beneath the skin in cetaceans and other marine mammals.

Now as the *blubber* envelopes the whale precisely as the rind does an orange, so is it stripped off . . . as an orange is sometimes stripped by spiraling it. *Melville Moby Dick* p. 339. [*1851.*]

2. A jellyfish or medusa. 3. The act of blubbering; as, he was in a *blubber*. 4. [*Dial.*] A bubble.

—*blub'ber-guy*, *n.* *Naut.* A horizontal rope stretched between the mainmast and foremast of a whaling-vessel, to which is attached a purchase used in turning a whale that is being stripped of its blubber.—*b. lip*, *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip like that of a negro. *blub'ber-lip*, *cf.*—*b. lip*, *a.* *blub'ber-lipped*.

Various self-explaining compounds with *blubber* as the first element are used; as, *blubber-chain*, *b. fork*, *b. gaff*, *b. hook*, *b. knife*, *b. spade*, *b. tackle*, etc.

—*blub'ber-on*, *a.* Thick as if swollen.—*blub'ber-y*, *a.* Like blubber; swollen, as cheeks.

*blub'bered*, 1 *blū'berd*; 2 *blū'berd*, *pa.* Disfigured *blub'bered*, by or as by weeping; swollen.

*blu'cher*, 1 *blū'char* or *-ker*; 2 *blū'cher* or *-ker*, *n.* 1. A half-boot or high shoe; after Field-marshal von Blücher; also, a water-tight shoe in which the tongue and vamp are of one piece. 2. [*Local, Eng.*] Formerly, a cab debarred from certain station privileges until all the privileged cabs had been hired. 3. *Card-playing*. In the game of napoleon, the highest call, occasionally allowed.

*blu'cher*, *n.* A cyanid chemical used in Mexico for separating ores.

*Blü'cher*, 1 *blū'char*, *blū'char*, or *blū'kar*; 2 *blū'ner*, *blū'cher*, or *blū'ker*, Gebhard Leberecht, Fürst von (1742-1813). A field-marshal commanding the Prussian army at Waterloo; his energy and rapidity of movement won him the sobriquet "Marshal Forward."

*blude*, 1 *blūd*; 2 *blūd*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Blood. *bludg'eon*, 1 *blū'den*; 2 *blū'den*, *n.* A short club, commonly loaded at one end, or bigger at one end than the other; used as a weapon.

He sometimes expresses his sentiments with a *bludgeon*. *Levens Luttrell of Aran* ch. 13, p. 51. [*1865.*]

[*CP. G. dial. blötsch*, depression caused by striking or falling, also *D. bluden*, bruise.] *Syn.*: see *STICK*.—*bludg'eoned*, *a.* [*Rare*] Armed with a bludgeon; also, struck with a bludgeon.—*bludg'eon-er* or *-eer*, *n.*

*blue*, 1 *blū*; 2 *blū* (*blū*), *v.* [*BLUED*; *BLU'ING*.] *I. t.* To make or cause to become blue; treat with bluing. II. *t.* To bluish.

*blue*, *a.* [*BLUR*; *BLU'EST*.] 1. Having the color of the clear sky, the sapphire, the turquoise, etc., or the color that distinguishes surfaces transmitting or reflecting light of the wave-length of .505 to .415 micron. See MICRON; SPECTRUM; UNDULATORY THEORY.

The blue tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. *Living Sketch-Book* p. 46. [*1863.*]

2. Depressed in spirits; melancholy; despondent. She looked a bit blue to-night, as girls will look; in fact her face always has a tinge of sadness about it.

ELIZABETH S. FLETCHER *Gates Ajar* v. 207. [*H. M. & co. 1887.*]

3. Lacking in cheerfulness; dismal; dreary; as, a *blue* prospect; a *blue* day. 4. Severe or puritanic in character or religion; strict; as, a *blue* Presbyterian or a *blue* student. 5. Faithful; constant; unwavering; genuine; sterling; as, he is true *blue*: from the color adopted by the Covenanters as distinguished from the red of the Royalists. 6. Of a gray or faint purplish color; livid, as the skin from contusion, cold, or fear. 7. Devoted to literature; pedantic; said of women. See *BLUE-STOCKING*. 8. Of, pertaining to, or designating that pole of a magnet which points to the south; opposed to red. 9. Denoting the best quality of wool, that taken from the neck of a sheep. 10. [*Slang*.] Indecent; obscene. [*ME. bleu*, < *OF. bleu*, < *OHG. blāo*, blue.] *blew't*, *n.*

—*blue asbestos*, *n.* Crocidolite.—*b. baby* (*Med.*), an infant afflicted with "blue disease" or congenital cyanosis.—*blue-ball*, *n.* The blue myrtle.—*blue-bill*, *n.* 1. A scaup-duck. 2. [*Can.*] The ring-necked duck. *pond-bluebill*, *b. bill*, *n.* [*Eng.*] An impure iron oxide, frequently containing copper, obtained by roasting pyrites containing copper, as in sulfuric-acid manufacture.—*b. black*, *1. a.* Of a modified black color having a shade of blue. II. *n.* See *BLACK*.—*b. blazer*, a drink made of Scotch whisky and other ingredients, set alight, and while in this state poured from one vessel into another and back again.—*b. blind*, *a.* Unable to distinguish blue from other colors.—*b. blossom*, *n.* The blue myrtle.—*blue-bonnet*, *n.* 1. The blue timothee (*Parus caeruleus*). 2. Same as *BLUE-BOTTLE*. 3. A parakeet (*Protophaga hamatrorhus*). 4. [*Scot.*] See *BLUECAP*.

—*b. book*, 1. [*Eng.*] A volume or pamphlet containing reports of government officials printed primarily for the information of Parliament and issued in blue paper covers. 2. [*U. S.*] Popularly, a register containing the names, addresses, etc., of persons in the employ of the government; also, some similar classified register, as of persons in "society."—*blue-bottle*, *n.* 1. A flesh-fly of a dark-blue color, as *Musca vomitoria*. 2. A common garden flower (*Centaurea cyanus*) of the aster family, with tubular florets usually blue.—*b. bream*, *1. Ich.* The daddie. 2. The bluegill.—*blue-breast*, *n.* A bluethroat.—*b. bull*, the nigau.—*blue-bush*, *n.* 1. A Mexican shrub (*Ceanothus azureus*) of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*). 2. [*Austral.*] Any one of several plants, especially a salt-bush (*Kochia pyramidalis*), valuable as forage. See *KOCHIA*.—*b. butter* [*Colloq.*] mercurial ointment.—*blue-but'ons*, *n.* A bluecap (*Scabiosa*).—*blue'cap*, *n.* 1. The bluebonnet or



The Bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*)



NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
Ber'lin b. . . . .	Prussian b.*. Antwerp b.*	
bice b. . . . .	Native mineral and copper.	Pigment
Ble'brich ac'id b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
Ble'brich b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
Black'ley b. . . . .	Soluble blue*	
b. ash'es' . . . . .	Artificial copper carbonate.	Pigment
b. calx. . . . .	Quartz, china-clay, oxid of cobalt. . . . .	Pigment
b. lake. . . . .	Antwerp blue*	
b. pulp. . . . .	Potassium ferrocyanid and stannous chlorid . . . . .	Dyestuff
b. sand. . . . .	Blue smalt. . . . .	Pigment
b. smalt's. . . . .	Cobalt silicate. . . . .	Pigment
Brem'en b. . . . .	Verditer blue*	
bril'liant az'u-rin b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
bril'liant ben'-zo b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
bril'liant b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
brap'ri b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
ce-cel'ene b. . . . .	Cobalt blue and tin base . . . . .	Pigment
ce-tu'le-an b. . . . .	Cobalt blue and tin base . . . . .	Pigment
chem'ic b. 2. . . . .	Indigo. . . . .	Dyestuff
Chi-ca-go b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
chl'na' b. . . . .	Soluble blue*	
Chi-nese' b. . . . .	Prussian blue*	
chrome b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
c h r o m o c y'a-nin b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
co'balt b. . . . .	Cobalt and alumina. . . . .	Pigment
co'balt ul'tra-mar'ine' b. . . . .	Cobalt blue*	
Co-lum'bi-a b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
Co-lu'm'bi-a fast b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
Coo-mas'sle na'vy b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
Co'ton b. . . . .	Soluble blue*	
Co'pler's' b. . . . .	Indulin. . . . .	Dyestuff
cre'syl b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
cy'a-nol b. 3. . . . .	{ Cobalt and Prussian blue. { Quinolin. . . . .	Pigment
cy'a-nol ex'tra b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
da-da'h'ia b. . . . .	Spirit-blue*	
del'phin b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-am'in az'o b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-am'in b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-am'in deep b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-a-min'er-al b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-am'in new b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-am'in pure b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-an'il b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-a-nis'i-din b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-az'in b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-az'o b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl'phen b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-phe'n'yl-am'in b. . . . .	Diphenylamin. . . . .	Dyestuff
di-dl-rect' b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
dis-tilled' b. 2. . . . .	Indigo. . . . .	Dyestuff
Do-mont's' b. . . . .	Blue smalt. . . . .	
do-pe'li b. . . . .	Artificial. . . . .	Dyestuff
Do-ey'ptian b. . . . .	Artificial. . . . .	Pigment
El'ber-feld b. . . . .	Coupler's blue*	
en-en-am'el'b. . . . .	Cobalt blue*	
Erie b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
e's'r'i-o-c y' a-nin b. . . . .	Rosanilin. . . . .	Dyestuff
Esch'e'l b. . . . .	Blue smalt. . . . .	Dyestuff
Esch'y'ia b. . . . .	A diphenylamin blue . . . . .	Dyestuff
Euthat'ia b. . . . .	Diphenylamin. . . . .	Dyestuff
fast ac'id b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
fast b. . . . .	Alkali blue*	
fast ma-rin'e' b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
fast o-res'cent b. . . . .	Resorcin blue*	
French b. . . . .	Artificial ultramarine*	
gail-a-m'in b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
gal'an'ilin'di-go b. . . . .	Ammonium salt of sulfonic acid of previous dye. . . . .	Dyestuff
gal-az'in b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
gal-le'in b. . . . .	Phthalein. . . . .	Dyestuff
gal'to-cy'a-nin b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
gen'gen' b. . . . .	Spirit-blue*	
gen'ti-an-b. b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
gi'ta-cier b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
gly'cin b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
gold b. . . . .	Gold and tin. . . . .	Pigment
green'ish b. . . . .	Alkali blue*	
Guern'sey b. . . . .	Alkali blue*	
Gutn'er' b. . . . .	Artificial ultramarine*	
Hanc'lem b. . . . .	Antwerp blue*	
he'go-lan'd b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
Hel-ve'tia b. . . . .	Bavarian blue*	Dyestuff
Hechst'newb. . . . .	Rosanilin*. . . . .	Dyestuff
Hum'boldt b. . . . .	Spirit-blue*	
Hun'ga-ry b. . . . .	Cobalt blue*	
hu-me'd'al b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-pe'li b. . . . .	Spirit-blue*. . . . .	
hu-dan'il b. . . . .	Indidone*. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-dan'il b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-daz'in b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-daz'u-rin b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'di-an b. . . . .	Species of <i>Indigofera</i> . . . . .	Pgmt. and dye
hu-n'di-gen b. . . . .	Acetin*. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'di-go b. . . . .	Vegetable. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'di-o b. . . . .	Coal-tar. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'dol b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'do-lin b. . . . .	Synthetic. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'do-phe'nin b. . . . .	Acetin blue*. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'do-lin b. . . . .	Acetin blue*. . . . .	Dyestuff
hu-n'tense b. 2. . . . .	Indigo. . . . .	Dyestuff



KEY 1: *alsle; au = out; ell; fa = feud; chin; go; jet; η = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, düne; η = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.*  
 KEY 2: *böök, bööt; füll, rülle, cüre, büt, büra; öll, böy; e = k; f = s; gō, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; η = loch.*

blue  
bluff

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
'iron b.....	Vivianite.....	Pigment
Ja'nus b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ke'tone b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
king's b.....	Cobalt carbonate.....	Pigment
Kon'go b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ky-ro-gen b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
lan'a-cyl b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
laz'u-lin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
laz'u-lite b.....	Ultramarine*.....	Dyestuff
Leitch's b.....	Cyanin*.....	[danted goods
Leith'ner's b.....	Cobalt blue*.....	Dye on mor-
log'wood b.2.....	Logwood-extract.....	
Lon'don b.....	Rosanilin b.*.....	Dyestuff
extra.....	Spirit-blue*.....	Dyestuff
Ly'ons b.....	Gallicyanin and logwood ex- tract.....	Dyestuff
Mad'ras b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
Maine b.....	Potassium permanganate.....	Pigment
man'ga-nese b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
me-lan'o-g-en b.....	Artif. ultra marine b.*; safran- in*.....	Dyestuff
met'a-phen- ylene b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
me-taz'u-rin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
meth'yl b.....	Diphenylamin blue, var.....	Dyestuff
meth'yl-ene b.....	Methylanilin.....	Dyestuff
me-th-y-l-in- done b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
meth'yl wa- ter b.....	Bavarian blue*.....	Dyestuff
Mex'i-can b.....	<i>Serico-graphis mollis</i> .....	Dyestuff
mill'ing b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
min'er-al b.....	Antwerp blue*.....	Dyestuff
molyb'de- num b.6.....	Molybdenum and alumina.....	Pigment
Mon'ther's b.2.....	A Prussian blue.....	Pgmt. and dye
moun'tain b.2.....	Blue ashes*.....	Pigment
mus'ca-rin b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph'thu-fen b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-tham'in b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
naph-thaz'in b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-tha-z'u- rin b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph-thin- done b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
naph'tho- phenol b.....	Indophenol.....	Dyestuff
naph'thyl b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Na-po'le-on b.4.....	Prussian blue, var.....	Dyestuff
na'tive Prus- sian b.....	Vivianite.....	Pigment
na'vy b.....	Soluble blue*.....	Dyestuff
Ne'mours' b.2.....	Indigo.....	Dyestuff
neu'tral b.7.....	Safranin.....	Dyestuff
new b.....	Artif. ultramarine*; safran- in*.....	Dyestuff
new fast b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Nich'ol-son's b.....	Alkali blue*.....	Dyestuff
night b.....	Soluble blue*; Victoria blue*.....	Dyestuff
ni-gro'sin b.....	Induline*.....	Dyestuff
Nile b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
oil b.....	Oil and sulfid of copper.....	Pigment
o'pal b.....	Spirit-blue*.....	Dyestuff
ox-am'in b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Pa-cl'ic b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
par-am'in b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
par-am'in in- di-go b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
para-ph-e- nylene b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
Paris b.....	Cobalt blue*; Prussian blue*.....	Dyestuff
Parma b.....	Spirit-blue*.....	Dyestuff
pat'ent b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
pea-cock b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
pe'l-can-b.....	Indulin*.....	Dyestuff
pen'cil b.....	An indigo blue.....	Calico-print
per-ma-nent b.....	Artificial ultramarine*.....	Dyestuff
per-nyl-ene b.....	New blue*.....	Dyestuff
plat'i-num b.....	Platinum and mercury salts.....	Pigment
pow'der b.2.....	Blue smalt.....	Pigment
Prus'sian b.....	Iron ferrocyanid.....	Pgmt. and dye
pure b.....	Soluble blue*.....	Dyestuff
quin'o-lin b.....	Quinolin.....	Dyestuff
Ray'mond b.....	Prussian blue.....	Dyestuff
Re'c'oul- leau's b.....	Schweinfurt blue*.....	Dyestuff
red b.powder.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
re-so'r-cin b.....	Phenol.....	Dyestuff
ro-san't-lin b.....	Spirit-blue*.....	Dyestuff
Rou-baix' b.....	Coupler's blue*.....	Pgmt. and dye
roy'al b.....	Blue smalt; Prussian blue*.....	Pigment
saun'ders b.2.....	Ultramarine ashes.....	Pgmt. and dye
Sax'on(-y) b.....	Cobalt blue*; indigo sulfate*.....	
Schwein'furt b.....	Salts of copper and arsenic.....	Pigment
serge b.....	Soluble blue*.....	Dyestuff
se-to-cy'a-nin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
se-to-glau'cin b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
se-to-pal'in b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
slit b.....	Soluble blue*.....	Dyestuff
sol'id b.....	Indulin*.....	Dyestuff
sol'u-bile b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
split'te b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
sul'fonac'id b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
sul'fon-ar'urin b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
The'hard' b.....	Cobalt blue*.....	Pigment
thi'o-car'mine b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
thi'o-nin b.....	Zinc chlorid double salt of dimethyl ethyl thionin.....	Dyestuff
ti'tan b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ti'tan con'ro'b b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
ti'tan na'vy b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
To-le'do b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
To-lu'i-din b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
To-lu-y-ene b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
tri-sul'fon b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff
Turn'bull b.....	Iron ferrocyanid.....	Pigment
ur'quiol b.....	Synthetic.....	Dyestuff

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ul'tra-ma-rine b.....	(1) Lapis lazuli. (2) Synthesis.....	Pgmt. and dye
u-ra'nin b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
va-can'cin b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
vat-b.2.....	Indigo.....	Dyestuff
ver-di-ter b.....	Copper.....	Pigment
Vic-o't-ri-a black-b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
Vic-o't-ri-a b.....	Rosanilin.....	Dyestuff
Vi-en'na b.....	Cobalt blue*.....	Dyestuff
wa'ter-b.....	Soluble blue*.....	Dyestuff
wine-b.....	Enocyanin.....	Pigment
wool b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
zaf're b.....	Cobalt blue*.....	Dyestuff
Zam-be'zi b.....	Coal-tar.....	Dyestuff
zinc* co'balt b.1.....	Zinc and cobalt.....	Pigment

Synonym. Light blue, dark blue, deep blue, bluish green, bright blue, blue-green, violet-blue, blue lake.

**blue'back'**, 1 blü'bäc'; 2 blü'bäk', n. 1. [U. S.] One of a class of Confederate legal-tender notes as contradistinguished from the Federal greenback. 2. [U. S.] (1) The blue-backed or Fraser river salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). (2) The glut-herring. (3) A trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) found in the Rangeley lakes in Maine. (4) A salmon-trout (*Salmo beardii*) of Crescent Lake, Wash. 3. [Eng.] (1) The fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*). (2) The coalfish.

**blue'ball'**, n. See under BLUE, a.  
**Blue'beard'**, 1 blü'bärd'; 2 blü'bärd', n. 1. In Charles Perrault's *Contes du Temps*, the hero of a story of that name, a merciless tyrant, who married Fatima and left with her the keys of his castle, forbidding her to open the door of a certain room. Fatima's curiosity led her to disobey and she found the remains of six of Bluebeard's former wives, and was about to pay the penalty for her disobedience with her life, but was saved from death by the timely arrival of her brothers, who killed Bluebeard. The story is thought to have been founded upon the history of Gilles de Rais, who was executed for his brutalities in 1440. 2. [f.] A cruel or tyrannical husband; murderous polygamist; wife-slayer.

**blue'bell'**, 1 blü'bäl'; 2 blü'bäl', n. Any one of various plants with blue bell-shaped flowers. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*) and the Virginia lungwort; usually in the plural. (2) [Eng.] The wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). (3) [Scot.] The harebell (*Campanula trachelium*). (4) [Tasmania.] An annual herb (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*) of the bellwort family (*Campanaceae*). Australian harebell. California bluebell, an ornamental annual (*Nemophila californica*) with alternate, pinnately parted leaves, and sky-blue flowers 1/2 to 1 inch wide. See NEMOPHILA.

**blue'berry'**, 1 blü'bärr'; 2 blü'bärr', n. [-RIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] 1. A many-seeded berry, the fruit of any one of various species of *Vaccinium*, blue or bluish-black with bloom, edible, and widely used in America, fresh or canned. 2. A shrub that bears this fruit; as, the common or swamp blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). 3. The popose-root (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*). 4. [Austral.] (1) The fruit of the blueberry-tree (*Myoporum serratum*), of the myoporad family (*Myoporaceae*). native currant. (2) The tree itself. native juniper; native myrtle. 5. [Austral.] The berry-like fruit of a herb (*Dianella laurifolia*) of the lily family. blueberry-root, n. The popose-root. high-bush blueberry, a stiff-branched shrub (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) from 6 to 15 feet high, with racemose flowers, appearing with the leaves, and edible, bluish berries, having an agreeable subacid flavor; the late market blueberry.



The American Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). 1/1

**blue'bill'**, etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**blue'bird'**, 1 blü'bärd'; 2 blü'bärd', n. 1. A small turdid bird of the genus *Sialia*, of a prevailing blue color above, especially S. sialis, one of the first of spring birds in the eastern United States. 2. One of other birds, as the slate-colored snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*), or the East-Indian fairy bluebird (*Irene*).

**blue'blossom'**, etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**blue'bud'**, 1 blü'bük'; 2 blü'bük', n. 1. A small African antelope, a duikerbok (*Cephalophus pygmaeus*). 2. A bluebok.

**blue'bush'**, blue'cap', etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**blue'dawn-flow'er'**, 1 blü'dän'-flau'or; 2 blü'dän'-flau'er. A rapidly growing tropical evergreen twiner (*Ipomoea learii*), often 30 to 40 feet long, cultivated in hothouses for its profuse deep-lilac, broad, open bell-shaped flowers, 4 to 5 inches wide, borne in clusters of 12 to 30. sq. m.; county-seat, Mankato. Blue Earth City. A city, county-seat of Faribault county, Minn. [W. Va.]

**Blue'feld'**, 1 blü'fild; 2 blü'fild, n. A city in Mercer county, Blue'fields, 1 blü'fild; 2 blü'filds, n. 1. A river of Nicaragua, flowing about 250 m. to the Caribbean sea. 2. A seaport town at mouth of same.

**blue'fish'**, 1 blü'fisch; 2 blü'fisch', n. 1. A voracious food-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is bluish above and silvery below, from 2 to 3 feet long, and is destructive to other fishes. 2. One of various other fishes: (1) A labroid (*Platyglottus radiatus*) Florida and the West Indies. (2) A weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (3) A pike-like fish of the genus *Girella*. (4) The cunner. (5) [N. W. Can.] The arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*). [7,300 ft.]



Bluefish. 1/11

**Blue Gate Pla-teau'**. A plateau in Utah; altitude 6,800 to blue glede, etc. See under BLUE, a.  
**Blue Grot'to**. A spacious cave on the rocky northern side of the Island of Capri, Italy, famous for its silvery-blue appearance, due to the entering of light through a passage mostly under the water.

**blue'gum'**, 1 blü'gum'; 2 blü'güm', n. 1. A large Australian gum-tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*) with aromatic bitter astringent leaves. 2. Any one of various other species of *Eucalyptus*; as (1) the bastard mahogany (*E. botryoides*) of southeastern Australia; (2) the karri (*E. dactyloides*), a colossal tree of southwestern Australia, attaining a height of 400 feet, and yielding a valuable timber; (3) the bastard eucalyptus-box (*E. gonocalyx*); (4) the iron-bark (*E. Leucocorydon*) of Victoria; (5) the flooded gum-tree (*E. saligna*), and (6) the manna gum-tree (*E. ciminalis*) of southeastern Australia.

**Blue Hen State**. Delaware. The name is said to have originated from the nickname "Blue Hen's Chickens" applied to the people of Delaware, in allusion to the story that a certain Captain Caldwell of Delaware, a Revolutionary, had said that no cock could be truly game unless he had a blue hen for his mother.

**Blue Hill**. A coast town in Hancock county, Me.; at the head of Blue Hill Bay, west of Mt. Desert Island.

**blue'ing**, blue'ish, blue'ism, etc. See BLUEING.

**Blue'island**. A residence city adjoining Chicago, Ill.

**blue'jack'**, etc. See under BLUE, a.

**Blue Knight**, the. In Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, one of the four guardians of Castle Perilous.

**blue'laws'**, etc. See under BLUE, a.

**Blue Lick Springs**. A village in Nicholas county, Ky.; watering-place; mineral springs.

**blue'ly**, 1 blü'ly; 2 blü'ly, adv. 1. With a blue color. 2. In a despondent manner; as, he talked blue'ly enough.

**Blue Mountain**. One of various peaks or ridges: (1) In Utah, 11,071 ft. high. (2) Of the White Mountains, Crotton county, N. H.; 4,370 ft. high. (3) In Essex county, N. Y.; about 1,500 ft. high. (4) Of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,765 ft. high.

**Blue Mountains**. 1. A range N. and S. in E. Oregon. 2. A N. and S. range near the E. coast of New South Wales. 3. A range in E. Jamaica Island. 4. An outline of the Alleghenies in N. W. New Jersey, a part of the Kittatinny.

**bluer**, 1 blü'er; 2 blü'er, n. One who blues or makes blue; as, a bluer of metal.

**Blue Rap'id's City**. A town in Marshall county, Kan.

**Blue Ridge**. 1. The S. E. Alleghenies from Susquehanna river to N. Georgia. 2. A town in Fannin county, Ga.

**Blue Riv'er Peak**. A summit in central Colorado; 13,000 ft. high.

**blue sky laws** [Colloq., U. S.] Laws enacted in Kansas in 1911, and later by other States, to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds by corporations, etc., to the public to prevent fraud. So called from the proposer's claim that to "capitalize the blue skies" was the object of some promoters.

**blue'stock'ing**, 1 blü'stok'ing; 2 blü'stok'ing, a. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a learned woman, or one affecting literary tastes; also, in a slighting sense, pedantic and undomestic; as, a bluestocking coterie. 2. Originally, wearing blue stockings; hence, not in full dress; uncouth; unfashionable.

It was applied in 1653 to the Little or Barebone Parliament, and about 1750 to London literary assemblies where a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet and many eminent persons appeared in the blue and undress hose of the day, and especially to the women who promoted and frequented them.

**blue'stock'ing**, n. 1. A learned or literary woman, especially if pedantic and undomestic.

2. A member of the bluestocking coterie in London.

3. [Local, U. S.] The American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*). blue'stock'ing-sm, n. The characteristic of a bluestocking; feminine pedantry.

**Blue Sul'phur Springs**. A village in Greenbrier county, W. Va.

**blu'et**, 1 blü'et; 2 blü'et, n. 1. Any one of various blue-flowering plants. (1) [U. S.] (a) A delicate meadow flower (*Houstonia carnea*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceae*). Called usually *bluets*, and sometimes *dwarf pink* and *truncence*. (b) The low sweet blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*). (2) [Eng.] The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).

2. A humming-bird (genus *Basilinna*), as *B. zantusi* of Lower California, with the head usually deep-blue.

3. A bluish woolen fabric. [*F. bleu*, dim. of *bleu*, blue, < OHG. *blao*, blue.] blu'ett.

**blue'tail'**, blue'weed', etc. See under BLUE, a.

**blu'e'y**, 1 blü'y; 2 blü'y, I. a. Inclining to blue; bluish.

II. n. 1. [Austral.] A bushman's bundle, generally wrapped in a blue blanket; also [Tasmania], a rough shirt or blouse worn over the coat. 2. *Plumbing*. Lead.

**bluff**, 1 blüf; 2 blüf, v. I. t. 1. To repel, deter, or bluff; deceive by a bold or confident manner, or by claiming to have greater power or resource than is really the case; often with off.

Not to bluff her off—let her talk on.

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* p. 203. [n. 1886.]

2. In the game of poker, to defeat or attempt to defeat (an opponent) by betting heavily on one's weak hand of cards, or by otherwise persuading him that a hand really weak is too strong to bet against. 3. To blindfold.

II. i. 1. To brag or behave with assurance in order to mislead and daunt. 2. [Colloq.] To bet boldly on a weak hand in the game of poker, to induce an opponent to throw down his cards. [Perhaps < LG. *bluff*, = G. dial. *blöffe*, confound.]—bluff'a-bl(e), a.—bluffer', n.

**bluff**, a. 1. Blunt, frank, and hearty in speech or deportment; somewhat rude or abrupt, but kindly; as, "a rough, bluff, simple-looking fellow." TENNYSON *The Cup* sc. 1. 2. Rising steep and bold; having an abrupt and bold front; sheer, as a cliff.

The coast is here and there bluff, with miniature cliffs and headlands. R. F. BURTON *Lake Res. Cent. Afr.* p. 369. [n. 1860.]

3. *Naut.* Upright, full, and broad; said of a ship's bows.

4. *Surly*; blustering. [Perhaps allied to OD. *blaf*, flat, broad.] Syn: abrupt, bold, blunt, blustering, brusk, coarse, discourteous, frank, impolite, inconsiderate, open, plain-spoken, rough, rude, unrefined. *Bluff* is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open*. The bluff man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The blunt man says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to others' feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting.—Ant: bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.—bluff'head'ed, a. *Naut.* Having a full and upright bow. b. bowed.—Bluff King Hal or Harry, Henry VIII. of England.—bluff'ly, adv.—bluff'ness, n.

**bluff'**, n. 1. Bold or boastful speech or manner intended to intimidate or deceive with regard to one's real strength or resources, especially such confident behavior in playing poker.

He knew that when "bluff" was to be played a preliminary pause and a great show of calmness on his part would tend to demoralize the enemy. EGGLESTON *Rozzy* p. 93. [n. 1. 1883.]

**B. mlt.** *Mus.* In Guldo Aretino's scale, the third note.  
**bn., abbr.** See ABBREVIATION.  
**BNA., abbr.** *Bastilensis Nomina Anatomica*, a list of anatomical terms accepted in 1895 by the Anatomical Society, at Basel, as the most suitable for use in anatomy.  
**B. N. A., abbr.** British North America.  
**B. N. A. W. Frater.** 1. *Benevolent Fraternities*. A Jewish fraternal organization founded in New York in 1843 for the inculcation of "charity, benevolence, and brotherly love" and the disregard of dogma and ceremonial custom. It has ramifications throughout the United States, Europe, and the near East. [*Jewish Encycy.* vol. iii, p. 275. [F. & W. '03.]] [Heb., sons of the covenant.]  
**B. N. S., abbr.** See DEGREE.  
**bo, 1 bō; 2 bō, interj.** An exclamation uttered to frighten or drive away.  
Fosbrooke says that this word, used to frighten children, was the name of *Boh*, a great general, the son of Odin.  
W. F. F. *W. F. F. Etymological Compend.* p. 341. [r. r. 1828.]  
[Cp. L. *boo*, Gr. *boō*, roar; *boht*; *boot*; he can't say *bo* to a goose, he is excessively stupid or meek.  
**B. O., b. o., abbr.** 1. Bad Order (*Railroad*). 2. Board of Ordnance; branch office; brought over; buyer's option. See DEGREE.  
**B/o, abbr.** *Bookkeeping*. Brought over.  
**bo'a, 1 bō'a; 2 bō'a, n.** 1. Any large non-poisonous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; specif., any such tropical American snake, distinguished from a python. Bona commonly have rudimentary hind legs in the form of spine-like hooks. See *illus.* under *ABOMIA*. 2. [*B. l.*] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Boidæ*. 3. A long cylindrical fur or leather neck-wrap worn by women. [*L.*, perhaps *boos*, ox, from its large size.]  
The *Boa constrictor* . . . proper inhabits the more tropical portions of South America. H. C. BURRIS in *Standard Nat. Hist., Serpents* vol. iii, p. 360. [s. z. c. & co. 1885.]  
**Bo'ab-dil', 1 bō'ab-dil'; 2 bō'ab-dil', n.** The last Moorish sultan of Granada (died 1536). A'bu Ab-dal'lāh Mo'hamed'.  
**Bo'ac, 1 bō'ac; 2 bō'ac, n.** A town in Tayabas province, Marinduque, P. I.  
**Bo'a-di-ce'a, 1 bō'a-di-ce'a; 2 bō'a-di-ce'a, n.** A British general (died A. D. 62); leader of the national revolt against the Romans in the time of Suetonius Paulinus. According to Tacitus he committed suicide after his signal defeat outside London. Dio Cassius, on the other hand, says she died a natural death. [*< Celt. Boudicca, victory.*] *Boudic'e'at*; *Bud'digt*.  
**boak'le, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n.** [*Scot.*] A goblin; apparition.  
**boal, n.** Same as *BOLE*.  
**bo'a-lee, 1 bō'a-lee; 2 bō'a-lee, n.** A large edible siluriform fish (*Wallago attu*), of the East Indies. [*< boyari*, Beng. native name.]  
**Bo'a-h, 1 bō-h; 2 bō-h, n.** See *LANGGO*.  
**Bo'a-n-ger's, 1 bō'a-n-ger; 2 bō'a-n-ger, n.** 1. A vehement and blatant orator; as, that preacher is a *Boanerges*. 2. *pl.* In the original plural sense of the Aramaic, sons of thunder; the surname given by Christ to the two sons of Zebedee. *Mark* iii, 17. [*L.L.*, *< Gr. Boanerges*, *< Aramaic* equiv. of Heb. *bnē hargem*, sons of thunder.]  
**Bo'a-n-er'gism, 1 bō'a-n-er'gism; 2 bō'a-n-er'gism, n.** Vehement and clamorous oratory; blatanity.  
**bo-an-thro-py, 1 bō-an-thro-py; 2 bō-an-thro-py, n.** The mania of a man who imagines himself an ox. [*< Gr. boos, ox, + anthrōps, man.*]  
**boar, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, n.** 1. An uncastrated hog. 2. The wild boar. 3. A medieval military engine. [*< AS. bār, boar*].  
**boar', grunt', n.** 1. A fish, the humpback or yellow grunt (*Hamulon scirus*). 2. *boar'-hound', n.* A dog used for hunting boars, usually the great Dane or some allied species. 3. *boar's-foot, n.* The green hellebore (*Hydrocotyle viridis*). 4. *boar-hunters' spear.* 5. *Wild bo.* the native hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southern Asia, and North Africa, and formerly Great Britain, with an abundant hairy covering and with shorter body and longer snout and tusks than the domestic hog.  
**board, 1 bōrd; 2 bōrd, n.** 1. *i. i.* 1. To put boards upon; enclose with boards. 2. To furnish with meals, or with meals and lodging, especially for pay; as, the children were *boarded* cheaply by a neighbor. 3. To put at board; as, he *boarded* his horse at a stable near by. 4. *Naut.* To come alongside of, as a ship, usually with hostile purposes; lay or fall aboard of. 5. To go to board of; (1) with hostile purposes, to enter with force; (2) as a passenger, to embark; (3) as an official visitor, as a pilot or customs officer.  
The world's a stately bark, on dang'rous seas,  
With pleasure seen, but *boarded* at our peril. *Boar's*  
*Young Night Thoughts* vi, l. 83. *spear.*  
6. [*U. S.*] To enter (a railway-train, street-car, etc.). 7. To make (leather) supple and raise its grain after shaving, dyeing, etc., by doubling it with the flesh side in and working the folds back and forth by a graining-board. 8. To approach; accost.  
**II. i.** 1. To take one's meals, with or without lodging, at a given place, for a fixed price. 2. *Naut.* To tack to board out. 3. To board by means of boards. 4. To board or to put at board elsewhere, as a child. 5. To board (Local, U. S.), to board in rotation at the houses in a community as part payment for services, as formerly by public-school teachers in country districts. 6. To board up. 7. To close, stop up, or shut in by means of boards, as a window. 8. To case with boards, as a room. 9. *board-a-bl(e), n.* 1. A thin and broad flat piece of timber, usually sawed. Specif.: (1) A flat, long piece of wood, more than 4 1/2 inches wide and less than 2 1/2 inches thick. A board when over 1 1/2 inches thick is usually called a plank, and when thin and less than 4 inches wide, a *batten*.  
*Board* appears to be originally connected with broad, and to designate etymologically that form of timber which is especially characterized by breadth rather than thickness. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 107. [s. 1874.]

(2) [So. U. S.] A rived slab of wood used for roofing.  
2. A table, especially as spread for serving food.  
3. That which is served at the board or table; food; especially, meals regularly furnished for pay; sometimes including lodging, but often, as in **table-board, day-board**, excluding lodging.

Thus Samuel Johnson, too, cost next to nothing in the way of board and entertainment in this world.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 361. [In.]

4. A table at which the sessions of a council or tribunal are held.  
5. A number of persons legally organized and constituted for a stated performance of a designated function; as, a **board of health**; a **board of directors**.  
6. A thin slab or tablet of wood or the like for a specific purpose; as, a **pie-board**, an **ironing-board**, a **chess-board**, a **tailor's board**, etc.  
7. A tablet for writing, or for putting up notices upon; as, a **blackboard**, a **bill-board**, a **bulletin-board**.  
8. *pl.* The stage of a theater.

Some new English ballet happened to be on the boards.

ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 28. [o. & co. 1877.]

9. A thick stiff paper sheet, usually made by pasting several layers together; as, **pasteboard**, **cardboard**, **mill-board**, **press-board**.  
10. **Bookbinding**. (1) A flat wooden slab used in various processes, as burnishing, gilding, etc. (2) A pasteboard side for a book-cover, especially when paper-covered; usually in the plural; as, the book sells at so much in **boards**.  
11. *Naut.* The side of a vessel; hence, also, the vessel, as in the phrase on **board**, *4. c.*, in a vessel; also, the line followed by a vessel while on one tack.  
12. [Austr.] The floor on which sheep are shorn.  
13. [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining, a work-place dug out at an angle of 90 degrees to the coal's line of cleavage.  
14. *pl. Mining*. The first set of excavations in post and stall work. [*< AS. bord, board, side of a ship; table; cp. Goth. fip-ubaurd, footstool. Many boards [Local U. S.] (Lumber), commercial boards, often knotty, of uniform size, 1/4 inch thick, 10 to 15 inches wide, and 10 to 15 feet long.*]

**bat-board**, *n.* *Civ. Engin.* An adjustable board used by builders to determine levels or otherwise determine distances with accuracy.—**bed and b.**, see **BED**.—**beveled b.** (*Bookbinding*), a heavy beveled-edged millboard, used for antique work; often in the plural.—**blinder's b.**, a tough pasteboard used for bookbinding. See **BOARD**, *n.* 10 (2).—**b. and b.**, **b. on b.** (*Naut.*), with slides close to each other or courses parallel.—**b. and brace**, or **b. and batten work**, walls, partitions, etc., made with thick and thin boards fitted together alternately, the thin boards being fitted into grooves in the thick.—**b.-clip**, *n.* A clasp for fastening papers, as to a table.—**b.-cutter**, *n.* A machine having a circular knife for cutting millboard or the like.—**b.-foot**, *n.* *Forestry*. The contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick: the common unit of measure for logs and lumber in the United States.—**b.-land**, *n.* Same as **BORD-LAND**.—**b.-measure**, *n.* A superficial measure applied to boards: the standard of lumber measurement, the unit of which is the board-foot.—**b.-scale**, *n.* *Forestry*. A board of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick.—**b.-scale**, *n.* A weighing-balance for determining from a single sheet of pasteboard the number of such sheets in a 50-pound bundle.—**b.-school**, *n.* [*Brit.*] An undenominational elementary school receiving a Parliamentary grant and managed by a school board.—**b.-wages**, *n.* 1. An allowance to a servant in lieu of board; also, board and lodging without wages, in return for service. 2. Wages barely sufficient to live upon.—**b. walk**, a walk made of planks, as a promenade along a beach; often written **boardwalk**.—**first b.** 1. *N. Y. Stock Exchange*. The first of a number of calls of bonds, stocks, or produce. 2. The printed list of sales made between 10 A. M. and 12 M.—**full b.** [*Austr.*], a full force of shears. See **DEF. 12**.—**glazed b.**, see **MILLBOARD**.—**hole-b.**, *n.* *Wearin.* A board used for lifting the warp-threads, having holes through which cards pass.—**land b.** [*Austr.*], an official board having jurisdiction over lands leased to stockmen, miners, etc.—**mounting-b.**, *n.* A board on which photographs, prints, etc., are mounted.—**navy b.** 1. [*U. S.*] The Board of Navy Commission established by Congress Feb. 7, 1815; abolished Aug. 21, 1842. 2. [*Eng.*] A commission distinct from but subject to the Board of Admiralty: charged with civil administration of the Royal Navy; abolished by Parliament in 1832.—**on b.**, on or in a vessel; also [*U. S.*], on or in a conveyance; as, he jumped on **board** the train.—**re-b.**, *v.* *Wearin.* A board across which the shuttle passes to and fro.—**take-off b.** (*Athletics*), a wooden bar or board set in the earth from or on the approach side of which a leap must be made, as in a broad jump.—**the American B.**, "the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," representing American Congregationalism.—**to begin the b.**, to sit at the head of the table.—**to bid to the b.** (*Pinocle*), to make an offer in a case where there is no seller, the one bidding highest gaining the desired privilege.—**to go by the b.** 1. *Naut.* To go over the ship's side: said of a mast broken off short.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice,

With the masts rent by the board.

LONGFELLOW *Wreck of the Hesperus* st. 19.

2. To go to utter wreck or ruin.—**to keep one's name on the boards** [*Eng.*], at Cambridge University, to keep one's name inscribed on the college board or rolls, as a member; hence, generally, to retain membership.—**to make a b.** (*Naut.*), to make a stretch to windward; make a leg of a tack.—**to make a good b.** (*Naut.*), to sail a long stretch in beating to windward and as close to the course as possible.—**to sweep the b.**, to win everything at a game, especially of cards; also, figuratively, to carry off all the honors or prizes.—**trade b.** [*Brit.*], a board of arbitration composed of representatives from employers and employees in a given trade to discuss grievances, wage-scales, and the like, in the effort to avoid or adjust strikes, lockouts, etc.

**board'er**, 1 **bōrd'er**; 2 **bōrd'er**, *n.* 1. A person who receives and pays for his meals, or for meals and lodging, by the day, week, etc., as in a private or public house or in a school. 2. *Naut.* One of an attacking party detailed to board the ship of an enemy. 3. *Bookbinding*. One who puts the boards on books.

**board'ing**, 1 **bōrd'ing**; 2 **bōrd'ing**, *n.* 1. Boards collectively; also, boards put together, as in a partition. 2. The act or state of living at board; the obtaining of food or food and lodging regularly in the house of an-

other person. 3. *Naut.* The act of going on board a ship. 4. The process of rubbing leather with a grain-ing-board.—**board'ing-clerk**, *n.* [*Eng.*] An employee of the customs who communicates with foreign ships immediately on arrival in port.—**b.-gauge**, *n.* A scribbling-gage for marking weatherboards, etc., in regular widths.—**b.-house**, *n.* A house for keeping boarders under express contract of terms and time.—**b.-jolt**, *n.* In building, a jolt in naked flooring, to which the boards are nailed.—**b.-knife**, *n.* A blubber-knife.—**b.-machine**, *n.* A machine for raising the grain of leather after it has been lost by shaving, dyeing, etc.—**b.-netting**, *n.* *Naut.* A strong cord or wire netting raised around and above the bulwarks of a vessel as a guard against boarders.—**b.-officer**, *n.* A revenue officer who boards vessels on their arrival from foreign ports.—**b.-pike**, *n.* *Naut.* A long-handled pike used in repelling boarders, or in boarding a vessel.—**b.-school**, *n.* A school where pupils are boarded and lodged.—**luffer b.** (*Carp.*), a method of putting on boards so that the edge of one projects over the next; clapping-board.

**Board'man**, 1 **bōrd'man**; 2 **bōrd'man**, George Dana (? 1801–? 1831). An American Baptist missionary to Burma. **board'mea'sure**, *n.* *b.-rule*, *b.-scale*, *b.-wages*, etc. See **BOARD**, *n.*

**board'y**, 1 **bōrd'y**; 2 **bōrd'y**, *a.* Stiff and unpliable: said of the wire teeth of card-clothing and the like that have been worn down or blunder.

**boar'fish**, 1 **bōr'fish**; 2 **bōr'fish**, *n.* A fish having a hog-like snout, as a caproid (*Capros aper*) in Europe, a pentaceroide (*Pentaceros recurvirostris*) in Australia, and a zeoid (*Cyrtus australis*) in New Zealand. **boar'haun**, 1 **bōr'hān**; 2 **bōr'hān**, [*Ir.*] Cow-dung dried and used for fuel.

**boar'ish**, 1 **bōr'ish**; 2 **bōr'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a boar; swinish; rough; brutal.—*ly, adv.*—**ness**, *n.* **boar'stag**, 1 **bōr'stag**; 2 **bōr'stag**, *n.* A castrated hog. **boar'seg**, *n.*

**boart**, 1 **bōrt**; 2 **bōrt**, *n.* Same as **BORT**.

**boast**, 1 **bōst**; 2 **bōst**, *v.* I. 1. To speak of ostentatiously; brag about; set forth with pride or vaingloriously; What need to boast thy blood?

E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. ii, st. 4.

2. To possess with great satisfaction, or as a high distinction; have to exhibit as something extraordinary; as, to **boast** a first edition of Shakespeare. 3. To threaten.

II. 1. To talk vaingloriously or in a bragging manner, especially of one's doings or belongings; vaunt, pride, or plume oneself; as, he **boasts** of his ancestors. Thus saith the proverb of the wise,

"Who boasteth least tells fewest lies."

SPURGEON *John Ploughman's Pictures* No. vii, p. 548. [r. & w.]

2. To take pride; exult; glory; as, we **boast** in our God. *Syn.*: see **BLUSTER**; **FLAUNT**.—*Prep.* *of*—**to boast oneself**, to be vainglorious or unduly elated or confident; as, **boast** not *thyself* of to-morrow.

**boast**, *vt.* 1. In masonry, to pare with a broad chisel and mallet: said of a stone. 2. *Sculp.* To block out before finishing in detail, as ornamental work.

**boast**, *vt.* *Cour'tennis*. To make a boast with (the ball).

**boast**, *n.* 1. An expression of vainglory or ostentation; a brag; a proud speech.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power. GRAY *Epitaph* st. 9.

2. A source of pride or exultation; as, the park is the **boast** of the city. 3. An outcry; a threatening. [*Cp. G. dauen, swell*.] **boost**; **boost**. *Syn.*: see **OSTENTATION**.

**boast**, *n.* In court-tennis, a stroke by which a ball is sent to the wall of a court at an acute angle, the ball being thus made to spin.

**boast'er**, 1 **bōst'er**; 2 **bōst'er**, *n.* One who boasts.

**boast'ful**, 1 **bōst'ful**; 2 **bōst'ful**, *a.* Inclined to boast. Big words do not smite like war-clubs.

Boastful breath is like a boasting.

LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. ix, st. 19.

*Syn.*: see **OSTENTATIOUS**.—**boast'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**boast'-fulness**, *n.*

**boast'ing**, 1 **bōst'ing**; 2 **bōst'ing**, *n.* Proud and vainglorious speech; bragging; self-assertion. *Syn.*: see **OSTENTATION**.

**boast'ing**, *n.* The rough-dressing of stone with a boasting-chisel; in sculpture, a rough carving or shaping.—**boast'ing-chisel**, *n.* A flat chisel with an edge 2 inches wide, used in dressing stone.

**boast'ing-ly**, 1 **bōst'ing-ly**; 2 **bōst'ing-ly**, *adv.* With boasting; ostentatiously. [*Boastful*]

**boast'iv**, 1 **bōst'iv**; 2 **bōst'iv**, *a.* [*Rare*] Vainglorious; **boast'less**, 1 **bōst'less**; 2 **bōst'less**, *a.* Without ostentation.

**boat**, 1 **bōt**; 2 **bōt**, *v.* I. 1. To carry or transport in a boat; also, to place in a boat; as, **boat** the oars. 2. [*Rare*] To traverse in a boat, as a river. 3. [*Rare*] To furnish with a boat or boats.

II. 1. To go in a boat; row; sail; navigate: sometimes used with *it*; as, we **boated** *it*.

They boated and they cricketed.

TENNISON *Princess* prol., st. 10.

**boat**, *n.* 1. (1) In a broad sense, any water-craft; as,



A Whale-boat, Equipped.

to go to Florida by **boat**; a steamboat; canal-boat. (2) A small vessel; as, a rowboat; sailboat.

My boat is on the shore, And my bark is on the sea.

BRONN *Lines to Mr. Moore* st. 1.

2. Any article, especially a dish, resembling or likened to a boat; as, a stone-boat, a sauce-boat. 3. *R. C. Ch.* The receptacle that holds incense before it is put into the censer. [*< AS. bōt*.]—**all in the same boat**, all equally involved or in the same case or condition.—**blanket b.** (*Mil.*), a boat improvised by stretching a soldier's rubber blanket over a light wooden frame.—**boat'bill**, *n.* 1. A tropical American cancanoid heron or herodiasian bird with a pectinated middle claw and a greatly depressed bill excessively widened laterally, as *Cancrama cochlearia*. 2. A broadmouth; eurylamid.—**b. bridge**, a pontoon bridge.—**b.-bug**, *n.* Same as **BOATMAN**. 2.—**b.-car**, *n.* A carriage to facilitate launching or beaching a boat: used in the life-saving service.—**b.-chock**, *n.* A piece of wood shaped to fit and support the bottom of a boat when it is stowed on deck.—**b.-cloth**, *n.* A lap-robe, generally of navy-blue cloth, trimmed to taste: sometimes with black stripes designating

the rank of the officer in command of the boat: used in small boats as a protection against spray.—**b.-fly**, *n.* Same as **BOAT-FLY**. 2.—**b.-gripes**, *n. pl.* Lashings to steady or secure a boat when swung up on the davits.—**b.-hook**, *n.* A pole having a sharp point and a hook: used in holding a boat to a ship's side or to a wharf, for fending off, etc.—**b.-insect**, *n.* Same as **BOATMAN**. 2.—**b.-keeper**, *n.* 1. One who has charge of boats or who has boats to let. 2. A seaman left in charge of a ship's boat.—**b.-load**, *n.* A boat's capacity; a unit of measurement equivalent in canal-boats to about 8,000 bushels.—**boat'man**, *n.* [*MEN, pl.*] 1. One who manages, rows, or works on a boat. 2. An aquatic notonectid bug that swims on its back.—**b.-shell**, *n.* 1. [*U. S.*] A slipper-impet; half-deck (*Crepidula*). 2. A volutid (genus *Cymbidium*).—**boats'man**, *n.* 1. [*Archae.*] A boatman. 2. A boatswain.—**boat'tail**, *n.* An American grackle; specif., *Quiscalus major*, of the southern United States, with a boat-shaped tail.—**boat'wo'man**, *n.* [*WO'MEN, pl.*] A woman who handles a boat.—**boat'wright**, *n.* A builder of boats.—**b.-yoke**, *n.* A cross-piece set on the rudder-head, and to the ends of which the steering-ropes are attached.—**fast b.**, a whale-boat when attached to a whale by a harpoon-line.—**foy b.** [*Dial, Eng.*], a vessel employed in assisting or piloting ships.—**loose b.**, a whale-boat when not attached to a whale by the harpoon-line.

Many self-explaining compounds have **boat** as the first element; as, **boat-builder**, **b.-house**, **b.-race**, **b.-rope**, **b.-skid**, etc.

**boat-a-b** (*er*), *a.* Navigable by boats; also, transportable by boat.—**boat'age**, *n.* 1. Carriage by boat, or the charge for such carriage. 2. The total carrying capacity of a ship's boats.—**boat'er**, *n.* 1. One who boats. 2. [*Eng.*] A stiff straw hat used in boating.—**boat'ful**, *n.*—**boat'ing**, *n.* 1. The pastime or act of rowing or managing boats. 2. The business of carrying goods or passengers by boat. 3. In ancient Persia, the binding of a prisoner in a boat face upward and setting the boat adrift.—**boat'ly**, *a.* [*Collog.*] Given to boating.—**boat'man-ship**, *n.* Skill in managing a boat.

**boat'ont**, *n.* A roaring; loud noise.

**boat'swain**, 1 **bō'sn** or **bō'swān**; 2 **bō'sn** or **bō'swān**, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A subordinate officer of a vessel, who has general charge of the rigging, anchors, etc., and whose business it is to pipe the crew to duty with his whistle, which is his badge. 2. (1) A tropic-bird (*Phaethon*). (2) A jager or skua.

All the phaethons and some other sea-birds are known as **boat-swain**-birds by the sailors, owing to the resemblance of the projecting tail-feathers to a marling-spike.

PENROSE in *The Isis* [London] July, 1879, p. 276.

[*< BOAT + SWAIN*.]—**boatswain's chair**, a short board slung by a rope, used as a seat by a seaman working aloft.—**boatswain's mate**, the boatswain's chief assistant, upon whom formerly fell the duty of inflicting corporal punishment.—**boatswain's pipe** or **whistle**, a shrill whistle on which a boatswain blows commands, to be heard above the noise of loading and unloading, storms, etc.

**Bo'az**, 1 **bō'az**; 2 **bō'az**, *n.* *Ezra*. A wealthy Bethlehemite, who married Ruth. *Ruth* iii, 10.

**bob**, 1 **bōb**; 2 **bōb**, *v.* [*BOBBED, BOBBY*; *non'xing*.] I. 1. To move with a bob or slight jerk; produce by a bob; as, to **bob** the head; to **bob** a curtsy. 2. To cut short; as, to **bob** a horse's mane or tail.

II. 1. To move up or down, or to and fro, with a quick jerky motion; as, to **bob** up from one's chair.

They stood bobbing and courtesying. . . . to welcome their young mistress. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 20. [n. & co. 1887.]

2. To angle with a bob or float. 3. To coast or transport on a bob-sled.

4. [*Scot.*] To dance a bob.—to **bob** Boatswain's Chair. at an apple, cherry, etc., to try to bite an apple or other round-shaped fruit as it swings from a string or floats on water.

**bob**, *vt.* 1. To strike with anything rounded or knobbed; rap or tap. 2. To nudge; jog. 3. To pom-mel; buffet.

**bob**, *vt.* To mock; delude; cheat.

**bob**, *n.* 1. In fishing: (1) A cork or float on a line. (2) A set or gang of fish-hooks; a grapple. (3) A large ball-shaped bait for eels, catfish, etc., made by stringing angleworms, rags, etc. (4) A grub or worm used for bait. 2. A small pendent object for various uses, as the ball of a plumb-line or pendulum, an ear-drop, a small weight suspended to a slide on a balance-beam, or one of the knobs or wads fastened at intervals along the tail of a kite.

To delay attaching the bobs until the second attempt at flying the kite would indicate but a slender experience in that useful art.

LOWELL *Biglow Papers*, *Notices of Independent Press* prelin.

3. A jerky bow or curtsy; any short jerking movement up and down or back and forth; as, a **bob** of the head.

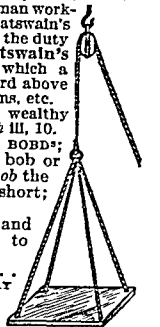
4. A bob-sled. 5. *sing. & pl.* [*Collog.*, *Eng.*] A shilling. 6. A bob-wig. 7. A set of changes rung on bells; as, a **bob major**; a **bob minor**; a triple **bob**. 8. The working-beam of a pump or steam-engine. 9. A small rotating buffing-tool, nearly spherical and about an inch in diameter, used for polishing the inside of spoon-bowls. 10. [*Scot.*] A bunch; cluster; nosegay. 11. The docked tail of a horse. 12. [*Scot.*] A dance. 13. A seed-capsule. 14. Same as **ROBIN**. 15. The refrain of a song. [*Onomatopœic*; cp. *Ice. bobbi*, knot, Gael. *babag*, cluster. For *def.* 3, cp. *Ice. boppa*, wave up and down.]—**bob and wheel** (*Poet.*), an arrangement by which a stanza hitherto usually alliterated, but not rimed, finishes with one much shorter line of usually two syllables, and then a hatch, usually four, of lines not quite so short, but still shorter than the staple, and rimed among themselves. G. SAINTSBURY *Historical Manual of English Prosody* p. 273. [*MACH.*] 10. **bob wheel**.—**bob'ap'ple**, *n.* A child's game, played on Hallowe'en, of trying to seize apples by the teeth while they bob on water or dangle from a string.—**bob-cherry**, *n.* A child's game of catching a swinging cherry in the mouth.—**bob-fly**, *n.* *Angling*. One of two or more flies sometimes attached to the leader, near the extremity, by snells; a bobber; drop-fly.—**bob-jerom**, *n.* A bob-wig.

Who's a right to call 'em to account, whether they wear a bob-jerom, or a pig-tail down to the calves of their legs?

FRANCES BURNEY *Cecilia* vol. ii, p. 234. [WELL 1832.]

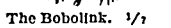
—**bob-punch**, *n.* *Aech.* A pointed steel punch for marking out metalwork; a center-punch.—**bob-robin**, *n.* [*Scot.* & *Prov. Eng.*] The European robin (*Erythacus rubecula*).

**bob-sled**, *n.* Either of two short sleds or pairs of runners connected tandem by a top plank, or the vehicle so formed;





or bulk: all together; in one mass.



The Bobolink. 1/7



The supper-table was blown bodily into the tank.

Kipling *Plain Tales, False Dawn* p. 35. [M. 1890.]

3†. In the manner of the body; unspiritually.

Syn: collectively, completely, connectedly, en masse, in mass, in toto, solidly, unitedly, wholly. — Ant: apart, disconnectedly, partially, piecemeal, separately.

bod'ly-ment, 1 bod'ly-ment or -ment; 2 bod'ly-ment, n. [Rare.] Embodiment.

Bo'din', 1 bo'din'; 2 bo'din', Jean (1530–1596). A French political philosopher; *De la République*.

bod'ly-ness, 1 bod'ly-ness; 2 bod'ly-ness, n. [Rare.] The condition of having a body; corporeality.

bod'ly-ing, 1 bod'ly-ing; 2 bod'ly-ing, pa. Foreboding evil; fearful; ominous. — bod'ly-ing-ly, adv.

bod'ly-ing, n. A presentiment; omen; prediction, especially of evil. [*< AS. bodung, preaching, < bodian; see BODI.*]

Bo'di-sat, Bo'di-sat'ship, n. See BODHI, etc.

bod'kin', 1 bod'kin'; 2 bod'kin', n. 1. An instrument with an eye at one end and blunt at the other for drawing tape through a hem.

2. A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. 3. A long pin for fastening the hair. 4. *Print*. A sharp-pointed instrument for picking type from a form in correcting. 5†. A stiletto. [Celtic; cp. W. *biodig*, Ir. *bideog*, Gael. *biodag*, dagger.] — to ride, sit, or travel bod'kin, to sit as a third person in the middle in a carriage wide enough for two only.

bod'kin'g, bod'kin'work', n. Same as BAUDEKIN.

Bo'die, 1 bo'die or bod'ie; 2 bo'die or bod'ie, n. An old Scotch copper coin worth about one-third of a cent. [Perhaps *< Bothwell*, a mint-master.] — bod'die, n.

Bo'die-an, 1 bo'die-an or bod'ie-an; 2 bo'die-an or bod'ie-an, n. Designating or pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and opened with 2,000 volumes in 1602.

It contains more than 800,000 volumes, 41,000 manuscripts, and a famous coin collection. By law it is entitled to a copy of every copyright book printed in the United Kingdom.

Bod'ley, 1 bod'ley; 2 bod'ley, Sir Thomas (1544–1613). An English diplomat; founded the Bodleian Library, Oxford, 1598.

Bod'mer, 1 bod'mer; 2 bod'mer, Johann Jakob (1711–1783). A Swiss poet and critic; professor of history at Zurich.

Bod'min, 1 bod'min; 2 bod'min, n. A town, county-seat of Cornwall, England.

Bo'din, 1 bo'din; 2 bo'din, n. Norse Myth. One of the cups which contained Odin's poetic mead; hence, poetry, "the wave of the Bodin." The other cup was *Son*. See ODROERER.

Bo'do, 1 bo'do; 2 bo'do, n. A tribe and dialect of Assam. See INDO-CHINESE.

bo'dock, 1 bo'dock; 2 bo'dock, n. [Kan.] The bold-d'arc, or Osage orange; a corruption.

Bo-do-ni, 1 bo-do-ni; 2 bo-do-ni, Giambattista (1740–1813). An Italian printer and scholar; published the *Lord's Prayer* in 155 languages.

bod'ragi, n. A raid. — bod'raget; bod'ragi, bod'worm', 1 bod'worm'; 2 bod'worm', n. Same as BOLL-WORM.

bod'y, 1 bod'y; 2 bod'y, n. [ANON; BOD'Y-ING.] 1. To furnish with a body; embody. 2. To endow with substance, either physical or mental; make appreciable by the senses; exhibit in bodily form.

Matter exists only spiritually, and to represent some idea, and body it forth. — CARLISLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 56. [M.]

3. To draw up or form into a body, as troops, etc.

bod'y, n. — RES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl. 1. The entire physical part of a man or other animal; the physical organism, as distinguished from the soul; as, a dead body.

It is the soul that builds itself a body. — SCHILLER *Death of Wallenstein* tr. by Coleridge, act II, sc. 1.

2. (1) The trunk or main part of an animal or thing, as distinguished from the limbs and head; as, the body of a tree. (2) The Church of which Christ is the head. — 1 Cor. xii, 27. 3. A person; an individual; as, if a body meet for body: usually with any, every, no, or some prefixed; as, anybody; somebody.

She is a merry little body, and her laugh is very pleasant. — CHRISTINE C. BRUSH *Inside our Gate* p. 59. [R. BROS. 1889.]

Besides the resort to pronouns of a particular person in order to achieve the effect of a pronoun impersonal, we have also some substantives which have been pronounalized to this effect, as person, people, folk.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 8, p. 445. [CL. P. 1873.]

4. The chief, central, or principal part or mass of anything; as, the body of a church; the main body of an army. 5. The box or bed of a carriage or other vehicle, containing or supporting the load, and carried upon the wheels, trucks, or runners; also, the central part of an aerial vehicle. 6. *Mech.* A mass of matter, considered separately from other matter.

When the distance between two bodies is doubled their mutual attraction falls off to one-fourth of what it formerly was. — P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* p. 356. [MACM. 1876.]

7. *Geom.* A solid; that which has length, breadth, and thickness. 8. A collection of persons, things, facts, principles, or the like, considered as one whole; as, a deliberative body; a body of regulations.

In every representative body properly constituted the people are practically present. — SUMNER *Speeches and Addresses* p. 207. [R. & P. 1856.]

9. Opacity, density, or consistency; hence, the substantial part or quality; as, a paint with body; a wine with body. 10. *Mus.* (1) The resonant or orchestral quality of a tone. (2) The resonance body of a musical instrument. 11. *Print.* The size or depth of type, as distinguished from its face or style. 12. That part of a dress, cloak, or other garment that covers the body; waist; as, the body was sleeveless. 13. *Mining.* A mass or deposit of metal-bearing ore. 14. *Chem.* A cucurbit. 15. *Metaph.* An entity or substantial existence: (1) Matter as opposed to spirit; physical substance.

But we have seen that we know body as an existence, in operation, and with, as Mr. Mill allows, a permanence; it is therefore a substance. It is vastly more than a 'possibility'; it is an actuality. — MCCOSH *Fundamental Truth* p. 158. [C. & M. 1871.]

(2) Anything possessing metaphysical substantiality. For all bodies agree in this, that they involve the conception of one and the same attribute.

SPINOZA *Ethics* pt. II, prop. xiii, lem. 2.

16. *Ordnance.* The tube of a built-up cannon. 17. *Theol.* (1) The sacramental bread, believed in some churches to represent Christ's body, and in others to be

the body itself. (2) A supernatural essence attributed to the human body after the resurrection.

Sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. 1 Cor. xv, 44.

18. The hull of a ship; also, a section of it when seen from different points; as, the fore body. 19. *Law.* The main part of an instrument as distinguished from the recitals and other introductory parts, the signatures, etc. 20. *Aero.* The supporting frame of an air-plane, where the planes are fixed, and on which are the mechanical apparatus, seats, etc. [*< AS. bodla.*] — bod'let; bod'yet.

Syn: carcass, clay, corpse, dust, form, remains, system. *Body* denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs.

*Body, form, frame, and system* may be either dead or living; *clay and dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, but ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time, and is more refined and less ghastly.

*Carcass* applies only to the body of an animal, or contemptibly of a human being. See ASSEMBLY; MASS. — Ant: intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

— bod'y-bag', n. A bag in which to sleep. — b. holster, n. An under cross-belt immediately over the center of the trunk of a railway-car. — b. brace, n. An inclined brace-timber in one of the panels of the side of any frame.

— b. cavity, n. The cavity between the body-wall and the viscera; the coelom. See ILLUS. under GERM-LAYER.

— b. cell, n. *Biol.* A somatic cell. — b. cloth, n. A horse-cloth. — b. cloths, n. Personal apparel: (1) Underclothing. (2) [Scot.] Day-clothing, as distinguished from bed-clothing. — b. coat, n. 1. A dress-coat; a close-fitting coat. 2. *Coach-paint.* A coat of paint made opaque with white lead, over which the transparent coats are laid. — b. color, n. *Paint.* A color possessing body, consistency, or substance in a high degree; in water-colors, a pigment mixed with white and laid on thickly. — b. corporate, an association of persons duly incorporated for some specific purpose or enterprise. — b. guard, n. A guard of the person, as of a king; one of the life-guards; a guardsman; also, a retinue; an escort. — b. hoop, n. *Naut.* An iron retaining-hoop, shrunk on to a built mast. — b. knee, n. [Eng.] In car-building, a wrought-iron knee securing the side of the body to the under-frame. — b. lifter, n. A body-snatcher. — b. lily, n. *Adm.* [Derry, Ir.] Heels over head. — b. linen, n. Undergarments made of linen. — b. A loose end of the body of a tree between the butt-plate and the branches. — b. loop, n. An iron fastening the body of a vehicle to the running-gear. — b. louse, n. The louse which infests the human body and clothing (*Pediculus vestimentis*). — b. of a church, the nave; also, the audience-room. — b. of a county (*Law*), the whole territory comprised within the boundaries of a county. — b. of a law, the operative part. — b. plan, n. An end-elevation of a ship's hull, showing its diagonal water-lines, buttock- and bow-lines, etc. — b. plasm, n. Somatoplasm. — b. politic, the state or nation as an organized political body; the people collectively. — b. post, n. 1. An upright timber other than a corner-post, framed into the sill and plate in a freight-car. 2. *Ship-building.* The post at the forward end of the stern-shaft opening in the deadwood. — b. serrat, n. A valet; one who waits upon a person. — b. snatcher, n. One who surreptitiously procures bodies for the purpose of dissection or of exacting ransom; a grave-rover; resurrectionist. — b. snatch, n. b. stealing, n. — b. stransom, n. A needle-beam or cross-frame tie-timber. — b. varnish, n. A thick copal varnish that dries rapidly; used for carriages, etc. — b. wall, n. *Zool.* The envelop, parietes, or walls of the body, as distinguished from the visceral contents. — b. whorl, n. *Conch.* The basal, usually the largest, whorl of a univalve shell. — b. wood, n. Billets of wood cut from those parts of a trunk which are without branches. — In the b., alive, not in the trance or vision. — mushroom-b., n. *Entom.* One of the two mushroom-shaped processes growing from the pro-cerebral lobe of an insect's brain. They are conspicuous in ants, bees, wasps, etc., and to them the intelligence of these insects is attributed. — onion b., same as EPITHELIAL PEARL. — Russell's bodies, fuchsin-bodies, — spiritual b., that spoken of in 1 Cor. xv, in which the dead are to be raised. — the bodies seven (*Alchem.*) the metals corresponding to the planets, being gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, and copper, answering respectively to the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus.

bod'y-hood, 1 bod'y-hood; 2 bod'y-hood, n. [Rare.] The quality of having body; embodiment.

bod'y-like, 1 bod'y-like; 2 bod'y-like, a. 1. Like a body; solid; real. 2†. Bodily.

bo'e-bo'e-ti, 1 bo'e-bo'e-ti; 2 bo'e-bo'e-ti, n. [*< Afr. D.*] Chopped meat prepared with spices, chilies, turmeric, etc.

Boece, 1 bois; 2 boie (more properly Boijs), Hector (1465?–1536). A Scottish historian; principal of Aberdeen University; *History of Scotland*.

Boeck's dis-ease', a form of itch with crusts and pustules, said to be caused by a mite parasitic on wolves.

boe'del-hou'der, 1 bo'del-hou'der; 2 bo'del-hou'der, n. [*< Afr. D.*] *Rom. Dutch Law.* One who holds the community property of a deceased husband, as administrator or trustee. — boe'del-hou'ding, n.

boe'del-schei'ding, 1 bo'del-schei'ding; 2 bo'del-schei'ding, n. [*< Afr. D.*] *Dutch Law.* The partition of an estate.

Bo'e-fest-i-al, 1 bo'e-fest-i-al; 2 bo'e-fest-i-al, n. pl. An Attic festival of Apollo in the month Boedromion.

Bo'e-dro'mi-on, 1 bo'e-dro'mi-on; 2 bo'e-dro'mi-on, n. A Greek month. See CALENDAR.

boeg, 1 bu; 2 bo, a. [*< Afr. D.*] Weary; tired.

Boehm, n. Same as BEHAM.

Boehm, 1 büm; 2 büm, Joseph Edgar, Sir (1783–1812; 1890). An Austrian sculptor, settled in England; *Statue of Carlyle*, etc.

Boeh-men-ism, 1 bö'men-izm; 2 bö'men-izm, n. *Ch. Hist.* The religious system of Jakob Böhme, a German mystic (1575–1624), who founded a sect resembling somewhat the early Quakers. His teachings were directed against both pantheism and predestinationism. He held that the Scriptures constitute the receptacle of truth and set forth a universal conception of Christianity. — Boeh-men-ism', — Boeh-men-ist, n. — Boeh-men-ite, n.

Boeh-me-ri-a, 1 bö'me-ri-a; 2 bö'me-ri-a, n. *Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or herbs of the nettle family (*Urticaceae*), of hot countries, having opposite or alternate usually unequal leaves, and mostly monocelous flowers. *B. nitea* furnishes the rhea-brier, grass-cloth, or ramie. [*< G. R. Boehmer, German botanist, 18th century.*]

Boe-fo, 1 bö-fo; 2 bö-fo, Cape. The W. point of Sicily; *Rome*; Carthaginians, ending first Punic war. [*< Afr. D.*]

bo'o-tarch, 1 bö-tärk; 2 bö-tärk, n. One of the annually elected chief magistrates of the Boeotian League. [*< L.*

*Boeotarches*, *< Gr. Boeotarchēs*, *< Boeotia*, Boeotia, + *archos*, ruler.]

Bo'e-sha, 1 bö-sha; 2 bö-sha, n. An ancient republic; N. of Attica, Greece; 1,119 sq. m.; ancient capital, Thebes; now part of Attica and Boeotia nome. — Bo'e-sha-t'at' [Gr.]

Bo'e-shan, 1 bö-shan; 2 bö-shan, n. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Boeotia, noted for the rusticity of its people; hence, dull, clownish. — Bo'e-sha-t'at' [Gr.]

Boer, 1 bür; 2 bür, n. [*< Afr.*] 1. A farmer in South Africa. The term is applied by English people to all persons of Dutch or French descent belonging to the old South-African families; the Africans do not call themselves Boers unless they are actually farmers.

2. [*Colloq.*] An inhabitant of either of the former Dutch republics in South Africa. [*D.*; see BOER, n.]

Boort; Boerdom', n.

Boer-haa-ve, 1 bö-ha-ve or (E.) bö'hav; 2 bö-ha-ve or (E.) bö'häv, Hermann (1711–1738). A Dutch physician, botanist, and chemist; *Aphorisms*.

Boer-haa-vi-a, 1 bö-ha-vi-a; 2 bö-ha-vi-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceae*), widely distributed in warm regions, with spreading, branching, tumid-jointed stems, entire, opposite, ovate or rounded leaves, small, clustered flowers, and the fruit ribbed achenia. The roots of *B. diffusa*, an Indian weed, and other species are used as laxatives, vermifuges, and emetics. [*< BOERHAAVE.*]

bo'e-te-bo's'i, 1 bö'te-bo's'i; 2 bö'te-bo's'i, n. [*< Afr. D.*] A coarse weedly plant of the genus *Xanthium*.

Bo'e-thi-us, 1 bö-thi-us; 2 bö-thi-us, Anicetus M. S. (475?–525). A Roman statesman and philosopher; *Consolations of Philosophy*. — Bo'e-thi-an, a.

Boe-ton, n. See BUTON.

Boef Bayou, 1 bö-bay; 2 bö-bay, n. A bayou in Arkansas and Louisiana; 200 m. long to Quachita river.

Bof'in, 1 bö'in; 2 bö'in, n. In Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, "the golden dustman," shrewd, kind, and devoted to his wife.

B. of H., *abbr.* Band of Hope.

bog', 1 bog; 2 bög, vt. [*BOGGED*, *BOGGS*; *BOG'GING*.] To sink or stick in a bog or quagmire; as, to bog a horse or cart.

bog', v. 1. [*Dial. Eng.*] To brag. 2†. To provoke.

bog', n. Wet and spongy ground, usually covered with coarse grass and often containing peat, etc., and too soft to bear the weight of any heavy body on its surface; a marsh; morass.

The country around was somewhat bare and dreary, a scene of bogs and moors. — HUGH MILLER *My Schools and School-masters* ch. 9, p. 174. [W. P. N. 1872.]

[*< Ir. bogach*, *< bog*, soft.] Syn: see SWAMP.

— anchored bog, a bog which once floated, but which has become anchored by roots growing from its own mass, or attached to a shore by growths from the latter. — bog'-as'-pho-del, n. Any species of *Abama*, especially, the two American ones, *A. americana* and *A. californica*, and the Old World *Lancashire asphodel*. See under ASPHODEL.

— bog-bean, n. See BUCK-BEAN. — bog-berry, n. [*RES*, pl.] The small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*). — bog-bill, n. A low spreading, stout shrub (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) of high latitudes or altitudes in both hemispheres, or its small blue, sweet berry. — bog-blurb, n. [*Min.*] The yellow or Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*). — bog-blurb, n. The American woodcock. — bog-blueberry, n. Same as BUCK-BERRY. — bog-bumper, n. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] The bitter. — bog-blifter; bog-blifter; bog-bluter; bog-bull; bog-jumper; bog-burst, n. A bursting over its usual limits by a morassic mass, as of peat, caused by overstratification with water. — bog-blow; bog-slide; bog-butter, n. *Mineral.* Same as BUTTER-LITE.

— bog-deal, n. Same as BUCK-PINE. — bog-down, n. [*Eng.*] Cotton-grass. — bog-earth, n. A natural composition of earth, decayed vegetable matter, used by gardeners in the culture of flowers. — bog-fir, n. Same as BUCK-PINE. — bog garden, a garden of natural or artificially made boggy ground for plants which thrive in such situations. — bog-glede, n. [*Scot.*] The moor-buzzard. — bog-grass, n. Any grass or sedge usually growing in bogs. — bog-hop, n. Same as BUCK-BEAN. — bog-iron, n. Same as BUCK-ORE. — bog-land, n. bog-lander, n. One who lives in bog-lands. — bog-manganese, n. *Mineral.* Same as WAD. — bog-moss, n. Any moss of the genus *Sphagnum*; a peat-moss. — bog-myrtle, n. The sweet-gale; also, the bog-bell. — bog-net, n. Same as BUCK-BEAN. — bog-oak, n. Wood of the trunks of oak sunk and preserved in the peat-bogs; bog-wood. — bog-onion, n. 1. The Indian turnip. 2. The royal fern. — bog-orange, n. [*Slang.*] A potato. — bog-ore, n. *Mineral.* An iron hydroxid ore, as limonite, from marshy places. 2. Bog-manganese. — bog-mine; bog-mine ore. — bog-pine, n. Pine-tree trunks sunk in peat-bogs and preserved; commonly used for carving ornaments. — bog-plink, n. One of the cuckoo-flowers (*Cardamine pratensis*). — bog-rhubarb, n. The butter-bur.

— bog-rush, n. 1. Any one of various plants of the genus *Juncus*, of the rush family, or in England, the sedge *Scirpus maritimus*; also in the United States, the sedge *Cladium mariscoides*. 2. [*Local, Brit.*] A small water-lily. — bog-spar, n. *Vet. Surg.* An encysted gelatinous tumor affecting the hock-joint of a horse. — bog-spruce, n. The white spruce. — bog-strawberry, n. A stout herb (*Comarum palustre*) of the cooler north temperate regions of both hemispheres, nearly allied to and by some placed among the potentillas or cinquefolias. — bog-suck'er, n. The American woodcock. — bog-timber, n. Wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. See BUCK-PINE. — bog-wood; bog-trot, n. [*Local, U. S.*] The wood-triolet. — bog-trotter, n. One who trots over bogs; hence, humorously, an Irish peasant. — bog-trotting, a.-ing, -trotted, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A buttermilk. — bog-wood, n. Same as BUCK-TIMBER. — bog-wort, n. The bog-berry. — emerged bog (*Geol.*), a bog which grows normally above the water-level, drawing up the water by its sponginess, and becoming much thicker than an immersed bog.

The peat of emerged bogs . . . is yellowish-brown, fibrous, its annual layers distinct. — E. T. DUNN *Report on Brown Coal and Lignite of Texas* p. 39. 1892.]

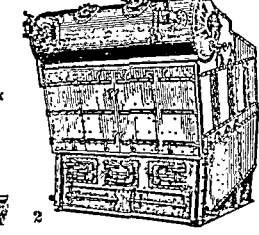
— floating bog, a floating island of swampy character. — immersed bog (*Geol.*), a bog which increases by various plant-accumulations and growths under water. Compare EMERGED BOG. — quaking bog, a morass covered with sedge growth, that shakes to the tread. — bogg'-ness, n. The state or quality of being boggy. — boggy, a. Of the nature of a bog; swampy; sodden; soggy. — bog-let, n. A small bog.

[*Boastfulness; bluster.*]

bog', [*Prov. Eng.*] I. a. Blustering; bold; saucy. II. n. bog'-ga, 1 bö-ga; 2 bö-ga, n. A sparrow fish, the bogue. — bog'-gaers, 1 bö-gärz; 2 bö-gärz, *Adrianus* (1795–181870). A Dutch poet; *Voyage of Heemskerk*, etc.

Bo-gan, 1 bö-gan; 2 bö-gan, n. A river in New South Wales; 450 m. long.

Bo-gar-dus, 1 bö-gär-dus; 2 bö-gär-dus, James (1780–1874). An American inventor; engraving-machine, dry-gal-meter, etc.



3. [Bermuda & W. Ind.] A circular coral reef into which the sea breaks at flood-tide, simulating by the foam and spray a caldron of boiling water. 4. One who boils. 5. [Rare.] Boiling water. 6. Boiling.

3. [B- or b-] A person, especially a literary person or artist, devoted to intellectual pursuits, who secedes, consciously or unconsciously, from conventionality, in life and art; one who is a striving, for freedom, naturalness, and originality, and ignores artificial distinctions in human relations. The word is used with considerable latitude and sometimes implies an irregularity of morals. 4. *Ch. Hist.* A Hussite. 5. The language of Bohemia, a division of the Slavic branch of Aryan, including Czech, Moravian, and Slovak.—*Bo-he'mi-an-ism*, *n.* The life or habits of an artistic or literary Bohemian.—*Bo-he'mi-an-ize*, *v. t.* To live as a Bohemian.

*Bo'-he-mond* I., 1. *bo'-h-mend*; 2. *bo'-he-mönd*, *Marc* (1056?-1111). A Norman crusader, Prince of Tarentum and Antioch.

*bo'-ho'*, 1. *bo'-ho'*; 2. *bo'-h'o*, *n.* [Sp.] A humble cabin, as that of negroes of the West Indies: hut.

*Böhl* de Fa'ber, 1. *bül de fá'ber*; 2. *bül de fá'ber*. See *CABALLERO*.

*Boh'ten*, 1. *bö'ten*; 2. *bö'tén*, *Peter von* (3/4 1796-?/4 1840). A German Orientalist.

*Böhm*, 1. *büm*; 2. *büm*, *Theobald* (1/4 1794-11/4 1881). A Bavarian flutist; invented the Böhm flute.

*Böhm'e*, 1. *bö'm'e*; 2. *börme*, *Jakob* (1575-1624). A German writer of the theses.

*Bö'm'er-wald*, 1. *bö'm'er-wäld*; 2. *bö'm'er-wält*, *n.* A mountain range between Bohemia and Bavaria; 120 m. long.

*Bohn*, 1. *bön*; 2. *bön*, *Henry G.* (1/4 1796-3/4 1884). An English publisher of classics; *Standard Library*; etc.

*bo-hoc'*, 1. *bo'-hok'*; 2. *bo'-hóc'*, *n.* [P. I.] The hair; Tagalog term.

*bo-hol'*, 1. *bo'-hol'*; 2. *bo'-hö'l*, *n.* [P. I.] 1. A knot; Tagalog term. 2. A small island province, Visaya, P. I.; 1,617 sq. m. capital, Tagbilaran.

*bo'-hawn*, 1. *bo'-ho-län*; 2. *bo'-ho-lan*, *n.* [Ir.] The tansy ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*).

*bo'hör*, 1. *bö'hör*; 2. *bö'hör*, *n.* A small West-African antelope (*Cercicapra bohor*) allied to the rethbok.

*Bo'hört*, 1. *bö'hört*; 2. *bö'hört*, *Sir*. See *BONS*.

*bo'hra*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as *BORA*.

*Bühtenck*, 1. *bü'think*; 2. *büt'nik*, *Otto* (3/4 1815-1904). A Russian-German Orientalist.

*bo'hun'-pas*, *n.* Same as *UTAS*.

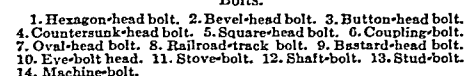
*bo'l'ar'*, *n.* Same as *BOTAR*.





**bol-ll'to**, 1 bol-ll'to; 2 bol-ll'to, n. [It.] The frit or calcined ingredients from which glass is made.  
**bol'man'**, 1 bol'man'; 2 bol'man', n. [Scot.] A cottager.  
**bol'lock**, 1 bol'lock; 2 bol'lock, n. *Naut.* Either of two blocks attached to the topsail-yard in a ship, for the topsail-ropes to reeve through. [*CP. BALL, BLOCK.*]  
**bol'o**, 1 bol'o; 2 bol'o, n. To mutilate or kill with a bolo.  
**bol'o**, n. [P. I.] [Sp.] 1. A cutlass-like weapon used by the natives. 2. A short, heavy knife of any sort for agricultural work, as a sickle or machete. 3. A chief surveyor of a forest. 4. *pl.* A disturbance. [*Sp.*, < *Gr. bolos*, clod of earth, isolated rock.]  
— *bolo man*, a man armed with a bolo.  
**Bo'to**, 1 bo'to; 2 bo'to (*Pasha*) *Marie Paul* (—/u1918). French traitor; shot.  
**bo'to-chore**, 1 bo'to-kör; 2 bo'to-cör, n. *Bot.* A plant distributed by propulsion.  
**Bo-to'gna**, 1 bo-to'nyä; 2 bo-to'nyä, n. 1. *Giovanni da*, "John of Bologna" (1524-1608), a Flemish sculptor and architect. 2. A province in Emilia department, Italy; 1,448 sq. m. 3. Its capital. 4. A Bologna sausage.— *Bologna* phosphorus, calcium Bologna stone cemented into sticks by means of gum. — *B.* sausage, a highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats. — *B.* or *Bolognina* stone (*Mineral*), a variety of barite, which becomes phosphorescent after being heated. — *B. vial*, an unannealed glass vial, with open mouth and thick bottom, which will stand a strong blow, but is shattered at once by scratching the surface. *B. bottle* or *flask*.  
**Bo'to-gnese**, 1 bo'to-nyis' or -nyiz'; 2 bo'to-nyis' or -nyis', i. a. Of or pertaining to Bologna, especially the Lombard for eclectic school of painting founded there by L. Caracci (1555-1619), with the unrealized intent of combining the excellences of all other schools.  
**II.** n. A native or inhabitant of Bologna. — *Bo-to'ngant*; *Bo-to'ngant*; *Bo-to'ngant*.  
**bo'to-graph**, 1 bo'to-graf; 2 bo'to-graf, n. To produce a photograph. [*< Gr. bolē*, throw, ray, + *graphō*, write.]  
**bo'to-graph**, n. A continuous automatic record of the temperature indications of the bolometer. Compare *BOLOMETER*. — *bo'to-graph-ic*, a. Of or pertaining to a bolometer. — *bo'to-graph-ical-ly*, adv. — *bo'to-graph-ic-ly*, n. *Bo-to'ko*, 1 bo-to'ko; 2 bo-to'ko, n. Same as *LOMAM*.  
**bo-lom'e-ter**, 1 bo-lom'e-ter; 2 bo-lom'e-ter, n. An instrument for the measurement of minute differences of radiant heat by changes in the electric resistance of a blackened conductor exposed to it; used esp., in spectroscopy, in exploring invisible parts of the spectrum.  
The *bolometer* . . . devised by Prof. [S. P.] Langley, . . . will measure accurately to less than one ten-thousandth of a degree Fahrenheit.  
*R. W. PRENTISS* in *The Chautauque* June, 1891, p. 346.  
[< *Gr. bolē*, throw, ray (< *ballō*, throw), + *metron*, measure.] — *bo'to-metric*, a.  
**bo'ton-ga-ro**, 1 bo'ton-ga-ro; 2 bo'ton-ga-ro, n. *Sau* made from tobacco from different localities.  
**bo'ton-gi'ta**, 1 bo'ton-gi'ta; 2 bo'ton-gi'ta, n. [P. I.] A tree (*Diospyros pilosanthera*), or its reddish wood, streaked and spotted with black, very useful for building and cabinet-work.  
**bo'ton-ge'ta**; *bo'ton-ge'ta*.  
**Bo-lor'** Tagh, 1 bo-lor' tagh; 2 bo-lor' tagh. The E. border range of mountains in Pamir, central Asia, in height from 20,000 to 26,000 ft.  
**bo'los**, 1 bo'los; 2 bo'los, n. [P. I.] 1. A highway; road. Tagalog term. 2. A woman of loose morals. 3. *pl.* [Mill. Slang.] Native houses of ill fame.  
**Bo'to-sau'ri-dæ**, 1 bo'to-sau'ri-dæ; 2 bo'to-sau'ri-dæ, n. *pl. Herp.* A Peruvian family of therodont therapsid mammals. *Bo'to-sau'rus*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. bolos*, east, + *sauros*, lizard.] — *bo'to-sau'ri-dæ*, n. — *bo'to-sau'ri-dæ*, a. & n. *bo'to-tong*, 1 bo'to-tong; 2 bo'to-tong, n. [P. I.] The smallpox; native name.  
**bol'sa**, 1 bol'sa; 2 bol'sa, n. [Sp.] Barter; exchange; money; also, a place where business is transacted.  
**Bol'she-vik'**, 1 bol'she-vik' or -vik'; 2 bol'she-vik' or -vik', n. *pl.* [Russ.] Literally, "the greater." Specif., the terroristic branch of the Social Democratic Party that became dominant in Russia during the revolution of March, 1917. So called because, being the larger group, they formed the majority. — *Bol'she-vik'*, a. & n. — *Bol'she-vik'ism*, n. — *Bol'she-vism*, n. — *Bol'she-vist*, n.  
**bol'son**, 1 bol'son; 2 bol'son, n. [S. W. U. S.] A wide desert valley lacking outward drainage. *bol'son*, England.  
**bol'so-ver**, 1 bol'so-ver; 2 bol'so-ver, n. A town in Derby.  
**bol'ster**, 1 bol'ster; 2 bol'ster, n. 1. *t.* 1. To support with a bolster, pillows, or the like; hence, to prop up, as something unsound or ready to fall: often with *up*.  
Darwinism is content to stand or fall by its own merits; it does not ask to be bolstered up by linguistic science. W. D. WHITNEY *Orient. and Ling. Studies*, *Veda* in first series, p. 316. [*s.* 1873.]  
2. To support, as something wrong; aid; abet; give countenance to: with *up* or *out*. 3. To furnish with padding, as a dress; pad; as, to *bolster* out a bad figure. 4. To labor with bolsters, as in a pillow-fight.  
**II.** *t.* 1. To lie on the same bolster. *Syn.* see *PROP.* — *bol'ster-er*, n.  
**bol'ster**, n. 1. A long underpillow for a bed, stuffed with feathers, hair, or the like. 2. Anything shaped like or used as a bolster. (1) *Arch.* The pulvinar of an Ionic capital; also, a crosspiece on an arch-centering, running from rib to rib and bearing the voussoirs. (2) The bearing-place of a truss-bridge upon a pier. (3) In car-building, a truck-bolster. See *CAR*. (4) *Carp.* A horizontal cap-piece upon a post-top to lengthen the bearing of a beam or of a string-piece. (5) *Arch.* A piece of the junction of a knife-blade and its tang; a metal piece at the end of a knife-handle. (6) A perforated block on which a metal plate is punched. (7) *Naut.* A piece of wood or canvas to prevent chafing at any point where a rope rests. (8) A wooden block under the breech of a cannon, on which it rests when it is backed down for transportation. (9) The padded fore-piece or leg-guard on a woman's saddle, or the padded knee-puff or knee-piece on a man's saddle. (10) A padding about the dress: a padding to ease the pressure of a bandage on a wound. (11) An upper bearing of a spindle, in its frame, as distinguished from the lower bearing or step. (12) A transverse piece supporting the body of a vehicle and itself supported by the axle. (13) The part of a piano-frame or plate that holds the tuning-pins.  
3. *Bot.* An excrescence or scar left by the fall of a leaf, as the markings on the trunks of *Lepidodendron*. [*< AS. bolster*; *cp. bolst*, n. — *bol'ster-plate*, n. A metal plate under a wagon-bolster to protect it from friction against the axle, or bolted to the side of a car-bolster to stiffen and strengthen it. — *b. spring*, n. A spring supporting a car-bolster. — *b. work*, n. Masonry presenting a face supposed to resemble bolsters.  
**bol'sterd**, pp. Bolstered.

**Bols'vard**, 1 bols'vart; 2 bols'vart, n. A town in Friesland, Netherlands.  
**bol't**, 1 bol't; 2 bol't, n. 1. To fasten together or make secure with or as with a bolt or bolts; as, to *bol't* a door. 2. [U. S.] To refuse to support, as one's political party or a candidate; also, in college slang, to be absent from without leave; as, to *bol't* a lecture. 3. To swallow hurriedly and without proper mastication; as, to *bol't* one's food. 4. To utter hastily; blurt out. 5. To drive out suddenly or with force; discharge like a bolt; expel. 6. To start or cause to spring forth, as game. 7. To arrange in a bolt or bolts, as cloth. 8. *Golf.* To put with such force that, altho the ball is holed, it would otherwise have gone some distance beyond. 9. *Archery.* To loose (an arrow) too quickly after drawing a bow.  
**II.** *t.* 1. To dash off unexpectedly; break away from restraint; run away; as, the horse *bol'ted*. 2. To move with a spring or sudden bound; dart.  
In his way home, Booth was met by a lady in a chair, who immediately upon seeing him . . . *bol'ted* out of it. *Fielding Works*, *Amelia* in vol. iii, p. 494. [*s.* 1857.]  
3. [U. S.] In college slang, to be absent from a lecture.  
4. *Horl.* To go to seed prematurely, as some root-crops.  
5. To fall like a bolt or dart, as lightning.  
**bol't**, *tr.* To sift or separate by passing through a bolt, as ground wheat, etc.; hence, to examine as by sifting; inquire into minutely.  
I have known ministers who always unconsciously sifted their audience and preached to nothing but the *bol'ted* wheat.  
H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* lect. vii, p. 102. [*s.* p. 1872.]  
[< *OF. bulter* (for \**butere*), < *butre*, dim. of *bure*, coarse wooden cloth < *LL. burra*, < *L. burrus*; see *IMBURS*.]  
To *bol't* to the bran, to investigate minutely, so as to sift the good from the bad.  
**bol't**, n. 1. A sliding bar or piece for fastening a door, window, etc.; that part of a lock which is shot into the socket, or withdrawn as by turning a key. 2. A pin or



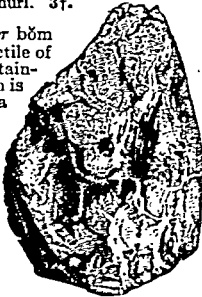
rod used for holding anything in its place, and often having a permanent head on one end.  
Long as a mast and upright as a bolt.  
CHAUCEC C. T., *Miller's Tale* l. 78.  
Various bolts are named (1) from their use, as *bridge bolt* (a rivet), *fender-bolt*, *holding-down-bolt*, *stove-bolt*, etc.; (2) from their construction, as *double-ended bolt* (having threads at both ends), *double-headed b.*, *eye-b.* (having an eye), *fang-b.* (having projections or teeth to prevent its moving while the nut is being screwed up), *hook-b.*, *round-headed b.*, *screw-b.*; (3) from their method of adjustment: as, *dormant b.* (concealed in a mortise and operated by a key or a knob), *flush-b.*  
3. A quarrel for a crossbow; also, any missile for hurling swiftly, as an arrow, a long cylindrical shot for a cannon, or the like; hence, anything coming suddenly; as, a *thunderbolt*; a *bolt* of disaster. 4. [U. S.] A refusal to support a candidate or policy of the political party to which one has belonged; also, in college slang, the act of bolting a lecture, etc. 5. A sudden start, departure, or spring; as, to make a *bolt* for home.  
He was more strongly tempted . . . to make *excursive bolts* into the neighboring alleys when he answered the door.  
DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 9, p. 172. [*s.* L. 1836.]  
6. A roll of a definite number of yards, depending upon the material. A bolt of white cotton cloth, as sheeting, is 30 to 50 yards. 7. In wood-working: (1) A block of wood from which something is to be made; as, a *shingle-bolt*; a *stave-bolt*. (2) A number of boards or planks still fastened together at one end by a stub-shot or unsaved part. 8. The folded or doubled edge and top of a sheet in an uncut book. 9. *Naut.* A *bolt* rope. 10. In firearms: (1) A sliding piece which pushes a cartridge in place and carries the firing-pin. (2) That part of a snap-gun which passes into the barrel-lug to hold together the barrel and the action. 11. A bundle, as of straw, osiers, or reeds. 12. In glass-blowing, a cylindrical mass; as, a *bolt* of melted glass. 13. [Archaic.] A shackle. 14. The act of swallowing or bolting; the object which is gulped down or bolted. [*< AS. bol*, catapult (for throwing bolts), prop. bolt; *cp. D. bout*, *G. bolz*, *bolz*.] *Syn.* see *LOCK*. — *assemb'ling-bolt*, n. A bolt used to fasten together the detachable parts of an instrument, machine, etc. — *barrel-b.*, n. A bolt consisting of a cylinder fitting into a sheath fastened to a door, window, etc., and sliding into a socket fixed to the door or window-frame. — *bolt*, n. *Arch.* In ship-building, an auger for boring holes for bolts. — *b. boat*, n. A strongly built boat for use in a rough sea. — *b. clipper*, n. A device for cutting off the projecting end of a bolt. — *b. cutter*, n. A machine for cutting off bolts; also, a machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts. — *b. die*, n. 1. A female-threaded die for cutting the thread on bolts. 2. A swaging-die for forming bolt-blanks. — *b. g.*, n. A die-attachment for driving square-headed bolts. — *b. end*, n. *Hardware*. A short rod with a screw-thread on one end, to join by a nut to another rod for use as a bolt. — *bolt-head*, n. 1. A glass spherical vessel with a long, narrow, slender neck, used in chemical manipulations. 2. A dragon-fly. — *b. hole*, n. 1. A hole through or into which a bolt is to pass. 2. *Mining*. An opening between the air-head and the main workings.

[C.] — *b. hook*, n. A check-rein hook bolted to the saddle-tree of a harness. — *b. knife*, n. In bookbinding, a knife for cutting through a bolt. See *BOLTI*, n. 8. — *b. rope*, n. *Naut.* A rope forming the border of a sail. — *b. stroke*, n. See *STRAKE*. — *b. threader*, n. A machine for cutting threads on bolts. — *bringing-to b.*, a bolt used to bring together members of a structure or to tighten it. — *copper b.*, a copper soldering-bit. — *countersunk b.*, a bolt with a beveled head that fits into a corresponding opening in one of the pieces united by it. — *dead b.*, n. A bolt moved by turning a knob. — *expansion b.*, a bolt which screws into a case divided lengthwise, the parts of the case spreading aside as the bolt is secured. — *extension b.*, a sliding fastening for the top or bottom of a door, operated by a knob-handle passing through the door. — *fender-b.*, n. 1. A bolt the head of which projects, thus protecting the surface above which it rises. 2. *Ship-building*. A bolt driven into the outer planking to support a fender. — *In-and-out b.*, a through bolt, fender and all, a bolt having a head projecting on only one side. — *scarf b.*, n. *Ship-building*. A bolt used to secure the false keel. — *spring b.*, n. Same as *BARB-BOLT*. — *spring b.*, n. A bolt or bar controlled by a spring. — *through or thorough b.*, a bolt passing entirely through an object or objects, and having a head at one end and a nut or clinch at the other.  
**bol't**, n. *Milling*. 1. A nearly horizontal cylinder or prismoidal frame, usually rotating, covered with silk or other fabric with very regular meshes, for sifting and separating the flour of wheat from the hull or bran. Usually different sections of its length are covered with cloth of gradually decreasing sizes of mesh. 2. A given quantity of flour and bran coming from a single grist. 3. A point debated in a moot-court.  
**bol't**, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt or arrow; stiffly; swiftly; straight. — *bol't upright*, in an erect position or posture. — *bol't up-right-ness*, n.  
**bol'tant**, 1 bol'tant; 2 bol'tant, a. *Her.* Springing; bounding; leaping; as, a deer.  
**bol't-auger**, *b. boat*, *b. clipper*, *b. die*, etc. See under *BOLTI*, n.  
**bol'tel**, 1 bol'tel; 2 bol'tel, n. *Arch.* 1. (1) A shaft of a clustered pillar. (2) A shaft engaged in a jamb. 2. A convex molding, semicircular or quadrantal in cross-section. *bol'tell*.  
**bol'tend**, n. See under *BOLTI*, n.  
**Bol'ten'a**, 1 bol'ten'a; 2 bol'ten'a, n. *Ascid.* 1. A genus typical of *Bolitenidae*. 2. [*b.*] A tunicate of this genus. [Named after Dr. *Bolten* of Hamburg, Germany.]  
**Bol'ten'i-dæ**, 1 bol'ten'i-dæ; 2 bol'ten'i-dæ, n. *pl. Ascid.* A family of simple ascidaceans with a pedunculated body. — *bol'ten'i-dæ*, n. — *bol'ten'i-dæ*, a.  
**bol'ter**, 1 bol'ter; 2 bol'ter, n. One who or that which bolts. Specif. (1) A horse given to shying or running away. [*U. S.* *Pol.* *Pol.* One who rushes to support a nomination or to work one's vote with his party.]  
In the meantime our friends, with a view of detaining our expected *bolters*, had been turning from me to Trumbull till he had risen to 35 [votes]. LINCOLN in *Nicolay and Hay's Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 389, note. [*s.* co. 1890.]  
(3) A sawing-machine for removing defects from boards.  
4. *Ag.* A beet which blooms in the first year; a degenerate form, normal beets flowering in the second year; a shooter.  
**bol'ter**, n. An apparatus for sifting meal or flour; a sieve; usually rotating. See *BOLTI*, 1.  
**bol'ter**, n. A fishing-line. See *BOLTER*.  
**bol'ter**, etc. See under *BOLTI*, n.  
**Bol'thorn**, 1 bol'thorn; 2 bol'thorn, n. *Norse Myth.* A giant, the father of Bestla, mother of Odin.  
**bol'tit**, 1 bol'tit; 2 bol'tit, n. A cichlid fish (*Tilapia nilotica*) of the Nile and Palestine, with a compressed body, and about 2 feet long. It is much esteemed for its flesh. [*< Ar. bol'tit*.] *bol'tit*.  
**bol'ting**, 1 bol'ting; 2 bol'ting, n. 1. The act or process of sifting, usually in a mill or machine; hence, the sifting of evidence. 2. *Ag.* The act of producing bolters: said of degenerate beets that flower in the first year; shooting. 3. Private argument of law cases. *bol'ting*. [*C.*] — *bol'ting-chest*, n. A box or case containing one or more bolting-reels. — *b. cloth*, n. 1. A fabric, usually of unsize silk, for separating the various products of a flouring mill. 2. A similar cloth for flour-work. — *b. cord*, n. A similar rope used in veterinary surgery to aid in removing a substance from a choking animal's throat. — *b. house*, n. — *b. hutch*, n. A bin for bolted flour; hence, figuratively, any receptacle. — *b. mill*, n. A mill for bolting flour. — *b. millstone*, n. A millstone some of the panes or divisions of which are left open, with fine gauze to sift the meal ground by the other panes. — *b. reel*, n. A reel covered with bolting-cloth and used to separate products, as in a flouring-mill. — *b. tub*, n.  
**bol'ting**, n. [Eng.] A truss or bundle, as of straw. *bol'tint*; *bol'tont*.  
**bol'tknife**, n. See under *BOLTI*, n.  
**bol'tless**, 1 bol'tless; 2 bol'tless, a. Having no bolts.  
**Bol'ton**, 1 bol'ton; 2 bol'ton, n. 1. A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England. 2. A town in Warren co., N. Y.  
**bol'ton-ite**, 1 bol'ton-ite; 2 bol'ton-ite, n. *Mineral*. A colored variety of forsterite (MgSiO<sub>3</sub>). [*< Bolton*, Massachusetts.]  
**bol'trop**, n. See under *BOLTI*, n.  
**bol'trop**, n. A bowstring.  
**bol'treader**. See under *BOLTI*, n.  
**bol'tus**, 1 bol'tus; 2 bol'tus, n. 1. *Med.* A large pill; figuratively, a dose that is hard to swallow.  
When the root-dropper heard this, he . . . dosed him with a *bolus* of wisdom. WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherly* p. 34. [*s.* 1862.]  
2. A small rounded mass of any material; as, a mirror-frame ornamented with *boluses*. 3. [*Prov.*] A bezoar. 4. Same as *BOLUS*. [*s.* see *BOLUS*.]  
**Bol'verk**, 1 bol'verk; 2 bol'verk, n. *Norse Myth.* Lit., he who is capable of working terrible things; a name assumed by Odin when undertaking to secure Suttun's poetic mead. — *Bol'verk*.  
**Bol'vay**, 1 bol'vay; 2 bol'vay, n. 1. *Farkas* (1775-1850). A Hungarian mathematician and professor. 2. *Janos* (1802-1860), a Hungarian mathematician who developed a form of non-Euclidean geometry; son of the preceding.  
**bol'y-mong**, n. See *BULIMONG*.  
**bol'm**, 1 bol'm; 2 bol'm, n. Same as *ABOMIA*.  
**bol'ma**, 1 bol'ma; 2 bol'ma, n. (*BOUMAS* or *Local*) *sta-bo'ma*, *pl.* [*s.* *Ar.*] A hedge of thorn bushes, poles, etc., erected for the purpose of deterring or for driving square-headed animals, by extension, the defense of a fort, or itself, or a government station. [*S.W.A.H.I.*]  
From the staked *bomas* and the hedge-encircled villages there rise to my hearing the bleating of young calves.  
STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 137. [*s.* 1870.]  
**Bo'ma**, 1 bo'ma; 2 bo'ma, n. A town, capital of Belgian Kongo, Africa; near the mouth of the Kongo river.



**bo'mah-nut'**, 1 *bō'ma-nut'*; 2 *bō'ma-nut'*, *n.* The fruit of a tropical African shrub (*Pycnanotus africanus*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*), used for tanning.  
**Bo-ma're-a**, 1 *bō-mā'rē-a*; 2 *bō-mā'rē-a*, *n.* Bot. A large genus of tropical American plants of the amarillidaceae (*Amaryllidaceae*), with showy flowers. See *AMARILLIS*. [*< Valmont de Bomare, French naturalist, 18th century.*]  
**bomb**, 1 *bōm*; 2 *bōm*, *et. & cl.* 1. To attack with bombs, *bomb*, especially from aircraft. 2. [Prov.] Eng. To let fly with violence; hurl. 3. To bombard. 4. To boom.

**bomb**, 1 *būm* or *bōm*; 2 *bōm* or *bōm* (*xim*), *n.* 1. A hollow projectile of iron, generally spherical, containing an explosive material which is fired by concussion or by a time-fuse; a bombshell; shell; also, any similar receptacle, of any shape, containing an explosive; as, a dynamite bomb. 2. A similar pyrotechnic device. 3. *Geol.* A large rounded lump of scoriaceous lava, thrown while molten from a volcanic vent during an explosive eruption.



Bread-crust Bomb.

The so-called "bombs" produced by rolling at the front of an advancing lava-stream are not strictly bombs and should receive some other name, as *lava-balls*.

A bomb is a round, elliptical, or pear-shaped, often discoidal mass of lava, from a few inches to several feet in diameter; sometimes tolerably solid throughout, more usually coarsely cellular inside. A. *Geizik Text-Book Geol.* bk. iii, p. 20. [*1848*.]

4. The chamber in a calorimeter where the explosive combustion takes place.  
 5. A bomb-ketch. [*< F. bombe, < L. bombus, < Gr. bombos, hollow sound.*]—**bomb'chest'**, *n.* A box filled with explosives and buried in military mines.—**b. gun**, *n.* A gun for throwing bombs.—**b. harpoon**, *n.* A harpoon having an explosive head to be discharged at the body of a whale or other animal. *b. lance*, *n.* A lance.

**b. ketch**, *n.* A strongly built ketch-rigged vessel for carrying one or more mortars. *b. vessel*, *n.*—**b. proof**, *Fort.* 1. A. So constructed as to resist injury from bombs. 2. A bomb-proof structure or chamber.—**bomb'shell'**, *n.* A bomb. See *BOMB*. 1.—**b. thrower**, *n.* 1. One who or that which throws bombs. 2. An anarchist. 3. A military engine of the catapult type, for throwing bombs.

—**bread-crust b.** (*Geol.*), a volcanic bomb having a pumiceous interior with a compact glassy crust, the latter being cracked, when nearly solid, by gaseous expansion of the interior, as sometimes happens to the crust of bread.  
**Bom'ba**, 1 *bōm*; 2 *bōm*, *n.* See *KING BOMBA*.

**Bom'ba-ce-a**, 1 *bōm-bā'cē-a*; 2 *bōm-bā'cē-a*, *n. pl.* Bot. A family of trees of the order *Males*, the silk-cotton family, bearing seeds covered with silky hairs. [*< L. bombar, cotton, < L. bombyx, silkworm, silk.*]—**bom'ba-ce'ceus**, *a.* [*base*].

**bom'ba'cei**, *n.* Raw cotton; cotton wool; padding. *Bom'ba-ce'ce*, 1 *bōm-bā'cē*; 2 *bōm-bā'cē*, *n. pl.* Bot. Same as *BOMBACEAE*. [*< BOMBAX*].—**bom'ba-ce'cei**, *n.* Same as *BOMBACEAE*. [*< BOMBAX*].—**bom'ba'ce'cei**, *n.* Same as *BOMBACEAE*. [*< BOMBAX*].—**bom'ba'ce'cei**, *n.* Same as *BOMBACEAE*. [*< BOMBAX*].

**bom'ba'rd**, 1 *bōm-bārd*; 2 *bōm-bārd* (*xim*), *n.* 1. To throw bombs into; assail with cannon-balls or shells; as, to bombard a town. 2. To assail with any missile or with abusive speech. 3. To stuff, as a fillet of veal. 4. To persist in asking impertinent, searching, or unnecessary questions. 5. To fire cannon. [*< F. bombardier, batter with a bombard, < bombardier; see BOMBARD*.]

**bom'ba'rd**, 1 *bōm-bārd*; 2 *bōm-bārd* (*xim*), *n.* 1. The earliest form of cannon, short and wide-mouthed, used first for throwing stones. 2. A bomb-ketch. 3. A large leather jug for holding liquor; a black-jack. 4. [Rare.] A bombardment. 5. *pl.* Loose baggy breeches. 6. A form of bassoon. 7. A toper. [*< F. bombardier, < LL. bombardia, engine for throwing large stones, < L. bombus; see BOMB*.]

**bom'ba'rd**, 1 *bōm-bārd*; 2 *bōm-bārd* (*xim*), *n.* One who or that which bombards, as a bombardier or a war-ship.  
**bom'ba'rdier**, 1 *bōm-bārd*; 2 *bōm-bārd* (*xim*), *n.* 1. Mil. (1) In the British army, a non-commissioned officer of artillery, who has charge especially of mortars. (2) An artilleryman who has charge of mortars and howitzers, bombs and shells, etc. (3) A soldier in charge of a bombard, a cannoner. 2. A carabid beetle (of the genera *Brachinus* and *Apinus*) which, on being irritated, ejects explosively from the anus an acrid strong-smelling liquid, quickly vaporized.



Bombardier beetle.

The little explosions of the Bombardier Beetles are exceedingly like those of the grains of powder, and like gunpowder used in war, are intended to be employed against an enemy.  
 J. G. Wood *Insects Abroad*, Coleoptera p. 35. [*l. g. & co. 1874.*]

3. A European discoglossoid toad (*Bombinator igneus*). [*< F. < L. bombarde; see BOMBARD*.]

**bom'ba'rd'ment**, 1 *bōm-bārd'ment* or *-ment*; 2 *bōm-bārd'ment*, *n.* A prolonged assault with shot or shell, as on a town or fort.—**molecular bombardment**, the striking of the molecules of a gas against any object, as the walls of the containing vessel, at the rate of many millions in a second; the cause of gaseous pressure, according to the kinetic theory.

**bom'ba'rd'on**, 1 *bōm-bārd'on*; 2 *bōm-bārd'on*, *n.* 1. A wind-instrument of the bassoon type, used as a bass for an oboe or hautboy; a bass saxhorn. 2. A pedal reed-stop on the organ with 16-foot tone. [*< It. bombardio, bombardone, = F. bombardier; see BOMBARD*.]

**bom'ba'rd'ph'rase**, *n.* Bombast.  
**bom'ba'st**, *n.* 1. To stir, swell out. 2. To baste; beat. *bom'ba'st*, 1 *bōm-bāst*; 2 *bōm-bāst* (*xim*), *a.* 1. Bombastic.  
 A bombast circumstance Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 1.

2. Padded; puffed out.  
**bom'ba'st**, *n.* 1. Inflated or extravagant language, especially on unimportant subjects; grandiloquence; fustian; rant. *bom'ba'st-ry*; *bom'ba'st*.  
*Bom'ba'st*, now swelling talk, inflated diction without substance, was originally cotton padding.

2. The cotton-plant; cotton or any other soft material used for padding; filling. [More correctly *bombace*, *< OF. bombace, < LL. bombax; see BOMBAX*.]  
*Sn.* baldersdash, bluster, braggadocio, buncombe, fustian, gas, gasconade, grandiloquence, magniloquence, padding, pomposity, rant, tumidness, turgidity, wind.

**Bom'ba's'tes** *Fu'r'i-o'so*, 1 *bōm-bā's'tēz fu'r'i-o'so*; 2 *bōm-bā's'tēz fu'r'i-o'so*. The hero of W. B. Rhodes's farce *Bombastes Furioso*, a bombastic general.  
**bom'ba's'tic**, 1 *bōm-bā's'tik*; 2 *bōm-bā's'tic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by bombast; given to the use of bombast; inflated; grandiloquent.

This [kingly superiority] . . . sustains itself in bombastic titles and hollow liturgies of court etiquette.  
 J. R. SEELEY *Esse Homo* pt. ii, ch. 10, p. 118. [*s. Bros. 1871.*]  
**bom'ba's'tic-al**, *a.*—**bom'ba's'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

**Bom'ba'x**, 1 *bōm-bāks*; 2 *bōm-bāks*, *n.* Bot. 1. A small genus of mostly tropical American trees of the family *Bombacaceae*—the silk-cotton trees—having digitate leaves with from 3 to 9 leaflets and usually axillary 1-flowered peduncles. A silky substance, silk-cotton, is attached to the seeds. 2. [b.] Any tree of the genus *Bombax*. [*LL.*, cotton, *< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**Bom'ba'y**, 1 *bōm-bā*; 2 *bōm-bā*, *n.* 1. A province in British India, including Sind, Aden, and Perim; still termed Presidency; 123,621 sq. m. 2. A seaport, capital of the province. 3. Native states of British India; area, 63,453 sq. m.  
**bom'ba-ze't**, 1 *bōm-bā'zē*; 2 *bōm-bā'zē*, *n.* A. *bom'ba-ze'tte*, 1 *bōm-bā'zē*; 2 *bōm-bā'zē* (*xim*), *n.* A fine twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling. Black bombazine was formerly much worn in mourning. [*< F. bombazin, < LL. bombastum, < bombax; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'ba-zeen'**, 1 *bōm-bā'zēn*; 2 *bōm-bā'zēn*, *n.* *bom'ba-zeen'*, 1 *bōm-bā'zēn*; 2 *bōm-bā'zēn*, *n.* See under *BOMB*.  
**bom'bed**, 1 *bōm-bēd*; 2 *bōm-bēd* or *bōm'bēd*, *a.* [Rare.] Convey; rounded.

**bom'ber**, *n.* 1. A soldier who throws bombs. 2. An airplane equipped in bombing.  
**bom'ber-nick'**, 1 *bōm-bēr-nik*; 2 *bōm-bēr-nik*, *n.* Pumpernickel. [*bombic acid*.]  
**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

**bom'bi-ate**, 1 *bōm-bī'āt*; 2 *bōm-bī'āt*, *n.* A salt of *bom'bi-ic*, 1 *bōm-bīk*; 2 *bōm-bīk*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [*< L. bombyx; see BOMBAX*.]

market: used to designate department stores where one gets good value for money spent; from a famous store founded in Paris by Jacques Aristide Boucault.—*Bon Silène*, an old variety of tea-rose with bright-carmine, handsomely formed buds.

**Bon'**, 1 *bōn*; 2 *bōn*, *n.* One of the ritualistic religions of Tibet, coexistent with Lamaism: a mixture of Shamanism and Buddhism.

**Bon'**, *n.* [Jap.] A festival observed by the Buddhists of Japan. *Bon'ma'*, *n.* *Bon'ma'*, *n.* [Africa.] *Bon'*, 1 *bōn*; 2 *bōn*, *n.* Cape. The N. E. point of Tunis, N. *Bon'*, 1 *bōn*; 2 *bōn*, *n.* *pl.* *Law.* Goods; personal property of any kind; in civil law, any property, movable or immovable. [*LL.*, neut. pl. of *bonus*, good.]

**Bon'**, *n.* Same as *BONA*.  
**Bon'a'**, *n.* See *BONNET*.  
**Bon'a'**, *n.* A fortified seaport and naval station in Algeria, N. Africa. [*BAK*.]

**bon'ace-bark'**, 1 *bōn'is-bārk*; 2 *bōn'is-bārk*, *n.* See *BONACE-TREE*.  
**bon'ace-tree'**, 1 *bōn'is-tri*; 2 *bōn'is-tri*, *n.* A tree (*Daphnopsis tinifolia*) of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelaeaceae*), of Jamaica. *burn-nose tree*.  
**bo-na'el**, 1 *bō-nā'ēl*; 2 *bō-nā'ēl*, *n.* [Sp.] Any one of several groupers. See *GROUPE*.—*bonaci cardinal* (*Sp.*), a seranoid fish (*Mycteroperca venosa apua*), ranging from the West Indies and Florida Keys to Brazil.—*b. de plectra* (*Sp.*), the rockfish, or yellow-finned grouper (*Mycteroperca venosa*).

**Bo-na De'a**, 1 *bō-nā dē'a*; 2 *bō-nā dē'a*. *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fertility and chastity, worshipped by Roman matrons from antiquity; variously identified with Fauna, Ops, or Mala. Her festival was May 1. [*LL.*, the good goddess.]

**bo-na fide**, 1 *bō-nā fai'dē*; 2 *bō-nā fai'dē*. [*LL.*] In good faith; without deceit: used in English as a compound adjective; as, *bona-fide* transactions.  
 The only house in the world of which I am *bona-fide* owner. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* intro., p. 16. [*1851.*]

[*LL.*, with good faith, *< bonus*, good, *< fides*, faith.]  
**bona-fide creditor** (*Law*), one whose claim is founded on a valuable consideration without taint of fraud or collusion.—*b. of purchase* (*Law*), one who has bought property in good faith and for good consideration.

**bon'aght**, 1 *bōn'ant*; 2 *bōn'ant*, *n.* [Ir.] A military tax, levied by Irish chiefs for the support of their fighting men. *HALLAM Const. Hist.* xviii, 357 [1876]. [*M.*] *bon'aght*; *bon'aght*.  
**Bo-nal'**, 1 *bō-nāl*; 2 *bō-nāl*, *n.* A tributary state in Chutana, Nagpur, Bengal, India; 1,297 sq. m.; capital, Bonal Garh.

**Bo-naire'**, 1 *bō-nāir*; 2 *bō-nāir*, *n.* An island of the Dutch West Indies, off Venezuela; 95 sq. m. *Buen Ayre*.  
**bon-air'y**, *n.* Complaisance; gentleness. *bon-air'te'*, *n.* [*Scot.*] A good-speed; farewell; hence, a parting glass. *bon-air'te'*; *bon-air'te'*.  
**bo-nang'**, 1 *bō-nāng*; 2 *bō-nāng*, *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame. [*C.*]

**bo-na-nā'**, 1 *bō-nā-nā*; 2 *bō-nā-nā*, *n.* [*U. S.*] 1. A rich body, mine, vein, or find of ore, specific, of silver ore. A mass of ore rich enough to pay for working is styled a *bonanza*; . . . the celebrated great *bonanza* averaged \$50 to the ton. WINCHELL *Wells and Talks* ch. 21, p. 120. [*1890.*]

2. A profitable investment or interest; a lucky operation; as, a business *bonanza*. [*Sp.*, success, *< L. bonus*, good.]—*bo-na-nā'-farm'*, *n.* One of the great western farms where capital and scientific appliances secure large profits.

**Bo-na-part'**, 1 *bō-nā-pārt*; 2 *bō-nā-pārt*, *n.* 1. Carlo (1746-1785), a Corsican lawyer; partizan of Paoli; father of Napoleon I. (F. emperor). 2. Caroline Marie A. (1782-1839), a queen of Naples; sister of Napoleon; married Murat, 1809. 3. Charles Lucien Jules Laurent (1783-1857), the Prince de Canino; a French naturalist; son of Lucien B.; lived in United States, 1822-1828.

4. Elizabeth (née Patterson) (1785-1879), an American lady, daughter of a Baltimore merchant, who married Jerome B., but the union was dissolved, 1807. 5. Jerome (1784-1860), a brother of Napoleon I.; king of Westphalia, 1807-1813. 6. Joseph (1768-1844), a brother of Napoleon; king of Naples, 1805; of Spain, 1808; lived in the United States, 1815-1830. 7. Letizia (née Romolino) (1750-1836), "Madame Mère," mother of Napoleon.

8. Louis (1778-1846), a brother of Napoleon I.; king of Holland. 9. Louis (1856-1879), a French imperial prince, son of Napoleon III.; slain in Zululand. 10. Louis Napoleon, see *NAPOLEON III.* 11. Lucien (1775-6-1840), the Prince de Canino; a brother of Napoleon I.; *Autobiographic Memoirs*. 12. Marie Anne Eliza (1777-1820), a sister of Napoleon I.; princess of Plombières; grand duchess of Tuscany. 13. Marie Pauline (1780-1825), a sister of Napoleon; married Prince Borghese. 14. Napoleon I. (1769-1821), a French emperor, 1804-1815; general; conqueror; legislator; author of *Code Napoleon*; defeated at Waterloo; surrendered to the British; was imprisoned and died at St. Helena. 15. Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul (Prince Napoleon), 1822-1891, the chief of the French Bonapartist party after the Prince Imperial's death in 1879; familiarly called "Pon-Pon."

**Bo-na-part'e-an**, 1 *bō-nā-pārt'e-an*; 2 *bō-nā-pārt'e-an*, *a.* [*Fr.*] Of or pertaining to Napoleon or the Bonaparte family.

**Bo-na-part'e-crown'**, 1 *bō-nā-pārt'e-kroun*; 2 *bō-nā-pārt'e-kroun*, *n.* The epresso-surge. See under *SPURGE*.  
**Bo-na-part-ism**, 1 *bō-nā-pārt-izm*; 2 *bō-nā-pārt-ism*, *n.* 1. The policy or system of Napoleon I.; the military imperialism of the Bonapartes. 2. Attachment to the Bonaparte dynasty.

**Bo-na-part-ist**, 1 *bō-nā-pārt-ist*; 2 *bō-nā-pārt-ist*, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Imperialist cause in France. 2. An adherent of Bonapartism.

**Bon'ar**, 1 *bōn'ar*; 2 *bōn'ar*, *Horatius* (171808-7-11 1859). A Scottish clergyman of the Free Church of Scotland; editor and hymn-writer.  
**bo-na'ar-bat'**, *n.* A courtizan.

**Bo-na'sa**, 1 *bō-nā'sā*; 2 *bō-nā'sā*, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of American tetraodon birds, characterized by the presence of a nuchal ruff, and represented by the ruffed grouse (*B. umbellus*). [*< L. bonum asinum*, good rooster.]  
**bo-na'sus**, 1 *bō-nā'sus*; 2 *bō-nā'sus*, *n.* The European bison. [*< Gr. bonosus, bison.*]

**bon'aght**, 1 *bōn'ant*; 2 *bōn'ant*, *n.* [Ir.] 1. Same as *BONAGHT*. 2. Same as *BONAGHT*.

**Bo-na-ven-tu-ra**, 1 *bō-nā-ven-tū-rā*; 2 *bō-nā-ven-tū-rā*, *n.* Saint (1221-1274). Giovanni di Fidenza, an Italian theologian; Franciscan general and cardinal.

**bo-na-ven-tur'e**, *n.* An adventurer.

**Bon'a-ven-ture**, 1 *bōn'ā-ven-tūr*; 2 *bōn'ā-ven-tūr*, *n.* 1. A river in Bonaventure county, Quebec, Canada; length, 25 m. to Chale Bay. 2. A district in Quebec, Canada; 2,290 sq. m.; capital, New Carlisle.

**Bon'a-vi'sta**, 1 *bō-nā-vi'stā*; 2 *bō-nā-vi'stā*, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Bonavista Bay district, Newfoundland.

**Bon'a-vis'ta Bay.** 1. A bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland; lat. 49° N. 2. A district in Newfoundland.

**Bon'bo, 1 bon'bo; 2 bon'bo, n.** A follower of the Tibetan religion.

**bon'bun, 1 bon'bun or (F.) bön'bün; 2 bon'bun or (F.) bön'bün, n.** 1. A sugarplum; a confection. 2. A tidbit. [F., reduplication of *bun*, < L., *bunus*, good.]

**bon'bonne, 1 bon'bonne; 2 bon'bön, n.** [F.] A demijohn of glass or earthenware.

**bon'bun-när, 1 bön'bo-när; 2 bön'bo-när, n.** [F.] A decorated box or dish to hold bonbons; also, a small metal box carried by women to hold confections.

**bonce, 1 bence; 2 bönc, n.** [Eng.] 1. A large marble. 2. A game played with such marbles.

**Bon'champ, 1 bön'shän; 2 bön'chän, Marquis de** (b. 1760-10; d. 1793). Charles Melchior Artus, a French officer in the American Revolution.

**Bon'chré'tien, 1 bön'kré'tyän; 2 bön'cré'tyän, n.** [F.] A variety of pear. See *PEAR*.

**bon'clate, n.** Same as *BONSLATE*.

**bond, 1 bond; 2 bönd, n.** I. 1. To encumber with bonded debt; mortgage; as, to *bond* a road. 2. To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse; as, the goods were *bonded*. 3. In building, to bind together and make secure (walls) by overlapping the stones or bricks, or by clamps, bonders, cement, etc. 4. To connect electrically, as rails on a trolley road, so that they may form the return circuit. 5. [Rare.] To imprison; confine. II. 1. To cohere so as to give firmness and solidity.

**bond. I. a.** 1. Subject to bondage or servitude; enslaved. Thy task is done; the *bond* is free.

BRYANT *Death of Lincoln* st. 3.

2f. Servile; slavish. See *BONDAGE*. III. 1. A serf; vassal. [*AS. bonda, bunda*; see *HUSBAND, n.*]

**bond, n.** 1. That which binds or holds two objects or parts together, literally or figuratively; a band; tie; as, the *bond* of mutual interest; the social *bond*.

He saw those lords of light who hold their worlds

By bonds invisible. E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 24.

2. pl. Fetters; hence, imprisonment or captivity; as, "I suffer trouble . . . even unto *bonds*," 2 Tim. ii, 9.

3. An obligation or constraint, or that which obligates or constrains, especially morally; duty either of doing or refraining; often in the plural; as, the *bonds* that hospitality imposes on a guest; the *bonds* of gratitude.

4. *Law & Com.* (1) An obligation in writing under seal, the simple form being that in which a person or corporation binds himself or itself to pay to another a certain sum of money at a specified time. (2) An interest-bearing debt-certificate issued usually by a corporation, municipality, or government; as, a railroad *bond*; a United States *bond*. When of small face value called *baby bond*. A *Liberty b.* is one of several series issued by the U. S. Government, 1917-1918. (3) The condition of being bonded, as goods in a bonded warehouse, for which the owner deposits with the customs authorities a bond for the payment of duties. Such goods are said to be *in bond*. 5. [Rare.] An agreement or voluntary obligation, with or without forfeit, or the binding force of such an obligation; a compact; as, the *bond* of a covenant. 6. In building: (1) *pl.* All the timbers disposed in the walls of a building, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets. (2) *Carp.* A timber which binds together various parts of a frame, as a wall-plate or a lintel.

(3) In masonry

(a) A stone passing wholly or partly through a rubble wall to hold the parts together. (b) The method of arranging stretchers and headers in superposed courses to bind a wall together.

Bonds are usually known by names

descriptive of the manner in which

they are combined, as *cross-bond*,

*herring-bone b.*, or by names de-

noting countries in which they are

supposed to be in use, as *American*

*ring-bone b.*, *English b.*, *Flemish b.* (4)

The amount by which a shingle or slate overlaps

the second one beneath it, being its length less twice

the gage or amount exposed to the weather. 7. Elec.

An electric connection between railroads, as by join-

ing them with heavy flexible copper wire or by weld-

ing, for the purpose of securing the return of the

current of an electric railway system to the power

house without excessive loss. 8. *Chem.* A unit of

combining power, being the combining power of a

hydrogen atom; often indicated by a dash placed at or

about its symbol; as, Na —, O —, Bi —, C —.

9. Bail; a surety. [Var. of *BAND*, *n.*] *bond'ert*.

*Syn.*: see *FETTER*. Compare *BIND, v.*

— *active bond* [Eng.] (*Finance*), a debt-certificate that

bears a fixed rate of interest from the date of its issue.

— *adjustment b.*, or *mortgage* (*Law & Com.*), a bond or

mortgage extended for securing extra funds, as for im-

proved or additional equipment, ranking next to old liens, except

on new property. — *Afrikaner b.*, a political union or associa-

tion in South Africa. — *American b.* (*Masonry*), a system

in which a course of stretchers is laid once in every five

or six courses of stretchers. — *average b.*, a bond given by

consignees of cargo to the captain of a vessel upon the de-

livery of goods to them, to pay the share of a general

average, when ascertained. See *AVERAGE, n.* — *bearer b.*

(*Finance*), a bond with coupon and principal payable to bear-

er. — *block-and-cross b.* (*Masonry*), brickwork presenting

block bond on one face of a wall and cross-bond on the other.

— *block b.* (*Masonry*), same as *FLEMISH BOND*. — *block-*

*in-course b.* (*Masonry*), a bond which unites the concentric

courses of an arch by inserting voussoirs or radial stretch-

es alternating with rowlocks or headers. — *block-coop'ed b.*

A caretaker of *block* liquor. — *b-course, n.* *Masonry*.

A level range or course of bond-stones or headers. — *b.*

*creditor, n. Law.* A creditor whose claim is secured to

him by a bond. — *b. debt*, a bonded debt. — *bond'folk, n.*

*Bond-servants*. — *bond'hold'er, n.* One owning or

holding bonds. — *bond'land, n.* *Feudal Law.* Land held

by a base tenure. — *b. paper, n.* Stiff, strong uncalendered

paper of superior fiber, used in printing bonds, bank-notes, etc. — *b. servant, n.* A person held to servitude without wages; a slave. *b. slave; b. service, n.* Slavery. — *bond'ship, n.* A condition of bondage; serfdom. — *b. stone, n.* Same as *BONDSTONE*. — *b. tenant, n. Law.* A

caveat tenant; a copholder. — *b. timber, n.* A timber built in lengthwise of a brick or stone wall to strengthen and stiffen it. — *b. wire, n.* A wire connecting adjacent

lengths of railway-rail and spanning their junction, to aid electric conduction. See *BOND*, *n.* 7. — *bond'wo'man, n.*

[*wo'MEN, pl.*] A female bond-servant. *bonds'wo'man.*

— *chain b.* (*Masonry*), a bond formed by inserting a bar,

plate, or strap of iron or hoop-iron, or a timber longitudinally

in a wall. — *hoop-iron b.*; *timber b.* — *clip b., n.* *Masonry.*

A bond formed by clipping the inside corners

of face bricks and filling with diagonal headers. — *collateral*

*trust b.* (*Finance*), a bond of a corporation secured by a

deposit in trust of stocks or other bonds, usually a lien on

the property of the corporation. — *common b.* (*Masonry*),

American bond. — *consolidated b.* (*Finance*), a bond issued

to replace two or more other bond-issues already distributed,

but carrying a higher rate of interest. — *convertible b.*, a

railroad or other bond, usually taken up by the shareholders,

of a stock company convertible into stock at the option of

the holder. — *coupon b.* (*Finance*), a bond to which are

attached coupons representing interest due at fixed periods.

— *cross-b., n. Masonry.* 1. Courses of English bond so

laid that the stretchers break joints with each other. 2.

Courses of Flemish bond followed by courses of stretchers

which break joints with the center of stretchers in the second

course above and below. — *English cross-b., n.* — *deben-*

*ture b.* 1. A bond acknowledging loan-indebtedness and

securing repayment out of some designated fund or income.

2. A certificate issued by customs officials stating that an

importer is entitled to a drawback on goods imported and

afterward exported. 3. A bond for the payment of money,

stipulating that government securities or the stock of a

corporate company shall be held as security. — *diagonal b.*

(*Masonry*), a raking bond in which all the headers of

a course lie in the same direction; the common method

in filling clip-bond. — *divisional b.*, see under *DIVISIONAL*.

— *dog's-tooth b.* (*Masonry*), a system in which the headers

of one face overlap those of the other. — *running b., n.*

— *double b.* (*Chem.*), the hypothetical atomic linkage between

two adjacent carbon atoms characteristic of the compounds

of which ethylene is the type and expressed in formulas by

a double line or two dots, as  $H_2C=CH_2$  or  $H_2C\cdot CH_2$ . Com-

pounds with such an atomic linkage are unsaturated, and

combine with chlorine, bromine, etc., with the elimination

of the double bond. — *English b.* (*Masonry*), brickwork laid

with alternate courses of stretchers and headers, each

header centered over a stretcher or joint. — *free b.* (*Chem.*),

a bond or unit not saturated or employed and having the

valence or affinity of a radical or atom. — *Flemish b.*

(*Masonry*), brickwork laid in courses each consisting of

alternate stretchers and headers, each stretcher centered

above and below a header. — *flying b.* (*Masonry*), a method

of occasional and irregular headers usually in a thin wall

of stretchers. — *garden-wall b.*; *Yorkshire b.* — *forth-*

*coming b.*, a bond conveyed to a sheriff subject to the

condition that property levied upon be produced free

of bonds. — *United States b.*, a bond deposited with a

bank but not deposited as security with the government. — *gar-*

*den b.* (*Masonry*), same as *FLYING BOND*. — *garden-wall*

*b.* — *gold b.*, a bond payable, interest and principal,

in gold. — *guaranteed b.* (*Finance*), a bond guaranteed,

principal or interest or both, by a responsible person or

company other than the company issuing the same. — *head-*

*ing b.* (*Masonry*), any bond in which a course of headers

appears, as in common bond or English bond. — *heart b.*

(*Masonry*), a bond in which the headers are laid end to

end in a wall, other headers above and below breaking

joints with these. — *herring-bone b.* (*Masonry*), a raking

bond in brickwork having the diagonal headers of adjacent

rows in the same course laid at right angles to each other.

— *in-and-out b.* (*Masonry*), a bond in which stretchers

and headers are laid alternately as in the case of quoins.

— *long-and-short work.* — *income b.*, a bond pledging the

income of a corporation for the payment of specified

interest. — *penal b.*, a recognition bond of a debtor. — *inde-*

*mnity b.* (*Railroad*), a release signed by a shipper, relieving

a railroad of responsibility. — *insurance b.*, a policy issued

by a life-insurance company in which the benefit at death

or maturity, instead of being payable in cash, takes the form

of a bond guaranteeing a certain rate of interest, with pay-

ment of the principal sum at the end of a specified period.

The bond usually runs for twenty years at 5 per cent.

interest. — *penal b.*, a recognition bond of a debtor. — *inde-*

*mnity b.* (*Railroad*), a release signed by a shipper, relieving

The Pilgrim's Progress is the history of the struggle of human nature to overcome temptation and shake off the bondage of sin.

FRANCIS JOHN BUNYAN, p. 16. [L. co.]

4. [Scot.] The condition or work of a bondager. 5. *Old Eng. Law.* Villenage. [*OF. bondage*, < *bond*, bond, < *AS. bonda*; see *BOND*, a. & n.] *Syn.*: captivity, enthrallment, serfdom, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, thralldom. — *Ant.*: deliverance, emancipation, free-

dom, independence, liberation, liberty. — *manumission*. — *bond'age-er, 1 bond'j-er; 2 bönd'ä-er, n.* One who performs bonded-service; specif., in Scotland and the border-

land, a female farm-laborer gratuitously supplied by a farm-tenant as a condition of his tenancy.

*bond'dar, 1 bönd'er; 2 bönd'är, n.* [Hind.] A paradoxure or

palm-civet (*Paradoxurus bonardi*).

*bond'debt.* See under *BOND*, *n.*

*bond'ed, 1 bönd'ed; 2 bönd'äd, pa.* *Finance.* 1. Hypoth-

ecated as security for payment of bonds; pledged;

mortgaged; as, a *bonded* railroad. 2. Held in bond, as

goods in a bonded warehouse or in a custom-house

for payment of duties. — *bond'ed c.* (*Railroad*), a car

under government seal, usually containing foreign freight,

in transit to a foreign country. — *b. debt*, a debt secured

by bond.

The attempt to enforce the payment of the *bonded debt* of

Egypt by the force of armies . . . may be held to be a disgrace.

E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 614.

— *b. manifest* (*Railroad*), a statement issued mutually by

the government and a railroad to the effect that the prop-

erty described is under government control. — *b. ware-*

*house*, a storehouse for bonded goods. See *BOND*, 4 (3).

*bond'do, 1 bönd-dö; 2 bönd-dö, n.* A town in Ferrara

province.

*bond'er, 1 bönd'er; 2 bönd'er, n.* 1. One who bonds,

puts goods into bond, or owns goods in bond. 2.

*Masonry.* A stone or a brick extending through a wall

and binding it together; a binding-stone.

*bond'er, n.* A Scandinavian yeoman or farmer. [*Dan. Sv. Norw. bonde*.] *bond'er-man*.

*bond'folk, n.* See under *BOND*, *n.* [county, O.]

*Bond'hill, 1 bönd'hil; 2 bönd'hil, n.* A village in Hamilton

*bond'hold'er, n.* See under *BOND*, *n.* [An Italian poet.

*Bond'i, 1 bönd'i; 2 bönd'i, Clemente* (b. 1742-5; d. 1821).

*bond'land, n.* See under *BOND*, *n.* [or ponds]

*bond'less, 1 bönd'less; 2 bönd'lës, a.* Free from fetters

*bond'ly, adv.* Servilely.

*bond'maid, 1 bönd'mäd; 2 bönd'mäd, n.* A female

slave; a woman bound to serve without wages.

*bond'man, 1 bönd'män; 2 bönd'män, n.* [*MEN, pl.*] 1.

A male slave or serf; thrall. 2. *Feudal Law.* One owing

service to the lord of the manor for use of land; held at

his will; a villein. — *bonds'man*, a bondman blind;

the game of blind man's buff. — *bond'man-ship, n.*

*bond'duck, 1 bönd-dük; 2 bönd-dük, n.* [P.I.] Something high;

an elevation, as a mountain.

*bond'don, 1 bönd-dön; 2 bönd-dön, n.* [F.] Cheese made at

Neuchâtel-en-Bray, France, in the shape of a barrel-bung.

*bond'paper, b. servant, etc.* See under *BOND*, *n.*

*bonds'man, 1 bönd'smän; 2 bönd'smän, n.* [*MEN, pl.*]

*Law.* One who is bound as security for another; one

who becomes bail or surety for another to effect his

release from arrest.

*bonds'man, n.* Same as *BONDMAN*, 1.

*bond'tenant, etc.* See under *BOND*, *n.*

*Bon-du, 1 bönd-dü; 2 bönd-dü, n.* A district in Senegambia,

W. Africa; capital, Boubou; a French protectorate.

*Bon'duk, 1 bönd-dük; 2 bönd-dük, n.* A thorny climbing shrub

(*Guttifera bonduca*) of the family *Cesalpiniaceae* of most

tropical shores, having yellowish seeds. [*< F. bonduca*, <

*Ar. bonduq*, hazelnut.] — *bon'duc-seeds, n. pl.* The seeds

either of the bonduca or of the bonducella; nickers-nuts: used

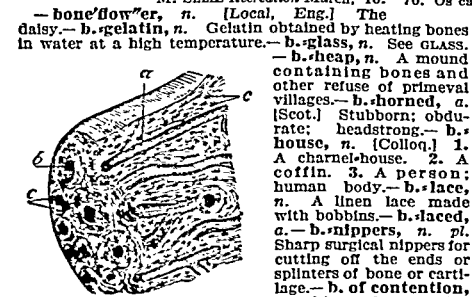
in India as a febrifuge, tonic, and antiperiodic.

*bon'du-cel'la, 1 bönd-dü-sel'ä; 2 bönd-dü-cel'ä, n.* A

**II. Bones of the Appendicular Skeleton.** (a) BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY, falling into six groups, viz.: *shoulder-girdle*, subdivided into clavicle (2); scapula (2) (in early life (2) each); as, scapula proper (1), coracoid (1). *Upper arm*, subdivided into humerus (2). *Fore arm*, subdivided into radius (2); ulna (2). *Wrist*, subdivided into scaphoid (navicular) (2); semilunar (lunatum) (2); cuneiform (triquetrum) (2); pisiform (2); trapezium (multangulum majus) (2); trapezoid (multangulum minus) (2); os magnum (capitatum) (2); ulniform (hamatum) (2). *Palm*, subdivided into metacarpals (10). *Fingers*, subdivided into phalanges (28); sesamoids (4); in all, 68 bones of the upper extremity. (b) BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY, falling into six groups, viz.: *Hip-girdle*, subdivided into hip-bone (os innominatum) (2) (in early life (3) each); as, ilium (1), ischium (1), pubis (1). *Thigh*, subdivided into femur (2). *Knee*, subdivided into patella (2). *Leg*, subdivided into tibia (2); fibula (2). *Ankle*, subdivided into astragalus (talus) (2); calcaneum (os calcis) (2); navicular (scaphoid) (2); internal cuneiform (2); middle cuneiform (2); external cuneiform (2); cuboid (2). *Back of Foot*, subdivided into metatarsals (10). *Toes*, subdivided into phalanges (28); sesamoids (4); in all, 66 bones of the lower extremity. Total, 214 bones.

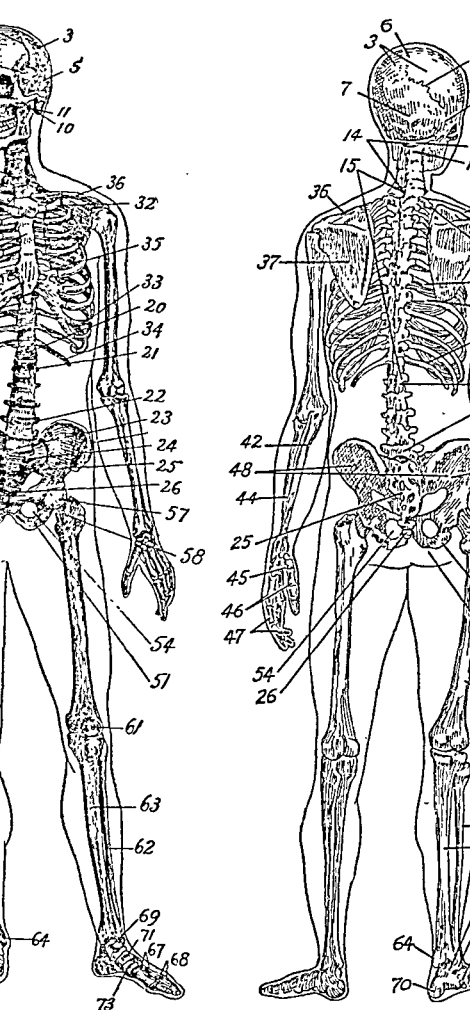
2. A separate piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal between two joints or sutures, or a connected series of pieces forming a member; as, the collar-bone; the back-bone. 3. pl. The skeleton as a whole; hence, the mortal remains. 4. One of various objects made of bone or similar material. (1) pl. A pair of clappers, as of bone or wood, to hold between the fingers and rattle, as those used by negro minstrels; also, one who plays the bones. (2) A bobbin used in lace-making, now usually of wood. (3) A whalebone in a waist or corset; (4) pl. [Colloq.] Dice, or dominoes. 5. Mining. A thin seam of clay-slate in lumps of anthracite coal; also, surface-slate near coal-mines. 6. Golf. A piece of horn or fiber inserted in the sole of a club so that it will not split. 7. The internal shell of a cuttlefish; cuttle-bone. 8. A ground of contention. See BONE OF CONTENTION (below). 9. [Slang.] A dollar. 10. [Slang, U. S.] A close student. 11. Card-playing. Half the wager in bone-ace. 12. The pit of a stone-fruit. [*AS. bān.*] — a bone of the mouth, foam banking up under a vessel's bows. — a b. to pick, a controversy to settle; a cause of disagreement. — alkaline b., a fertilizer consisting of dissolved bone mixed with potassium salts; valued as plant-food. — bone-ace, n. Same as ONE-AND-THIRTY. — bone-ache, n. An ache or pain in the bones. — b. ash, n. A white, friable substance, the ash of bones, composed mainly of calcium phosphate; used in cupellation, china-making, and other arts. Called also *bone-earth*. — b. binder, n. Osteocolla. — b. black, n. Animal black. See ANIMAL, a. b. charcoal. — b. body, n. *Ceramics*. Porcelain composition of natural soft paste, into which calcined bone enters. — b. breaker, n. 1. The giant fulmar-petrel. 2. The osprey. — b. brown, n. See BROWN. — b. cartilage, n. The gelatinous matrix left after dissolving out the calcium salt of bone with dilute acid. — b. cave, n. A cave which contains bones of animals and sometimes remains or traces of man. — b. cell, n. One of the nucleated cells occupying the lacunae in bone, believed to be the active agents of its growth. — b. corpuscle. — b. coal, n. See BONE, n. 5. — b. conduction, n. The conveying of sound-vibrations through the teeth and the bone framework of the face to the internal ear, instead of through the external ear. — b. dish, n. A small dish on which remnants, as bones, shells, etc., are placed at meals. — b. dog, n. [Local, Eng.] The dogfish. — b. dry, a. Very dry, as sun-dried bone. — b. dust, n. Finely ground bones for use as a fertilizer. — b. flour; b. manure; b. meal. — b. earth, n. Bone-ash. — b. eater, n. A bonito. — b. fever, n. A species of rheumatic fever with violent inflammation and pains in the joints. — bonefish, n. 1. The lady-fish (*Albula vulpes*). 2. [Local, U. S.] The dogfish. 3. A surgeonfish. 4. [So. U. S.] The ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*). Not a few anglers will agree with me that the bonefish (*Elops saurus*) is, by all odds, the best all-round game fish in Florida waters.

M. Sells Recreation March, '10.  
— boneflower, n. [Local, Eng.] The daisy. — b. gelatin, n. Gelatin obtained by heating bones in water at a high temperature. — b. glass, n. See GLASS.



Structure of Bone.  
a. Haversian canal cut lengthwise; b, the same cut across. The ring-like appearances about the Haversian canals indicate the Haversian systems. c, lacuna. The fine passages radiating from these are the canaliculi.  
porcelain. A ceramic ware of its constituents. — b. pot, n. 1. A pot used in making

animal charcoal. 2. [Eng.] An ancient funeral urn exhumed from a barrow or mound. — b. saw, n. A fine-toothed saw with no set, for cutting bone. — b. setter, n. One who sets broken bones, especially one who does so without regular surgical training. — b. shark, n. [U. S.] The basking shark. — b. spavin, n. *Vet. Surg.* A spavin in the region of the hock, usually on the inside, involving two or more bones. — b. spirit, n. An impure ammoniacal liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of bones. — b. tallow, n. A low-grade tallow rendered from fresh bones. — b. tankage, n. Refuse meat mixed with broken bone and used in making fertilizers. — b. turquoise, n. A fossil bone or tooth colored blue by iron phosphate and resembling a turquoise. — b. waste, n. The mineral refuse left after the gelatin has been extracted from bones. — b. whale, n. A right whale. — bone'wort, n. [Prov.]



Bones of the Human Body.

1. Frontal bone. 2. Coronal suture. 3. Parietal bone. 4. Great wing of the sphenoid bone. 5. Temporal bone. 6. Sagittal suture. 7. Occipital bone. 8. Lambdoid suture. 9. Nasal bone. 10. Malar bone. 11. Mastoid process. 12. Superior maxillary bone. 13. Inferior maxillary bone. 14. Cervical vertebra. 15. Thoracic vertebra. 16. Lumbar vertebra. 17. Atlas. 18. Axis. 19. Seventh cervical vertebra. 20. Twelfth thoracic vertebra. 21. First lumbar vertebra. 22. Transverse process. 23. Fifth lumbar vertebra. 24. Promontory of the sacrum. 25. The sacrum. 26. Coccyx. 27. Manubrium or first piece of the sternum. 28. Body of the sternum. 29. Xiphoid appendage of the sternum. 30. True ribs. 31. False ribs. 32. First rib. 33. Eighth rib (first false rib). 34. Floating rib. 35. Costal cartilage. 36. Clavicle. 37. Scapula. 38. Acromion. 39. Coracoid process. 40. Humerus. 41. Head of humerus. 42. Ulna. 43. Olecranon process. 44. Radius. 45. Carpus. 46. Metacarpus. 47. Phalanges. 48. Pelvis. 49. Ilium. 50. Crest of ilium. 51. Ischium. 52. Tuberosity of ischium. 53. Pubis. 54. Obturator foramen. 55. Symphysis pubis. 56. Femur. 57. Head of femur. 58. Neck of femur. 59. Great trochanter. 60. Lesser trochanter. 61. Patella. 62. Fibula. 63. Tibia. 64. Inner malleolus. 65. Outer malleolus. 66. Tarsus. 67. Metatarsus. 68. Phalanges. 69. Astragalus. 70. Os calcis or calcaneum. 71. Scaphoid. 72. Cuboid. 73. Internal cuneiform.

Eng.] Any one of several plants of reputed healing properties for the bones, as the English daisy, centaury, etc. — b. yard, n. 1. An open storage-place for bones. 2. [Slang.] A cemetery. 3. In dominoes, the pile from which one draws. — Napier's bones, see NAPIER'S RODS, under ROD. — to be upon the bones of, to assault; assault. — to have a b. in the throat, leg, etc., to have difficulty in talking, walking, etc.; a humorous excuse. — to make no bones of, to find no difficulty about; have no scruples in. — to pick a b. with [Colloq.], to discuss or settle some unpleasant matter with (a person); have a dispute or quarrel with. — without more bones, without more ado; forthwith. — boned, a. 1. Having bones; used in composition; as, big-boned. 2. Having bones removed; fertilized with bones; made stiff with whalebone. — boneless, a. 1. Lacking bones; hence, having no stamina or firmness. 2. Freed of bones; boned, as certain preparations of codfish, turkey, etc. — boneless-ness, n. — bone'let, n. A little bone; ossicle. — bone'shawl, n. *Sciatia*. bone'sharet. — bo'ni-ness, n. The condition or quality of being bony. Bone, 1 bon; 2 bōn. A fort and seaport town in Constantinian department, Algeria. Africa. Bo'na. Bone, 1 bon; 2 bōn. Henry (†1755-17) (1834). An English enamel-painter; his *Bacchus* and *Ariadne* (18 × 16 inches) sold for 2,200 guineas. bone'blinder, n. See under BONE, n. bone'cart', 1 bon-kart'; 2 bōn-kart'. [Prov. Eng.] i. r. To take or bear on the shoulder. ii. n. The human body. — to bang, rattle, or sharpen the bone-cart, to beat; whip.

bone'car'ti-lage, b. dish, b. earth, etc. See under BONE, n. bone-een', 1 ben-in'; 2 bōn-ēn', n. [Ir.] A small or sucking pig. bone'se'er, b. gelatin, b. heap, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'nel'i'de, 1 bōn-ēl-i'de; 2 bōn-ēl-i'de, n. pl. *Helminth*. A family of gephyrean worms with a long oval body and a non-retractile proboscisiform appendage above the mouth. Bo'nel'i-a, n. (t. g.) [*F. A. Bonelli*, Italian naturalist.] Bo'nel'i-e-at. — bo'nel'i-id, n. — bo'nel'i-old, a. bone'naphtha, b. oil, b. phosphate, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'ner, 1 bō'ner; 2 bō'ner. 1. John Henry (†1845-1893). An American poet and editor; *Whispering Pines*. 2. Ulrich, a German fabulist and preaching friar of Bern, who flourished in 1340; *Der Edelstein (The Jewel)*. 3. See BONESET.

bone'sav', n. See under BONE, n. bone'set', 1 bōn'set'; 2 bōn'set', n. 1. A bitter tonic and diaphoretic herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), with opposite lanceolate rugose leaves united at the base; thoroughwort. 2. [Eng.] The comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). — blue boneset, the mistflower. — climbing b., same as CLIMBING HEMPWEED. bone'setter, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'ness', 1 bo-ness'; 2 bo-nēs', n. A seaport in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

Bo-net', 1 bo-net'; 2 bo-nēt'. Juan Pablo. A Spanish philanthropist and teacher of deaf-mutes who invented a manual alphabet; lived in the 17th century. Bo-ne'ta, 1 bo-nē'ta; 2 bo-nē'ta, n. A mountain in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia; 18,380 ft. high. bone'tal'low, etc. See under BONE, n. bo-net'ta, 1 bo-net'ta; 2 bo-nē'ta, n. Same as BONITO. bone'tur-quoise', b. waste, etc. See under BONE, n. Bo'ney, 1 bō'ny; 2 bō'ny, n. Napoleon Bonaparte.

bone'yard', n. See under BONE, n. Bon'fils's dis-ease, Hodgkin's disease. bon'fire', 1 bon-fair'; 2 bōn-fīr', n. 1. A large fire in the open air, as for amusement, for the burning of brush, weeds, etc., for a beacon, or in honor of some person or event. We know him well; no need of praise Or bonfire from the windy hill. BRET HARTE California's Greeting to Seward st. 1.

2. Formerly, a large fire for the burning of bones, as that of a funeral pile or of a martyr's stake, or for any similar purpose; reference originally to the burning of the relics of saints, and the word dating back to Henry VIII. [*bone*, n., + FIRE. 1 has been since 1600 generally regarded as from *BOON*, n., + FIRE.] bone'fire', n. bong, a. See BUNG, a. bon'ga, 1 bon-ga; 2 bōn-gā, n. [P. I.] The betel-nut palm (*Areca catechu*), or its fruit. bong'at; buig'at. Bon'ga-bon', 1 bon-ga-ben'; 2 bōn-gā-bōn', n. A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I. bon'gar, 1 bon-gur; 2 bōn-gār, n. [E. Ind.] A rock-snake. bon'ga-rum, n. [E. Ind.] See BUNGARUM. Bon'Gau'ti-er, 1 bon gō'ti-er; 2 bōn gā'ti-er. Bon-nam, of W. B. Anson and Theodore Martin. Bon Gaultier Ballads. bong'hong', 1 bon-bōg'; 2 bōng-bōng', n. [P. I.] A section of cane cut from knot to knot and used as a receptacle for water; Tagalog term.

bong'ga, 1 bon-ga; 2 bōng-gā, n. [P. I.] 1. Same as BONGA. 2. A native composition for chewing. See BUTO. bong'kal, n. Same as BUNCAL. See WEIGHT. bong'go, 1 bon-gō; 2 bōn-gō, n. A large, reddish, white-striped forest antelope (*Boeckersia isacti*) of equatorial Africa, related to the eland, and having heavy lyrate horns in both sexes. Bon'go, 1 bon-gō; 2 bōn-gō, n. A reddish-skinned Bantu heathen people of the French Congo, West Africa, numbering about 100,000. bon'grace', n. 1. A cloth attached to a bonnet and worn like a veil; hence, a projecting bonnet or wide-brimmed hat. 2. *Naut.* A bow-grace or junk-lever.

bong-so', 1 bon-sō'; 2 bōng-sō', n. [P. I.] The last-born; youngest child in a family. Bon-guen', 1 ben-gwen'; 2 bōn-gwēn', n. A town in Lepanto province, Luzon, P. I. bon'ham, 1 ben-ham; 2 bōn-ham, n. A sucking pig. See BONEHAM. Bon'ham', 1 ben-ham; 2 bōn-ham, n. A city, county-seat of Fannin county, Tex. Bon'heur', 1 ben-ūr; 2 bōn-ūr, n. 1. François Auguste (†1824-1884), a French cattle and landscape-painter; brother of Rosa Bonheur. 2. Marie Rosalie (Rosa) (†1822-1899), a French animal-painter; *Horse Fair*. See illus. under FAIR.

Bon'hili, 1 ben-hil; 2 bōn-hil, n. A village in Dumbarton-shire, Scotland. bon'ho-mie', 1 ben-o-mi'; 2 bōn-o-mē', n. 1. Genial nature or manner; companionableness; good-fellowship. I never knew a more prepossessing man; his bonhomie was infectious. C. D. WANNER *Literary Digest* p. 83. [in 1889.] 2. Simplicity; credulity. [*F. bon (see BONNON) + homme, < L. homo, man.*] bon'hom-mie'. Bon'homme', 1 ben-ōm'; 2 bōn-ōm', n. [*F.*] 1. Jacques, a picaresque peasant. 2. A Minion. 3. One of the Abilenses. 4. A begging friar of the 13th century in England. Bon Homme', 1 ben hom; 2 bōn hōm, n. A county in South Dakota; 569 sq. m.; county-seat, Tyndall. Bon'homme' Ri'chard', 1 ben-ōm' rī-shūr; 2 bōn-ōm' rī-shūr. The vessel with which John Paul Jones defeated the "Serapis." Sept. 23, 1779.

Bo'ni, 1 bōn'i; 2 bōn'i, n. 1. A gulf, S. of Celebes; 200 by 40 to 80 m. 2. A state in S. W. Celebes; 935 sq. m.; capital, Boni. Boni, abbr. Boniface. Boni-face', 1 ben-fes; 2 bōn-i-fes, n. An innkeeper; hotel landlord. [*< Bonifacia*, the innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beau's Stratagem*. [*< L. Bonifacius, < L. bonus, good, + facio, do.*] — b. fa'cial, a. Bon'fa'cet', n. 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. Sw. Bo'ni-fa'ci-us, 1 bōn-i-fā-ci-us, 2 bōn-i-fā-ci-us; i. r. Bo'ni-fa'cio, 1 bōn-i-fā-ci-o, 2 bōn-i-fā-ci-o; L. Bo'ni-fa'ci-us, 1 ben-i-fēs-shus, 2 bōn-i-fā-shūs; Pg. Bo'ni-fa'ci-o, 1 bōn-i-fā-si-o, 2 bōn-i-fā-ci-o; Sp. Bo'ni-fa'ci-o, 1 bōn-i-



bood'le; *n.* [Slang.] A noodle; dunce.





**boo'dler**, n. [Slang, U. S.] One who accepts boodle.  
*Canadian.* "We have elections and campaigns and political parties, and bosses, and ringmasters, and boodlers, and—'Boodlers!' Plenty of 'em." "Well, well! why, you are freemen just like us." [Omaha World 1888. [F. Dict.]

**boo'dry**, 1 bō'dr; 2 bō'dry, cf. [Rare, Eng.] To look glum; sulk.

**boof**, 1 bō'f; 2 bō'f, n. [-DIES, 1 -diz; 2 -dis, pl.] [Prov. Eng.] A piece of porcelain or the like used by children, as in ornamenting dolls' houses.

**boof**, 1 bō'f; 2 bō'f, n. [Local, U. S.] 1. A fright. 2. Peach brandy.

**boof**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A limb or large branch of a tree.

**boof**, 1 bō'f; 2 bō'f, n. 1. To cry vociferously; bawl. 2. Loud uncontrolled weeping or, rarely, laughing. 3. [Sailors' Term.] A histriophorous fish (*Histiophorus nigratus*) of warm Atlantic waters, one of the sailfishes. [Imitative.]

**bo'old**, 1 bō'old; 2 bō'old. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Boidea*. II. n. A bold. [*BOA* + *-oid*.]

**bo'old**, I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Boidea*. II. n. One of the *Boidea*.

**Bo-of-de-a**, 1 bō-of-de-a; 2 bō-of-de-a, n. pl. *Mam.* A superfamily of ruminants, including the caprine and deer families. [*Gr. boos*, ox, + *-oid*.]—*bo-of-de-an*, a. & n.

**boof**, 1 bō'f; 2 bō'f, n. [Slang, U. S.] The highest possible grading which a student can attain: used at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**book**, 1 buk; 2 buk, n. 1. (1) To enter in a book; enroll; record; as, that transaction was not *booked*. (2) [Scot.] To enter (names) in the Session records before the proclamation of the bans. See *BOOKING*. 2. [Gt. Brit.] (1) To engage, as railway or steamer passage, transportation for merchandise, seats in a theater, etc., recorded or formerly recorded in a register. (2) To engage passage or transportation for; as, to *book* a parcel to York. 3. [Colloq.] To engage (a person) as a guest, etc.

Remember that you are *booked* for the 10th of September. *MACAULAY* in *Trevelyan's T. B. Macaulay* vol. ii, p. 271. [in 1877.]

4. To make into a book or compress in layers, as gold-leaf or tobacco. 5. To convey or grant by book.

II. 1. To engage or secure some accommodation beforehand, as by registry or payment; as, I *booked* for the opera. 2. *Theat.* To promise or pledge oneself; make an engagement; as, I *booked* for the season.

## SIZES OF BOOKS.

Below are listed the principal names applied in classifying books according to size of page. The names originally referred to the number of leaves into which the sheet was folded. Superior figures indicate variants. See *SIZES OF PAPER* under *PAPER*.

NAMES.	Size (Inches).	NAMES.	Size (Inches).
cap octavo....	7 1/4 x 7	medium twenty-fourmo....	3 3/4 x 5 1/2
crown octavo....	5 x 7 1/2	ninety-sixmo....	2 x 2 3/4
demy octavo....	5 1/2 x 8	octavo....	6 x 9 1/2
duodecimo....	4 1/4 x 7 1/2	one-hundred-and-twenty-eightmo....	1 1/2 x 2 1/2
forty-eightmo....	2 1/2 x 4	post octavo....	5 1/2 x 7 1/2
imperial octavo....	8 1/4 x 11 1/2	quarto....	7 x 9 1/2
medium duodecimo....	5 1/4 x 7 1/2	royal octavo....	6 1/2 x 10
medium eighteenmo....	4 x 6 1/2	seventy-two mo....	2 x 3 1/2
medium sixteenmo....	4 1/2 x 6 1/2	sixty-fourmo....	2 1/4 x 3 1/2
medium thirty-two mo....	3 x 4 1/4	superroyal octavo....	7 x 9 1/2
		tavo....	7 x 10 1/2
		thirty-sixmo....	3 1/4 x 4

1. Medium octavo. 2. Broad quarto. Varies in size up to 10 x 13 inches. 3. Usually less than 7 x 8 1/2 inches.

Of the terms given above, *quarto*, *octavo*, and *duodecimo* are often written 4to or 8vo or 8°, and 12mo or 12°, and octavo and duodecimo are frequently spoken of as eighth and twelfth. The other terms are written as given or with the numeral followed by the suffix *-mo* or the degree-mark, as 36mo or 36°.

The measurements stated are by no means absolute, as the nomenclature varies in different countries and with different publishers. There are other designations sometimes used, as *imperial quarto* (15 in. by 11 in.) and *pot quarto* (7 1/4 in. by 6 1/4 in.).

For names of materials used to bind books, see *LIST* under *BOOKBINDING*.

**book**, n. 1. A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together, whether blank, written, or printed, used for any purpose. Specif.: (1) A printed and bound volume of some bulk, as distinguished from a pamphlet.

In copyright law a *book* is any matter that is expressive of thought or intellectual conceptions clothed in language written, printed, or graven, and may consist of a single sheet, as of music. Its character and purpose are the test, not its size; consequently, the name does not extend to a business label, nor to a mercantile trade-mark.

The earliest book properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the *Mazarin Bible* (1450 or 1452). *HALFAM Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 167. [ss. & co. 1863.]

(2) A volume prepared for written entries or words; as, a *note-book*; *cash-book*; *day-book*. 2. A literary composition or treatise of some length; as, he is writing a *book* on Egypt; the books of the ancients were in the form of scrolls or tablets.

I'll be sworn upon all the books in England.

SHAKESPEARE *King Henry IV. act ii, sc. 4.*

3. [B.] The Bible; also, any one of the separate tracts or writings of which it is made up. 4. A subdivision of a literary composition or treatise; as, an epic in twelve *books*; the fourth *book* of Euclid. 5. Anything considered as a record or a setting forth of truth; as, the *book* of nature.

Finds tongues in trees, *books* in the running brooks, Sermons in stones and good in everything.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It act ii, sc. 1.*

6. The words of a play or opera; a libretto; as, the music of the new opera is good, but the *book* is poor. 7. *Horse-racing*. A list made by a bookmaker of all the horses entered in a given race, with the odds laid for and against them. 8. In whist, six tricks taken by one side; in "authors" and similar games, all the cards of one set. 9. A package of tobacco-leaves with the stems laid the same way. 10. A bundle of unspun silk in skeins. 11. A gold-book. See under *COLD*. 12. Any article bound in the shape of a book, as samples of cloth. 13. An instrument in writing; a record; register; deed. 14. AS. *bōc*, book, (orig.) beech-tree. At an early period both the Anglo-Saxons and Germans

used to write on beechen boards. Cp. *G. buch*, book, *buche*, beech-tree.] *boket*. Syn.: see *LITERATURE*.—*auxiliary book*, a supplementary book used in accounting to record explanatory matter which does not belong to the regular set of entry books.—*bell, b., and candle*, see under *BELL*.—*black b.* 1. A book or record of misdemeanors as kept at some universities. 2. A book of necromancy. 3. One of several books named either from the nature of their contents or the color of their binding. Specifically: (1) A compilation by Nigel, bishop of Ely, during the reign of Henry II., describing the Court of Exchequer and the royal revenues. (2) An important book of admiralty statutes, published in 1871, first introduced as maritime laws by Edward I. from Oleron, France. (3) The record of the commissioners under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities practised in monasteries. (4) The record of political enormities issued in 1832 by the reform party in England.

—*blue b.*, see *BLUE*.—*book-account*, n. *Law*. A register of items entered by one as against another of goods delivered or services rendered, constituting a debt or claim resting in account.—*b.-bearer*, n. The prompter in a theater.—*b.-clamp*, n. 1. A parallel vise for holding books in process of binding. 2. A handled device for holding a number of books tightly together and carrying them: used by school-children.—*b.-crab*, n. A book-scorpion.—*b.-debt*, n. A debt entered in an account-book or ledger.—*b.-fell*, n. A sheet of vellum or parchment provided with a writing-surface; also, such a sheet after it has been written on, hence a parchment or vellum manuscript.—*b.-fold*, n. A piece of muslin 24 yards in length.—*b.-gill*, n. A gill of membranous folds like the leaves of a book, as in the king-crab.—*b.-holder*, n. 1. A rack or clamp for holding an open book. 2. The prompter in a theater.—*b.-hunter*, n. A bibliophile.—*b.-lore*, n. Learning obtained from books.—*b.-louse*, n. One of various small wingless, pestiliferous pseudoscorpion insects, as *Atropis ditropis*, which are destructive to books, botanical and entomological collections, etc.—*b.-lung*, n. *Zool.* A lunglike organ in many arachnids, in which its numerous membranous folds resemble, somewhat, the leaves of a book. *b.-leaf lungt.*—*book-man*, n. One versed in books; a scholar.

But you, my lord, a polish'd gentleman, A bookman flying from the heat and tussle.

TENNISON *Queen Mary act iii, sc. 4.*

—*b.-mark*, n. Any object, as a ribbon, to be placed between or on the leaves of a book to mark a place for ready reference. *b.-marker*.—*book-mate*, n. An associate at one's books; a schoolfellow.—*book-mon'ger*, n. A dealer in books.—*b.-muslin*, n. A fine sheer muslin, folded in book form in the piece.—*b.-name*, a name of an animal or plant which, the apparently English, has no vernacular usage.—*b.-oath*, n. An oath taken on the Bible.—*B. of Ballymore* [Ir.], a manuscript book in Gaelic written about A. D. 1391, and containing among other things exhaustive genealogies of Irish families, and a key to the Ogam, or primitive system of writing in Ireland.—*B. of books*, the Bible.—*B. of Common Order*, the service-book used in the Church of Scotland since 1564.—*B. of Common Prayer*, the liturgy used in the services of the various Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. See *PRAYER-BOOK*.—*B. of Concord*, a confession of faith of the Lutheran Church containing various creeds, articles, catechisms, and the formula of Concord, the last-named of which gives the collection its name.—*B. of Discipline*. 1. A book containing the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 2. One of two books containing the discipline of the Church of Scotland.—*B. of Fiefs*, a digest of Lombardic laws and customs, compiled about 1150. *B. of Good Counsel*, The *Hittopadesa*, a compilation of East-Indian fables, composed presumably for spiritual edification.—*B. of History*, *B. of Odes*, *B. of Rites*, see *THE FIVE CLASSICS* under *FIVE*.—*B. of Homilies*, see under *HOMILY*.—*B. of Hours*, see *HOUR*. 4.—*B. of Kells*, a masterpiece of Irish art in illuminated manuscripts, dating from the 9th century, and consisting of a Latin version of the Gospels, made at the monastery in Kells, Ireland.—*B. of Lecain*, 1. The Great, a manuscript book in Gaelic, compiled in A. D. 1416, containing accounts of the legendary invasions of Ireland, the succession of kings, the Borne tribute, etc. 2. The Yellow, a manuscript book in Gaelic compiled in A. D. 1390, containing copies of the ancient legendary heroic tales.—*B. of Leinster*, a manuscript book in Gaelic, compiled early in the 12th century, containing legendary tales and history.—*B. of Life*, the record of the recording angel.—*B. of Martyrs*, see *FOXE, JOHN*.—*B. of Menclius*, see *THE FOUR BOOKS*.—*B. of Mormon*, see under *MORMON*.—*B. of the Covenant*, the section of the Pentateuch which follows the ten commandments and includes various laws and injunctions for religious observances (Ex. xx, 33.—xxiii, 33), given to Moses on Mt. Sinai: supposed to be indicated in Ex. xxiv, 7, and Heb. ix, 19.—*B. of the Dead*, the sacred texts of the Egyptians, buried with the dead as an assurance of the blessed life. *The Funeral Ritual*.—*B. of the Dun Cow* [Ir.], the oldest collection of manuscripts in the Gaelic language, which contain many of the chief tales of Irish legend: written about A. D. 1100.—*B. of the Law*, the Pentateuch.—*B. of Wisdom*, see *WISDOM*, n., 3 (5).—*b.-packet*, n. [Gt. Brit.] A package that may be sent by book-post.—*b.-palm*, n. The tallera.—*b.-plate*, n. 1. An engraved label, often artistic in design, placed on or in a book to indicate ownership or proper place in a library. 2. *Print.* An electrolyte or stereotype of a page of a book.—*b.-post*, n. [Gt. Brit.] The arrangement under which books, manuscripts, and all printed matter sent newspapers are carried at a special low rate of postage.—*b.-press*, n. Same as *BOOKCASE*.—*b.-rack*, n. A frame to hold an open book. 2. A framework to hold books as on a table.—*b.-scorpion*, n. A small false scorpion (genus *Chetifer*) found in old books, etc., as *C. canrodides*.—*b.-shelf*, n. A shelf to hold books.—*b.-shop*, n. A shop where books are sold; bookstore.—*b.-stall*, n. A stall or stand where books are sold.—*b.-stamp*, n. A stamp designed for embossing book-covers.—*book-store*, n. [U. S.] A store or shop for the sale of books.—*b.-tile*, a hollow tile shaped like a closed book.—*b.-wise*, a. Same as *BOOK-LEARNED*.—*b.-work*, n. 1. The study of text-books, as opposed to the system of lectures or of experiments. 2. *Print.* Work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from job-work or newspaper-work.—*bookwright*, n. [Rare.] A maker of books; a writer or compiler.—*bookish*, a. [Rare.] Playful; as, a *bookish* wit, correctness and accuracy; thoroughly; exactly; as, he talks *bookish*. I know him like a *book*.—*Little B. of the Covenant*, the

small section of Exodus (xxiv, 11–26) which is regarded as a summary of the covenant.—*The Four Books* (Chinese, *Sze-shu*), four works which may be termed the main textbooks of Confucianism. They comprise: (1) the *Analects* or *Discourses* (Chinese, *Lun-yü*), extolling filial love, and based on personal conversations with Confucius; (2) *Great Learning* (Chinese, *Tao-hio*), a treatise on self-culture; (3) *Doctrine of the Mean* or *The Golden Medium* (Chinese, *Chung-yung*), advocating right conduct for its own sake; (4) *Philosopher Meng* or *The Work of Mencius* (Chinese, *Meng-tze*), a record and compilation of the teachings of Mencius (372–289 B. C.), who, after his founder, was the chief representative of the Confucian school.—*to be in one's good* (or *bad* or *black*) *books*, to be in favor (or out of favor) with one.—*to bring to b.*, to demand an account from; bring to terms.

By neglecting Parliament . . . he [Edward IV.] had habitually overstepped the bounds which had hedged the English king since the barons brought King John to book at Runnymede.

J. R. Jor *Outline Hist. Gt. Britain* ch. 9, p. 157. [CHART. 1890.]

—*to speak by the b.*, to speak from positive knowledge or from recognized authority.—*to take a leaf out of one's b.*, to imitate one in a certain particular; as, I *took a leaf out of his book* and feigned anger.—*to write a b.* [Archaic], to set down or present formally, as charges or accusations, in writing.

Oh . . . that mine adversary had written a book. *Job xxi, 35.*

—*without b.* 1. By memory.

Miss Kitty repeated, *without book*, the eight best lines of the play. *MACAULAY England* vol. iv, p. 106, note. [P. S. & co. 1856.]

2. Without authority.

Many self-explaining compounds have *book* as the first element; as, *book-buyer*, *b.-cover*, *b.-handler*, *b.-knowledge*, *b.-madness*, *b.-notice*, *b.-number*, *b.-room*, *b.-trade*, etc.

*book-account*, *b.-bearer*. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book-blind*, 1 buk'blind; 2 buk'blind'er; 2 buk'blind'er, n. 1. One whose trade is the binding of books. 2. A binder for holding loose printed sheets, sections, etc.

*book-blind'er-y*, 1 buk'blind'er-y; 2 buk'blind'er-y, n. [—es, 1 -iz; 2 is, pl.] A place where bookbinding is carried on.

*book-blind'ing*, 1 buk'blind'ing; 2 buk'blind'ing, n. The art, act, or process of binding books.

## PARTIAL LIST OF BOOKBINDING TERMS.

The following list exhibits some of the words used specifically in bookbinding. Those not self-explanatory will be found in their appropriate places.

arming-press	full-bound or	plgskin
backing-board	whole-bound	plow
band	gathering	plow-cutter
beveled boards	gigging	polisher or polish-
blank, blind, or an-	gilt	ing-iron
lique tooling	gold-cushion	press, p.-board, p.-
bleed	gouge	pin
blocking-press	graining-boards	pressing-block, p.-
boards	Groller	board
bole	guard	roll
bolt	gullotine	round
boss	gutter	rounding
broken over	half-bound	saw
calf	hand-letters	sawing in
cap	head	scraper
catch-up stitch	head-band	sewing
Caxton	joint	sewing-press
Chippendale book-	kettle-stitch	shaving-tub
plate	key	sheep
clasp	knocking-down	slip
cloth	iron	slips
comb	lacing in	stab
cord	law-binding	stabbing
corner	law-calf	stamping-press
cropped	lay-cord	stitch
dentelle	laying- or lying-	stitching
divinity calf	press	tail
doublé	lining-paper	three-quarter
doublure	millboard	tooling
Dutch marble	miter	tree-calf
end-paper	morocco	trimming
fillet	overcasting or	trindle
finishing	oversewing	umbo
fly-leaf	pallet	whipping
forwarding	panel	witness
full-binding	paste wash	

*book-case*, 1 buk'kēs; 2 buk'kēs, n. A case, either fixed or movable, containing shelves for holding books: sometimes fitted with glazed doors or curtains.

*book-clamp*, n. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book-craft*, 1 buk'kräft; 2 buk'kräft, n. [Archaic.] The art of book-making; literary skill; book-learning.

*book-debt*, n. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'er*, 1 buk'er; 2 buk'er, n. 1. A bookkeeper. 2. A writer of books.

*book'er-y* 1 buk'er-y; 2 buk'er-y, n. [Rare.] 1. A library. 2. Bookishness.

*book'fell*, n. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'ful*, a. Versed in books; literary. [will contain.]

*book'ful*, 1 buk'ful; 2 buk'ful, n. As much as a book.

*book'gill*, n. *b.-holder*, etc. See under *BOOK*, n.

*book'ie*, 1 buk'i; 2 buk'i, n. [Colloq.] A book-maker. See *BOOK*, n., 7.

*book'ing*, 1 buk'ing; 2 buk'ing, n. 1. The act or process of registering in a book; also, of acquiring from a book; rarely, of forming into a book. 2. The buying of a passage-ticket.—*book'ing-clerk*, n. A clerk who books; specifically, in Great Britain, the ticket-clerk at a railway or steamer office, or a theater. *b.-agent*.—*b.-machine*, n. A machine for making books of tobacco-leaves. See *BOOK*, n.—*b.-office*, n. [Gt. Brit.] A place of application for passage, seats, etc.; a ticket-office.

*book'ing*, n. [Scot.] 1. The registry of names after betrothal. 2. A banquet following the betrothal registry. See *BOOK*, n.

*book'ish*, 1 buk'ish; 2 buk'ish, n. 1. Fond of books. Methinks if such good fortune ever befell a bookish man, I should choose this lodge for my own residence.

HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *New Oxford* p. 191. [in. x. & co.]

2. Pedantic; unpractical; theoretical.—*book'ish-ness*, n. *book'ism*.

*book'keep'er*, 1 buk'kēp'er; 2 buk'kēp'er, n. One who keeps books, as in a counting-house. See *ACCOUNTANT*.

*book'keep'ing*, 1 buk'kēp'ing; 2 buk'kēp'ing, n. The art, method, or practise of recording business transactions distinctly and systematically in blank books provided for the purpose, so as to show the goods and moneys received, disposed of, and on hand, the credits given, and the assets, liabilities, and general status of the business, person, or house.

Bookkeeping is practised by other single entry or double entry. In *single entry* the day-book (a day-book and jour-



Book-plate of Samuel Pepys, 1668.

A package that may be sent by book-post.—*b.-palm*, n. The tallera.—*b.-plate*, n. 1. An engraved label, often artistic in design, placed on or in a book to indicate ownership or proper place in a library. 2. *Print.* An electrolyte or stereotype of a page of a book.—*b.-post*, n. [Gt. Brit.] The arrangement under which books, manuscripts, and all printed matter sent newspapers are carried at a special low rate of postage.—*b.-press*, n. Same as *BOOKCASE*.—*b.-rack*, n. A frame to hold an open book. 2. A framework to hold books as on a table.—*b.-scorpion*, n. A small false scorpion (genus *Chetifer*) found in old books, etc., as *C. canrodides*.—*b.-shelf*, n. A shelf to hold books.—*b.-shop*, n. A shop where books are sold; bookstore.—*b.-stall*, n. A stall or stand where books are sold.—*b.-stamp*, n. A stamp designed for embossing book-covers.—*book-store*, n. [U. S.] A store or shop for the sale of books.—*b.-tile*, a hollow tile shaped like a closed book.—*b.-wise*, a. Same as *BOOK-LEARNED*.—*b.-work*, n. 1. The study of text-books, as opposed to the system of lectures or of experiments. 2. *Print.* Work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from job-work or newspaper-work.—*bookwright*, n. [Rare.] A maker of books; a writer or compiler.—*bookish*, a. [Rare.] Playful; as, a *bookish* wit, correctness and accuracy; thoroughly; exactly; as, he talks *bookish*. I know him like a *book*.—*Little B. of the Covenant*, the



A Book-scorpion (*Chetifer canrodides*). 5/1

nal kept as one) and the ledger are the essential books; in *double entry*, day-book, journal, and ledger are the essentials, the day-book, book, book-book, invoice-book, etc., are usually added for accuracy and convenience of reference; but all are finally united in the ledger. In case of litigation the book of *original entries*, whichever that may be, is the one required to be produced in evidence. By the double-entry system every transaction is made to appear on the record as both debtor and creditor by observance of the governing principle that, in every instance, the thing obtained is debtor to the thing given, and the thing given is creditor of the thing obtained, by means of which a correct ledger-balance is always at command.

**book/land**, 1 buk'land; 2 bōk'land, n. *Old Eng. Law*. A freehold as held by deed or charter under certain rents and free services. See **FOKLAND**, **boe/land**.

**book/learn'd**, 1 buk'lern'd; 2 bōk'lern'd, n. *Learned in books*; possessing the knowledge that is gained from books rather than from practical affairs of life.

Of one, who in his simple mind,  
May boast of book-learn'd taste refined.

Scott *Marmion* can. 1, intro., st. 14.

**book/learn'ing**, 1 buk'lern'ing; 2 bōk'lern'ing, n. The knowledge of or obtained from books; also, mere literary culture or attainment, as opposed to practical experience.

The prevalent disposition to confound intellectual improvement with book-learning. CHANNING *Works*, *Elevation of Laboring Classes* lect. ii, p. 51. [A. V. A. 1878.]

**book/less**, 1 buk'les; 2 bōk'les, a. Without books; unscholarly.

He has his own tree, *bookless* lore. The lessons nature taught him.

WHITTIER *Among the Hills* st. 69.

**book/let**, 1 buk'let; 2 bōk'let, n. A small or unpretending book; a little book or pamphlet. **book/ling**.

**book/lore**, 1 buk'lor; 2 bōk'lor, n. See under **BOOK**, n.

**book/lung**, 1 buk'lun; 2 bōk'lun, n. A lung-like organ of scorpions consisting of numerous leaf-like folds such as a book contains.

**book/mak'er**, 1 buk'mek'er; 2 bōk'mek'er, n. 1. One who makes or compiles books. 2. A professional betting man, especially one connected with the turf. See **BOOK**, n., 7. 3. One who prints and binds books. — **book/mak'ing**, n.

**book/man**, b. mark, b. marker, **book/mate**, **book/mon'ger**, b. muslin, b. oath, b. packet, b. plate, b. post, b. rack, b. scorpion, etc. See under **BOOK**, n.

**book/sell'er**, 1 buk'sel'er; 2 bōk'sel'er, n. One whose business is the selling of books. — **book/sell'ing**, n.

**book/self**, 1 buk'self; 2 bōk'self, n. See under **BOOK**, n.

**book/sp**, 1 buk'sp; 2 bōk'sp, n. See under **BOOK**, n.

**book/tile**, etc. See under **BOOK**, n.

**book/worm**, 1 buk'wurm; 2 bōk'wurm, n. 1. A

**book/wurm**, 1 buk'wurm; 2 bōk'wurm, n. 1. A person exclusively devoted to books and study; one who lives among books.

In this chair . . . sat that prodigious *book-worm*, Cotton Mather, sometimes devouring a great book. HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 107. [A. V. A. 1868.]

2. The larva of an insect destructive to books, as of a pinhead beetle (*Anobium paniceum* or *Plinus brunneus*).

**book/wright**, 1 buk'wright; 2 bōk'wright, n. See under **BOOK**, n.

**book'y**, 1 buk'y; 2 bōk'y, n. 1. A colloq. Bookish. II. n.

(Slang.) A book-maker on the turf.

**boob**, 1 bōb; 2 bōb, n. (Scol.) 1. An old man: term of contempt. 2. A heavy-built man or boy.

**boob**, 1 bōb; 2 bōb, n. 1. Same as **BOUL**. 2. (Scol.) A marble; also, a round stone; a boulder.

**Boo/lak**, n. Same as **BULAK**.

**Boole**, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, George (1815-1864), an

English mathematician and logician; *Laws of Thought*, 1854.

**Boo/lan**, 1 bōl'an; 2 bōl'an, a. Of or pertaining to the mathematician Boole; as, *Boolian algebra*.

**booby**, 1 bōb; 2 bōb, n. Formerly, in Ireland, a shelter for cattle; also, a company of people wandering from place to place with their cattle, for pasturing.

**boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. I. t. To sound in a deep, resonant tone; as, the clock boomed out the hour.

II. t. 1. To emit a deep, hollow, resonant sound, as a cannon, the waves of the sea, or a rushing torrent; hence, to rush onward swiftly or with tumult, as a ship under full sail or a river in a freshet.

All night the surges of the warm southwest  
Boomed intermittently through the shuddering elms.

LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 4.

2. To hum loudly, as a beetle or other insect.

And the wild bee hears her, around them humming,  
And booms about them a joyous stir.

W. W. SEXTON *Spring* st. 4.

[Imitative; cp. D. and G. dial. *bomme*, boom.]

Syn.: see **BOAR**.

**boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. (1) To push away with a spar; as, to boom off a vessel. (2) To extend by means of a boom; as, to boom out a sail. 2. [U. S.] (1) To obstruct by means of a boom (see **BOOM**, n., 3); as, to boom a river. (2) To collect or pen within a boom, as logs.

— **booming** in [Eng.] (*Mit. Engin.*), demolishing a bridge by the removal of pontoons.— **b. out** [Eng.], erecting a bridge by placing pontoons in position.

**boom**, v. [Colloq., U. S.] I. t. To bring forward; advertise energetically; push; promote; as, to boom a candidate for a new term. II. t. To advance with a rush; grow rapidly in value or importance; as, the city is booming.

Hillbrough's face was of that sunny, sanguine sort which always seems to indicate that things are booming.

E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 5, p. 61. [A. 1891.]

**boom**, n. A deep, reverberating sound, as that of a cannon, breakers on a shore, a beetle's hum, or the cry of a bittren. Syn.: see **BOAR**.

Far below the sea foamed white on the breakers and sent up an unceasing boom.

HAYWARD *Tales of the West* ch. 2, p. 25. [A. 1889.]

— **boom/pike**, n. [Local, U. S.] The bittren.

**boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. (1) A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. (2) A spar attached to a yard or to another boom to extend it; as, a studding-sail boom. (3) A space on the spar-deck, between the foremast and the mainmast, for stowing extra spars. 2. [U. S.] A chain or a barrier of floating logs to retain timber or saw-logs behind or within it. 3. *Mar.* A chain of logs to intercept or detain the advance of a vessel.

Large pieces of fir wood, strongly bound together, formed a boom which was more than a quarter of a mile in length.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 132. [W. T. A. 1881.]

4. A long beam or spar projecting from near the foot of a derrick, and sustaining what is raised from its outer end; a jib. 5. A pole set up to mark a navigable

channel. 6. A long pole, laid lengthwise upon a load of hay and bound down at both ends, to prevent loss of hay. 7. The flange of a set-up girder which is on the upper or lower side of the same. [C. D. boom, tree, beam.] — **boom/boat**, n. *Naut.* A boat stowed or kept on the booms. See def. 1 (3). — **b. company**, a business concern which makes a specialty of floating logs to mills, and controls the coming rights. — **b. cover**, n. A cover for spars stowed on deck. — **b. ended**, a. *Naut.* Situated at the boom's end: said of the tack of a studding-sail: said also of a studding-sail when the tack (the lower outer corner) is hauled out to the end of the boom. — **b. fore-sail**, n. *Naut.* A schooner's foresail secured to a boom: distinguished from a *luff-foresail*. — **b. iron**, n. *Naut.* A flat iron ring at the end of a yard or boom, to receive a studding-sail boom as an extension. — **b. jigger**, n. *Naut.* A tackle for rigging or running in a topmast-studding-sail boom. — **b. kick**, n. *Naut.* A spar projecting at the bow for hauling out the weather tack in sailing near the wind; a hauling-out. — **b. mainsail**, n. *Naut.* Any mainsail carried by a boom. — **b. rat**, n. [Slang.] One who works on a logging-boom.

**boom**, n. [U. S.] A swollen, roaring torrent that overflows its banks; hence, sudden activity or prosperity; especially, an artificial or fabricated excitement or enthusiasm; as, he is getting up a boom in stocks.

The 'boom' was something wonderful. Everybody bought, everybody sold. MARK TWAIN *Life on the Mississippi* ch. 57, p. 556. [A. 1883.]

**boom**, v. To grow to a town which has grown with great rapidity on account of the discovery of valuable minerals, real estate speculation, or the like.

**Boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. A manufacturing town in Antwerp province, Belgium. [Squidre.]

**boom/ma**, 1 bō'ma; 2 bō'ma, n. [Local, U. S.] The red boom/age, 1 bō'ma; 2 bō'ma, n. 1. *Naut.* A duty exacted to compound for port dues, anchorage, etc. 2. [U. S.] A toll levied for booming logs.

**boom/mah-nut**, n. Same as **BOMAH-NUT**.

**boom/boat**, n. See under **BOOM**, n.

**boom/brace**, 1 bōm'brēs; 2 bōm'brāg, n. *Naut.* A rope extending aft from the outer end of the topmast-studding-sail boom to support it when the sail is set.

**boom/cor'er**, n. See under **BOOM**, n.

**boom/d**, pp. Boomed. S. S.

**boom/das**, 1 bōm'das; 2 bōm'dās, n. An arboreal African hyracoid mammal or cony (*Dendrohyrax arboreus*). [C. D. boom, tree, + das, badger.]

**boom'er**, 1 bōm'er; 2 bōm'er, n. 1. The sawelle. 2. [Austral.] The male giant kangaroo. 3. See **BOOMA**.

**boom'er**, n. [Colloq., U. S.] One who is active in promoting a business enterprise or a political project; one who pushes a boom. **boom/ster**.

**boom'e-rang**, 1 bōm'e-ran; 2 bōm'e-rāng, n. 1. A curved wooden missile used in war and the chase by the native Australians.

The skill with which the boomerang is made and thrown is very great. The thin, slightly bent piece of wood, rarely more than 2 feet in length, may be made to fly in a complex curve and to return and strike the ground behind the thrower.

The boomerang must have been discovered . . . by some person, and by his observing its curious and unexpected flight.

DUKE OF AROYLE *Primal Man* pt. iv, p. 152. [A. 1889.]

2. Any proceeding, statement, or argument that recoils upon the originator. [C. N. S. Wales *būmarin*, *wōm'ur-rāng*, names of clubs.]

**boom'er-lad'**, 1 bōm'er-lad'; 2 bōm'er-lād', n. [Local, U. S.] A soldier; especially, one of a troop of soldiers marching with a drum. **boom'er-lad'**.

**boom'ing**, 1 bōm'ing; 2 bōm'ing, p. 1. Having a roaring sound; as, booming waves. 2. Progressing well or favorably; prospering; as, a booming market. — **boom'ingly**, adv.

**boom'ing**, n. 1. Placidity where water is scarce, the accumulation and sudden discharge of a quantity of water. — **boom'ron**, b. jigger, boom'kin. See under **BOOM**, n.

**boom'ro-rab**, 1 bōm'ro-rā; 2 bōm'ro-rā, n. The African water-chervil (*Dorcatheum aquaticum*).

**boom'slang'e**, 1 bōm'slap; 2 bōm'slāng'e, n. [Anglo-Afr.] A dendrophilous tree-snake (*Bucephalus capensis*).

**boom'slang'**, n. Same as **BOOM'SLANG'**.

**boom**, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, n. & v. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] 1. To repair, as roads, in boom-work; do boom-work. 2. To pray for; petition. 3. To grant or give as a boon.

**boon**, a. 1. Possessing convivial or jovial qualities; merry; as, a boon companion. 2. Fortunate; prosperous; as, a boon venture. 3. [Archaic.] Giving good gifts; benign; bounteous. [C. F. bon, < L. bonus, good.]

**boon**, n. 1. A good thing bestowed; a beneficent gift; privilege; favor; blessing.

It is a gracious boon for thought-crazed wight like me,  
To smell again these summer flowers beneath this summer tree!

MORRIS *The Merry Summer Months* ch. 1.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Service by a tenant to his lord, or work done as a gratuity to a neighbor. 3. A petition. [C. Ice. *bōn*, petition; cp. AS. *bēn*, petition.] **boon'e**.

Syn.: see **ADVANTAGE**; **BENEFACTION**; **FAVOR**; **GIFT**. — **boon/day**, n. The day when boom-work is due. — **b. loaf**, n. A loaf given for boom-work. — **b. tree**, n. The European elder (*Sambucus nigra*). — **b. work**, n. Work done without pay, as (1) by a farmer's neighbors in a special need, or (2) formerly, by a tenant for his lord; boom.

**boon**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The worthless part of the stalk of flax or hemp, separated from the fiber.

**Boone**, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, n. 1. Daniel (1713-1820), an American Indian-fighter, pioneer, and explorer in Kentucky and Missouri. 2. William Jones (1718-1811-1864), an American missionary to China; bishop of Shanghai, 1844. 3. A county in Arkansas; 631 sq. m.; capital, Harrison. 4. A county in Illinois; 288 sq. m.; county-seat, Beardsville. 5. A county in Indiana; 427 sq. m.; county-seat, Lebanon. 6. A county in Iowa; 676 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington. 7. A county in Kentucky; 242 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbia. 8. A county in Missouri; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbia. 9. A county in Nebraska; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion. 10. A county in West Virginia; 612 sq. m.; county-seat, Madison.

**Boones'bor-o**, 1 bōnz'bur-o; 2 bōnz'bor-o, n. A village in Madison county, Ky.: the seat of the first legislature beyond the Alleghenies, 1779.

**Booneville**, 1 bōn'vil; 2 bōn'vil, n. A town in Prentiss county, Miss. [Austral.] A tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lunulatus*) of north Queensland.

**Boon Is/land**. An island on the coast of York county, Me.: it has a lighthouse 123 ft. high.

**boonk**, 1 bōnk; 2 bōnk, n. The European little bittern (*Botaurus minutus*). [Imitative.]

**boon'mast**, 1 bōn'mäst; 2 bōn'mäst, a. [Scol.] Uppermost.

**boon's-late**, 1 bōn'si-lät; 2 bōn'si-lät, n. Same as **BOON'S-LATE**.

**Boon'ton**, 1 bōn'ton; 2 bōn'ton, n. An iron-manufacturing city in Morris county, N. J.

**Boonville**, 1 bōn'vil; 2 bōn'vil, n. 1. A city, county-seat of Cooper county, Mo.; battle, June 17, 1861. 2. A town, county-seat of Warwick county, Ind. 3. A village in Oneida county, N. Y.

**bo'ops**, 1 bō'ops; 2 bō'ops, n. A brilliantly colored European sparrow fish (*Box boops*). [C. Gr. *boōpis*, < *bous*, ox, + *ops*, eye.] — **bo-op'le**, a. Ox-eyed.

**boor**, 1 būr; 2 bōor, n. 1. A coarse rustic; a stupid, clownish, ill-bred fellow.

Lean, clumsy, ignorant, and ragged boors.

JEAN INGELWOLD *Brothers*, and a Sermon st. 13.

'Boor' has had exactly the same history; being first, the cultivator of the soil; then, secondly, the cultivator of the soil who, it is assumed, will be coarse, rude, and unmannerly; and then thirdly, any one who is coarse, rude, and unmannerly. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 322. [A. P. A. 1889.]

2. A peasant, especially a Dutch peasant.

There was not a boor, not a fisherman, not an artisan, in the crowds . . . whose heart did not swell with pride at the thought that the first minister of Holland had become a great king.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 3. [A. P. A. 1886.]

3. [U. S.] A South-African boer. [C. D. boer, < *bouwen*, [ill.]

**boor**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A parlor. [of wind and sleek.

**boor'ga**, 1 bōr'ga; 2 bōr'ga, n. [Alaska.] A blizzard; storm.

**boor'ish**, 1 bōr'ish; 2 bōr'ish, a. Pertaining to or resembling a boor; rude; clownish. — **boor'ish**, adv. — **boor'ishness**, n.

The boorish driver leaning over his team  
Vociferous and impatient of delay. COWPER *Task* bk. 1, l. 298.

Syn.: see **AWKWARD**; **RUSTIC**.

**boor-nouse**, n. Same as **BURNOUSE**.

**boor'tree**, n. Same as **BOUR-TREE**.

**boost**, 1 bōst; 2 bōst, n. [Sudan.] The klippringer.

**boost**, n. Same as **BOOST**.

**boose**, 1 bōz; 2 bōz, n. [Prov. Eng.] A cow-stall or shed; a stable; a crib; manger. **boosing**; **boos'y**; **bouset**.

**boose**, v. Same as **BOOS**.

**boost**, 1 bōst; 2 bōst, vt. [Colloq., U. S.] 1. To push, raise, or lift from beneath, as a boy into a window. 2. To support enthusiastically, as a candidate or enterprise.

**boost**, vt. [Scol.] To drive or scare away; lead off.

**boost**, v. [Scol.] Same as **BOUST**.

**boost**, n. [Colloq., U. S.] The act of boosting; a lift; a helping hand; as, to give one a boost in business.

**boost'er**, 1 bōst'er; 2 bōst'er, a. [Colloq.] Effecting increase or development; as, a booster year.

**boost'er**, n. 1. *Elec.* A device for increasing the electromotive force in an alternating-current circuit, as by placing a dynamo in the circuit in series. 2. [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which boosts anything. [C. boost.]

**boot**, 1 būt; 2 bōt, v. I. t. 1. To put boots on; as, the valet booted and spurred him. 2. To put to the torture of the boot. See **BOOT**, n., 6. 3. [Eng.] To beat with a jack-boot or leather belt: soldiers' slang. 4. [Slang.] To kick.

II. t. To put on one's boots.

Boot, saddle, horse, and away!

BROWNING *Boat and Saddle* chorus.

**boot**, vt. 1. To advantage; profit; benefit; now used impersonally; as, it boots me not to waste time.

Little boots it to the peace of a family, brother Toby.

STANNE *Tristram Shandy* p. 237. [L. 1870.]

2. To give (one) to boot; benefit.

**boot**, n. 1. A covering or dress for the foot and leg, usually of leather: applied generally to every form reaching above the ankle. In the United States the term *boot* denotes more especially *top-boots* as distinguished from *shoe*. In England the term *boot* is applied to any foot-wear extending over the ankle, while *shoe* is reserved for every form cut lower, as an Oxford shoe or slipper.

His boots clasped fair and fetally.

CHAUCER *C. T.*, Prologue l. 273.

Boots are often named from their use or construction; as, horse-boots, laced boots, riding-boots, etc.

2. In saddlery: (1) A covering for the foot and part of the leg. (2) A ring-shaped appliance put on the leg of a horse to prevent interference. 3. A receptacle before or behind a vehicle, for carrying luggage, parcels, etc. 4. A leather flap fastened to the dashboard of an open carriage, to be drawn up as a shield from rain or mud. 5. *Ornith.* A tarsal envelop when entire or not divided into scutella except at the lower extreme, as in thrushes, etc. 6. A medieval instrument of torture in which the foot and leg were crushed or compressed: used to enforce confessions, especially in Scotland. 7. A carbine-bucket fitted to a military saddle. 8. [U. S.] The lowest leaf-bearing segment of a stalk of wheat. 9. The part of a reed-pipe containing the reed, as of an organ. 10. The metal collar and flange around a pipe at the place where it pierces a roof. 11. A cap encasing the lower pulley in a grain-elevator. 12. *Smelling*. A leather or tin joint connecting the blast main with the tuyere or nozzle in a bloomery. 13. A compartment for attendants on the outside of the old-fashioned coach. [ME. *bote*, < OF. *bote*, f. *botte*.]

— **boot/bill**, n. Same as **SHOEBILL**. — **boot/black**, n. One who blackens boots and shoes; a shoeblick. — **b. toner**, n. — **b. calf**, n. A sharp piece of metal attached to a boot-sole to prevent slipping. — **b. cleat**, n. A servant at an inn who pulled out the guests' boots. — **b. clamp**, n. A clamp for securing a boot in sewing. — **b. closer**, n. One whose occupation it is to sew together the upper leathers of boots. — **b. crimp**, n. A machine for crimping boot-uppers by successive operations. — **b. grain**, n. *Tanning*. A cowhide leather for laborers' or other heavy boots. — **b. holder**, n. — **b. hook**, n. 1. A hook for pulling boots. 2. A hook to be inserted in boots. — **b. puller**, n. A device for pulling boots. — **b. scraper**, n. A scraper for the lower part of the legs; spatterdash. 3. Leggings formerly worn with high boots, covering the knee and upper part of the leg. — **b. top**, n. 1. An implement having jaws by which a boot may be held by the heel while the wearer withdraws his foot. 2. A general utility actor in a theater. — **b. last**, n. A boot-tree. — **b. leg**, n. 1. The part of a

boot above the instep. 2. In a spinning-mule, a lever operating a locking device. 3. In a railroad gate, a box enclosing a portion of the gearing.—boot/leg/, *n.* [*U. S.*] To sell (liquor) against the law; especially, to trade in (liquor) unlawfully; to carry liquor on the person for illegal sale in violation of the Volstead Act; so called from the practice of carrying a flask in the leg of a boot.—boot/leg/, *n.* —boot/leg/, *n.* The act of selling liquor in violation of the law.—boot/lick/, *n.* [*Slang.*] One who cringes and flatters abjectly.—boot/mak/, *n.* —b. pattern, *n.* A templet or an adjustable apparatus by which to cut out legs and uppers for boots.—b. powder, *n.* Powdered soapstone used for dusting the inside of a tight boot to make it slip on easily.—boots and saddles, the cavalry bugle call for mounted drill.—b. stocking, *n.* A large overstocking drawn on to protect the booted foot and leg in severe weather.—b. stretcher, *n.* —b. top, *n.* 1. The top of a booties, especially the flaring top of the boots worn in the 17th and 18th centuries. 2. A lace ruffle worn round the top of a boot. 3. A light-colored leather border at the top of a boot-heel.—boot-topping, *n.* —b. topping, *n.* —b. top, *n.* 1. The process of painting a ship's copper above the water-line. 2. A process of scraping the hull and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulfur, and rosin. 3. The part of a ship's hull included between the load-water and light lines; generally painted red, the color of boot-tops in the first part of the 19th century; also, in the United States navy, the paint used on this portion of the hull.—b. tree, *n.* An apparatus for stretching or shaping boots.—to put the b. on the wrong leg, to give blame or praise to the wrong person.

boot/, *n.* 1. Something over and above given in barter; as, will you exchange if I give ten dollars boot? 2. Advantage; resource; help; amends. [*< AS. böð, profit, < root of BETTER. —to boot, in addition; into the bargain; over and above; literally, for advantage.*]

boot/, *n.* [*Archaic.*] Booty; plunder.  
 boot/ed, 1 büt'ed; 2 bööt'ed, *n.* 1. Wearing boots. 2. Ornith. (1) Not divided into scutella except at the extreme lower portion; having such tarsi. See CALICULA. (2) Covered with feathers, as the tarsi in many rapacious birds; having such tarsi. [boot; a half-boot.  
 boo-tee/, 1 büt-'tē; 2 bööt-'tē, *n.* A woman's or child's light boot-tee/, *n.* [*Ind.*] 1. Flower- or sprig-worked cloth or muslin. 2. A white spotted Dacca muslin.

Bo-o'tes, 1 bō-'tēs; 2 bööt-'tēs, *n.* 1. *Myth.* The son of Jupiter and Callisto; when about to kill his mother, Jupiter made him a constellation. 2. The northern constellation whose brightest star is Arcturus. See CONSTELLATION.  
 booth/, 1 būth or būth; 2 bööth or bööth, *n.* 1. A stall at a fair, market, etc. 2. A temporary erection slightly built, as of boughs, etc. [*ME. bothe, < Ice. bād, hut, tent, dwelling, < root of būa, dwell.*]

Booth/, 1 būth; 2 bööth, *n.* 1. *Edw.* (1713-1718/1893), an American trader, son of Junius Brutus B. (founded Players' Club, New York. 2. John Wilkes (1839-1865), an American actor, son of Junius B., who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, 1865. 3. Junius Brutus (1796-1852), an English actor who came to America in 1821. 4. Maud Ballington (née Charlesworth) (1865-1912), an Anglo-American author and religious and philanthropic leader; wife of Ballington Booth. 5. William (1829-1912), an English minister; founder and "General" of the Salvation Army; wrote *In Darkest England*. His sons and daughters became prominent leaders in the movement; and one, Ballington (1859-1912), founded in New York a similar organization, the Volunteers of America. 6. The husband of the heroine in *Fiddler's Dilemma*.

booth/age, 1 būth-'ā; 2 bööth-'ā, *n.* Rent or dues paid for the privilege of erecting a booth at a fair or market.  
 booth/hale/, *n.* To pillage; rob.—booth/hale/, *n.*  
 Booth/hay, 1 būth-'hā; 2 bööth-'hā, *n.* A town in Lincoln county, Me.

Booth/hay Har'bor. A town in Lincoln county, Me.  
 Booth/y, 1 būth-'y; 2 bööth-'y, *n.* Guy Newell (1867-1912), an Australian novelist.

Boo'thi-a, 1 būth-'ā; 2 bööth-'ā, *n.* 1. An Arctic peninsula, the most N. part of the continent of America; contains the N. magnetic pole. B. Felix. 2. Gulf of a gulf E. of Boothia peninsula.

booth/ite, 1 būth-'it; 2 bööth-'it, *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrous, generally massive, crystalline upper sulfate found in monoclinic pale-blue crystals. [*< Edward Boott, of California.*]  
 boot/hold'er, *n.* b. hook, b. hose. See under boot/, *n.*

Bo-o'tid, 1 bō-'tīd; 2 bööt-'tīd, *n.* A meteor that apparently originates in the constellation Bootes.

boot/ied, 1 būt-'id; 2 bööt-'id, *n.* [*Rare.*] Laden with booty.  
 boot/i-kin, 1 būt-'kīn; 2 bööt-'kīn, *n.* 1. A little boot. 2. A covering of oiled skin for the feet or hands of persons suffering from gout. 3. [*Eng.*] An infant's knitted overstocking. 4. An instrument of torture; the boot. [*Dim. of boot/, n.*] boot/a-kin't.

boot/ing, 1 būt-'ing; 2 bööt-'ing, *n.* 1. The punishment of being kicked or beaten with a boot. 2. Torture with the boot.

boot/ing, *n.* 1. Gain; profit; advantage; service. 2. Payment besides or in addition.  
 boot/jack/, *n.* b. jast. See under boot/, *n.*  
 Boo'tle, 1 būtl-'e; 2 bööt-'le, *n.* A manufacturing and shipping borough adjoining Liverpool, England.

boot/leg/, *n.* See under boot/, *n.*  
 boot/less, 1 būtl-'s; 2 bööt-'s, *n.* Bringing no profit or advantage; useless; unavailing.

From bootless grief refrain. *Hugo Queen's Wake* pt. iii, l. 26.  
 —boot/less-ly, *adv.* —boot/less-ness, *n.*

boot/less/, *a.* Without boots.  
 boot/lick/, boot/mak'er. See under boot/, *n.*

Boo-ton/, *n.* Same as Buxton.  
 boot/pat'tern, *n.* b. powder. See under boot/, *n.*

boots, 1 būts; 2 bööts, *n.* 1. [*Eng.*] A servant at an inn or hotel who blacks boots and does minor offices for guests. And boy and dog, and hostler and boots, all back again to their holes. *Invincible Armada*, *Stout* Cent. p. 78. [*g. p. n. 1863.*]

2. [*Slang, Eng.*] The youngest officer of a regiment or youngest member of a club; not now used.

Boots Spur. A mountain in New Hampshire, 5,525 ft. high.  
 boot/stock'ing, *n.* b. top, etc. See under boot/, *n.*

boot'y, 1 būt-'y; 2 bööt-'y, *n.* [*Irish. l. tiz; 2-tig, pl.*] 1. The spoil of war; goods taken by robbery or violence; gain; plunder.

The booty that fell into the hands of the Goths was immense. *Gibbon Rome* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 308. [*fr. s. a. c. 1852.*]

2. *Inter. Lav.* Personal property seized by the enemy on land. Compare PRIZE.

After booty has been in complete possession of the enemy for twenty-four hours, it becomes absolutely his, without any right of postliminy in favor of the original owner, particularly when it has passed bona fide into the hands of a neutral.

*Boutier's Law Dict.* vol. i, p. 255. [*notion book co. 1897.*]  
 [*< Ice. bǫti (confused with noorti), exchange, booty,*

*< būta, divide, deal out.*] *SYN.* see PLUNDER.—to play booty, to act in collusion with a confederate to victimize another player; play dishonestly.  
 Bo'oz, 1 bō-'z; 2 bööz, *n.* *Bib. Matt. i, 5.* Same as BOAZ.  
 booz/, 1 būz; 2 bööz, *n.* [*Colloq.*] [BOOZED, BOOZED, BOOZ-BOOZ, *ING.*] To drink to excess; tipples. [*Also boouse; cp. MD. bāsen, G. bausen, drink.*] booset; bouset.

While good Sir Peter booses with the squire.  
*Sheridan School for Scandal* epilogue, l. 25.

—boozed/, *n.* 1. Strong drink; liquor. 2. A drunken spree; carouse.  
 boozed; —boozed, *a.* Drunk; fuddled.

—booz'er, *n.* —booz'ing-ken/, *n.* [*Slang, Eng.*] A low drinking-house.

booz'e/, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Native lead ore.

booz'y, 1 būz-'y; 2 bööz-'y, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Somewhat intoxicated; affected by drink; tipsy. *SYN.* see DRUNK.—booz'ily, *adv.* —booz'iness, *n.*

bo'peep/, 1 bō-'pēp; 2 bööp-'pēp, *n.* The game of peek-a-boo. [*< bo, interj., + PEEP, v.*]

Her pretty feet like snakes did creep A little out, and then, As if they played at bo-peep, Did soon draw in again.  
*Herbert Upon her Feet* st. 1.

Bopp, 1 bōp; 2 bōp, Franz (1791-1867). A German Orientalist; founder of comparative philology; *Comparative Grammar*, etc.

Bo-py'r'i-da, 1 bō-pīr-'dā; 2 bō-pīr-'dā, *n.* *pl. Crust.* A family of isopods with prehensile legs and much differentiated, parasitic in the gill-cavities of certain crabs and other decapods.—bo-py'r-id, *n.* —bo-py'-roid, *a.*

Bo-py'-rus, 1 bō-pī-'rus; 2 bō-pī-'rus, *n.* *Crust.* 1. A genus typical of *Bopyridae*. 2. [*l.*] —[*ru*, 1-ru; 2-ri, pl.] A parasitic isopod of this genus.

bo-quin/, 1 bō-'kīn; 2 bō-'kīn, *n.* A coarse Spanish balze. bor, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, *n.* [*Dial., Eng.*] Neighbor; used in address.

Bor/, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The son of Bure and father of Odin, Vill, and Ve, rulers of heaven and earth. Borri.

bor/, *abbr.* Boron; borough.  
 bor'ra, 1 bōr-'rā; 2 bōr-'rā, *n.* 1. [*It.*] A blustering dry wind from the Julian Alps, blowing over the Adriatic in winter. 2. *Meteor.* Any wind resembling the bora of the Adriatic; a generic name. [*It., indirectly < Gr. BORRÆA, the north wind.*]

bor'ra, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A Mohammedan trader or pedler; money-lender. Compare BORWALLAH.

bor'ra, *n.* [*Austrian.*] Same as BURWALLAH.  
 Bor'ra, 1 bōr-'rā; 2 bōr-'rā, Katharina von (1499-1552). The German nun who married Martin Luther.

bor'a-ble/, 1 bōr-'ā-bl; 2 bōr-'ā-bl, *a.* [*Rare.*] Capable of being bored.

bor'ra-ch'a, *n.* Same as BURACHA.  
 bor'ra-ch'io't, *n.* A wine-skin; hence, a drunkard.

bor'ra-ch'io't, 1 bōr-'ch'io-t; 2 bōr-'ch'io-t, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, Don John's follower, a villain.

bor'ra-ic, 1 bōr-'ā-ic; 2 bōr-'ā-ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to borax or boron.—boracic acid, same as BORIC ACID.—bor'a-cl'er-ous, *a.* Containing borax.—bor'a-cl'e, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent, magnesium chloro-borate ( $Mg_2Cl_2B_{10}O_{16}$ ), that crystallizes in the isometric system.—bor'a-cl'um, *n.* *Chem.* Boron; originally so called by Sir Humphrey Davy.

—bor'a-cous, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of borax.

bor'age, 1 bōr-'ij; 2 bōr-'ij, *n.* An erect rough European herb (*Borago officinalis*) with ovate leaves and blue flowers in terminal clusters. An infusion of the leaves and flowers is used as a demulcent and diaphoretic and in making cooling drinks. [*< LL. borrago, < bōra, burra, rough hair; see BORR, v.*]

—Ceylon borage, a hardy annual boragewort (*Trichostema zeylanica*), with pale-blue flowers, native of southern India, Ceylon, and Australia, cultivated in greenhouses.—native b. [*Australian.*] the Ceylon borage, often used to cure snake-bites.

bor'age-wort/, 1 bōr-'ij-wōrt; 2 bōr-'ij-wōrt, *n.* Any plant of the borage family (*Boraginaceae*).

Bo-rag'i-na-ce-ae, 1 bōr-'ā-nā-'sē-ae; 2 bōr-'ā-nā-'sē-ae, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of gamopetalous plants—the borage family—chiefly rough-hairy herbs, having usually alternate entire leaves, 5-parted symmetrical flowers, and a 4-lobed ovary forming in fruit four 1-seeded nutlets. It embraces 68 genera and about 1,200 species. [*< LL. borrago; see BORAGE.*]

—bo-rag'i-na-ceous, *a.* bo-rag'i-neous.

Bo-ra-go, 1 bōr-'gō; 2 bōr-'gō, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of European erect, strigose, hispid herbs of the borage family (*Boraginaceae*). [*LL. < bōra; see BORAGE.*]

bo'rak, 1 bōr-'ak; 2 bōr-'ak, *n.* [*Austrian.*] Banter; ridicule; "jolly"; aboriginal term. Compare BARRACK, *v.*

Bo-rāk, 1 bōr-'āk; 2 bōr-'āk, *n.* *Ar. Myth.* The animal with a human face, two wings, and a peacock's tail, which carried Mohammed to heaven.

bo'rak, 1 bōr-'ak; 2 bōr-'ak, *n.* *Pharm.* A borate and tartrate of aluminum occurring as a white crystalline astringent powder utilized by dermatologists. [*< bor- in BORATE + al- in ALUMINUM.*]

bo'rak, 1 bōr-'ak; 2 bōr-'ak, *n.* [*Scot.*] A boring-tool.

bo'rak, 1 bōr-'ak; 2 bōr-'ak, *n.* Same as BORAX.

Bo-rās, 1 bōr-'ās; 2 bōr-'ās, *n.* A city in Sweden.

Bo-rā-sam-bar, 1 bōr-'sā-m-bār; 2 bōr-'sā-m-bār, *n.* A principality in Sumbulpur district, India; 750 sq. m.

bo-rā'sco, 1 bōr-'ā-sco; 2 bōr-'ā-sco, *n.* A thunder-storm; a violent or sudden squall of wind, especially on the Mediterranean. [*< It. burasca, prob. < bōra, boreā, < L. Boreas, BOREAS.*]

bo-rā'scat, 1 bōr-'ā-scat; 2 bōr-'ā-scat, *n.* *Bot.* 1 *Sam. xxx, 30.*

Bo-rā'sus, 1 bōr-'ās-us; 2 bōr-'ās-us, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of tall dicotyledonous palms of the Old World tropics, with large, palmately fan-shaped leaves. The Palmyra palm (*B. jaffelformis*) of India and the African palm (*B. zitholensis*) of central and western Africa, generally regarded as distinct species, are by some considered merely varieties of one and the genus in consequence monotypic. See PALMYRA PALM.

2. [*l.*] A palm of this genus.

The dom, borassus, and fan-palm were very numerous. *Stanley Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 89. [*ln. 1878.*]

[*< Gr. borassos, palm-fruit.*]

bo'rā'te, 1 bōr-'tē; 2 bōr-'tē, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of boric acid.

Bo-rau'en, 1 bōr-'uēn; 2 bōr-'uēn, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

bo'rax, 1 bōr-'aks; 2 bōr-'aks, *n.* A white crystalline compound ( $Na_2B_4O_7$ ) with a sweetish alkaline taste, found native as tincal, and used as an antiseptic in preserving food, in medicine, and as a flux, hence of value in glass-manufacture and certain smelting operations. Chemically it is sodium tetraborate or sodium pyroborate. [*LL. < Ar. bōraq, < Per. bārāq, borax.*]

bo'rax, 1 bōr-'aks; 2 bōr-'aks, *n.* A drop of borax, in blowpipe analysis, which, fused with a small quantity of a metallic acid, will show the characteristic color of the element; as, a blue borax-bead indicates the presence of cobalt.—b. carmine, a staining-fluid formed of 4 parts of borax, 1 part of carmine, and 5 parts of water, 1 volume of the mixture being diluted with 2 volumes of absolute alcohol and filtered: used for coloring nuclei a permanent red by the aid of dilute hydrochloric acid. [*Prussia.*]

Bor'beck, 1 bōr-'bek; 2 bōr-'bek, *n.* A town near Essen.

Bor-bon/, 1 bōr-'bōn; 2 bōr-'bōn, *n.* A town in Cebu, P. I.

Bor'bo-rite, 1 bōr-'bō-rite; 2 bōr-'bō-rite, *n.* One holding immoral and gross doctrines; a nickname of certain Gnostics, and later of certain Mennonites. [*< LL. Bor-bortus, < Gr. borboritai, < borboros, mud.*]

Bor-bo-ryg-mus, 1 bōr-'bō-ryg-mus; 2 bōr-'bō-ryg-mus, *n.* [*fr. l. -mol; 2-mol, pl.*] [*Archaic.*] Rumbling of the bowels, caused by wind or gas. [*< Gr. borborrygmōs, < borborryzo, have a rumbling in the bowels.*]

Borch'gre-vink, 1 bōr-'grē-vīnk; 2 bōr-'grē-vīnk, Carsten Egeberg (1864- ). A Norwegian anti-social explorer and author.

bor'd, 1 bōrd; 2 bōrd, *n.* 1. Mining. A side-gallery parallel with the main road or drift. 2. A board.

bor'det/, *n.* bord-and-pillar system, a method of mining coal by cutting out galleries at specified distances apart. Each gallery or room (the latter term applies in America) is separated from the next succeeding by a pillar of coal. The rooms or breasts, as they are often called, are driven, usually at right angles, from a narrow roadway or entry. The width and length of the rooms and pillars vary according to the height of the coal and nature of the overlying roof. The pillars are subsequently removed, leaving the area worked out. [*clothing.*]

bor'd, 1 bōrd; 2 bōrd, *n.* An Oriental striped stuff used for bor'd, *n.* A jest; bourd.

Bor'da, 1 bōr-'dā; 2 bōr-'dā, *n.* 1. Jean Charles (1733-1799), a French mathematician and army engineer; geodetic surveyor; served in the American Revolutionary war. 2. J. Idlarte (1847-1897), a President of Uruguay; assassinated.

bor'dage/, 1 bōrd-'ij; 2 bōrd-'ij, *n.* A border; specif., a ship's side-planking. [*fr. < bord, side; cp. BOARD.*]

bor'dage/, 1 bōrd-'ij; 2 bōrd-'ij, *n.* *Law.* The tenure or service of a bordar. [*OF. < borde, hut, < LL. borda, hut, perhaps < Teut. bord, board.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]

bor'dar, 1 bōr-'dar; 2 bōr-'dar, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cottar. [*< LL. bordarius, cottager, < borda; see BORDAGE.*]



a Scots magistrate near the line between Scotland and England for detaining the goods or person of a debtor from the English side until he furnishes security to abide by the judgment of the court.—the **B. or Borders**, the English and Scottish border-land.

**bordered**, pp. 1. Having a margin distinctively marked in structure, coloring, etc. 2. *Her.* With an edge or border of a specifically named tint.

**border-de-reau**, 1 bōr'de-rō; 2 bōr'de-rō, n. [-REAUX, 1-rō; 2-rō, pl.] [F.] An invoice or a memorandum, letter, or other written document, containing detailed information concerning documents that accompany it. The word became widely known in English-speaking countries through the Dreyfus case. [Dim. of *F. bord*, < *D. board*, edge.]

**bordered**, pp. Bordered. S.S.

**border-der**, 1 bōr'de-r; 2 bōr'de-r, n. 1. One who dwells on or near the border of a country or a district.

The emity between the Highland **borderer** and the Lowland **borderer** along the whole frontier was the growth of ages.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 244. [F. s. & co. 1856.]

2. A maker of borders or bordering. 3. [Rare.] One who verges (upon something); as, a **borderer** on impiety.

**border-der-ing**, 1 bōr'de-r-ing; 2 bōr'de-r-ing, n. The act of or the material for making a border; especially, an ornamental strip of wall-paper; as, **bordering** for a ceiling.

**border-der-ism**, 1 bōr'de-r-izm; 2 bōr'de-r-izm, n. [Rare.] Conduct or speech characteristic of the border.

**border-knife**, b.-land, etc. See under **BORDER**, n.

**border** *Miscellaneous*. Sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott, given him by Wordsworth in *Yarrow Revisited*.

**border-pen**, b.-rider, b.-shears, etc. See under **BORDER**, n.

**border-land**, 1 bōr'd-land; 2 bōr'd-land, n. *Feudal Law*. Land held by bordage tenure.

**border-lode**, 1 bōr'd-lōd; 2 bōr'd-lōd, n. A feudal service consisting of carrying wood, etc., to the lord's house.

**border-do-ne**, 1 bōr'dō-ne; 2 bōr'dō-ne, *Paris* (1500-1517). An Italian painter of the Venetian school; pupil and imitator of Titian.

**border-rag**, n. A border foray. **border-rag-ing**.

**border-ser-vic**, 1 bōr'de-sēr-vic; 2 bōr'de-sēr-vic, n. *Feudal Law*. A tenure of bord-land.

**border-dure**, 1 bōr'd-dūr; 2 bōr'd-dūr, n. *Her.* A border, either charged or not, around the field, of a different tincture from and one-fifth the width of the field. [F. see **BORDER**, n.]—**border-dured**, a.

**border**, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, v. [BORDER; BORD-ING.] 1. To make a cylindrical hole in or through, as by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument; as, to **bore** wood.

2. To make or advance, as by boring; as, to **bore** a hole; to **bore** one's way. 3. To trick; cheat.

II. 1. To make a hole with a boring-tool, as the auger; pierce; turn out a hole; as, this gimlet **bore** well; to **bore** for coal or oil. 2. To yield to a boring-tool; as, this wood **bore** hard. 3. To advance by gradual persistent motion; as, he keeps **boring** on at it.

4. To thrust the head straight forward; said of a horse. [AS. *borian*, n. Gr. *pharad*, plow; < *phar*, cut.]

**boar**, Syn.: see **PIERCER**.

**bores**, v. [BORDER; BORD-ING.] To weary by tediousness or dullness; tire; annoy. Syn.: see **BOTHER**.

His quest did not bore the viceroy. On the contrary, he amused him. KIRKPATRICK *Pain Tales*, *Germ Destroyer* p. 84. [L. 1. 1890.]

**bores**, *tmp.* of **BEAR**, n.

**bore**, n. 1. A hole made by boring, or as if by boring. Specif.: (1) The cylindrical cavity of a tube, gun, etc. (2) The interior diameter of such cavity; the caliber, as of a gun-barrel; formerly indicated by the number to the pound of spherical lead bullets which fitted the gun-barrel—the larger the bore the smaller the number of bullets. (3) A bore-hole; also, a tunnel, especially during its construction. 2. In nail-making by hand, a tool once used for holding the nail while the head was being hammered. 3. An instrument for boring. 4. A wound. [AS. *bora*, auger; *boar*, Syn.: see **PIERCER**.—**blue b.** (Scot.), a rift in the clouds, exposing the blue sky.

—**b. and stroke** (*Auto*), the interior diameter of a cylinder, as related to the linear distance covered by the piston in a single motion.—**bore-bit**, n. A rock-boring chisel.—**b. hole**, n. A deep hole, usually vertical, made in the earth for discovering water, minerals, etc., or for inspecting the character of the strata bored through.—**b. log**, n. A piece of wood through which the bored-out passes.—**b. meal**, n. The material brought up by boring.

—**b. rod**, n. A rod for making bore-holes.—**b. worm**, n. A ship-worm.—**ten-b.**, twelve-b., sixteen-b., twenty-b., etc., designations of the calibers of shot-gun-barrels. See **BORE**, n. 1. (2).—**to wick a b.** (Scot.), in curling, to propel a stone through an opening between two guards.

**bore**, n. 1. A person or thing that wearies one through lack of interest; a tiresome or unengaging person; an annoyance; nuisance; as, "every hero becomes a **bore** at last." EMERSON *Rep. Men* p. 26. [M. & Co. 1890.]

2. A high, roaring crested wave caused by the rushing of a flood-tide up a river, as in the Amazon, Hoogly, Ganges, Indus, and the Tientang estuary, or by the meeting of tides, as in the Bay of Fundy, the Bristol Channel, etc. Compare **EAGER**. [AS. *bāra*, billow caused by wind.] **boar**.

**bore**, n. [Dial. Eng.] Boreole.

**bo-re-ad**, 1 bōr'e-ad; 2 bōr'e-ad. I. a. Pertaining to Boreas or to the north; boreal. II. n. [B.] A child of Boreas. **bore-l-adt**.

**bo-re-al**, 1 bōr'e-al; 2 bōr'e-al, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the north; northern; also, pertaining to Boreas, or the north wind.

2. [The ship] had a mytic aura; a boreal brilliancy shimmered in its wake. W. CURRIE *Frue* and *Ch.* 3, p. 89. [L. 1865.]

3. [B.] Relating to, or denoting the northerly and mountainous regions of the earth north of the equator, and embracing the greater part of North America and Central America; Nearctic; as, the **Boreal** region. [AS. *borealis*, < *Boreas*; see **BOREAS**.] **bore-ant**.

—**boreal pole**, the north pole; also, the south-seeking pole of the magnet (so called because it has the same kind of magnetism as the north pole of the earth).—**B. region**, in American zoogeography, nearly all North America, and the mountain-tops of Central America.—**b. signs**, the northerly signs of the zodiac from Aries to Libra.—**B. zone**, a subdivision of the Boreal region between the Arctic and the transition zones.

**bo-re-al-ize**, 1 bōr'e-al-iz; 2 bōr'e-al-iz, *cf.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To adopt northern ways or accent.

**Bo-re-as**, 1 bōr'e-as; 2 bōr'e-as, n. *Gr. Myth.* The god of the north wind. 2. The north wind: a poetical or jocose personification.

Cauld **Boreas**, w' his boisterous crew.  
Burns *Fête Champêtre* st. 5.

[L. < *Gr. Boreas*, north wind.]

**Bo-re-as Moun'tain**. A peak of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,723 ft. high.

**bore-bit**, n. See under **BORE**, n.

**bore-cole**, 1 bōr'cōl; 2 bōr'cōl, n. An open-headed variety of cabbage with curled leaves; kale. [AS. *boerenkool*, < *boer*, peasant, & *kool*, cabbage.] **boor-cole**?

**bore-dom**, 1 bōr'dom; 2 bōr'dom, n. 1. Bore as a class.

He acquitted himself with all the advantage of a man whose grace of bearing has long been moulded on an experience of *boredom*. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. iv, p. 118. [L. 1876.]

2. The condition of being bored; ennui. 3. Boreism.

**bo-re-e**, 1 bōr'e; 2 bōr'e, n. [Austral.] A tree (*Acacia pendula*) of New South Wales and Queensland yielding a hard, close-grained violet-scented wood used by turners and cabinet-makers.

**bo-re-ty**, n. A French rustic dance. **bo-ry**?

**bo-re-en**, 1 bōr'en; 2 bōr'en, n. [Anglo-Ir.] A narrow road; a lane. [Dim. of *Ir. bóthar*, road.] **boh-reen**?

**bo-re-gat**, 1 bōr'gāt; 2 bōr'gāt, n. A rock-trout (*Hezagranatus*).

**bore-hole**, n. See under **BORE**, n.

**bore-ism**, 1 bōr'izm; 2 bōr'izm, n. [Rare.] The behavior of a bore; the habit of being a bore. **bore-ism**?

**Bo-rel**, 1 bōr'el; 2 bōr'el, Jean Louis (1819-1884). A French general who served in Algeria, Crimea, Italy, and in the Franco-German war, 1870-1871.

**bo-re-le**, 1 bōr'le; 2 bōr'le, n. A formerly supposed South-African variety of the rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*).

**Bo-rel-li**, 1 bōr'el-li; 2 bōr'el-li, Giovanni Alfonso (1608-1679). An Italian physician and mathematician; *On the Motion of Animals*.

**bore-log**, b.-meal. See under **BORE**, n.

**bore-r**, 1 bōr'r; 2 bōr'r, n. One who or that which bores. Specif.: (1) A beetle, moth, or other insect that bores, usually in the larval state, as a xylophagous beetle whose larva bore in wood, or a larval moth (*Agrotis*) that bores in the roots of grapes. Compare **BAKE-BEETLE**. (2) A bivalve mollusk that burrows in wood or stone, as a teredo, a pholad, or a saxicord. (3) A gastropod, *Aspatula cinerea*, that bores through the shell of oysters and other mollusks. (4) A boring-sponge. (5) The ovipositor of an insect when used for boring. (6) [Local, Eng.] The hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*).—**annular bore**, a tool with a tubular bit for removing a cylindrical plug as a sample: used in prospecting.—**red b.**, same as **COFFEE-BORER**.—**sweet potato b.**, a weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) whose grub bores into sweet potatoes.—**wine-cask b.**, a tropical beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*), which drills through wine-barrels, and also devours sugarcane.

**bore-rod**, n. See under **BORE**, n.

**bore-some**, a. Tending to weary or bore.

**bore-tre**, 1 bōr'tr; 2 bōr'tr, n. Same as **BOR-TRE**.

**Bor-ger-hout**, 1 bōr'gər-haut; 2 bōr'gər-hout, n. A suburb of Antwerp, Belgium.

**Bor-ghe-se**, 1 bōr'gēzē; 2 bōr'gēzē, n. 1. The name of a celebrated aristocratic family of Italy. 2. Camillo (1755-1821), Pope, 1605-1621, as Paul V. See **PAUL V.** 3. Camillo F. L., Duke of Salaparuta and Rossano (1775-1832), a French soldier; husband of Pauline Bonaparte.

4. A name of a French city and suburban residence at Rome of the Borghese family, formerly noted for their architecture and art treasures. 5. Princess, see **BONAPARTE**, 12.—**Borghese Gladiator**, a famous statue of the 4th century in the Louvre, Paris, formerly in possession of the Borghese family. The statue has been supposed to represent a man taking part in a pyrrhic dance, but is more commonly explained as a gladiator defending himself with his shield while about to strike with the sword. The base bears the name of the artist, son of Posthumus, of Ephesus, who is thought to have flourished about the middle of the 4th century B. C.

**Bor-ghe-si**, 1 bōr'gēzē; 2 bōr'gēzē, Bartolommeo (1711-1781-1860). An Italian count, archeologist, and numismatist; his complete works were published at the expense of the French government.

**Bor-gl**, 1 bōr'g; 2 bōr'g, Giovanni (1732-1802). An Italian founder of ragged schools.

**Bor-gia**, 1 bōr'jā; 2 bōr'jā, n. The name of a well-known aristocratic Spanish family, a branch of which emigrated to Italy and long flourished. 2. Alfonso (1378-1458), as Pope Calixtus III., 1455-1458. 3. Cesare (1478-1507), Duc de Valentinois, an Italian cardinal, soldier, and adventurer, noted for his cruel assassination of his brother, prince of Benevento, and of the nobles of Romagna; killed at siege of Viana; described by Machiavelli in *Prince*. 4. Saint Francisco de (1510-1572), a Spanish Jesuit, 3d general of order; canonized 1671. 5. Lucrezia (1480-1519), sister of Cesare, and wife finally of Alfonso, Duke of Este; reputed of extraordinary wickedness; heroine of opera by Donizetti. 6. Rodrigo Lenzuoli (1431-1515), as Pope Alexander VI., 1492-1503.

**Borgne**, 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, n. A lake or bay in S. E. Louisiana; connects with the Gulf of Mexico, and with Lake Pontchartrain by Rigolets Pass.

**Bor-go Mōz-zā-no**, 1 bōr'gō mōz-zā-no; 2 bōr'gō mōz-zā-no. A town in Lucania, Italy.

**Bor-go San Don-ni-no**, 1 san don-ni-no; 2 sän dön-ni-no. A walled town in Parma province, Italy. [sole.]

**Bor-hame**, 1 bōr'hām; 2 bōr'hām, n. [Local, Eng.] The sand-boric, 1 bōr'ic; 2 bōr'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from boron. **bo-ra-ct**.—**boric acid**, a colorless crystalline compound (H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>) obtained largely in volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, Italy, and found in chemical combinations, as borax. **orthoboric acid**.—**b. nitrid**, same as **azetoxen**. **boron nitrid**.

**bo-lick**, 1 bōr'ik; 2 bōr'ik, n. [Fr.] A wooden ball used by boys in playing hockey or in burling as a substitute for the regulation leather-covered ball.

**bo-lick-ite**, 1 bōr'ik-ite; 2 bōr'ik-ite, n. *Mineral*. An opaque reddish-brown hydrated calcium phosphate (Ca<sub>10</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O). [AS. *Manuel Bortiky* (1840-), Czech mineralogist.]

**bo-rid**, 1 bōr'id; 2 bōr'id, n. A wooden ball used by boys in playing hockey or in burling as a substitute for the regulation leather-covered ball.

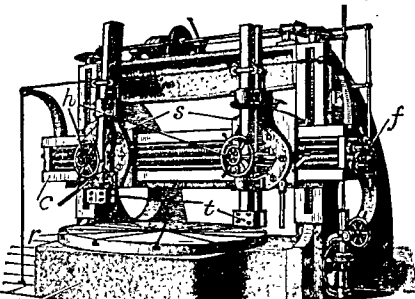
**bo-ride**, 1 bōr'id; 2 bōr'id, n. A combination of boron with a more positive element or radical.

**bo-rin**, 1 bōr'in; 2 bōr'in, n. [Fr.] A compound formed from hydride of boron (B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) by substituting a hydrocarbon radical for hydrogen. [AS. *boron*.]—**boron**.

**Bo-rin-gage**, 1 bōr'ri-nāz; 2 bōr'ri-nāz, n. A coal-mining district in Hainaut province, Belgium.

**bor-ing**, 1 bōr'ing; 2 bōr'ing, n. 1. The act or process of making a hole with or as with a boring-tool. 2. A hole so made; a bore-hole. 3. *pl.* Material removed by boring.—**bor-ing-bar**, n. A rotating bar in a boring-ma-

chine in which are inserted boring-tools, bits, etc.—**b.-bit**, n. 1. A boring-tool for use in a brace. 2. A tool for re boring an obstructed gun-vent; water-drill. 3. A block, 1. A block with slotted holes, for holding work to be bored. 2. A cylindrical cutter-holder for a boring-machine.—**b.-col-lar**, n. A pivoted disk in a lathe or other machine-tool having in its face several holes of various sizes, provided with a stop so that any desired hole can be brought and held opposite to the boring- or drilling-tool.—**b.-dust**, n. The chips or fragments made in boring.—**b.-sage**, n. An auger-gage.—**b.-head**, n. 1. A short metal tube in the end of which boris are bedded: used in rock-drilling. 2. A short cylinder in which boring-cutters are keyed.—**b.**



A Boring-machine.

b, bed-plate; c, cross-slide; f, feed-motion; g, hand-feed; r, rotating table; s, slide-rest; t, tool-holder. The block to be bored or turned is placed on the rotating table, and the cutter set at any desired position, as for turning the inside and outside of a large pulley at one operation. The cutting-tools are fed either automatically or by hand.

**machine**, n. Any machine for boring, especially one of large size as distinguished from a drill; a machine for dressing a hole, as the inside of a cannon, as distinguished from one that simply drills a hole. **b.-mill**.—**b.-rod**, n. A rod carrying the bit in earth-drilling or rock-boring.—**b.-sponge**, n. A clonid sponge that bores into and destroys the shells of oysters and other mollusks with its siliceous spicules.—**b.-tool**, n. 1. A rotating tool for dressing round holes already existing in metal. 2. A rotating piercing or perforating tool; a boring-bit.

**Bo-rin-que-ños**, 1 bōr'in-kē-nyos; 2 bōr'in-kē-nyos, n. *pl.* [Sp.] An extinct native race of Porto Rico.

**Bo-ris**, 1 bōr'is; 2 bōr'is, III (1819-1894). King of Bulgaria since Oct. 3, 1918.

**Bo-ris-Gu-de-nov**, 1 bōr'is-gu'de-nov; 2 bōr'is-gu'de-nov, n. A Russian (1815-1895), who reigned from 1895. **Gu-de-nov**?

**bor-ish**, 1 bōr'ish; 2 bōr'ish, a. Tiresome; dull.

**bor-ism**, 1 bōr'izm; 2 bōr'izm, n. *Med.* The toxic condition induced by the continual use of borax.

**Bo-ri-sof**, 1 bōr'i-sof; 2 bōr'i-sof, n. A town in Minsk government, White Russia. **Bo-ri-sov**; **Bo-ri-sov**.

**Bo-ris-so-gleb-sk**, 1 bōr'i-so-gleb-sk; 2 bōr'i-so-gleb-sk, n. 1. A town in Tambouf government, Russia. 2. A town in Russian government, Russia.

**bo-rith**, 1 bōr'ith; 2 bōr'ith, n. A plant once used for scouring; possibly the soapwort.

**Bo-rith**, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 2 *Esd.* 1, 2.

**bo-rize**, 1 bōr'iz; 2 bōr'iz, *vt.* [BORIZ; BORIZ-ING.] To inject for antiseptic purposes a preparation of borax into the veins of (an animal intended for food).

**Bo-ra-jā**, 1 bōr-jā; 2 bōr-jā, n. A mountain in the Russian Caucasus; 14,083 ft. high.

**bork**, 1 bōrk; 2 bōrk, n. The outer corky layers of a body and the dead tissues enclosed by them. (*Centrophorus nigr.*)

**bor-las**, 1 bōr'las; 2 bōr'las, n. A European blackfish.

**Bor-lase**, 1 bōr'lās; 2 bōr'lās, William (1695-1772). An English antiquary and naturalist; *Antiq. of Cornwall*.

**bor-ley**, 1 bōr'le; 2 bōr'le, n. [Dial. Eng.] A boat used in the Thames estuary for trawling.

**bor-ling**, 1 bōr'ling; 2 bōr'ling, n. [Local, Eng.] The river-born, 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, a. 1. Brought forth or into being, as offspring; being an outgrowth, product, or result. 2. Being (something in quality or character) from or through the conditions of one's birth; hence, natural; ingrained; as, a gentleman born; a born thief.

Man everywhere is the born enemy of lies. CARVER, *Heres and Hero* worship lect. i, p. 4. [C. & M.]

[AS. *born*, pp. of *beran*, bear.]

—**born again** (*Theol.*), regenerated by the Holy Spirit.

—**in one's b. days** (Colloq.), in one's lifetime.

**Born**, 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, Bertrand de. A French troubadour and warrior of the 12th century, whose poems are extant.

**borne**, 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, pp. of **BEAR**, v.

**bor-ne**, 1 bōr'ne; 2 bōr'ne, a. [F.] Having circumscribed ideas; prejudiced; narrow-minded.

**Bōr-ne**, n. A town; a brook.

**Bōr-ne**, 1 bōr'ne; 2 bōr'ne, Ludwig (1780-1837). A German Jewish political writer and satirist; *Denkrede auf Jean Paul*.

**Bor-ne-an**, 1 bōr'ne-an; 2 bōr'ne-an. I. a. Of or pertaining to Borneo. II. n. A native or resident of Borneo; also, the native language, belonging to the Malacca class of the Interceanic or Malayo-Polynesian languages.

**bor-ne-ene**, 1 bōr'ne-en; 2 bōr'ne-en, n. A mixture of terpenes exuding from the camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops camphora*) containing borneol in solution. [AS. *born*.]

**Borne-o**, 1 bōr'ne-o; 2 bōr'ne-o, n. The principal island in the Malay archipelago; 284,000 sq. m.; S. part (204,000 sq. m.) is Dutch; N. part is British and native; exports coal and Oriental produce. See **BRITISH NORTH BORNEO**.

**bor-ne-ol**, 1 bōr'ne-ol; 2 bōr'ne-ol, n. [F.] Having circumscribed ideas; prejudiced; narrow-minded.

**Bōr-ne**, n. A town; a brook.

**Bōr-ne**, 1 bōr'ne; 2 bōr'ne, Ludwig (1780-1837). A German Jewish political writer and satirist; *Denkrede auf Jean Paul*.

**Bor-ne-an**, 1 bōr'ne-an; 2 bōr'ne-an. I. a. Of or pertaining to Borneo. II. n. A native or resident of Borneo; also, the native language, belonging to the Malacca class of the Interceanic or Malayo-Polynesian languages.

**bor-ne-ene**, 1 bōr'ne-en; 2 bōr'ne-en, n. A mixture of terpenes exuding from the camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops camphora*) containing borneol in solution. [AS. *born*.]

**Borne-o**, 1 bōr'ne-o; 2 bōr'ne-o, n. The principal island in the Malay archipelago; 284,000 sq. m.; S. part (204,000 sq. m.) is Dutch; N. part is British and native; exports coal and Oriental produce. See **BRITISH NORTH BORNEO**.

**bor-ne-ol**, 1 bōr'ne-ol; 2 bōr'ne-ol, n. [F.] Having circumscribed ideas; prejudiced; narrow-minded.

**Bōr-ne**, n. A town; a brook.

**Bōr-ne**, 1 bōr'ne; 2 bōr'ne, Ludwig (1780-1837). A German Jewish political



**bo-ro-**, 1 bō-ro-; 2 bō-ro-. From BORON: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**Bo-ro-bu'**, 1 bō-ro-bū'der; 2 bō-ro-bū'dor. The ruins of a great Buddhist temple in Kadu residency, Java. [Javanese, the great Buddha.]

**bo-ro-cal'cāte**, n. The calcium salt of pyroboric acid of the form H<sub>2</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> containing six molecules of water of crystallization (CaB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O).

**Bo-ro-din'**, 1 bō-ro-dīn'; 2 bō-ro-dīn'. Alexander Porphyrievich (1834-1887), a Russian physician and instrumental composer.

**Bo-ro-dīn'o**, 1 bō-ro-dīn'o; 2 bō-ro-dīn'o, n. The village near Moscow where Napoleon defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812.

**bo-ro-flu-or'ic**, a. Same as FLUOBORIC.—**bo-ro-flu-or'id**, -ide, n. Same as FLUOBORIDE.—**bo-ro-glyc'er-id**, -ide, n. An antiseptic compound or food-preservative prepared by dissolving 62 parts of boric acid in 92 parts of glycerin by heat. **bo-ro-glyc'er-int**.

**bo-ro-lan'te**, 1 bō-ro-lan'tit; 2 bō-ro-lan'tit, n. *Parol*. A granular igneous rock allied to nephelitic syenite, and consisting essentially of orthoclase, nephelite, melanite, diopside, and biotite, with, in some cases, leucite, noselite, etc. [Loch Borlan, Scotland.]

**bo-ron**, 1 bō-ron; 2 bō-ron, n. *Chem.* A non-metallic element extracted as an olive-green odorless and very infusible powder (amorphous boron) from its oxide, and in octahedral or prismatic diamond-like crystals (crystalline or adamantine boron) from amorphous boron heated with aluminum. See ELEMENT. [*borax*].—**boron carbide** (*Chem.*), a compound of carbon and boron (B<sub>4</sub>C) produced when these elements are heated in the electric furnace. With the exception of the diamond, it is the hardest substance known—diamond b. boron in octahedral crystals of remarkable hardness and brilliancy.

**bo-ro-na'**, 1 bō-ro-nā'; 2 bō-ro-nā', n. *Mineral*. Same as ULEXITE.

**Bo-ron-gan'**, 1 bō-ron-gān'; 2 bō-ron-gān', n. A town in Samar, P. I.

**Bo-ro-ni-a**, 1 bō-ro-ni-a; 2 bō-ro-ni-a, n. A genus of Australian shrubs of the rue family (*Rutaceae*), with opposite simple or pinnate leaves, and pink-purple or white flowers. Many of the species are in ornamental greenhouse cultivation. *B. serrulata* is the Australian rose. [*Francesco Borone*, Italian botanist.]

**bo-ro-phe'no**, n. *Chem.* A disinfecting compound composed of borax and phenol.

**bo-ro-po-loo**, 1 bō-ro-pō-lō; 2 bō-ro-pō-lō, n. A large silkworm (*Bombyx textor*) of Bengal, with one generation annually, and yielding a soft, glossy cocoon.

**bo-ro-sil'i-cate**, n. A salt in which both boric and silicic acids are united with a base. **sil'i-co-bo-ra'tet**—**bo-ro-tung'state**, n. *Chem.* A double salt of tungstic and boric acids.

**bor-ough**, 1 bō-rough; 2 bō-rough, n. 1. [U. S.] In some of the States, a municipal corporation that is not a city; an incorporated village or town. 2. A subdivision of a city having a limited self-government; as, notably, the five boroughs of New York—Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens. 3. [Eng.] A municipal corporation, not a city, endowed by royal charter with certain privileges; generally called a *municipal borough*, to distinguish it from a *Parliamentary borough*, which is simply a town, whether corporate or not, entitled to representation in Parliament, and may or may not be coextensive with the *municipal borough* of the same name. Before the passage of the Reform bill in 1832, a *pocket borough* or *close borough* was a Parliamentary borough owned or controlled by a single person or family. A *rotten borough* was a borough with so scant a population as to have no longer any real constituency. To both our houses, may they see Beyond the borough and the shire.

4. A walled town; fortified place; town in general. [*ME. burgh, borow*, < *AS. burg, burh* (< *Goth. burgs*, town), fort, city, < *beorgan*, protect.] **boro'wet**—**bor-ough-wet**, n. The court of record for a borough.—*b. English*, n. An old custom in certain parts of England by which the youngest son, or, in default of issue, the youngest brother, inherits the estate. This custom, said to be of Saxon origin, is still prevalent in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, and parts of the Midlands. **b-kind**—**bor-ough-head**, n. A headborough.—*b. holder*, n. 1. [Eng.] The head man of a borough. 2. [North Eng.] One holding property by burgage tenure.—**bor-ough-let**, n. A little borough.—**bor-ough-mas'ter**, n. 1. The mayor of an English borough. 2. The owner of a pocket borough.—**bor-ough-men'ger**, n. One who traded in borough representation in Parliament.—**bor-ough-mon'ger-ing**, n. The practices of a borough-monger.—**bor-ough-mon'ger-y**, n. Sessions, n. pl. Sessions of a criminal court of limited jurisdiction presided over by the recorder of a borough.—*b. tenure*, n. Borough-English.—*b. town*, n. A town or township with the charter or privileges of a borough.

**Bor-ough-bridge**, 1 bō-rough-brīd; 2 bō-rough-brīd, n. A small market-town in western Yorkshire, England, where Edward II. defeated the barons, Mar. 16, 1322.

**bor-ough-court**, b. sessions. See under BOROUGH, n.

**bor-ough-ship**, 1 bō-rough-shīp; 2 bō-rough-shīp, n. The status of a borough or its citizens.

**bor-ough-ship**, n. The acting as security for the good conduct of neighbors; frankpledge.

**bor-ough-town**, n. See under BOROUGH, n.

**Bo-ro-vit'chi**, 1 bō-ro-vī'tchī; 2 bō-ro-vī'tchī, n. A market-town in Novgorod government, Russia.

**bo-ra'cha**, 1 bō-rā'cha; 2 bō-rā'cha, n. [Braz.] Crude rubber brought to market in bottle-shaped masses or balls. **bor'rage**, **bor'ra-gi-na'ceous**, etc. Same as BORAGE, etc. **bor'ras**, 1 bō-rās; 2 bō-rās, n. *Med.* Black vomit.

**bor-ras'ca**, 1 bō-rās'ca; 2 bō-rās'ca, n. [Sp.] In mining, barren rock or non-paying ore: opposed to *bonanza*. **bor-ras'co**, **bor-ras'que**, n. [fr.]

**bor'rel**, 1 bō-rel; 2 bō-rel, n. [Arauc.] 1. Unlearned; rude; how he is but rude and borrel.

2. Belonging to the lally. **bor'rett**; **bor'rell**.

**bor'rel**, n. 1. A light silk or woolen fabric. 2. Coarse woolen clothing; serge. [*OF. burel*, a stuff, F. *bureau*; see BUREAU.]

**Bor-re-ri-a**, 1 bō-rē-ri-a; 2 bō-rē-ri-a, n. *Bot.* A genus of plants, mostly herbs and shrubs, of the family *Rubiaceae*, growing in tropical America. The *Borreria ferruginea* comes from Brazil, and produces a bastard ipecacuanha. [*W. Borrer*, an English botanist.] [*Borreria*, n. *fem.* **bor-rē-ri-a**; 2 bō-rē-ri-a, n. A donkey.—**bor-ro-mē'an**, 1 bō-rō-mē'an; 2 bō-rō-mē'an, n. 1. Of or relating to the Borromeo family of northern Italy; specif., relating to Islets in Lake Maggiore, Italy, with

a remarkable family-seat. 2. Of or belonging to (1) the Sisters of Mercy of San Carlo Borromeo; (2) the German society of St. Charles.

**Bo-r-me'o**, 1 bō-r-mē'o; 2 bō-r-mē'o, St. Charles (10/2 1538-11/1584). An Italian cardinal, archbishop of Milan; canonized, 1610.

**bo-ro-to**, 1 bō-rō-tō; 2 bō-rō-tō, n. [P. I.] A large, rude boat of dugout type; used by natives.

The large *boroto* led the way, with gunwales awash and her bamboo outriggers under water.

*N. Y. Herald* Dec. 22, '01, § ii, p. 4, col. 4.

**bor-row**, 1 bō-ro; 2 bō-ro, v. I. t. 1. To obtain from another (a thing) with the expressed or implied promise of returning it or its equivalent; as, to *borrow* a book or money.

If you would know the value of money go and try to *borrow* some, for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.

B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Almanac* p. 9. [J. B. A. 1839.]

2. To derive from others; appropriate; copy; adopt; as, to *borrow* ideas, language, or manner. 3. To assume as in pretense; feign. 4. *Arith.* To add ten to any figure of the minuend in order to make it as great as or greater than the corresponding number of the subtrahend, at the same time subtracting unity from the next higher place of the minuend, or adding it to the next higher place of the subtrahend. 5. To ransom; be surety for; rescue.

II. i. 1. To procure temporarily what belongs to another or others; copy or adopt thoughts, expressions, etc., from other persons; as, he *borrowed* from the ancients. 2. *Golf*. To play a ball up-hill that it may roll down again toward the hole. [*AS. borgan*, give a pledge, *borrow*, < *bora*, pledge, < *beorgan*, secure.]

**bor-row**, to borrow trouble, to be unduly anxious or concerned.—**bor-row-a-ble**, a.—**bor-row-age**, n. The act of borrowing.

**bor-row**, v. *Naut.* To approach closely either to **bor-row**, v. *Civ. Engin.* A place, as a bank of earth, where material is removed to be used as filling elsewhere.

**bor-row-plit'**, n. [*Hist.* A tithing.

**bor-row**, n. 1. A pledge; surety; the act of borrowing. 2. **bor-row**, George Henry (7/1803-7/1881). An English writer and Gipsy scholar: *The Zincali*; *Latengro*, etc.

**bor-rowd**, pp. Borrowed. S. S.

**bor-row-dale**, 1 bō-rō-dāl; 2 bō-rō-dāl, n. 1. A village in W. Cumberland, England, famous for black-lead mines. 2. A romantic vale in the "lake country," W. Cumberland.

The glen of the Borrow river, Westmorland, England.

**bor-row-ee'**, 1 bō-rō-ē'; 2 bō-rō-ē', n. [Rare.] One from whom something is borrowed. **bor-rower**.

**bor-row-er**, 1 bō-rō-er; 2 bō-rō-er, n. 1. One who borrows; especially, one who makes a practise of borrowing. I mean your borrowers of books.

LAMPS *Essays of Elia, Two Races of Men* p. 39. [W. L. & Co.]

2. One who appropriates from another; a plagiarist. Take the whole range of imaginative literature, and we are all wholesale borrowers. Puntieri in Martyn's *Wendell Phillips*, *Lost Arts* p. 536, app. fr. & v. 1890.]

**bor-row-ing-days**, 1 bō-rō-ing-dāz; 2 bō-rō-ing-dāz, n. pl. The last three days of March (old style), said in Scottish folk-lore to have been borrowed by March from April and supposed to be especially stormy.

**bor-row-stoun-ness**, 1 bō-rō-stoun-ness; 2 bō-rō-stoun-ness, n. A manufacturing and mining burgh in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. **Bo-ness**.

**Bors**, 1 bōrs; 2 bōrs, n. In the Arthurian legends (1) a king of Gaul, uncle of Sir Lancelot, who with his brother, the king of Brittany, supported King Arthur on his accession to the throne of Britain; (2) a Knight of the Round Table, a nephew of Sir Lancelot, and one of the few who were permitted to see the vision of the Holy Grail.

**borsch**, 1 bōrsch; 2 bōrsch, n. [Little Russ.] A ragout or soup reddened with beet-juice.

**bor-stall**, 1 bōr-s'tāl; 2 bōr-s'tāl, n. An instrument for stretching glass or contracting glass in its manufacture. [*It. borsello*, dim. of *borsa*, bag = *F. bourse*; see BOURSE.]

**bors'hold'er**, 1 bōrs'hōld'er; 2 bōrs'hōld'er, n. *Old Eng. Law*. 1. The chief of a tithing. 2. A parish constable. [Repr. *ME. borges holder*, < *AS. borth*, pledge, < *beorgan*, protect, < *aldor*, prince, < *æld*, old.] **bor-row-head**, n.

**Bor-sod**, 1 bōr-shōd; 2 bōr-shōd, n. An agricultural county in Hungary; 1,369 sq. m.: capital, Miskolcz.

**bor-stall**, 1 bōr's'tāl; 2 bōr's'tāl, n. [Local, Eng.] A steep zigzag path. **bor's'tāl**; **bor's'tāl**.

**borst**, 1 bōrt; 2 bōrt, n. *Mineral*. 1. An impure variety of diamond, used only for cutting and polishing. 2. Car-bonade or black diamonds. [Possibly < *OF. borst*, bastard.]

**Bor-ri**, 1 bō-ri; 2 bō-ri, n. See BRIAN BOROHME.

**Bo-rus'sian**, 1 bō-rush'an; 2 bō-rush'an, n. One of the remote ancestors of the modern Prussians, akin to the Lithuanians; also, the language he spoke.

**Bo-ry'**, of Saint-Vincent', 1 bō-ri' dē sān'-vān'sān'; 2 bō-ri' dē sān'-vān'sān', Jean B. G. M. (1780-12/1846). A French naturalist and explorer.

**bo-ryl**, 1 bō-ryl; 2 bō-ryl, n. *Chem.* The univalent radical BO, occurring in certain double salts, as boryl-potassium tartrate (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>K<sub>2</sub>(BO)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>). [*OF. bor* in BORON & AL.]

**Bo-rys-lav**, 1 bō-rys-lāf; 2 bō-rys-lāf, n. A city of Galicia, Poland.

**bor-zol**, 1 bōr-zōl; 2 bōr-zōl, n. [Russ.] The Russian wolfhound; psowie. See plate of pogs, fig. 30.

**Bos**, 1 bēs; 2 bēs, n. *Mam.* A genus typical of *Boridae*. [*L. Bos*, 1 bōsa; 2 bōsa, n. A seaport in Sardinia.

**Bosc**, 1 bōsk; 2 bōsc, Louis Augustin Guillaume (1/1759-7/1828). A French agriculturist.

**bosc'age**, 1 bōs'kaj; 2 bōs'cag, n. 1. A mass of shrubbery; bushes; a thicket; clump; woodland growth. 2. *Archaic*. A large tract of land.

Rather to the, *Archaic*. See *John Oldcastle*, act 4.

2. *Old Eng. Law*. Food for cattle derived from trees or bushes, as mast; also, a tax on wood brought into a city. [*OF. boscage*, grove, ult. < *OHG. buosc*, *bush*.]

**Bos-can'**, **Al-mo-ga-ver**, 1 bōs-kān' al-mō-ga-ver; 2 bōs-kān' al-mō-ga-ver, Juan (1495-1542). A Spanish poet; verse reformer.

**Bos'cath**, 1 bōs'kath; 2 bōs'cath, n. *Bib.* 2 Kings xlii, 1.

**Bos'cawen**, 1 bōs'ka-wen; 2 bōs'ca-wen, n. 1. Edward (7/1711-1/1761), an English admiral, victor at Lagos Bay, Aug. 18, 1759. 2. A village in Merrimack county, N. H.

**bos'ca**, 1 bōs'ca; 2 bōs'ca, n. [*Archaic*]. 1. A thicket, wood, or small forest; a growth of low-growing scattered shrubs; the bush. **bosh**;—**bosh'bok**, n. A

bush-buck. **bosh'bok't**—**bosh'vark**, n. The river-hog. See *illus.* in preceding column. **bosh'vark**.

**Bosch**, 1 bōsk; 2 bōsc, Jerom, properly Hieronymus van Aeken (15th century). A Dutch painter of whimsical subjects. **Bosch**, n. [*open plain covered with bush*.]

**bosch'veld**, 1 bōsh'fēlt; 2 bōsh'fēlt, n. [*S. Afr. D.*] An *Bos'co-bel*, 1 bōs'ko-bēl; 2 bōs'co-bēl, n. 1. John Giffard's house, near Donington, Shropshire, England, and refuge of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1651. 2. A city in Grant county, Wis.

**Bos'co-vel**, 1 bōs'co-vēl; 2 bōs'co-vēl, *Ruggiero Giuseppe* (7/1711-7/1787). An Italian mathematician, astronomer, and author.

**bosh**, v. [*Slang*.] To spoil the effect of; disconcert; as, to *bosh* a joke by refusing to laugh at it.

**bosh**, v. To make a show; flaunt.

**bosh**, n. [*Colloq.*] Empty words; nonsense; trash; fudge; as, this is all *bosh*: often used as an interjection. [*Turk.*]

**bosh**, n. [*Eng.*] Artificial butter; butterin. [*< D. -bosch* (bush) in *S. Herogenbosch*, a city of the Netherlands, where the butter was made.] **boscht**.

**bosh**, n. 1. That part of one of the sloping sides of a blast-furnace extending from the tools to the hearth. 2. A trough for cooling bloomery-tools, ingots, etc. [*CP. G. böschen*, slope.]—**bosh'wa'ter**, n. Water made to run about the boshes or sloping lower sides of a blast-furnace to reduce their temperature.

**bosh't**, n. An outline; a rough sketch.

**Bo'st-o**, 1 bōs't-o; 2 bōs't-o, François Joseph, Baron (4/1769-11/1845). An Italian sculptor born in Monaco; *David Dore*, *Arrotto*, etc.

**bos'je-man-ite**, 1 bōsh'-man-it; 2 bōsh'-man-it, n. Same as *Bos'jes-man*, 1 bōsh'-jes-man; 2 bōsh'-jes-man, n. [*JEN*, *pl.* [*S. Afr. D.*] Same as *BUSHMAN*. 2. *Bos'je-mant*.

**bosk**, 1 bōsk; 2 bōsk, n. A thicket of bushes; a small wood. [*ME. bosc*, *bust*; see *bush*.]

**bos'ket**, 1 bōs'ket; 2 bōs'ket, n. A cluster of trees in a landscape-garden; a thicket. [*< F. bosquet*, *lit. boschetto*, dim. of *bosco*, wood, < *OHG. buosc*, wood.] **bos'kett**.

**bos'kin**, 1 bōs'kin; 2 bōs'kin, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A partition between stalls in a cow-house.

**bosk'y**, 1 bōs'ky; 2 bōs'ky, a. Full of undergrowth; abounding in shrubbery; wooded.—**bosk'i-ness**, n.

**bosk'y**, a. [*Prov. or Slang, Eng.*] Boozey; tipsy.

**Bos'na-Se-ral**, 1 bōs'-na-se-rāl; 2 bōs'-na-se-rāl, n. Same as *SERAJEVO*.

**Bos'ni-a** and **Her'ze-go-vi-na**, 1 bōz'-m-a, her'-tsa-go-vi-na; 2 bōz'-m-a, her'-tsa-go-vi-na. A region of Jugo-Slavia and a former province of Austria-Hungary; 19,702 sq. m.; originally two Turkish provinces administered by Austria-Hungary under the Treaty of Berlin, from July 13, 1878, to Oct. 5, 1908, capital, Sarajevo. The sovereignty of the Austrian Emperor, Franz Josef I., over this region, announced Oct. 5, 1908, terminated Oct. 17, 1918, when the Southern Slavs proclaimed an independent state. See JUGO-SLAV.

**Bos'ni-an**, 1 bōz'-ni-an; 2 bōz'-ni-an, n. 1. A. Of or belonging to Bosnia. **Bos'ni-act**. II. n. A native of Bosnia; especially, one of the tall Slav or Adriatic race.

**Bo-so-la**, 1 bō-sō-lā; 2 bō-sō-lā, n. In Webster's *The Duchess of Malin*, a bloodthirsty humorist and savage, melancholy, cynical gentleman of the horse.

**bo'som**, 1 bō-zam or bō-zam; 2 bō-zam or bō-zam (xiii), v. 1. To have or cherish in the bosom; embrace. 2. To embrace; conceal.

**bo'som**, a. 1. Close, as if held to the bosom; confidential; intimate; cherished; as, a *bosom* friend. 2. Cherished in secret; as, a *bosom* sin.

**bo'som**, n. 1. The breast or upper front of the thorax of a human being; especially, the breast of a woman. 2. The breast with the arms, considered as an enclosure in embracing; hence, any intimate or close relation; as, the *bosom* of one's family. 3. That portion of a garment, especially of a shirt, covering the breast. 4. The receptacle formed between the outer and inner clothing, or between the clothing and the breast. 5. The breast as the seat of affection, center of emotion, inward counsels, or desires; as, let no such wish invade your *bosom*. 6. Any deep or enclosed place, or supporting surface; as, the gems are in the *bosom* of the earth.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake, The wild swan spreads his snowy sail.

J. G. FENICHAULT *To Seneca Lake* st. 1.

7. The shallow ungrooved depression about the eye or center of a millstone. 8. [Poet.] The curvature or belly of a sail. [*< AS. bōsm*.] **bo'somet**; **bo'sumt**.

**Bo'som**, 1 bōs'om; 2 bōs'om, n. A small ironing-board for the bosoms of shirts, etc.—*b. staff*, n. A paving-strip for testing the depth and evenness of the bosom of a millstone.—to take to one's b., to receive and cherish fondly; especially, to take as a wife; marry.

**bo'somd**, pp. Bosomed. S. S.

**bo'som-er**, 1 bōz'am-er; 2 bōz'am-er, n. [Rare.] One who or that which embraces.

**bo'som-staff**, n. See under BOSOM, n.

**bo'som-y**, 1 bōz'am-y; 2 bōz'am-y, a. [Poet.] Having sheltering recesses or hollows; embracing.

**bo'son**, n. *Naut.* A boatswain; a corruption.

**Bo'sor**, 1 bōs'er; 2 bōs'or, n. *Bib.* 2 Pet. ii, 15.

**Bos'o-ra**, 1 bōs'o-rā; 2 bōs'o-rā, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). I Mac. v, 26.

**Bos'pho-rus**, 1 bōs'pho-rus; 2 bōs'pho-rus, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

**Bos-po'ri-an**, 1 bōs-po-ri-an; 2 bōs-po-ri-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to either the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosphorus. 2. Of or pertaining to the Greek kingdom of Bosphorus. **Bos-pho-ri-an**.

**Bos'po-rus**, 1 bōs'po-rus; 2 bōs'po-rus, n. 1. A strait between two seas or lakes; especially, the Thracian Bosphorus, (1) the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, or (2) the Cimmerian Bosphorus, that between the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea; a name given to several straits over which it is supposed to have passed in her wanderings. 2. A Greek kingdom adjacent to the Thracian Bosphorus. [*L. < Gr. bōs-poros*, < *bous*, ox, & *poros*, ford, < *peraō*, pass over.]

**Bos'pho-rust**, n. [Inhabited region.]

**bosque**, 1 bōsk; 2 bōsk, n. [*Colloq.* P. I.] Woods; a sparsely **Bos'que**, 1 bōs'ke; 2 bōs'ke, n. A county in Texas; 972 sq. m.: county-seat, Meridian, on Bosque river.

**bos'quet**, n. [*F.*] Same as BOSKET.

**Bos'quet**, 1 bōs'kē; 2 bōs'kē, Pierre F. J. (1/1810-5/1861). A French marshal; served in Algeria and the Crimea.

**boss**, 1 bōs; 2 bōs, v. 1. To work in relief; fashion into a boss or bosses; emboss. 2. To ornament or strengthen with a boss or bosses, as an ancient shield. 3. To smooth and make uniform, as a coat of boiled oil applied to a porcelain surface to receive the color, by tapping</

it repeatedly with a boss or leather pad. The same method serves when the color is applied already mixed with oil.

boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, r. [Colloq., U. S.] I. f. To have the control of; be master of; direct; as, to boss a job. Nobody is going to boss me but Miss Celia, so I'll learn hymns if she wants me to.

Louisa M. Alcott *Under the Lilacs* p. 110. [n. Bros. 1887.]

II. t. To play the boss; dominate.—boss'er, n.

boss, a. 1. [Colloq., U. S.] Being at the head of a working force; superintending; as, a boss carpenter. 2. [Slang.] First-rate; excellent; as, a boss game. 3. [Scol.] Hollow; empty.

bossy, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. A circular prominence; a knob; a stud; as, the boss of a shield.

A brood she bare upon her low colläre, As boss as she is the boss of a buckle.

CHAUCER C. T. 1. Miller's Tale l. 80.

2. Specifically: (1) Arch. An ornament at the intersection of the ribs of a groined arch, or in any similar position, sometimes of such size as to form a pendant. Carved stones called bosses were often placed at the intersection of the ribs of the vaulting. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Gothic Arch.* p. 149. [n. H.]

(2) Geol. A dome-like mass of intrusive rock which, because of greater resistance to erosion, is left standing. (3) An enlargement at each end of the mouthpiece of a bridle-bit. (4) One of a number of projecting pieces of metal, usually ornamental, placed on the side of a book, to protect it from wear. (5) [Eng.] In car-building, the central part of a wheel; the hub; in ship-building, the part of the propeller to which the blades are attached; also, the part of the stern-post through which the propeller-shaft penetrates. (6) Mech. (a) An enlargement of a shaft to couple with a wheel or another shaft. (b) A sledge for sheet-metal work. (c) A projecting part which is used as the seating for another attachment. (d) The cast-iron plate at the back of a portable engine head. (7) A pad used in bossing. See boss's.

r. 3. [*F. bossé*, hump, bump, < OEG. *bōzan*, beat.]

boss; bossy; boss; boss'ing.

boss, n. In masonry, a staffless mortar-hod, used by plasterers, having a hook by which to hang it upon the laths or upon a ladder. [*Cp. OF. busse*, cask, D. *bus*, box.]

boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. [Colloq., U. S.] 1. A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman. 2. A manager or dictator of a party organization, especially one who uses such leadership arbitrarily or for private or partizan purposes; the head of a "ring."

He dispenses places, rewards the loyal, punishes the mutinous, conceals schemes, negotiates treaties. . . He is a Boss. BYRON *Am. Commonwealth* vol. II, pt. III, ch. 63, p. 76. [MACR. 1888.]

[< D. *boss*, master.] SYL. see MASTER.—boss'ship, n.

boss, 1 bös; 2 bös, n. [U. S.] A cow or other bovine animal; a term used in calling cattle, or by children.

[< L. *bos*, cow.] boss'y.

boss, n. [Eng.] A person who squints or can use only one eye. boss'ey'er, -boss'ey'd, a. 1. Having the use of only one eye; squint-eyed. 2. Defective, as if made by a cross-eyed or half-blind person; said of bad work.

boss'y, n. [Rare or Obs.] A straw seat; hassock. [*Cp. AS. dæst*, cordage, D. *bos*, bundle.]

boss't, n. A small wine-cask or wine-skin.

boss't, n. 1. A gargoyle with a big paunch. 2. A fat woman. 3. A big clumsy animal.

boss'age, 1 bös; 2 bös'ag, n. Arch. 1. A stone left projecting in the rough from a wall, to be finished in place with sculpture. 2. Rustic work which seems to advance before the plane of a building, by reason of channels or indentures left in the joining; rustic quoins. [*F. dim. of bossé*; see boss's, n.]

boss'cock'le, 1 bös'kek'; 2 bös'cök'l, n. [Slang, Austral.] A farmer who works land with other labor besides his own. Compare COCKATOO, 2.

Bosse, 1 bös; 2 bös, Abraham (1605-7/1678). A French painter, engraver, and litterateur.

boss'e-lat'ed, 1 bös'let'ed; 2 bös'e-lät'ed, a. Composed of or covered with small protuberances. [*< F. bosseler*, cover with bosses, < *bossé*; see boss's, n.]

boss'sell, 1 bös'sel; 2 bös'sel, n. [Dial., Eng.] The corn-marl-gold.

boss'set, 1 bös'set; 2 bös'sët, n. 1. A protuberance on the head of a young stag, formed by the rudimentary antler. At the age of six months the male calf first begins to show signs of horns, by the appearance of what in technical phraseology are termed bosses. *Land and Water* Feb. 13, 1875, p. 128, col. 2.

2. A small knob or boss.

boss'sern', 1 bös'sörn'; 2 bös'sern', n. Same as SHIELD.

Boss'st, 1 bös'st; 2 bös'st, Giuseppe (b. 1777-17/1815). An Italian painter, poet, and educator.

Boss'ster', 1 bös'ster'; 2 bös'stör', n. 1. A parish-seat, Benton. 2. A parish in Louisiana; 832 sq. m.; parish-seat, Benton.

boss'ing, 1 bös'or bös'ing; 2 bös'or bös'ing, n. *Ceram.* 1. The process of making a coat of color uniform, by dusting the color on boiled oil, or applying it plentifully mixed with oil, and tapping to smoothness with a boss; ground-laying. 2. A coating of oil to be employed as above. 3. A boss, or boss-like part.

boss'ism, 1 bös'izm; 2 bös'izm, n. Political party management by bosses; the acts, arts, or practices of bosses. A stranger does not know, he cannot know, what, if anything, about the spoils system, about bosses and bossism. FARRAR *Unsettled Thoughts on America* p. 90. [n. n. 1886.]

Boss'suet', 1 bös'swët; 2 bös'swët, Jacques Bénigne (b. 1627-4/1704). A French divine, bishop of Meaux, France, and preceptor of the Dauphin; noted as a pulpit orator; Author of *Discourse on Universal History*, etc.

Boss'sut', 1 bös'süt; 2 bös'süt, Charles (b. 1730-1/1814). A French mathematician.

boss'y, 1 bös'y; 2 bös'y, a. Decorated with or as with bosses; sculling; rounded or projecting.—boss'y-ness, n. It is a bit of the world worth seeing, that boss'y belt of latitude. WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherfield* pt. III, ch. 10, p. 265. [n. v. 1862.]

boss'y, 1 bös'y; 2 bös'y, a. [Colloq., U. S.] Like a boss; disposed to dominate; overbearing.

boss'y, 1 bös'y; 2 bös'y, n. A cow; chiefly so called by children. See boss's.

boss't, pp. Bossed.

boss't, adr. Loudly; out loud. CHAUCER C. T. 1. 3999.

boss'tal, 1 bös'tal; 2 bös'tal, n. [Dial., Eng.] Same as nonstall.

boss-tan'ji, 1 bös-tan'ji; 2 bös-tan'ji, n. pl. [Turk.] The sultan's household guard, gardeners, and palace servants.

boss-tan'git, n. [Celtic person.] 2. A simpleton.

boss-hoon, 1 bös-hün; 2 bös-hün, n. [Ir.] 1. A large boss'ton', 1 bös'ten; 2 bös'ten, n. 1. A game of cards, somewhat resembling whist, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, the different bids bearing fanciful names; said to have originated in America during the siege of Boston. 2. A bid to make

five tricks, the lowest in the game. 3. A round dance. 4. [B.] [W. U. S.] [Chinook.] A white man of the United States, as distinguished from a Canadian.

Bos'ton, 1 bös'ten; 2 bös'ton, n. 1. A seaport borough on the North Sea, Lincolnshire, England; noted for its fisheries. 2. The largest city and seaport of New England; capital of Massachusetts and county-seat of Suffolk county; popularly called "Athens of America," because of the great interest of its citizens in intellectual pursuits. It is the seat of several important educational institutions, as Boston University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1869; Boston College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1863; Massachusetts Institute of Technology (non-sectarian), founded in 1861.—Boston baked beans, beans of hard, brown, oily appearance, usually baked, after but little parboiling, in a stone jar with pork and molasses.—B. brown bread, a bread, containing and colored dark-brown by molasses: served hot, and popularly associated with baked beans.—B. massacre (*U. S. Hist.*), a public disturbance arising from the snowballing of a sergeant's guard of British soldiers by the populace in Boston, Mass., Mar. 5, 1770. In retaliation the soldiers fired into the crowd, killing three men and wounding others.—B. Rebel, pen-name of John Lowell (see LOWELL) for articles in Russell's *Centinel* opposing war of 1812.—B. Tea Party, a humorous designation for the act of the citizens who boarded English ships in Boston (Mass.) harbor, Dec. 16, 1773, and threw their cargoes of tea overboard.

Bos'ton-ese', 1 bös'tan-'is or -iz'; 2 bös'ton-'es or -eg', n. 1. A Bostonian. 2. A local peculiarity of speech attributed to the Bostonians.

Bos-to'n-lan, 1 bös-tō'n-lan; 2 bös-tō'n-lan, I. a. Of or relating to Boston. II. n. A native or citizen of Boston.

bos'ton-ite, 1 bös'tan-'it; 2 bös'ton-'it, n. *Petrol.* A felsitic variety of trachyte or keratophyre, with abundant sodic feldspars. It was first found at Marblehead Neck, Mass., but is now known in many localities. [*< Boston*, Mass.]

bos'try-chite, 1 bös'tri-'kai; 2 bös'try-'ci, n. A precious stone resembling a lock of hair. [*< Gr. bostrychos*, curl.]

bos'try-choid, 1 bös'tri-'kaid; 2 bös'try-'cold, a. *Bot.* Of the shape of or like a bostryx. [*< BOSTRYX* + -OID.] bos'try-cho'id, n.

bos'tryx, 1 bös'triks; 2 bös'triks, n. *Bot.* An inflorescence with the flowers or-ranked on one side of the rachis, forming a usually coiled raceme-like cluster; technically, a uniparous helicoid cyme. [*< Gr. bostrychos*, curl.]

Bos'twick, Arthur Elmore (b. 1860-), an American editor; librarian author; *The American Public Library*.

Bos'well, 1 bös'wel; 2 bös'wel, James (b. 1740-9/1795). A Scotch lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Bos-well'ian, 1 bös-wel-'ian; 2 bös-wel-'ian, n. *Bot.* A small genus of tropical African trees of the mirt family (*Bursera*).

sericea, E. *sericea* furnishes the oilbalm or frankincense. [*< Dr. John Boswell*, of Edinburgh.]

Bos-well'ian, 1 bös-wel-'ian; 2 bös-wel-'ian, a. 1. Characterized by Boswellism. 2. Of or pertaining to James Boswell.—Boswell-ism, n. The manner or style peculiar to James Boswell's biography (1791) of Dr. Samuel Johnson; indiscriminate admiration and reproduction of small details.—Bos'well-ize, vt. & tr. To write like Boswell.

Bos'worth, 1 bös'wörth; 2 bös'wörth, n. 1. Joseph (1789-1/1876), an English divine and author of *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*. 2. A town in Leicestershire, England; scene of battle in which Richard III. was killed Aug. 22, 1485.

Bös'ször-meny', 1 bös'sör-mëñ; 2 bös'sör-mëñ, n. The capital of Haiduk district, Hungary.

bot, 1 böt; 2 böt, n. 1. The larva of a bot-fly, parasitic in various vertebrate animals. See HORSE-BOT, SHEEP-BOT, etc. 2. A bot-fly. [*Cp. Gael. botus*, belly-worm, botleg, maggot.] bot'bee; bot'ti.

B. O. T., abbr. Board of Trade.

bot, abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

bot-tan'ic, 1 böt-tan'ik; 2 böt-tan'ic, I. a. Botanical; now used mostly in names of institutions; as, the Botanic Gardens at Kew. II. n. 1. A botanist. 2. pl. The science of plants. [*< LL. botanicus*, < Gr. *botanikos*, < *botanē*; see BOTANY.]

botan'ic, 1 böt-tan'ik; 2 böt-tan'ic, n. A botanical physician who prescribes only vegetable medicines in treatment of disease.

bot-tan'ic-al, 1 böt-tan'ik-al; 2 böt-tan'ic-al, a. Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants.—bot-tan'ic-al-ly, adv.

bot'a-nist, 1 böt'a-nist; 2 böt'a-nist, n. A student of, or one versed in, botany.

Dr. Asa Gray was one of the two or three greatest botanists of his age. BYRON *Am. Commonwealth* vol. II, p. 631. [MACR. 1888.]

bot-a-nize, 1 böt'a-niz; 2 böt'a-niz, v. [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] I. t. To explore in search of botanical specimens or in the study of plant-life; as, to botanize an island. II. i. To search for plants for botanical purposes; study plant-life; make botanical investigations. bot'a-niz'er, 1 böt'a-niz'er; 2 böt'a-niz'er, n. A botanist.

bot'a-nol-o-gi, n. A botanist.

bot'a-nol-o-gy, n. Botany.

bot'a-no-man'cy, 1 böt'a-no-man'si; 2 böt'a-no-män'sy, n. Divination by plants. [*< Gr. botanē* (see BOTANY) + -MANCY.]

Bot'a-noph'a-ga, 1 böt'a-nof'a-ga; 2 böt'a-nof'a-ga, n. pl. *Mam.* A division of marsupials, comprising the herbivorous families. [*< Gr. botanē* (see BOTANY) + *phagē*, eat.]

bot'a-ny, 1 böt'a-ni; 2 böt'a-ni, n. [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] I. t. The science of the branch of biology, that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification. The principal branches of botany are:—

Morphology, which deals with external form.

Histology, with the structure of tissues.

Cytology, with the cell.

Embryology, with the development of the egg-cell.

Physiology, with the functions and vital action of organs.

Phytopathology, with plant diseases.

Ecology, with environmental influences.

Phytogeography, with plant distribution.

Taxonomy, with the classification of plants.

Economic Botany, which includes Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, Pharmacognosy, Floriculture, and cognate subjects.

Paleobotany, which treats of fossil plants.

Botanical nomenclature, long a subject of controversy, now follows certain rules adopted by the International Botanical Congress held in Vienna in 1905. One name now end in distinct family names in -aceæ, specific names in -a, the earliest published, proper adjectives are decapitalized. See NOMENCLATURE.

The Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Greeks were the early cultivators of this science, although confusing its study with crude speculations as to the relations between animal and vegetable life. Aristotle, who devoted much attention to

the subject, divided plants into three classes—trees, shrubs, and herbs. Theophrastus wrote a history of plants describing about 500 species, and Dioscorides and the elder Pliny also wrote upon the subject. Otto Brunfels, a physician of Bern, in his *Herbarium* (Strassburg, 1530-1536) revived the science in Europe; he was followed by such writers as Leonhard Fuchs (*Historia Stirpium*, Basel, 1542), William Turner (*New Herball*, 1551), and others. Systematic botany was inaugurated by John Ray (*Methodus Plantarum*, 1682), and J. P. de Tournefort (1656-1708), who described 8,000 species. The science was greatly advanced by Linnæus (1707-1778), A. L. de Jussieu (1748-1836), and A. P. de Candolle (1778-1841), since which time the researches of a large number of experts have contributed to a wider knowledge of the various divisions of botany and of its comparative biological relations.

# BOTANICAL SIGNS.

⊙ An annual plant.	personal observation, or by the observation of the person to whose name the sign is attached.
⊙ A biennial plant.	
⊙ A perennial herb.	
⊙ An evergreen.	
⊙ A monocarpic plant.	? Of doubtful or questionable authority.
⊙ A plant having a woody stem.	° or f Foot or feet.
⊙ An undershrub.	' Inch or inches.
⊙ A shrub.	' Line (1/16 inch) or lines.
⊙ A large shrub.	[Sometimes European books give these as "feet," "inches," "lines"]
⊙ A tree.	
♂ or ♀ A staminate (male) plant or flower.	( Twisting or winding to the right.
♀ A pistillate (female) plant or flower.	( Twisting or winding to the left.
♂ A climbing-plant.	In describing the <i>Cristiferæ</i> the following are sometimes used:
♀ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower; or, bearing perfect flowers.	○ = Cotyledons accumbent, and radicle lateral.
♂ A naturalized plant.	○ = Cotyledons incumbent, and radicle dorsal.
♂ An ornamental plant.	○ > = Cotyledons conduplicate, and radicle dorsal.
♂ A useful plant.	○ > = Cotyledons folded twice (OJ) (i. thrice), and radicle dorsal.
♂ or ♀ Monoculous.	
♂ or ♀ ? Dioecious.	
♂ or ♀ ? Polygamous.	
∞ Indefinite as to number; numerous.	
0 Wanting as a part; none.	× Crossed with the sign of a hybrid.
! Certainly known, as from	

The following is a partial list of terms used in botany:

achenium	drupaceous	microspore	rostrate
acuminate	drupe	mirdib	rotate
acute	ellipsoid	monadelphous	rugose
adnate	elliptic	monoculous	sac
alternate	emarginate	muricate	sagittate
ament	embryo	musonate	samarra
androgynous	endocarp	nucos	scabrous
anther	endogenous	naturalized	scale
apetalous	endosperm	node	scarious
apiculate	entire	nodose	scorpioid
appressed	epigynous	nodose	secund
arborescent	erose	nutlet	segment
aril	evergreen	obcordate	sepal
aristate	exfoliate	obclanceolate	septate
ascending	exocarpe	oblong	septifid
athese	exogenous	obovate	separate
nuriced	exserted	obovoid	serulate
auriculate	falcate	obovoid	sessile
axil	fascicle	obovoid	sinuate
axillary	fastigate	orbicular	sinuous
baccate	fertile	orthotropous	sinus
berry	fertilization	ovary	spathe
bipinnate	filament	ovate	spatulate
bipinnatifid	filiform	ovoid	apiculate
blade	filiform	ovule	spike
bract	flexuose	palmate	spinose
bracteate	foliaceous	panicle	spinulose
bractlet	foliate	panicle	spinulose
caducous	foliolate	pappilifera	spreading
calyx	follicle	pappilose	spur
campanulate	follicular	paracarp	staminate
canescent	free	paracarp	staminate
capitate	fragile	pedicel	standard
capsular	fusiform	pedicel	stellate
capsule	gamopetalous	peduncle	sterile
carpel	glabrate	petiole	sterigma
caudate	glabrous	perfect	sterile
cell	gland	perianth	stigma
chartaceous	glandular	pericarp	stipitate
chirophyll	glaucous	perigynous	stipitate
clavate	globose	perisperm	stipitate
clavate	glomerate	petal	stipitate
clavate	glomerule	petaloid	stoma
confluent	gregarious	petiole	strict
connate	habit	petiolule	strigose
convolute	habitat	phyllode	style
cordate	hastate	phyllodium	subulate
coriaceous	head	pilicate	subulate
corolla	herbaceous	plana	superior
corymb	hirsute	pinna	suture
corymbose	hispid	pinna	symmetrical
cotyledon	hyaline	pistil	syncarp
crenate	hypogynous	pistillate	terete
crenulate	imbricate	placenta	ternate
crustaceous	imperfect	plumose	thyrsoid
cuped	included	polygamous	tomentose
cuspidate	included	polygamous	tomentose
cyme	indulgent	polygamous	tomentose
cymose	inferior	pome	tomentum
deciduous	inflexed	puberulent	tortuous
decompound	inflorescence	pubescent	trichomorphous
decurrent	integument	pubescent	truncate
delexed	internode	pubescent	tuberculate
dehiscence	intorse	raceme	turbinate
dentate	involute	racemose	umbel
denticulate	involute	racemose	umbellato
depressed	involute	radial	uncinate
diadelphous	irregular	radial	undulate
dichotomous	labiate	raphe	valvate
dico	laciniate	ray	vascular
diffuse	lanceolate	recurved	vein
digitate	lanceolate	reflexed	venet
digloss	legume	regular	venation
disk	lenticular	reniform	versatile
dissepiment	limb	repand	verrucate
distichous	linear	reticulate	villous
distinct	linear	reticulate	villous
divaricate	lobicidal	refuse	whorl
divided	medullary	revolute	whorled
dorsal	mesocarp	rootstock	winged

The professors of botany forgot that botany, in its original Greek, meant a science of things to be eaten.

ROSSIN *Fora Clavigera* vol. II, p. 245. [w. a. 1836.]





COASTER, 5.—b. swallow, n. [Austral.] The fairy-martin: named from its bottle-shaped nest. See under FART. b. flight. As nearly as possible impervious to steam at the rivets, seams, etc.: said of a boiler.—b. tit, n. The European long-tailed titmouse (*Acredula caudata*): named from its bottle-shaped nest. b. tree, n. A Queensland tree (*Sterculia rupestris*) of the family *Sterculiaceae*, the trunk of which is swollen out like a bottle, or the similar *Sterculia diversifolia* of Victoria.—b. wax, n. A coarse sealing-wax used for closing the mouths of bottles, jars, etc.—Insulated b., a bottle made to maintain the temperature of its contents by preventing the temperature of cold contents from rising or of hot contents from falling to the temperature of external atmosphere: accomplished by incasing a glass bottle in a non-conducting jacket. GEORGE F. LORD *Letter to Standard Dict.* July 15, '10.—Marlotti's b. (*Physic*), a device invented by Marlotti by means of which the phenomena and laws of atmospheric pressure are demonstrable and a constant flow of liquid can be maintained.—the b., strong drink; drinking; as, he took to the bottle.—to b. off, to transfer (liquor) from the cask into bottles.—vacuum b., n. A form of insulated bottle in which the non-conducting jacket is a nearly perfect vacuum. It consists of a double glass container, one inside the other, with a space between from which the air has been exhausted. The exhaust opening is sealed and the double glass bottle surrounded by paper and a metal jacket. GEORGE F. LORD *Letter to Standard Dict.* July 15, '10.—bottled, a. 1. Put into or kept in a bottle. 2. Bottle-bellied.—bottleful, n. As much as a bottle will hold.

bottle, n. [Dial. or Obs.] A bundle, as of hay or straw. bottle, n. Same as BOTTLER: a corruption.

bottle, n. A building.

bottle-brush, 1. bottle-brush; 2. bottle-brush, n. 1. A brush for cleaning the insides of bottles. 2. Any one of various plants suggesting the idea by the arrangement of their flowers or leaves, as: (1) Among N.-American plants, the common honeysuckle (*Lonicera arvensis*), the mare's-tail (*Equisetum arvense*), or the rabbit-foot clover (*Trifolium arvense*). (2) Among ornamental trees, those of the Australian genera *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca* of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), as *Callistemon lanceolatus* (*Myrtosteros floribunda* of the florists): so called from the shape of their flower-clusters; also, any one of the various species of *Banksia*.—bottle-brush grass, an odd-looking smooth tufted perennial (*Hystrix hystrix*), 2 to 4 feet high, with broad flat leaves and terminal spikes of long-awned spikelets, of moist rocky woods from New Brunswick to Minnesota south to Illinois and Georgia.

bottle-bump, b. bell, etc. See under BOTTLER, n.

bottle, 1. bottle; 2. bottle, n. One whose trade is to bottle wine, beer, mineral waters, etc.

bottle-screw, b. tit, etc. See under BOTTLER, n.

bottle-tiling, 1. bottle; 2. bottle, n. The process or business of putting wines, spirits, malt liquors, etc., into bottles for future use.—bottle-tiling-machine, n. A machine by which bottles are filled and corked.

bottle-tiling, n. [Scot.] A drinking-party.

bottom, 1. bottom; 2. bottom, n. 1. To fit or provide with a bottom; as, to bottom a basket or chair. 2. To get at or to the bottom of; as, no one can bottom his motives.

He (Sainte-Beuve) never spoke about any character or doctrine that he had not bottomed.

HAMMOND *Intellectual Life* pt. ii, letter ii, p. 56. [n. mss. 1875.]

3. To base or found (upon); provide with a basis.

Consistency . . . required that the Declaration should be bottomed on the government of the king. [Waverley Works, Adams and Jefferson in vol. i, p. 128. [n. m. & co. 1855.]

4. Dyeing. To dye with one color preparatory to another. 5. Mining. To construct the bottom of or for: said specifically of underdraining a level. 6. To drain to the bottom; empty. 7. To wind, as a skein.

II. f. 1. To rest, as on a foundation.

To accustom ourselves in any question proposed to examine and find out upon what it bottoms. LOCKE *Essays, Conduct of Understanding* in vol. i, § 44, p. 255. [n. s. 1818.]

2. Mech. To reach or strike bottom; as, a piston bottoms when it strikes the lower end of a vertical cylinder. 3. To mat; form a turf: said of grass. 4. Mining. To strike bed-rock or clay when sinking a shaft.

bottom, a. 1. Forming or situated at the bottom; lowest; fundamental; basal; as, he wanted to know the bottom facts in this affair. 2. [Slang.] Last; as, bottom dollar.

bottom, n. 1. The lowest part of anything; under surface; base; as, the bottom of a box, dish, hill, or wall.

Self-love is a cup without any bottom.

HOLMES *Travels in Antiquity* ch. 10, p. 138. [n. m. & co. 1886.]

2. The ground beneath a body of water; as, the lead did not touch bottom. 3. The lowest or least honorable part; as, the bottom of the table; the bottom of his class. 4. The part on which one sits; the posterior; buttocks. 5. That part of a seat on which one rests; as, a leather bottom. 6. The foundation or real meaning; base; root.

Pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful, Real Property* p. 426. [w. & s. 1867.]

7. Low land or meadows through which a river flows; as, a rich bottom; bottom-land. 8. That part of a vessel's hull which is below the water; hence, a vessel; as, our commerce is chiefly carried on in foreign bottoms.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.

SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 1.

9. Residue or remnant of metal or of beer. 10. Staying power; endurance; stamina; grit; as, the horse's wind and bottom served him well. 11. Mil.

(1) A plate having in it holes in which to insert osiers vertically in making gabions. (2) A plate used in making grape- and canister-shot. 12. All of a shoe below the upper. 13. Dyeing. A color applied to a fabric as a foundation for another color. 14. (1) A clew on which to wind thread. (2) A ball of thread. (3) A silkworm's cocoon. 15. Mining. (1) [Penn., U.S.] The stratum, rock, or floor on which a coal-seam lies. (2) Same as OUTCUT, n. 8. 16. Golf. A reverse rotation of the ball, slowing its course abruptly when it strikes the ground. 17. Railroad. The ballast for a road-bed. 18. An abyss; deep. [AS. *bōtan*.]

Syn.: base, basis, bed, depth, floor, foot, foundation, ground, groundwork, keel, nadir, root, sole, substratum, substructure. Ant.: acme, apex, climax, crown, head, height, meridian, pinnacle, summit, tip, top, vertex, zenith.—at bottom, fundamentally; radically.—bottom-boards, n. pl. Boards placed in the bottom of a boat for the protection of the hull and frame.—broth, n. / Bathylus.—b. disease, n. / Vd. Crotallism.—b. fishing, n. See ONCHON-ANGLING.—b. glade, n. A low valley or opening among the hills.—b. grass, n. 1.

Grass suitable to or naturally growing in bottom-lands. 2. A low-growing grass, such as white clover, employed to form "bottom," as it is called, i. e., turf or sod in meadows and pastures: opposed to top-grass.—b. heat, n. Heat applied below: heat applied to plants through soil, as by fermenting manure.—b. ice, n. Ground-ice; anchor-ice.—b. land, n. Same as BOTTOM, 7.—b. lift, n. In mining, the lowest lift or the bottom tier of pumps.—b. line, n. A fishing-line carrying branching short lines with hooks, which is grounded instead of being suspended in water.—b. plate, n. A bed-plate.—b. rake, the angular distance or clearance between the bevel of the blade of a planing-tool and the surface beneath it.—b. tool, n. A wood-turner's tool for shaping the bottoms of hollow work.—to be at the b. of, to be the cause or author of; now usually of mischief or rascality.—to stand on one's own b., to be independent; rely upon one's own resources or one's own merits.—to touch b., to attain the utmost depth; hence, to find standing-ground or a resting-place.

bottom, n. In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, an ignorant but concealed weaver on whom Puck places an ass's head.

bottom-boards, b. disease, etc. See under BOTTOM, n.

bottomed, 1. bottomed; 2. bottomed, a. 1. Having a (parabolic) (usually specified) bottom; as, a full-bottomed wig. 2. Grounded; founded; as, a well-bottomed opinion. 3. Covered at the bottom; underlaid; as, bottomed by cement.

bottom-er, 1. bottom-er; 2. bottom-er, n. One who or that which bottoms; specif.: in mining, a workman at the bottom of a shaft who loads the cage and gives directions to bank.

bottom-glade, b. heat, b. ice, etc. See under BOTTOM, n.

bottom-ing, 1. bottom-ing; 2. bottom-ing, n. 1. *Cit. Engin.* The ballasting material for making a roadbed; ballast. 2. The act of fitting with a bottom or performing some basal operation.—bottom-ing-hole, n. The opening at the mouth of a furnace, before which a flint-glass article in process of manufacture is exposed for softening.—b. tap, n. *Metalworking.* A non-tapering tap for cutting a thread in a hole to its full depth.

bottom-less, 1. bottom-less; 2. bottom-less, a. Having no bottom; lacking a foundation; hence, unfathomable; immeasurable; visionary; as, the bottomless sea; bottomless speculations.

Eternal wrath Burnt after them to the bottomless pit.

MILTON P. L. bk. vi, l. 866.

—bottom-less-ly, adv.—bottom-less-ness, n.

bottom-ly, 1. bottom-ly; 2. bottom-ly, adv. [Dial., Eng.] Fully; entirely.

bottom-most, 1. bottom-most; 2. bottom-most, a. [Rare.] Belong at the very bottom; undermost.

bottom-plate, b. rake. See under BOTTOM, n.

bottom-ry, 1. bottom-ry; 2. bottom-ry, n. To assure the return of money by executing a bottomry bond.

bottom-ry, 1. bottom-ry; 2. bottom-ry, n. *Law.* A maritime contract whereby the owner of a vessel, or its master if in a foreign port, borrows money at maritime interest to enable him to make or complete his voyage, pledging or mortgaging the vessel as security, without making him personally liable in case of loss of the vessel. [*D. bodennus, < bodem, bottom.*]

Bottomry . . . is in the nature of a mortgage of a ship.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 30, p. 457.

bottom-tool, n. See under BOTTOM, n.

bottom-y, 1. bottom-y; 2. bottom-y, a. *Her.* Marked with knobs, buttons, or buds. [*OF. botonné, pp. of botonner, ornament with buds, < boton; see BOTON, n.*] bottoned; bot-to-ned; bot-toned.

Botts, 1. bott; 2. bott, John Minor (c. 1802-1809).

An American statesman and historian; author of *The Great Rebellion: Its Secret History*.

bot, 1. bot; 2. bot, n. [Hind.] A mark on

the forehead denoting caste.

bot-y, 1. bot-y; 2. bot-y, n. [Dial., Eng.] 1. Self-assertive; vain. 2. Little and compact.

bot-u-ll-form, 1. bot-u-ll-form; 2. bot-u-ll-form, a. Sausage-shaped. [*L. botulus, sausage, & forma, form.*]

bot-u-lline, 1. bot-u-lline or -lin; 2. bot-u-lline or -lin, n. *Pathol.* A ptomaine poison present in decomposed meat, particularly in sausages. [*L. botulus, sausage.*]

bot-u-llism, 1. bot-u-llism; 2. bot-u-llism, n. *Pathol.* Poisoning caused by eating putrid meat or fish, or infected food or vegetables, in which a specified bacillus has developed, especially *Bacillus botulinus*. [*L. botulus, sausage.*]

Bot-u-scha-ni, n. Same as BOTOSHANI. Bot-u-scha-ny, n.

Bot-u-scha-ni, 1. bot-u-scha-ni; 2. bot-u-scha-ni, n. A town in Trentino, Italy.

B. O. U., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

bout, 1. bout; 2. bout, n. Same as BOUT.

bout-be-ki-ri Mu-ez-in, 1. bout-be-ki-ri mu-ez-in; 2. bout-be-ki-ri mu-ez-in. In *The Arabian Nights*, a vain, proud, and envious imam, in the story of *Prince Zeyn Alnasman*, who hated the rich.

bout-can, 1. bout-can; 2. bout-can, n. Same as BUCAN.

bout-can-elle, 1. bout-can-elle; 2. bout-can-elle, n. [F.] A West-Indian lutianoid fish (*Neomatus buccanella*), one of the snappers. blackfin snapper.

bouch, 1. bûsh; 2. bûch, n. To make a new mouth or vent in; drill out the plug from, as the touch-hole in a spiked cannon. bouchet; bûsh.

bouch, n. 1. A copper tube to line a vent in breech-bouche, loading ordnance; a vent-bushing. 2. The mouth or bore of any firearm. 3. The rations or allowance of provisions granted to knights and men-at-arms in feudal military service. 4. A notch in the upper edge of a medieval shield, through which a weapon might be thrust. [*F. bouche, < L. bucca, cheek.*]

bouch, 1. bûch; 2. bûch, n. 1. A dog. 2. A spirit-lean; mean; covardly fellow.

bouchall, 1. bûchall; 2. bûchall, n. [Ir.] A small boy. bouchall-in; bouchall-teen.

boucharde, 1. bûshard; 2. bûshard, n. [F.] I. *rt.* To treat with the boucharde, as marble. II. *n.* A marble-workers' tool with which the surface of marble may be roughened or furrowed.

bouchardon, 1. bûshardon; 2. bûshardon, Edmé (c. 1698-1717), a French sculptor; equestrian statue of Louis XV. Paris, etc.

Bouchard's disease, A disease affecting the stomach, characterized by weakness of the muscular fibers, causing dilatation.

bouchée, 1. bûshée; 2. bûshée, a. *Mus.* 1. Muted; said of wind instruments. 2. Stopped; said of organ pipes.

bouchée, 1. bûshée; 2. bûshée, n. [F.] A very small patty or tartlet; a dainty.

Bouché's disease, 1. bûshé's disease; 2. bûshé's disease, Louis Auguste Thomas (c. 1812-1819), a French antiquarian and historian.

Bou'cher', 1. bû'shê; 2. bû'che, Alfred (c. 1850- ). A French sculptor.

Bou'cher', 1. bû'cher; 2. bû'cher, Jonathan (c. 1738-1741), an English politician, writer and philologist.

Bou'cher', de Crève-cœur de Perthes, 1. bû'shê de krêv'-kûr de pèrt; 2. bû'che de krêv'-kûr de pèrt, Jacques (c. 1788-1818), a French archaeologist; dramatist; *La Crétation*, etc.

bou'cher-ism, 1. bû'shâr-izm; 2. bû'cher-ism, n. The act or process of bouchering.

bou'cher-ize, 1. bû'shâr-iz; 2. bû'cher-iz, n. [*-IZING*]. To impregnate (timber), as by hydrostatic pressure, with a solution of copper sulfate to keep it from decay. [*< Auguste Boucherie, French chemist.*]

Bouches-du-Rhône, 1. bû'shê-dû-rôn; 2. bû'chê-dû-rôn, n. A department in S. E. France; 1,971 sq. m.; capital, Marseilles.

bou-chette, 1. bû-shet; 2. bû-chet, n. [F.] The breast-plate of a piece of ordnance.

bouching, 1. bû'shûng; 2. bû'ching, n. Same as BUSHING.

bouchon, 1. bû'shôn; 2. bû'chôn, n. [F.] 1. Billiards. A game in which three balls are played with three corks. 2. The metal tube or bushing for the pivot-hole in the plate of a clock or watch. 3. [F.] A cork.

boucht, n. Same as BOUT.

bouchue, 1. bû'chû; 2. bû'chû, n. Same as BUCHU.

Bou'cl'cault, 1. bû'st'kô; 2. bû'cl'cault, Dion (c. 1822-1829), an Irish dramatist and actor; *Colleen Bawn*, etc.

bou'cl'ê, 1. bû'cl'ê; 2. bû'cl'ê, a. [F.] Textile. Designating bouclé having knots, tufts, and spirals upon the surface, caused by working out one strand of two-ply yarn.

—bouclé cloth [Prov. Eng.], a serge cloth, looped or tufted with mohair, for overcoats.

bouc-ne-m'a, n. See BUCNEMA.

boud, 1. boud; 2. boud, a. [Scot.] Behooved.

boud, n. [Prov. Eng.] An insect or worm that breeds in wheat, malt, etc.; weevil. bowd.

Boud'ha, n. See BUDHA.

bou'der-ic, 1. bû'dêr-ic; 2. bû'dêr-ic, n. [F.] [Rare.] Pouting;

Bou'de-wijn, 1. bû'dê-wijn; 2. bû'dê-wijn, n. [D.] Baldwin.

Bou'd-not, 1. bû'd-not; 2. bû'd-not, Elias (c. 1740-1821). An American patriot; philanthropist; president of Congress, 1782; 1st president of American Bible Society.

bou'doir, 1. bû'dwâr; 2. bû'dwâr, n. A lady's private sitting-room or reception-room; formerly, also, a gentleman's private room. [F. (where one may sulk), < boudier, pout.] Syn.: see BOWER.—bou'doir-esque, a. Appropriate to a boudoir.

bou'dou, 1. bû'dû; 2. bû'dû, n. Same as AKAZGA.

bou'dou, 1. bû'dû; 2. bû'dû, n. Same as BUA.

bou'dou, 1. bû'dû; 2. bû'dû, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A light two-wheeled vehicle of French origin, much used in India and Japan, where it is drawn by men.

bouff, 1. bûf or bûuf; 2. bûf or bûuf, n. [Scot.] I. *rt.* 1. To bark; bay. 2. To cough loudly. II. *n.* 1. The bark of a dog. 2. A loud cough. 3. A dog.

bou'fant, 1. bû'fân; 2. bû'fân, a. [F.] Puffed out; full, as the drapery of a skirt. bou'fante, n.—bou'f-fan-ty, n. bouff, 1. bûf; 2. bûf, n. [F.] Opera bouffe. See OPERA.

Bou'f'f, 1. bû'f; 2. bû'f, n. [F.] 1. Louis François, Duc de (c. 1644-1711), a French marshal who was present at Steenkerke and Malplaquet. 2. Staunton, Marquis de (c. 1738-1815), a French poet; marshal.

Bou'gail'ville, 1. bû'gân-vîl; 2. bû'gân-vîl, Louis Antoine de (c. 1729-1811). The first French circumnavigator, 1766-1769.

Bou'gail'ville-a, 1. bû'gân-vîl-a; 2. bû'gân-vîl-a, n. Bot. 1. A small genus of climbing shrubs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginia*), mostly tropical South American, having the numerous flowers almost concealed by large membranous colored bracts; widely cultivated as hot-house or conservatory plants. 2. [b.] A plant of this genus. [*< L. A. de Bougainville, F. navigator.*] [cottage.]

bou'gar, 1. bû'gar; 2. bû'gar, n. [Scot.] A roof-spar of a bouget, v. 1. To bulge. 2. To bulge.

bouge, 1. bû; 2. bû, n. [Dial., Eng.] 1. The bulge of a cask. 2. The bilge of a ship. 3. [Rare.] A cowry. 4. A wallet or pouch of hide or leather. 5. A swelling or hump.

bouget, n. Same as BOUTCHE.

bou'ger, 1. bû'gar; 2. bû'gar, n. [Scot.] The common puffin of the North Atlantic (*Fratercula arctica*).

bou'ge-ron, n. [F.] A sodomite. CHAUCER R. Z. l. 7024.

bou'get, 1. bû'jet; 2. bû'jet, n. 1. *Her.* An ancient water-vessel, used conventionally as a charge. 2. A wallet or budget. [*< F. bougette, see BUDGET.*]

bou'ge, 1. bû; 2. bû, n. 1. A limb or large branch of a tree, especially of a spreading leafy tree. 2. [Scot.] A leg; limb. 3. The fallows. [*< AS. boga, bôh, arm.*] Syn.: see BRANCH.

—bough'elm, n. [Dial., Eng.] The Scotch elm: so named from its spreading boughs.—b. house, n. A movable structure of boughs, used as a blind by sportsmen.

Bough, 1. bou; 2. bou, Samuel (c. 1822-1817), an English landscape painter.

bouged, 1. bûd; 2. bûd, a. 1. Furnished with boughs. 2. Denuded of boughs.

bough'pot', 1. bû'pôt; 2. bû'pôt, n. 1. A large pot or vase for boughs, shrubs, or flowers.

An open fire-place, filled now with a big bow-pot full of ferns. JANE G. AUSTEN *Diamond* Hundred ch. i, p. 14. [o. c. 1882.]

2. [Eng.] A bouquet. 3. The conventional representation of a bouquet or vase of flowers in decorative work; as, a cabinet inlaid with bough-pots and butterflies. beau'pot'; bow'pot'.

bought, 1. bû; 2. bû, imp. & pp. of buy. boughtet.

bought, 1. bû; 2. bû, n. [C.]—boughty, a. tending. [W.]

bought, 1. bû; 2. bû, n. [Scot.] 1. A pen or fold sheep.

bought, n. [Scot.] 1. A pen in which ewes are confined for milking; sheepfold. 2. A square church-pew; tableseat.

bought, n. 1. A bend; loop; fold. Specif., the portion of a sling where the stone is held. 2. A bight. [*< now, v., by analogy with BIGHT.*]

bought'en, 1. bû'tên; 2. bû'tên, a. 1. [Local. U.S.] Bought at a store; opposed to home-made. 2. [Poet.] Bought: used for broke of meter.

Bought'un'der Blee, 1. bû'tên un'der blî; 2. bû'tên un'der blî. A town in Kent by the forest of Blee. CHAUCER C. T. l. 16,024.

bough'y, 1. bû'y; 2. bû'y, a. Full of boughs.

bougle, 1. bû'gl; 2. bû'gl, n. [F.] 1. *Supp.* A smooth, slender, flexible instru-

ment or sheath introduced into the urethra, oesophagus, or other canal of the body, for removing obstructions, and for dilating such openings when contracted, as in stricture.

—bougle, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.

—bougie, a similar elastic, filiform bougie. 2. Bellied bougie.



**Bou'gie**, 1 bō'ji; 2 bō'gē, n. A fortified seaport town in Constantine department, Algeria.  
**bou'gie** 'de'ci'male', 1 bō'si' de'si'māl'; 2 bō'zhē' de'ci'māl'. [F.] Same as DECIMAL CANDLE. See under CANDLE.  
**bou'gon**, 1 bō'gōn; 2 bō'gōng, n. Same as BURGON.  
**bou'guet**, 1 bō'güt or bō'güt or but, n. [Prov. Eng.] Bulkiness; size; bulk.  
**Bou'guer**, 1 bō'gē; 2 bō'gē, Pierre (c.1698-81/1758). A French mathematician; invented the heliometer in 1748.  
**Bou'gue-reau**, 1 bō'gē-rō; 2 bō'gē-rō, Adolphe William (1/1825-8/1905). A French painter; *La Vierge Consolatrice*. [BUTIDES]  
**Bou'ides**, 1 bō'idz or -aldz; 2 bō'idz or -ids, n. pl. Same as bouill'la-baisse, 1 bō'ya-bēs; 2 bō'ya-bās, n. [F.] A fish stew or chowder much esteemed in the south of France.  
**Bouill'laud's** dis-ease. Endocarditis.  
**Bouill'le**, 1 bō'yē; 2 bō'yē, Marquis de (1/1739-11/1800), François Claude Amour. A French general; in Seven Years' war, etc.  
**bouill'li**, 1 bō'yū; 2 bō'yū (XIII), n. [F.] Boiled meat, usually beef, especially that from which bouillon has been made.  
**bouill'lon**, 1 bō'yū; 2 bō'yū, n. Same as BOOZY.  
**bouill'lon**, 1 bō'yū or (F.) bō'yū; 2 bō'yū or (F.) bō'yū (XIII), n. [F.] 1. Clear soup, especially as made from beef; beef tea. 2. *Vet.* An excrescence on a horse's foot; proud flesh in a wound. 3. In dress-making, a puff.  
**Bouill'lon**, 1 bō'yū; 2 bō'yū, n. 1. Duc de (c.1555-7/1623), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French marshal; father of Turenne. 2. Godfrey of, see GODFREY.  
**bouill'lotte**, 1 bō'yüt; 2 bō'yüt, n. [F.] A game of cards resembling baccarat.  
**bouk**, 1 bōk; 2 bōk, n. 1. [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] A body; trunk; bouk; bouk; 2. The abdomen.  
**boukh**, 1 bōkh; 2 bōkh, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as BOUGH.  
**bouky**, 1 bōy; 2 bōy, n. [Scot.] Bulky.  
**boul**, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A ring-shaped part, as the ring on a watch, the bow of a key, or one of the loops in the handles of shears. 2. *pl.* A jointed ball for a kettle that has ears or loops. *boolt*.  
**Boul'lan'ger**, 1 bō'lan'gē; 2 bō'lan'gē, Georges (4/1837-9/1891). A French general; political leader; suicide.  
**boul'lan'ger-ite**, 1 bō'lan'gē-rit; 2 bō'lan'gē-rit, n. *Mineral.* A massive, metallic, bluish-gray lead sulfantimonite (PbSbS<sub>2</sub>). [*<* the discoverer, Boulanger.]  
**Boul'lan'gism**, 1 bō'lan'gizm; 2 bō'lan'gizm, n. The principles of personal rule, militarism, and revenge supposed to be represented by Gen. Georges Boulanger, who attracted a party of Republican malcontents in France and was supported by the Monarchists in the hope that he might bring about a revolution. — **Boul'lan'gist**, n.  
**boul'der**, 1 bōl'dar; 2 bōl'dar, n. 1. To polish or smooth with small flint pebbles, as an emery-wheel. 2. [*Rare.*] To make into boulders. *bowl'der*.  
**boul'der**, 1. A stone or rock, angular or rounded, transported by natural agencies, as by glacial action, to a distance from its original bed; an erratic; also, as used by some geologists, a worn fragment fallen from its place and reposing near by.  
We may see a huge boulder or two poised on the end of the glacier.  
TINDALL *Forms of Water* § 13, p. 44. [A. 1874.]  
[*<* Sw. dial. *bullerstein*, large pebble, *<* *bullra*, thunder, roar, + *sten*, stone.] *boul'der*; *boul'der-stone*; *boul'der*; — *boul'der-belt*, n. A belt of glacial boulders lying transverse to the direction of glacial movement. — *b. clay*, n. The unstratified clay and sand deposit of the drift or glacial epoch, containing many boulders; the general till or ground moraine. — *b. cracker*, n. A heavy iron rod to be dropped upon a rock encountered by the drill in a deep well-boring. — *b. fan*, n. *Geol.* A boulder-train, the width of which increases with the distance to which the boulders have been transported. — *b. head*, n. A fence of piles driven in to resist the encroaching of the tide and waves upon a dike, or similar construction. — *b. pavement*, n. *Geol.* 1. A sheet of boulders on a beach or on the bottom of shallow water; derived from deposits of boulder-clay; destroyed by the waves. 2. An indefinite layer of boulders on the surface of some drumlins, striated parallel to the direction of the ice-movement. — *b. period*, same as GLACIAL EPOCH. — *b. train*, n. *Geol.* A line of glacial boulders of a particular sort of rock, extending, sometimes for many miles, from their source in the direction of the glacial movement. — *b. wall*, n. *Geol.* A glacial moraine chiefly built of boulders.  
**Boul'der**, 1 bōl'dar; 2 bōl'dar, n. 1. A county in Colorado; 751 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat; site of the University of Colorado (non-sect.) founded in 1877. 3. Pass, a pass in Colorado; altitude, 11,670 ft. 4. Peak, a mountain in Colorado; 12,417 ft. high.  
*boul'derd*, pp. Bouldered.  
**boul'der-er**, 1 bōl'dar-er; 2 bōl'dar-er, n. *Geol.* A boulder of small size.  
**boul'der-ing**, 1 bōl'dar-ing; 2 bōl'dar-ing, n. 1. The act or process of paving with boulders or cobblestones. 2. A cobblestone pavement.  
**boul'der-ing-stone**, n. A hard flint used to dress off emery-wheels and glazers.  
**boul'der-pave-ment**, b. wall, etc. See under BOULDER.  
**boul'der-y**, 1 bōl'dar-y; 2 bōl'dar-y, n. Abounding in boulders.  
**boule**, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, n. Same as BUHL.  
**boule**, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, n. [Gr.] 1. An ancient Greek legislative council. In heroic times it was composed of aristocratic advisers to the king, while in the time of Solon it was an elective body of 400, whose number was ultimately increased to 500 with somewhat extended powers. 2. The modern Greek legislative assembly.  
**bou'leu-te'r-i-on**, 1 bō'yū-tē-rē-on; 2 bō'yū-tē-rē-on, n. [Gr.] A council-chamber; senate-house.  
**boule'vard**, 1 bō'lē-vār or (F.) bō'lē-vār; 2 bō'lē-vār or (F.) bō'lē-vār (XIII), n. 1. A broad city avenue specially designed for pleasure-walking or driving, generally planted with trees, often in the center.  
The boulevard assumes at the newspaper hour a peculiar aspect.  
F. SARCET in *Scribner's Magazine* June, 1891, p. 670.  
2. Originally, a fortress or a tower-rampart; hence, a street or walk laid out on the site of such ramparts after their destruction. [*F.* corrupted form of *G. boulevard* = Dan. *boulevard*; see BULWARK.] *boule'vard*; — *boule'vard-ize*, v. t. 1. To provide with boulevards. II. 1. To frequent or stroll on the boulevards.  
**boule'var-dier**, 1 bō'lē-vār-dir or (F.) bō'lē-vār-dir; 2 bō'lē-vār-dir or (F.) bō'lē-vār-dir, n. [F.] A frequenter of the boulevards; especially, in Paris, a boulevard lounser, man about town. *boule'var-dist*.  
**boule'ves-ment**, 1 bōl-vēs-mēt or -mēt or (F.) bōl-vēs-mēt; 2 bōl-vēs-mēt or (F.) bōl-vēs-mēt (XIII), n. [F.] A turning upside down; convulsion.  
**bou'lim-tā**, n. Same as BULIMIA.

**bou-lin'i-kon**, 1 bō-lin'i-kon; 2 bō-lin'i-cōn, n. [Eng.] Oilcloth made from a pulp composed of rawhide, rags, and coarse hair. [*<* Gr. *bous*, ox + *linon*, flax.]  
**boul'ly-bawn**, 1 bōl'y-bān; 2 bōl'y-bān, n. [Ir.] Flour bread as distinguished from meal bread.  
**Bou-logne**, 1 bō-lōn or (F.) bō'lōnya; 2 bō-lōn or (F.) bō'lōnye, n. A seaport town in Pas-de-Calais department, France. *Bou-logne-sur-mer*.  
**Bou-logne-sur-mer**, 1 bō-lōn; 2 bō-lōn, n. A town in Seine department, France, S. W. suburb of Paris; has extensive woods.  
**boul'ter**, v. t. Same as BOLT. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,246.  
**boul'ter**, 1 bōl'ter; 2 bōl'ter, n. A sea fishing-line armed with many hooks. See LONG-LENE. *boul'ter*.  
**Boul'ton**, 1 bōl'tōn; 2 bōl'tōn, Matthew (c.1728-8/1809). An English mechanic and partner of Watt, who improved the steam-engine; built engine for the "Clermont".  
**bou'man**, 1 bōu'man or bō'man; 2 bōu'mān or bō'mān, n. [Scot.] The tenant of a bowing or dairy-farm. [*<* bōw, n. + MAN.]  
**boun**, 1 bōun; 2 bōun, n. [Archaic.] Ready; prepared. [*Early form of BOUND, a.*] *bounet*; *bownet*; — *boun*, et. & cl. To make ready; betake; start.  
**bound**, 1 bāuns; 2 bōung, v. [BOUNCED, BOUNC'ING.] I. 1. To cause to bound; as, to bound a child up and down; to bound a ball. 2. [Slang, U. S.] To turn out; forcibly eject; discharge from employment. 3. [Slang, U. S. & Canada.] To toss (a person) in a blanket for sport; blanket. 4. [Gt. Brit.] To bully; scold. 5. To beat; bang.  
II. 1. To move with a bound; spring suddenly and violently, or with an elastic recoil; as, this ball bounces well. 2. To come or go violently and suddenly; as, the maid bounced indignantly out of the room.  
My lady bounces in. SAGE *Comic Miseries* st. 6.  
3. [Gt. Brit.] To talk big; bluster; lie.  
Nay, nay, old gentleman, no bounding; you're mistaken in your man, Sir! COLMAN *Polly Honeycombe* act i. sc. 1.  
4. To give a sudden noisy blow; bang. [*<* I. G. *bun-sen*, beat, knock; cp. D. *bonsen*, strike, bounce, G. *bumb-sen*, *bun-sen*, all imitative.] *bouncet*. *Syn.*: see LEAP.  
**bound**, n. 1. A sudden or violent spring or leap; as, the fish gave a bound in the basket. 2. A bounding or elastic motion; a rebound; as, the bounce of a ball. 3. [Slang, U. S.] Dismissal from a position; discharge; expulsion; as, he got the bounce. 4. [Local, Eng.] The large-spotted dogfish. 5. A heavy blow; a bang.  
I heard two or three irregular bounds at my landlady's door. ADDISON *Spectator* May 20, 1712.  
6. [Gt. Brit.] (1) An audacious lie; a bouncer. (2) Boastful exaggeration; bluster; swagger.  
A certain stiffness and decorum which contrasted pleasantly enough with the exceeding 'bouncer' of his earlier career. R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* ch. 4, p. 108. [In 1860.]  
7. A loud, sudden noise; an explosion — to get the grand bounce [Slang, U. S.], to be summarily discharged. — *bounced*, pp. Full of bluster; overbearing.  
**bound**, adv. Suddenly; with a bounce.  
**bound-a-ble**, 1 bāuns-ā-bl; 2 bōung-ā-bl, a. [Eng.] 1. *bound-a-ble*, [Given to bounce or bluster; frascible. 2. [*Rare.*] That may be bounced. — *bound-a-bly*, adv.  
**bound'er**, 1 bāuns'er; 2 bōung'er, n. One who or that which is large or strong; as, those fish are bouncers. Did you ever see the bouncers? They are young, they are girls, they always go in pairs, and they bring a breeze. B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* ch. 7, p. 52. [In c. a. 1874.]  
2. One who or that which bounces. 3. [Colloq.] An audacious lie; a whopper.  
What an incredible number of royal bouncers were carried to and fro in the despatches of that [Mary Stuart's] period. M. E. BRADDON *Dead Sea Fruit* ch. 22, p. 100. [In c. a. n.]  
4. A braggart or liar. 5. [Slang, U. S.] A person employed to eject disorderly persons, as from a hotel or restaurant.  
**bound'ing**, 1 bāuns'ing; 2 bōung'ing, a. 1. Strong and active; large; strapping; as, a bounding girl.  
The pair Ushered you into life a bounding boy. BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. v. l. 1470.  
2. Excessive; exaggerated; as, a bounding bill or account.  
3. Swaggering; boastful; untruthful. — *bound'ing-ly*, adv. The soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). — *bound'ing-ly*, adv.  
**bound**, 1 bāund; 2 bōund, v. I. 1. To leap lightly; advance in or by leaps; spring; as, to bound up-hill. And the waves bound beneath me as a steed. That knows his rider. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 2.  
2. To spring back in recoil; rebound; as, this ball will not bound.  
II. 1. To cause to rebound. [*<* F. *bondir*, leap, rebound, *<* LL. *bombito*, buzz, *<* L. *bombus*, buzzing.] *Syn.*: see LEAP.  
**bound**, v. I. 1. To set bounds to; fix the limit of; restrict; as, his ideas are bound by his experience. The Presidency, the highest function in the state, is exceedingly bound by the Constitution, and still more by the spirit of the community. CHANNING *Works, The Union* p. 638. [A. V. A. 1856.]  
2. To form the boundary of; adjoin; as, Long Island Sound bounds Connecticut on the south. 3. To describe or name the boundaries of; as, bound the State of Colorado. 4. To shut up within bounds; cramp.  
II. 1. To adjoint.  
*Syn.*: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT.  
**bound-a-ble**, 1 bāuns-ā-bl; 2 bōung-ā-bl, a. That may be bounded.  
**bound**, pa. 1. Made fast; tied; specifically, confined in bonds; as, he was taken bound to Rome.  
And I could wish my days to be Bound each to each by natural piety. WORDSWORTH *My Heart Leaps Up* l. 9.  
2. Morally or legally constrained or compelled; obligated by conscience or the sense of honor; as, you are bound to pay.  
We are bound . . . to maintain the . . . principles of public liberty. WEBSTER *Works, Settlement N. E.* vol. 1, p. 47. [In c. a. c.]  
3. Having a cover or binding of leather, cloth, or the like; said of books. 4. [Colloq.] Doomed; destined; as, they are bound to fail. 5. [Colloq., U. S.] Determined; resolved; as, I am bound to have it, cost what it may. 6. Apprenticed; indentured.  
The great man also, to what shall he be bound apprentice? CHATFIELD *Heroes and Heroines* lect. iii, p. 74. [In c. a. n.]  
7. Conspicuous. 8. Pregnant; said of a woman with child. [*<* A. S. *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, bind.]  
**bound**, n. 1. A ball (Eng. Lat.), a county-court or sheriff's ball; as, commission, a bumball. 2. A charge (Elec.), a charge which is held from action or from escaping to the earth by the proximity of another charge. — *b. up* in. 1. Inseparably connected with; summed up in. 2. Devotedly attached to; absorbed in; as, bound up in study.

**bound**, 1 bāund; 2 bōund, a. Having one's course directed; on the way; destined; as, bound for a day's pleasure; bound on a journey. [ME. *boun*, *<* Ice. *báinn*, pp. of *báa*, prepare.] *Prep.*: bound for (rarely to) a port or other destination; on or upon an expedition.  
**bound**, n. 1. A light elastic leap or spring; also, a rebound, as of a ball from the ground.  
Leaps with a bound of graceful hardihood. WORDSWORTH *Tour Among the Alps* st. 20.  
2. In artillery firing, the distance passed over by a ricocheting ball, between adjacent places where it strikes.  
**bound**, n. 1. That which indicates or constitutes the limit of anything, material or immaterial; that which circumscribes; a boundary; limit; confine; as, his anger knew no bounds.  
The voice of the mighty sea Beating his pebbly bound. BRANT *The Unknown Way* st. 10.  
2. *pl.* The district included within a boundary or limits.  
3. [Cornwall, Eng.] An area taken up for tin-mining; a tin-bound. [*<* OF. *bonde*, *<* LL. *bōdina*, limit.] *Syn.*: see BOUNDARY; END; PERIOD. — *beating the bounds*, see PERAMBULATION. — *rough bounds* (Scot.), the Highlands of Scotland, a western portion of Inverness-shire.  
**bound-a-ry**, 1 bāund-ā-ri; 2 bōund-ā-ry, n. [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, pl.] 1. A limiting or dividing line or mark; also, any object serving to indicate a limit or confine; as, the boundaries of Holland.  
The North: the South: no geographic line Can fix the boundary. WHITTIER *The Panorama* st. 15.  
2. The limiting line of a cricket-field; also, a hit to this line.  
*Syn.*: barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge. The boundary was originally the landmark, that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The bound is the limit, marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the boundaries of a nation or of an estate; the bounds of a college, a ball-ground, etc. Bounds may be used for all within the limits, boundary for the limiting line only. Boundary looks to that which is without; bound only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the bounds, not the boundaries, of a subject, of the universe, etc.; as, the students were forbidden to go beyond the bounds. A barrier is something that bars ingress or egress. A barrier may be a boundary, as was the Great Wall of China. Bourn, or bourne, is a poetical expression for bound or boundary. A border is a strip of land along the boundary. Edge is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. Limit is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the limit of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. Line is a military term; as, within the lines or through the lines, of an army. See BARRIER; EDGE; MARGIN. — *Ant.*: center, citadel, estate, inside, interior, land, region, territory. — *Prep.*: the boundaries of an estate; the boundary between neighboring territories.  
— *bound-a-ry-line*, n. In ship-building, the line where the sides of the hull meet the stem, keel, and stern-post. — *b. problem* (Math.), in the theory of functions, a problem in which a function within a given region is to be determined from its values on the boundary of that region. — *b. rider*, n. In Australian station life, one whose duty is to patrol and inspect an estate. *Scribner's Magazine* Feb., 1892, p. 147.  
**bound-a-ry-peak**. A mountain in Colorado; 12,840 ft. high.  
**bound'brook**, 1 bāund'bruk; 2 bōund'bruk, n. A borough in Somerset, N. J.  
**bound'ed**, 1 bāund'ed; 2 bōund'ed, pa. Having limits or limitations; limited; cramped; narrow; as, a bounded intellect. — *bound'ed-ness*, n.  
**bound'en**, 1 bāund'en; 2 bōund'en, a. 1. Obligatory upon one; necessary, as a duty. 2. [Archaic.] Under obligations; obliged; beholden; as, I am greatly bounden to you. 3. Bound; tied; wed. [Old pp. of BIND.]  
— *bound'en-ly*, adv.  
**bound'er**, 1 bāund'er; 2 bōund'er, n. One who fixes or marks bounds. 2. [Slang, Eng.] One who dresses in bad taste, or whose manners, etc., are offensive. 3. Baseball. A ball batted, or thrown to a basemen by a fielder, so that it bounds. 4. [Eng.] One who, in early times, yearly fixed or marked the bounds of townships in Cornwall. 5. One who lives near the borders. 6. A boundary.  
**bound'ing-ly**, 1 bāund'ing-ly; 2 bōund'ing-ly, adv. With bounding motion; in a bounding manner.  
**bound'less**, 1 bāund'les; 2 bōund'les, a. Having no appreciable limit, but without the positive significance belonging to the word infinite; vast; measureless; as, God's boundless love. — *bound'less-ly*, adv. — *bound'less-ness*, n.  
This truth within thy mind rehearse, That in a boundless universe Is boundless better, boundless worse. TENNYSON *Two Voices* st. 9.  
**bound'ly**, 1 bāund'ly; 2 bōund'ly, a. Within bounds; finite; limited.  
**bound'ness**, 1 bāund'nes; 2 bōund'nes, n. The state or bounds of things; 1 bāund'ness; 2 bōund'ness, n. [Ir.] The ditch that marks the boundary of a holding.  
Each man's interest now is centered in his bound'ditch. CANON SHERBURN *The Blindness of Dr. Gray*.  
**boun'te-ous**, 1 bāun'ti-ūs; 2 bōun'te-ūs, a. 1. Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent; as, a bounteous king. 2. Marked by liberality or bounty; abounding in blessings; plentiful; as, a bounteous repast. 3. Intrepid. Beside the bounteous board of home.  
WHITTIER *For an Autumn Festival* st. 10.  
[ME. *bounteous*, *<* OF. *bontif*, *<* *bonte*; see BOUNTY.]  
**boun'te-ous-ly**, adv. — *boun'te-ous-ness*, n.  
**boun'teth**, 1 bāun'teth; 2 bōun'teth, n. [Scot.] A gratuity over and above regular wages; bounty. *boun'tith*.  
**boun'ti-a-ble**, 1 bāun'ti-ā-bl; 2 bōun'ti-ā-bl, a. Subject to bounty.  
**boun'tid**, 1 bāun'tid; 2 bōun'tid, a. In receipt of a boun'ti-ful, 1 bāun'ti-ful; 2 bōun'ti-ful, a. Full of, distinguished by, or exhibiting bounty; free and generous in bestowing gifts; liberal; beneficent; hence, showing abundance as, the boun'ti-ful Giver of all good; a boun'ti-ful harvest. *Syn.*: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE; GENEROUS; HOSPITABLE. — *ly*, adv. — *ness*, n.  
**Boun'ti-ful**, n. A village in Davis county, Utah.  
**boun'ti-head**, n. Generosity.  
**boun'tree**, 1 bāun'tri; 2 bōun'tri, n. [Scot.] The boun'ty, 1 bāun'ty; 2 bōun'ty, n. [-RIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, pl.] 1. A generous dispensation of gifts or favors; liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence; as, God's bounty to man.



ture of Dutch colonist blood and that of Caribs and Arawaks in the 18th century. **Bo-vi-an-er**.  
**Bo-vich-thy-l-dē**, 1 bō'vich-thy-l-dē; 2 bō'vich-thy-l-dē, n. pl. *Ich*. A family of acanthopterigians with a weaver-like body, lower pectoral rays unbranched, and widely separated perfect jugular ventrals, including tropical species. **Bo-vich-thy-s**, n. (t. g.) [*L. bos* (bōs); *ox*, + *Gr. ichthys*, fish.] — **bo-vich-thy-l-d**, n. — **bo-vich-thy-old**, a. & n.  
**bo-vi-cide**, n. (Humorous.) A butcher.  
**bo-vi-cul-ture**, n. Stock-raising; cattle-breeding.  
**Bo-vi-no**, 1 bō'vi-no; 2 bō'vi-no, n. pl. *Mam*. A family of ruminants, generally embracing all having paired hollow horns ensheathing horn-cores, as in cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes. [*< Bos*] — **bo-vid**, n. — **bo-vid**, a. & n.  
**bo-vi-form**, a. Of the form or type of the ox.  
**Bo-vill**, 1 bō'vill; 2 bō'vill, *Sir William* (1744-1817/1873). An English judge, noted in commercial law, originator of two acts passed in 1860 and 1865 respectively, which (1) simplified proceedings in cases embracing petitions of right; (2) amended the law of partnerships.  
**Bo-vi-vā**, 1 bō'vi-vā; 2 bō'vi-vā, n. pl. *Mam*. A subfamily of *Bovidae*, especially those having short cannon-bones, as horned cattle, buffaloes, and bison. [*< Bos*].  
**bo-vine**, 1 bō'vin or -vāin; 2 bō'vin or -vāin (XIII), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the *Bovidae* or the *Bovinae*. 2. Oxlike; slow; stupid. [*< LL. bovinus*, *< L. bos*, ox.]  
 A slouching laborer. . . came out to look at the unusual scene with a slow bovine gaze.  
 GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 2, p. 18. [ALL.]

**bo-vine**, n. One of the *Bovinae*.  
**Bo-vi-no**, 1 bō'vi-no; 2 bō'vi-no, n. A fortified town in Foggia province, Italy; here the Imperialists defeated the Spaniards, 1734.

**Bo-vis-ta**, 1 bō'vis-ta; 2 bō'vis-ta, n. *Bot*. A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, closely allied to and formerly included in the genus *Lycoperdon*, differing from the other puffballs by having the enveloping coat papery at maturity. [*< G. dofst*, puffball.]

**bow**, 1 bau; 2 bow, v. I. t. 1. To incline forward and downward, as in reverence, courtesy, etc.; as, to *bow* the knee or the head. 2. To express by bowing; as, she *bowed* her acknowledgments. 3. To escort or attend with bows; as, we were *bowed* into the hall by the butler.

When I get to Egypt they will give me some fine words and bow me out. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 406. [s. 1890.]  
 4. To cause to bend or stoop; bend down; as, the fruit *bows* the trees. 5. To cause to stoop in grief or humiliation; as, to *bow* the head with sorrow; the disgrace *bowed* the family to the earth.

Enoch said again, 'My God has *bow'd* me down to what I am.'

ENNOCY *Enoch Arden* act. 59.

6. *Naut.* To part (the water) with the bow (of a vessel). II. i. 1. To bend forward the head or body as a courteous or respectful salutation or mark of assent or acknowledgment. 2. To assume a prone or bending posture, as in the act or attitude of worship, reverence, or submission; figuratively, to render worship or homage: often with *down*.

O come, let us worship and *bow* down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker. Ps. xcv, 6.

3. To bend the neck, as under a yoke; submit; yield; hence, to become a subject or thrall; as, they *bowed* in silence to the victor's commands. 4. To curve downward; bend; stoop; as, the trees *bowed* in the blast; the travelers *bowed* before the storm.

And the great ships sail outward and return, bending and *bowing* to the billowy swells.

LONGFELLOW *The Lighthouse* st. 6.

5. [Scot.] To become bent or bowed. 6. To bend, turn, or take one's course. [*< AS. būgan*, bow, bend, fleet; *cp. L. fugio*, *Gr. phugō*, flee.] *Syn*. see BEND; DROOP.  
 — *Bowling* stone, a cromlech or stone circle.—to *bow* the knee, to kneel in adoration.—to *bow* the neck, to stoop to a yoke; hence, to make submission.

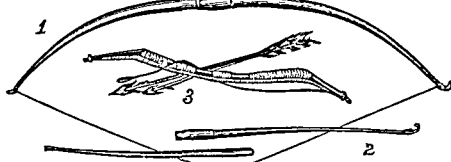
**bow**, 1 bō; 2 bō, v. I. t. 1. To curve into the form of a bow; bend.

I did tell her she mistook her frets, And *bowed* her hand to teach her fingering.

SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act. ii, sc. 1.

2. *Mus.* To play or play on with a bow; as, to *bow* a run badly. 3. In hat-making, to loosen up and prepare (a mass of fur-fibers) for felting by the action of a bow and vibrating cord. II. i. *Mus.* To play with a bow; as, he *bows* well, but fingers badly.

**bow**, 1 bau; 2 bow, n. An inclination of the body or head forward and downward, as in worship, courtesy, etc.; especially, a salutation made by such inclination.



Modern Bows. 1/4

1. Longbow, showing the proper curve when drawn for an arrow of 27 inches. 2. A carriage-bow, disjoined. 3. An Eskimo bow of bone and sinew, with its barbed arrows.

**bow**, 1 bō; 2 bō, n. 1. A bend or curve, or something bent or curved. 2. An elastic weapon, consisting of a strong strip of wood, steel, or other flexible material, the bent ends of which are connected by a cord (the string) shorter than its own length, for projecting an arrow by the force of its recoil when the string is drawn back and let go. When made of a single piece, it is a self-bow; of two or more glued together, a union bow or back-bow; of detachable parts, so as to be conveniently packed for carriage, a carriage-bow. See CROSSBOW, LONGBOW, and ARROW.  
 'Fetch me,' he cried, 'that weapon of a man!'  
 They brought the ancient bow, wrought of black steel.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 8.  
 3. A rod having parallel hairs strained between raised ends, used to produce tones from an instrument of the violin class by drawing it across the strings so as to cause them to vibrate. 4. A knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon, lace, or the like; any ornamental knot or loop; as, a *bow* worn on the sleeve, or in the hair. 5. Any one of various bow-shaped objects. Specif.: (1) A U-shaped wooden piece passing upward through a yoke and retained by pins: ox-bow. (2) A saddle-bow. (3) A

bent strip supporting the hood of a covered wagon. (4) A curved piece surrounding or protecting another piece in a sword-hilt or about the trigger of a firearm; a guard. (5) A short, stout, bowed piece of wood with a cutting-edge stretched between its ends: used in working clay in brick-making. (6) In hat-making, a bent strip having its edges connected by a cord which is made to vibrate in a heap of fur, to loosen the mass. (7) The semicircular or staple-shaped piece of a padlock. (8) An elastic rod or strip, with a cord, for rotating a drill. (9) *Arch.* A part of a wall projecting in a bow-like, properly a curved, outline from a straight line on the ground-plane. (10) Either of the curved pieces that pass over the ears to support a pair of spectacles; also, the frame of either of the lenses.

Glasses with horn bows  
 Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal.

LONGFELLOW *Erandine* pt. i, lii, st. 1.  
 (11) A rainbow. (12) An arcograph. (13) Either of the looped finger-pieces of the handles of scissors. (14) The loop of a key-handle. (15) *Basket-making.* A rod twice bent at a right angle, to form the handle or parts of the bottom and sides.

6. The movement or mode of moving a violin-bow. 7. A rude form of quadrant formerly used to measure the sun's altitude at sea. [*< AS. boga*, *< būgan*; see *bow*, v.] *bowet*.

— *Alsatian bow*, a large, loose, flat bow used as an ornament for a hat or the hair.—*bows and bills*, a call to arm with bows and bills in old English wars or feudal quarrels.—*bow-arm*, n. 1. In archery, the left arm. 2. In playing the violin, etc., the right arm.—*bow-backed*, a. Bent or humped in the back.—*bow-backedness*, n.—*bow-bearer*, n. A forest official who arrested trespassers.—*bow-bent*, a. Having a bend or curve like a bow.—*bow-billed*, a. Having a curved beak.—*bow-boy*, n. Cupid.—*bow-brace*, n. A brace.—*bow-clavier*, n. A species of piano in which the tones were produced by the friction of a form of wheeled bow coming in contact with the strings.—*bow-harp-schord*.—*bow compass*, or *bow compasses*, a pair of very small compasses, properly having, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs, for drawing very small circles or arcs of small radius.—*bow-drill*, n. A drill worked by a bow. The bow-string is wound around the spindle, and the motion is produced by pushing the bow backward and forward.—*bow file*, a curved file, a rifler.—*bow-hand*, n. In playing a violin, the right hand; in archery, the left.—*bow-headed*, a. Having a bent head.—*bow-knot*, n. A knot so formed, by having part of the material drawn through in a bow, as to be readily untied.—*bow-legged*, a. Having the legs bent in an outward curve.—*bow-leg*, n.—*bow-legs*, n. One who is bow-legged.—*bow-line*, n. See DIPSEY-LINE.—*bow-man*, n. [*MEN*, pl.] An archer.—*bow-net*, n. A lobster-net.—*bow-pen*, n. A pair of jointless compasses carrying a pen or pencil: used for drawing very small circles.—*bow-pencil*, n.—*bow-pin*, n. 1. The key or pin of an ox-yoke. 2. *Hatting.* The pin used to set in vibration the bow-stem in the bowing process.—*bow-shot*, n. The distance to which an arrow may be sent from a bow.—*bow window*, a projecting window built up from the ground-level, properly one of curved ground-plan. Compare *bay window*.—*bow-wise*, *adv.* In the manner of a bow.—*bow-wood*, n. The Osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*).—*down bow* (*Mus.*), the drawing of the bow of a stringed instrument across the strings from the nut to the head: opposed to *up bow*, the drawing of the bow in the contrary direction: also used as a direction.—to *draw the long bow*, to exaggerate; *ile.*—to *have two strings*, or a second string, or more than one string to one's bow, to have more than one resource, opportunity, or way.

**bow**, 1 bau; 2 bow, n. 1. The forward part of a ship or other vessel, usually from the point where the sides begin definitely to curve inward toward the stem-post: often in the plural; as, the water foams under her *bows*.

See the proud pipers on the bow.

SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 2, st. 16.

2. The forward oarsman of a boat. 3. *A. bough*. [*< Ice. bōgr*, shoulder, bow of a vessel.]—*bow-chas'er*, n. A gun in the bow of a vessel, pointing nearly or directly forward.—*bow-fast*, n. *Naut.* A hawser at the bow by which to fasten the head of a vessel to a pier.—*bow-grace*, n. *Naut.* A rope and canvas buffer partly surrounding the bow of a vessel to protect it from ice, etc.; a bow-grace.—*bow-man*, n. [*MEN*, pl.] The oarsman nearest the bow.—*bow-oar*, n. 1. The foremost oar of a boat, or the person pulling that oar. 2. In a whale-boat, the second oar, or the man pulling it.—*bow on*, same as *HEAD ON*.—*bows on*.—*bow-piece*, n. A gun mounted in the bow of a vessel.—*bow-rudder*, n. An auxiliary rudder at a vessel's bows to aid in steering when moving stern foremost, to facilitate turning, etc.—*bow-wave*, n. The diagonal wave caused by a vessel under way, which the diagonal wave caused by an arrow-head.—*clipper bow* (*Naut.*), a bow that overhangs, with a flat or concave entrance: opposed to a full bow with a swelling or convex entrance.—*cutwater bow*.—on the bow, within that arc of the horizon extending 45° on either side from the line of the vessel's course ahead.

**bow**, 1 bō; 2 bō, n. [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] A herd; farm-stock.

**bow**, 1 bō; 2 bu, n. [*Scot.*] Same as *BOLL*, n.

**bow**, 1 bō; 2 bō, n. [*Ir.*] A banshee; wrath; double.

**Bow**, n. A parish in the borough of Poplar, in the east of London, England.

**bow-a-bell**, a. Capable of being bent; flexible.

**Bow-bell**, 1 bō'bel; 2 bō'bel, n. One born in the city of London, within sound of Bow bells (the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside), London, within sound of which cockneys were said to be born; hence, a cockney.—*Bow-bells*, n. The region within London city limits called *cockneydom*. One born in it was a "son of Coalbrook."

**bow-chas'er**, n. See *bow*, n.

**bowd**, 1 baud; 2 bowd, n. Same as *BOUD*.

**bowdark**, n. Same as *BOIS D'ARC*.

**bowde**, n. [*Dial.*] Same as *BOUD*.

**bow'den**, 1 bō'den; 2 bow'den, n. [*Scot.*] 1. To bulge out; swell, as cattle after overfeeding. 2. Figuratively, to expand with courage; swell as with anger. [*ISOLDEN*.]

**bow'den**, 1 bō'den; 2 bow'den, n. [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] Same as *bow'den*.

**Bow'den Inlet**, 1 bō'den; 2 bow'den, n. See *CHESTERFIELD*.

**bow'der**, 1 bō'der; 2 bow'der, n. [*Dial.*] A boulder.

**Bow'dich**, 1 bō'dich; 2 bow'dich, Thomas Edward (1791-1824). An English writer and African explorer.

**Bow'dich-lā**, 1 bō'dich-lā; 2 bow'dich-lā, n. *Bot.* A small genus of South-American trees of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), with alternate odd-pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of usually blue flowers. *B. virgultoides*, a very common and handsome tree of the campos of Brazil, is reputed one of the sources of acornouque. [*< T. E. Bowditch*, English traveler.]

**Bow'ditch**, 1 bō'ditch; 2 bow'ditch, Nathaniel (1773-1838). An American mathematician and navigator.

**Bowd'ler**, 1 baud'lar; 2 bowd'ler, Thomas (1717-1784-1825). An English physician; litterateur and publisher of expurgated editions of Shakespeare and Gibbon.

**Bowd'ler-ize**, 1 baud'lar-ize; 2 bowd'ler-ize, v. [*IZED*, -iz'ing.] To expurgate in editing (a literary composition) by omitting words or passages considered indelicate: in allusion to Thomas Bowdler's edition of Shakespeare (1818).—*Bowd'ler-ism*, n.—*Bowd'ler-iz-a-tion*, n.—*Bowd'ler-ize'er*, n.

**Bow'doin**, 1 bō'doin; 2 bō'doin, James (1726-1817/1870). An American patriot; Governor of Massachusetts, 1785-1786; suppressed Shay's rebellion.—*Bowdoin College*, founded in 1794, at Brunswick, Me., and named after him, was endowed by his son.

**Bow'doin-ham**, 1 bō'doin-ham; 2 bō'doin-ham, n. A village in *bow-drill*, n. See under *bow*.

**Bow dye**, 1 bō'dye; 2 bō'dye. A scarlet dye. [*< Bow*, near Stratford, where first used.]—*bow'dye't*, n.—*bow'dye'*, n.

**bowed**, 1 bōd; 2 bōd, a. 1. Having the form of a bow; bowed's, bent. 2. Convex or bulging; as, *bowed shutters*.

3. *Her.* Embowed.—*bowed'ness*, n.

**bow'el**, 1 bō'el; 2 bow'el, n. [*BOWELED* or *BOWELED*, *BOWELED*, *BOWELED* or *BOWELED*.] 1. [*Archaeol.*] To remove the bowels from; disembowel. 2. To stir up the bowels of compassion of; move with pity.

**bow'el**, n. 1. An intestine: used especially in the plural of the intestines collectively. 2. pl. The inner part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth. 3. pl. The intestinal regions considered as the seat of the tender and sympathetic emotions; pity; compassion; heart: originally a New Testament use.  
 What the plague, have you no *bowels* for your own kindred?  
 SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act. iii, sc. 3.

4. Any one of the viscera, as the liver or stomach. 5. pl. Children; offspring. [*< OF. boel*, *< LL. botellus*, intestine, *< L. botellus*, dim. of *botulus*, sausage, intestine.] *bow'el't*, n.—*bow'el-hive*, n. [*Scot.*] Infantile inflammation of the bowels, or a like affection. *b-hivest*, n.—*b-hive* grass, parsley-plant (*Aichemilla arvensis*).—to *move the bowels*, to produce an evacuation of the intestines.—*bow'el-less*, a. 1. Lacking bowels. 2. Without compassion; unfeeling.

**bow'el**, 1 bō'el; 2 bō'el, n. [*Rare*] Same as *BOEL*.

**bow'el'd**, a. Having bowels; hollow. *bow'el'd*, n.

**Bow'en**, 1 bō'en; 2 bō'en, Francis (1811-1890). An American scholar; writer; editor of *N. Am. Rev.*, 1843-1854.

**bow'en-ite**, 1 bō'en-ite; 2 bō'en-ite, n. *Mineral*. An unusually hard, massive, apple-green or greenish-white variety of serpentine. [*< George T. Bowen*.]

**bow'er**, 1 bau'er; 2 bow'er, v. I. t. [*Archaeol.*] To enclose as with a bower or leafy shade; embower.

And through the leafy cope which *bowered* it o'er  
 Come gleams of chequered light.

SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can. 13, st. 5.

II. i. To take shelter or lodging.

**bow'er**, n. 1. An enclosure covered over with shrubs, vines, etc.; a shady recess; leafy nook; an arbor. 2. [*Post.*] A simple or retired dwelling; a cottage.

Dear lovely *bowers* of innocence and ease.  
 GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 5.

3. An inner or private apartment; specifically, a lady's private room or boudoir: a poetical archaism.

By a back staircase she slipped to her own *bow'er*.

BART HAMPTON *Thankful Blossom* pt. ii, p. 35. [o. & co. 1877.]

4. An inner room: opposed to *hall*. [*< AS. būr*, chamber. *< būan*, dwell.] *bourt*; *bowret*. *Syn*.: alcove, arbor, boudoir, recess, retreat.—*bow'er-maid*, n. [*Post.*] A lady's chambermaid; waitress. *b-maident*; *b-woman*.—*b-thane*, n. In early English history, a chamberlain.—*bow'er-let*, n. [*Rare*] A small bower.

**bow'er**, n. In euchre, either the knave of trumps (the right bower) or the knave of the suit of the same color as the trump (the left bower): the two highest cards, unless the joker is used, which is then usually called the *best bower*; used figuratively of persons. [*< G. bauer*, peasant, *< bauen*, till.]

**bow'er**, n. *Naut.* A large anchor carried on the bow of a vessel. *bow'er-an'chor*.—*best bower*, the starboard bower.—*bow'er-cable*, n. A cable attached to a bower.—*small b.*, the port-bower: once smaller than the best bower.

**bow'er**, 1 bō'er; 2 bō'er, n. 1. One who plays with a bow, as on a violin. 2. A maker of bows for archery; bowyer.

**bow'er**, 1 bau'er; 2 bow'er, n. One who or that which *bowers*, n. 1. [*Scot.*] One who leases the dairy-stock and pasture on a farm. 2. A peasant. [*< Bow*, n.]

**bow'er**, n. In falconry, a young hawk as it first flies from the nest and clings to the boughs. *bow'es't*.

**Bow'er**, 1 bau'er; 2 bow'er, Walter (1385-1449). A Scottish historian; abbot of Culmba; continued *Scotichronicon* to 1437. *Bow'mak'ert*.

**bow'er-bird**, 1 bau'er-bird; 2 bow'er-bird, n. An Australian ptilonophine bird, related to the crows.

The bower-bird builds a bower or play-house of twigs, apart from its nest, and ornaments it at or near the entrance with bones, shells, feathers, or brightly-colored objects.

The satin bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*) is best known; the spotted bower-bird (*Chlamydera maculata*) is another species.

**bow'er'd**, 1 bau'er'd; 2 bow'er'd, a. Containing a *bow'er'd*, n. bower or bowers; embowered.

**bow'er-ly**, 1 bau'er-ly; 2 bow'er-ly, a. [*Prov. Eng.*] Burly. *bow'er-mald*; *b-thane*, etc. See *bow'er*, n.

**Bow'er of Bliss**, 1. In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, Armida's garden, abounding in earthly delights. 2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Acrasia's garden, situated on a floating island.

**bow'er-plant**, 1 bau'er-plant; 2 bow'er-plant, n. A greenhouse shrub (*Marsdenia suarcorens*) from New South Wales, with erect or twining stem to 3 ft. high, smooth veinless opposite oval-lanceolate leaves, and fragrant white flowers in axillary 6- to 8-flowered panicles. See *MARSDENIA*.



Satin Bower-bird and its Bower. 1/11



**bow'er-y**, 1 bau'er-y; 2 bow'er-y, a. Abounding in bowers; resembling a bowery; shady.

The green and bowery summer had passed away.

DIABAZIL Vician Gray bk. vi. ch. 1, p. 266. [L. & C. Co.]

**bow'er-y**, n. [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] A farm or plantation; so called by the Dutch settlers of New York. The street in New York called the *Bowery* passed through the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. In later times it became noted for cheap shops and places of amusement, and for the loud and flashy character of its frequenters; hence *Bowery style*, *Bowery boy*, etc.

'The *Bowery boy*' the queerest product of America in his day. . . was . . . full of an affectation of rough airs that he considered exquisite.

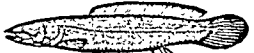
JULIAN RALPH in *Century Magazine* Dec., 1891, p. 228.

[< D. *bowyer*, farm, < *bowyer*, boer, boor.]—**Bow'er-y**, a. Befitting the Bowery; rough-mannered; tawdry; bowery, n. pl. Rights and privileges under which papal benefices were held. *bowst*.

**bow'et**, 1 bou'et; 2 bow'et, n. [Scot.] Same as *BUAT*, 1.

**bow'fast**, n. See under *bow*, 3.

**bow'fin**, 1 bō'fin; 2 bō'fin, n. A small, voracious, dark-colored ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) found in many of the fresh waters of the United States.



The Bowfin. 1/16

**bow'get**, et. & ci. Same as *BOUGE*. [bow', n.]

**bow'grace**, n. See under *bow*, 3.

**bow'hand**, a. See under *bow*, 3.

**bow'head**, 1 bō'head; 2 bō'head, n. 1. The Greenland right whale. 2. See *RED PHALAROPE*, under *PHALAROPE*.

**bow'head**, ed. See under *bow*, 3.

**Bow'ides**, et. pl. Same as *BOWIDES*. [—*bow'le-ful*, a.

**bow'le**, 1 bou'; 2 bow', n. [Scot.] A bucket or small tub.

**Bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', n. 1. A county in Texas; 907 sq. m.; county seat, Texarkana. 2. A town in Montague county, Tex.

**Bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', James (—1836). An American fighter in the Texan war of independence; with William B. Travis and David Crockett made heroic defense of Fort

Alamo, Tex., but, being captured alive, was put to death with his companions by order of Santa Anna.

**bow'le-knife**, 1 bō'knife; 2 bō'knife, n. [U. S.] A

hunting-knife having a slightly curved edge, a long

two-edged point and thick back, a hilt, cross-piece, and sheath; used also as

a weapon for slashing, cutting, or stabbing, and sometimes for throwing; named for its inventor, Rezin P. Bowie, but erroneously attributed to James Bowie. *bow'le-knif'ing*, n.

**bow'ing**, 1 bō'ing; 2 bō'ing, n. 1. *Mus.* (1) The art of managing the bow in playing a stringed instrument; generally marked by the signs A for an up-stroke, — for a down-stroke. (2) The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed on an instrument of the violin class. 2. *Halting*. The process of separating and arranging the filaments of fur, etc., by the vibrations of a cord or bowstring.

**bow'ing**, 1 bō'ing; 2 bō'ing, n. [Scot.] 1. The dairy-stock belonging to a dairy-farm, or a dairy-farm together with its stock; as, a *bowing* of 20 cows. 2. The lease of a stock-farm and stock on shares. [< *bow*, n.] *bow'ing*.

**bow'ing-ly**, 1 bou'ing-ly; 2 bow'ing-ly, *adv.* In a bowing manner; with an obsequious; originally, in or with a curve.

*bow'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a bowing manner; with an obsequious; originally, in or with a curve. *bow'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a bowing manner; with an obsequious; originally, in or with a curve.

**bow'k**, 1 bouk; 2 bowk, *vt.* To boil (lye) in a keir; buck, *bowk*, n. [Scot.] 1. A large bucket used in coal-mines. 2. A milk-pail. [Perhaps < AS. *bāc*, pitcher.] *bowk*.

**bow'k**, 1 bouk; 2 bowk, n. [Dial., Eng.] The hub of a wheel. *bow'kall*, 1 bō'kall; 2 bō'kall, n. [Scot.] Cabbage.

**bow'knot**, n. See under *bow*, 3.

**bow'k**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', v. 1. To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

*bow'k*, *v.* To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill. Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.

5. *pl.* A pair of rolls for calendaring muslin, etc., one of iron, hollow and steam-heated, the other of compressed paper disks. 6. [Scot.] A marble, or game of marbles. 7. [Local, Eng.] A float for a herring-net. [< F. *boule*, < L. *bulia*, bubble.]—**bow'le-al'ley**, n. See *BOWLING-ALLEY*.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', n. [Prov. Eng.] A pastime of the aborigines, consisting of throwing spears at a rolling ball or disk in an attempt to strike it.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', n. [Prov. Eng.] The large iron washing-pan used in wool-manufacture before carding.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', n. [Anglo-Ind.] A portmanteau.

**Bow'land Forest**, 1 bō'land; 2 bō'land. A forest in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, covering 25,245 acres.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', *pp.* *Bowled*. S. S.

**bow'le**, n. Same as *BOULDER*.

**bow'le**, n. See under *bow*, 3.

**Bow'le's Pyr'a-mid**, 1 bō'lenz; 2 bō'lenz. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,348 ft. high.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'; 2 bō', n. 1. A workman who shapes the bowls of spoons. 2. A drunkard.

**bow'le**, n. 1. One who plays at bowls. 2. In cricket, the player who delivers the ball. 3. [Eng.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; derby.

**Bow'les**, 1 bōlz; 2 bōlz, William Lisle (1762-1785). An English poet and clergyman.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. Enough to fill a bowl; also, the contents of a filled bowl.

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'le**, 1 bō'le; 2 bō'le, n. *Naut.* 1. A rope

**bow'rock**, 1 bō'rak; 2 bō'rak, n. [Scot.] A cabin; hut; bowrock.

**bow's**, 1 bouz; 2 bow, n. *pl.* *Naut.* Same as *bow*, 3, n.

**bow'se**, bow'se. Same as *BOOZE*, etc.

**bow'ser**, n. A bursar.—*bow'ser-y*, n. A bursary.

**bow'shot**, n. See under *bow*, 3.

**bow'sle**, 1 bō'sl; 2 bō'sl, n. [Scot.] A hairy distorted hobgoblin, the bugbear of naughty children.

**bow'sprit**, 1 bō'sprit; 2 bō'sprit (*xiii*), n. A spar projecting forward and usually slightly upward from the bow of a vessel, resting upon the stem and the apron, and in a ship supporting the jib-boom and the flying-jib-boom. Sometimes called *bō'sprit*. See *illus.* under *SHIP*. [< *bow*, n. + *sprit*.]

**bow'sprit-bed**, n. *Naut.* The seat of the bowsprit in the stem of a ship.—*b. cap*, n. An iron cap on the end of the bowsprit, having a band on the upper side through which the jib-boom passes.—*b. shrouds*, n. Stay-ropes or chains from the bowsprit-tip to the luff of the bow. See *illus.* under *SHIP*.—*running b.*, a bowsprit that may be run out and in as desired; opposed to *fixed b.*

**bow'ssent**, *rt.* [Rare.] To duck or immerse, especially in a holy well, as a cure for insanity. [< Cornish *beni*.]

**bow'staff**, 1 bō'staf; 2 bō'staf, n. [—*STAVES*, 1—*stave*; 2—*stavs*, *pl.*] A strip of wood, generally of yew, intended for a bow.

**bow'ster**, 1 bau'ster; 2 bow'ster, n. [Scot.] A bolster.

**Bow Street**, 1 bō; 2 bō. A street in London, near Covent Garden market, in which is situated the principal police court of the metropolitan district. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was a fashionable center, containing *Will's coffee-house*, where the wits of the day congregated.—*Bow Street runner* [Eng.], formerly a London policeman; *specul.* [pl.] eight famous officers of Bow Street Court, appointed in 1805, who wore red waistcoats and were nicknamed *Robin Redbreasts*. *Bow Street officer*.

**bow'string**, 1 bō'string; 2 bō'string, *rt.* 1. To strangle with a bowstring. 2. To fit with a bowstring.

**bow'string**, a. Of, pertaining to, or like the string of a bow.—*bowstring beam* (*Building*), a bowstring girder. See under *GIORDER*, n.—*b. bridge*, a bridge having an arched frame with a strong horizontal tie. See *BRIDGE*, —*b. creeper*, a greenhouse twining shrub (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) with a, with coriaceous, acuminate leaves, and large cymes of greenish-yellow flowers. The fiber is used for bowstrings, cordage, etc., and is known as *Jefee*.

**bow'string**, n. 1. The string of a bow. 2. A string for strangling criminals; hence, execution by strangling.

**bow'tel**, 1 bō'tel; 2 bō'tel, n. Same as *BOITEL*.

**bow'wise**, etc. See under *bow*, 3.

**bow'wow**, 1 bau'wau; 2 bow'wow, *rt.* To bark; *bow'wow*, n. 1. The bark of a dog, or an imitation of it; sometimes applied attributively to a loud, hectoring manner. 2. (1) A dog; a child's word. (2) [Slang.] A sausage. [Imitative word.]—the *bow-wow theory*, the theory that all human speech started in the cologne of imitative words, as *bow-wow*, *duzz*, or *crash*.—*bow'wow*, *cl.* [BOYANT.]

**bow'yang**, 1 bō'yang; 2 bō'yang, n. [Austral.] Same as *bow'yer*, 1 bō'yer; 2 bō'yer, n. 1. A maker of bows. 2. [Rare.] An archer.

**Bow'yer**, William (1699-1777). An English printer, noted for his learning, benevolence, and amiability.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō'ze, n. Same as *BOZA*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō'ze, n. Same as *BOZA*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō'ze, n. Same as *BOZA*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō'ze, n. Same as *BOZA*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō'ze, n. Same as *BOZA*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō'ze, n. Same as *BOZA*.

**bow'ze**, 1 bō'ze; 2 bō



small house; especially, such a house used by a hunter or a shooting party. (2) A vessel sunk or concealed in the sand or otherwise, forming a hunter's blind. (3) (a) A compartment in the auditorium of a theater; also, specif. [pl.], the occupants of the boxes. (b) A compartment in an eating-house. See the UPPER BOXES below. (4) The place in a courtroom where (a) the jury, (b) a prisoner, or (c) witnesses are called in.

The cool, bloodless questioner, who puts you in the box hour by hour, is not worth your acquaintance.

GEORGE ENTERING ON LIFE, *Companions* p. 60. [J. B. A.]

(5) A flag-house, sentry-house, or similar small building for a watchman or the like. (6) The rectangular space on a baseball-field in which the batsman or pitcher stands. See ILLUS. UNDER BASEBALL. (7) A box stall for an animal. (8) The coxswain's place in a boat. (9) A compartment for type in a printer's case.

4. The quantity contained in a box, sometimes a definite measure: specif., a quantity of presents packed in a box, as at Christmas. 5. [Austral.] Sheep of different flocks when mixed together; the condition of being mixed. 6. [Eng.] A trunk for baggage. 7. [Rare.] A receptacle for babies placed at the doors of foundling-hospitals. [*< AS. box, < L. bŭzum, anything made of box-wood, < bŭzus, box-tree.*]

—box-and-stap, *n.* A device for cutting wood-screws. —box-ball, *n.* *Boxing.* A game in which the player tries to strike numbered boards instead of tennis: played on an alley somewhat similar to a bowling-alley; a proprietary name. —box-barrow, *n.* A wheelbarrow with high side-plates. —box-beam, [*Arch.*], a hollow metal-plate beam, resembling a long box. —box-bed, 1. A folding bed. 2. An enclosed bed. —box-bill, [*Mining*], a tool used in deepening for slipping over and recovering broken rods. —box-bridge, an enclosed bridge. —box cage, a bird-cage open only in front. —box calf, tanned calfskin with square markings on the grain resulting from its being rolled both lengthwise and crosswise. —box-car, 1. A roofed freight-car with enclosed sides. 2. An enclosed street-car. —box-chromometer, *n.* A ship's chronometer mounted in gimballs to steady it. —box churn, a rectangular rotatory churn, without a dasher, that churns by concussion. —box-cloth, *n.* *Textile.* A thick beaver cloth of close, hard texture, tufted and milled until virtually waterproof. —box-coat, *n.* 1. A coachman's heavy overcoat. 2. A greatcoat, especially one worn by travelers on the top of coaches. —box coll, a coll of pipe for steam-heating purposes arranged in vertical ranks, each of several members, so as to form a box-shaped arrangement. —box-colored, *a.* Dyed in a box or tray as leather. —box-coupling, *n.* A coupler used for joining the ends of shafts and other portions of machinery. —box-crab, *n.* A haddock crab which, with its pincers folded against the carapace, resembles a box. —box drain, a drain-conduit of rectangular cross-section. —box end, [*Arch.*], the end of a connecting-rod which is enlarged so as to receive the brasses and retaining strap. —box-fish, *n.* A trunkfish or ostracodont. —box frame, the framework of a window containing the pulley and the chains or ropes to which the counterpoising weights are attached. —box girder, a girder of hollow rectangular cross-section usually built up of plates. —box-honey, *n.* Honey deposited by bees in a special form of wooden frame or box. —box-hook, *n.* 1. A cant-hook for forcing down lids while they are being screwed on. 2. (1) A species of cotton-hook, or (2) a gripping-iron for hoisting or handling heavy bales. —box iron, a hollow smoothing-iron which may be heated by coals within. —box-key, *n.* A socket-wrench. —box-lobby, *n.* The lobby of a theater. —box-lock, *n.* A lock screwed to the outside of a door, as opposed to a mortised lock. —box-metal, *n.* An alloy of (1) copper and tin; (2) zinc, lead, and antimony, used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting. —box-money, *n.* 1. [In pl. simply boxes.] At hazard, the payment made at each throw to the possessor of the dice-box. 2. Money deposited in collection-boxes. —box-nut, *n.* *Engin.* A nut having a protective cap or covering. —box-office, *n.* The ticket-office of a theater, etc. —box-oyster, *n.* A very large oyster formerly sent to market in special boxes. —box-package, *n.* A box form of receptacle for packing fruit, etc., for shipment. —box plat, a fold of box plating. —box plating, plating consisting of a fold to the right and left alternately. —box-relay, *n.* *Elec.* A boxed portable relaying-instrument. —box-room, *n.* The dust-guard seat of a car-axle. —box-set, *n.* A stage scene set without wings, boxed in with three walls and a ceiling. —box-setter, *n.* An implement for accurately setting axle-boxes in hubs. —box slater, *n.* An isopod-like isopodous crustacean. —box stall, a stall suggestive of a box in shape on account of its two closed strings that may be nearly completed before erection in its final position. —box stall, an enclosed stall for a horse or other animal. —box-staple, *n.* The box or keeper into which the bolt of a lock is shot. —box steps, passenger-car steps having closed-in sides. —box-stew, *n.* A stew of box-osteers. —box-stones, *n. pl.* *Geol.* Rounded fragments of brown sandstone containing fossils, abundant in a conglomerate at the base of the Pliocene series of strata in eastern England. —box stoop, a slight of steps at a house-entrance divided by a landing and making a quarter turn. —box-trailer, *n.* [*Gl.*] A coin split horizontally, hollowed to central objects, and with top and bottom hinged or interlocking. —box-tortoise, *n.* A box-turtle. —box trap, 1. A box with the top and one end hung on a pivot so as to close by falling and shut in an animal. 2. A device formerly used in firing a military mine. —box-turtle, *n.* 1. An emydid tortoise, as *Cistudo carolina* of the United States, which after retracting its head and limbs, can shut itself up completely within its shell, as in a box, by means of the hinged lower shell or plastron closing on the carapace. 2. A chelonian turtle. —box valve, a valve, as in a pipe-line, having a box-shaped casing with a cover to permit access to the interior. —hot box, a heated journal-box of a railway-car or of a locomotive. —in a box, in a tight box, in a difficult situation. —in the wrong box, in error; mistaken. —the upper boxes, in an English theater, the rows of seats immediately behind the dress-circle, or in the gallery or balcony immediately above. Commonly called the boxes.

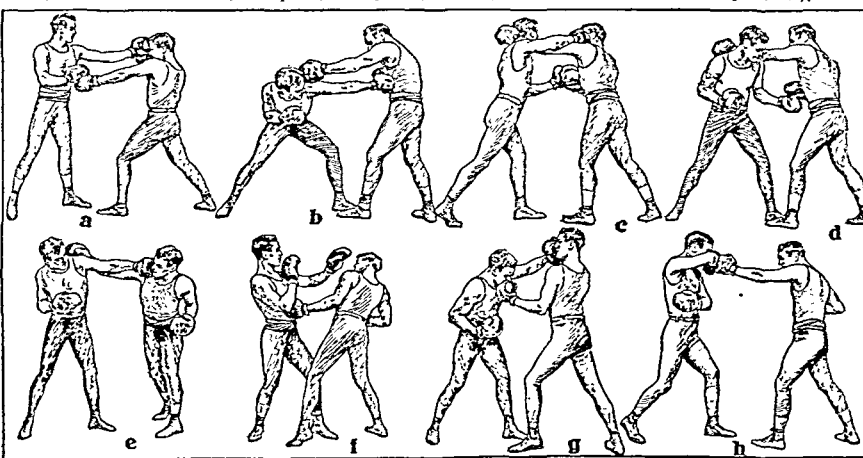
box², *n.* A slap or cuff on the ear or the cheek. boxet. The furious poet and philosopher rushed up to his visitor and inflicted a stinging box on the ear. J. MONLEY *Voltaire* p. 197. [A. 1872.]

SYN: see BLOW.

box¹, *n.* 1. A small tree or shrub of the genus *Buzus*, of the Old World; especially, the common or evergreen box (*Buzus sempervirens*), a dwarf variety of which (var. *suffruticosa*) is used for garden-edgings. See *Buzus*. The holly hitherto did sway: Let box now domineer. HENRIK CANDLEMASS *Etc.* st. 2.

2. Boxwood. 3. Any one of numerous trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, a few of *Tristania*, and some of other genera: usually from some quality of their timber, in which they resemble true boxwood, generally with some epithet prefixed, as *bastard*, *black*, *white*, etc. See phrases below. 4. A small thorny shrub (*Bursaria spinosa*) of the pittosporad family *Pittosporaceae*, greedily eaten by sheep; box-thorn. native box; native olive. [*< AS. box, < L. bŭzus, box-tree.*] —bastard box, any one of a half-dozen eucalypts, as *E. gonocalyx* or either of two *tristanias*, as *Tristania conferta*. —black box, *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *E. largiflora*, and *E. microtheca*. —box-briar, *n.* A tropical spiny shrub (*Randia aculeata*) with obovate, glabrous leaves, axillary, white flowers, and small, black, cherry-like fruits; the indigo-berry. —box-broth, *n.* Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). —box-oak, *n.* Same as POST-OAK. —box-slip, *n.* A slip of boxwood nailed on the face of a plane-stock to increase its durability. —brown box, *Eucalyptus polyanthema*. —dwarf or flooded box, one of the black boxes (*Eucalyptus microtheca*). Called also swamp-gum, and by aboriginal name gorrro. —false box, the flowering dogwood. —flowering box, the mountain-cranberry. —gray box, *n.* Any of several trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* having grayish bark, as *E. polyanthema*, *E. hemiphloia* and *E. bicolor*. —poplar box, the BEXMIL. —red box, *Eucalyptus polyanthema*, *E. populifolia*, and the Brisbane box. The latter two are called also white box. —will running box, the partridgeberry (*Mitella repens*).

box¹, *n.* [*L.*] A sparrow fish, the bogue (*Box vulgaris*). box¹-hall, etc. See under box¹, *n.* box¹-herby, 1 boks'ber; 2 boks'bër'y, *n.* [RUES, 1 -iz; -2 -is, pl.] 1. The checkerberry. 2. The partridgeberry. box bridge. See under box¹, *n.* Box Butte, 1 boks büt; 2 boks büt, *n.* A county in Nebraska; 1,080 sq. m.; county-seat, Henningsford.



Some Positions in Boxing.

a, left lead and counter; b, left lead to body from crouch; c, right cross-counter; d, slipping left lead and delivering left-hand upper-cut; e, corkscrew blow; f, left to solar plexus; g, blocking left and delivering left uppercut; h, safety block.

box cage, b. drain, etc. See under box¹, *n.* boxet, *n.* Same as box¹.

box¹-el'der, 1 boks'el'dar; 2 boks'el'der, *n.* An eastern North-American shade-tree (*Rula negundo*) of the soap-berry family, allied to the maple, having similar fruit, but leaves with 3 or 5 leaflets; the ash-leaved maple. —California box-elder, *Negundo californicum*.

Box El'der, 1 boks el'dar; 2 boks el'der, *n.* A county in Utah; 5,436 sq. m.; county-seat, Brigham.

box'en, 1 boks'n; 2 boks'n, *a.* 1. Consisting of or pertaining to box-trees, as, boxen groves. 2. Made of or looking like box-wood; as, boxen pipes; boxen cheeks. My boxen hauboy. GAY *Shepherd's Week* prol. 1.7.

box'er¹, 1 boks'ar; 2 boks'er, *n.* 1. One who boxes; a pugilist. 2. [Colloq. Austral.] Same as BOWLER. 3.

box'er², *n.* One who packs or encloses things in boxes. Box'er³, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret organization, professedly for the promotion of athletic sports, that took a leading part in the uprising of 1900 in China against foreigners, first through outrages on European and native Christians. [*< BOXER*; see quotation.]

1. As by the Chinese papers that the Boxer organization is called *Gee Ho Chuan*, which signifies righteousness, harmony, and fasts. This probably means what you would call being in training, as athletes are, to develop their strength in the interest of harmony and righteousness. WU TING-FAN, Chinese Minister to the United States, in *New York Times* May 30, '00, p. 1, col. 6.

box-fish, b. girder, etc. See under box¹, *n.*

box-ful, 1 boks'ful; 2 boks'ful, *n.* What a box holds or will hold.

box-haul¹, 1 boks'häl; 2 boks'häl, *n.* Naut. To wear (a vessel) round instead of tacking; a method used when tacking is impracticable.



Box-elder.

In boxhauling, she [the ship] is thrown up into the wind and the yards are braced aback at once, with a view to stopping her as quickly as possible. She is then backed around, throwing her stern up toward the wind; and as the sails fill and give her headway, she sails around and is brought to the wind on the new tack, exactly as in wearing. A. M. KETCHUM *Modern Seamanship* p. 397. [V. N. & co. '08.]

box¹-haul¹, *a.* Boxhauling. S. S. box¹-head¹, 1 boks'hed¹; 2 boks'hed¹, *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the Pacific coast rivers, the squawfish.

box¹-hon¹ey, etc. See under box¹, *n.*

box¹-i-an¹, 1 boks'i-an¹; 2 boks'i-an¹, *n. pl.* The anecdotal literature of pugilism. [*< box¹, r.*]

box¹-ing¹, 1 boks'ing¹; 2 boks'ing¹, *n.* 1. The act of enclosing in a box. 2. Material from which to make boxes. 3. The casing or niche into which window-shutters fold back. 4. A scarf-joint between the stem and the keel of a vessel. 5. *pl.* Coarse flour from a bolting-reel. 6. The casing, usually of thin boards, used to give any desired form to a molding, etc. —Box¹-ing-day¹, *n.* [Eng.] The first week-day after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given to errand-boys, letter-carriers, etc. B. -time¹. —b. machine¹, *n.* A machine for boring wheel-hub boxes. —b. off¹, the act of turning a ship's head from the wind in boxhauling. —b. shutter¹, *n.* A boxed shutter. See under SHUTTER.

box¹-ing², *n.* The act or practise of sparring, as with gloves; pugilism. —box¹-ing-glove¹, *n.* A glove with padded back, for boxing. —b. match¹, *n.* A prize-fight or sparring-contest.

box¹-key¹, box¹-lobby¹, etc. See under box¹, *n.*

box¹, *a.* Boxed. S. S. box¹-tel¹, 1 boks'tel¹; 2 boks'tel¹, *n.* A town in North Brabant province, Netherlands.

box¹-tha¹-ter¹, *n.* See under box¹, *n.* box¹-thorn¹, 1 boks'thorn¹; 2 boks'thorn¹, *n.* 1. The matrimony-vine. 2. [Austral.] A thorny shrub. See box¹, *n.* 4. —African box-thorn¹, a very spiny, evergreen, upright species (*Lycium afrum*) with small, linear-spatulate leaves, of North Africa, much used as a hedge-bush in South Africa and called *Kafir thorn*.

box¹-tree¹, 1 boks'tri¹; 2 boks'tre¹, *n.* The common box in its normal state, as distinguished from the shrub or dwarf form. See box¹, *n.*

box¹-wal¹-tah¹, 1 boks'wāl'tā¹; 2 boks'wāl'tā¹, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native pedler; hence, contemptuously, a person connected with retail trade.

box¹-wood¹, 1 boks'wud¹; 2 boks'wōd¹, *n.* 1. The hard, tough, yellowish, close-grained wood of the box-tree (*Buzus sempervirens*), much used by turners, engravers, mathe-

matical-instrument makers, etc.; also, the tree, or the shrub. 2. Any one of various trees with hard wood, as the common flowering dogwood of Canada and the United States, the whitewood (*Bignonia leucocylon*) of the West Indies, and the yellowwood (*Schafferia frutescens*) of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceae*), found in the Florida Keys as well as in the West Indies. —false boxwood, the flowering dogwood.

boy¹, *a.* 1. To represent boyishly, like boys who played women's parts on the stage. 2. To call (one) a boy. 3. To treat as a boy.

boy¹, 1 boi; 2 bōy, *n.* 1. A male child below the age of puberty; youth; lad; hence, a son. I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy.

WORDSWORTH *Resolution and Independence* st. 7.

2. *pl.* Comrades; fellows; men, in familiar address; sometimes expressing cordiality, often used vulgarly.

Three merry boys, I trow, are we. BUNN *The Happy Trio* st. 2.

3. A male servant, especially a personal servant; a menial. 4. [Slang, Eng.] Champagne; a term said to have been made current by Edward VII. when Prince of Wales.

Come, there are the long glasses which mark the presence of the boy. JAMES FAY *Heir of the Ages* ch. 10, p. 46.

5. A camp follower. [CP. East Fries. *boi*, boy; D. *boef*; Ice. *böfi*, boy.]

—boy bishop, according to a medieval custom, a choir-boy elected bishop in sport by his comrades on the eve of St. Nicholas (Dec. 6) and allowed some authority over his fellows. —boys-and-girls¹, *n.* The Dutchman's-breeches. —boy's play¹, an easy task. —the old boy, the devil. —yellow boys¹ [Slang], gold coin.

boy¹, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A palanquin-bearer; a personal servant. boy¹-et¹, boy¹-er¹.

Bo¹-ya-cá¹, 1 bō'ya-kā¹; 2 bō'ya-cā¹, *n.* 1. A department of Colombia, South America; 4,630 sq. m.; capital, Tunia.

2. A village in this department; here Bolívar defeated the Spaniards Aug. 7, 1819, securing the independence of Colombia.

boy¹-age¹, 1 boi'āg¹; 2 bōy'āg¹, *n.* [Rare.] Boyhood.

boy¹-yang¹, 1 bō'yan¹; 2 bō'yāng¹, *n.* [Austral.] A band which laborers bind about the trousers, behind the knee.

bo-yar¹, 1 bō-yār¹; 2 bō-yār¹, *n.* A member of a class of the old Russian aristocracy, abolished in the time of Peter the Great; also, in Roumania, one of a privileged class, a member of the conservative party. [*< Rus. boyár, pl. of boydrin, < OSlav. v. boy, great.*] —bo-yard¹, —bo-yard¹-ism¹, *n.* The condition of a privileged class; aristocracy. boy¹-au¹, 1 bwa'yō¹; 2 bwa'yō¹, *n.* [*-YAUX*, 1 -yōr¹; 2 -yōr¹, pl.] Fort. A ditch for communication between two trenches, or with the magazine; a zigzag. [F., *< OF. boel*; see BOWEL.]

Boyce, 1 boi; 2 bōyc, William (1710-1770). An English boy¹-cott¹, 1 boi'cot¹; 2 bōy'cot¹, *n.* 1. To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with; place the products or merchandise of under a ban; a method of attack in political or labor conflicts first practised by Land-Leaguers in Ireland. 2. To put pressure upon to induce conformity to public opinion; to punish by ostracism for a violation of public sentiment. 3. To refrain from the use of; as, will the world boycott German goods? [*< Capt. Boycott, first notable victim in the system.*]

—boy¹-cott¹-ee¹, —boy¹-cott¹-er¹, *n.*

boy¹-cott¹, *n.* The act, pressure, or process of boycotting. —boy¹-cott¹-ism¹, *n.*

The publication of a boycott has proved, in several cases, an excellent advertisement of the boycotted dealer. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 144. [M. M. & co. 1887.]

The skulls from the cavern of Frontal, in Belgium, are marked brachycephalic, and by the flattening of the occiput remind one vividly of the Mongolian skulls from American mounds!

WINCHELL *Preadamites* p. 151. [s. c. o. 1890.]

brach<sup>y</sup>-ceph-a-lous;— brach<sup>y</sup>-ceph-a-llum, n. The state of being brachycephalic. brach<sup>y</sup>-cephall-, brach<sup>y</sup>-ceph-a-lus, n. One of the two sections of dipterous insects with one antenna and one or two-jointed palpi.— brach<sup>y</sup>-cer-cele, a. 1. Zool. Having the tall short. 2. Anthrop. Having a decidedly short forehead.— brachy-eer-ous, a. 1. Having short antennae. 2. Of or pertaining to the Brachycera. brachy-eer-al;— brach<sup>y</sup>-che'll-a, n. Terat. Unusual shortness of limbs.— brach<sup>y</sup>-ne-mic, a. Anthropol. Having unusually small features.— brach<sup>y</sup>-no-mia, a. Anthropol. Having the skull short in proportion to its breadth. brach<sup>y</sup>-dac<sup>y</sup>-tyl<sup>i</sup>-ism, n. The condition of having abnormally short fingers or toes. brach<sup>y</sup>-dac<sup>y</sup>-tyl<sup>i</sup>-a; brach<sup>y</sup>-dac<sup>y</sup>-tyl<sup>i</sup>-y;— brach<sup>y</sup>-dac<sup>y</sup>-ty-lous, a. Terat. Having unusually short hands. brach<sup>y</sup>-di-ac<sup>y</sup>-o-nal. Crystal. 1. a. Of or pertain-





He had set them down as a set of landlubbers and braggart.  
LIVING AUSTRIA p. 53. [G. P. 1863.]  
[< Braggart, < BRAG, r.] S. See BOAST.—  
brag'ga-do'cian, a. & n.—brag'ga-do'cian-ism, n.  
brag'gart, 1 brag'gart; 2 brag'gart, c. Given to boasting;  
pretentious. [< OF. braggard, < bragger; see BRAG, r.]  
The braggart soldier and the pedant are characters well known  
in Italian comedy. DOWSON *Shakespeare Primer* p. 65. [L. 1878.]  
brag'gart, n. A vain boaster; one given to bragging.  
OI I could play the woman with mine eyes.  
And braggart with my tongue.

Sanskrit *Brāhmadēva* act iv, sc. 3.  
brag'gart; brag'gart-ist; brag'gart-ism, n. The  
practice characteristic of a braggart; bragging. brag'ad-  
ism; brag'gart-ry; brag'gart-like, brag'gart-ly, a.  
brag'ger, 1 brag'ger; 2 brag'ger, n. 1. One who brags.  
2. In the game of brag, a knave or nine of any suit.  
—brag'ger-y, n. Boastfulness.  
brag'get, 1 brag'get; 2 brag'get, n. An ancient drink of ale and  
honey fermented with yeast; later, mulled ale sweetened  
and spiced. [< W. *bragwed*, < *brag*, malt, < *bragto*,  
sprout.] brag'wort; brag'wort [Scott.]; brak'ett.

—Bragget Sunday [Prov. Eng.], mid-Lent Sunday;  
from the custom of drinking spiced ale on that day.  
brag'ging, 1 brag'ging; 2 brag'ging, n. Characteristic of  
a braggart; boastful; bragging-ly, adv. In the manner  
of a braggart; boastfully; vauntingly.

brag'gle, 1 brag'gle; 2 brag'gle, n. Same as BRAGGLE.  
brag'le, 1 brag'le; 2 brag'le, n. Norse *Míðr*. The god of  
poetry, husband of Ithunn and one of the original Æsir.  
Brag'le.

brag'te, 1 brag'te; 2 brag'te, n. Norse *Míðr*. Fergusson's.  
[< *Brat*, Norse god.]  
brag'tess, 1 brag'tess; 2 brag'tess, a. [Rare.] Without brag.  
brag'ly, adv. Proudly; brisily; showily.

Brag'mar'dō, Ja'nō'tūs'dē, 1 Brag'mar'dō; 2 Brag'mar'dō, n.  
2 Brag'mar'dō, n. In Rabelais's *Gargantua*,  
the character who came, as a representative of the citizens  
of Paris, to try to recover from Gargantua the bells of  
Notre Dame.

ora-gue'ro, 1 ora-gue'ro; 2 ora-gue'ro, n. [W. U. S.] [Sp.] A  
horse-girth; truss.

bra-guette', 1 bra-guette'; 2 bra-guette', n. [F.] A part of medieval  
armor for the loins. See *ILLUSTRATION*. bra-ette', n.

Bra'he, 1 bra'he; 2 bra'he, n. Tycho (1546-1601).  
A Danish astronomer who built the Uraniborg Observatory.

Bra'h-lor', 1 bra'h-lor'; 2 bra'h-lor', n. Same as BRAHMA.

Brahm, 1 brahm; 2 brahm, n. [If *Brahm* is masculine, the  
nominative singular is *Brahmā*; if neuter, *Brahma*.]  
[Sansk.] The absolute divine primordial essence;  
the supreme Soul of the Universe, self-existent, absolute,  
and eternal, from which all things emanate, and to  
which all return. *Brahm*, as the pervading spirit of the  
universe and divested of all quality and action, is an object  
of meditation, and the ultimate absorption in *Brahm* is  
the fundamental principle of Brahmanism. When domi-  
nated by activity, *Brahm* constitutes the Hindu Tri-murti,  
and is further manifested in *Brahmā*.

This supreme soul (*Brahm*) receives no worship. . . . It forms,  
however, the essence of Brahman, the creator and ruler of the  
world, or the phenomenal God, and in this sense even Brahman  
(neuter) is sometimes spoken of as the active Creator.  
J. DOWSON *Classical Diet. Hindu Myth.* 1. [F. & co. 1879.]  
[< Sans. *brāhmā*, worship.] Brah'mā; Brah'mant';  
Bra'mā.

Brah'mā, 1 brahmā; 2 brahmā, n. [Sansk.] The supreme  
Creator; the first of the Hindu triad or Tri-murti;  
masculine gender.

In those three Persons the  
one God was shown—each first  
in place, each last—not one  
alone; of Siva, Vishnu, Brahmā,  
each may be first, second,  
third among the blessed who  
Kālidāsa (*Kundamāmbā*)  
ed. by Griffith, vii, 44.

Brah'mā, n. A large variety  
of the domestic fowl, of  
the Asiatic class. See  
ROWL. [< *Brahmaputra*  
river.] Brah'ma-poo'lor  
—pu'lor.

Brah'ma-kāl'pa, 1 kāl'pa;  
2 kāl'pa, n. [Sansk.] "A  
day and night of Brahmā,"  
embracing a period of  
4,320,000 solar years.

At the beginning of each  
*Brahmā-kālp* all that had  
till then remained in a dormant  
condition is evolved and manifested; and at the end of each  
*Brahmā-kālp*, they are all dissolved into unmanifested condition,  
to be re-manifested at the beginning of the next *Brahmā-kālp*.  
P. S. ROW AND H. S. OLCOCK *Decisive Catechism* Q. 45. [L. P. 1886.]

Brah'mānt', 1 brahmānt'; 2 brahmānt', n. [Sansk.]  
Brah'min, 1 Brah'min; 2 Brah'min, n. One of the sixteen priests who had to  
superintend the performance of the whole sacrifice,  
without taking any active part in it.

We . . . should have to admit the existence of Brahman priests  
as early at least as the time in which the hymn on the horse sacri-  
fice was composed. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 89. [L. 1873.]

2. A member of the first of the four castes of India;  
the sacerdotal class.

The idea of reducing a whole language to a small number of  
roots . . . was perfectly familiar to the Brahmins, at least 500  
B. C. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 89. [L. 1873.]

3. Brahman or Brahmins; improper form. [< Sans. *brāh-  
min*, < *brāhman*, prayer.]—Brahman's bead, the seed  
of an East-Indian tree (*Elaeagnus parviflora*) of the Indian  
family (*Urticaceae*), used by the Brahmins and others as beads  
for rosaries, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, etc.

—Brahman-ec, n. A woman of the Brahman caste,  
or the wife of a Brahman. Brahman-ess; Brahman-  
ni;—Brahman-hood, n. The state of being a Brah-  
man;—Brahman-ism, n. A system of being a Brah-  
man or to their system and worship. Brahman-let;  
Brahman-ly, adv. Brahman-like;—Brahman-ism, Brah-  
min-ism, n. The religious and social system of the  
Brahmins;—Brahmin-ist, Brahmin-ist, n. An ad-  
herent of Brahmanism; one versed in the doctrines and  
practices of Brahmanism;—Brahmin-ize, Brahmin-  
ize, vt. [MED.-12th c.] To convert to Brahmanism;  
make a Brahman of. Brahman-ize;—Brahmin-ize;  
Brahman-ize, n. [Sansk.] The sacred word; sacred text;  
opposed to *śāstra*, the word of man; neuter. See *Vēda*,  
with which it is often used synonymously.

Brah'ma-na, 1 brahmāna; 2 brahmāna, n. [Sansk.] One  
of three main divisions of the Veda.

The Mantra portion consists of prayer and praise, mainly  
in metric hymns. See MANTRA. The Brahman portion

is a collection of ritualistic precepts, mainly in prose. The  
Upanishads contain mystical or secret doctrines. All three  
are *Śruti*, or revelation. The *Brahmanas* are intended, as  
their name implies, for the Brahmins, especially while con-  
ducting the complicated sacrificial ceremonies. Each of  
the *Saṁhitās* has its own Brahmanas. To the *Saṁhitā* portion  
of the *Rig-Veda* belong the *Altareya-B.* and the *Kau-  
shitaki-B.* (or *Saṁkhāyana-B.*). To the *Saṁhitā* portion  
of the *Yajur-Veda* belong the *Taittiriya-B.* and the *Sata-  
patha-B.*. To the *Sāmaveda* belong eight *B.*, the  
most important of which is the *Tandya* or *Prāchi* or *Pan-  
chavēda*, to which is added the *Shakadina*. To the *Athar-  
va-Veda* belongs the *Gopatha-B.* Dr. Haug would place  
the origin of the bulk of the Brahmanas between 1400  
and 1200 B. C.; Max Müller, between 800 and 600 B. C.  
Brah'man-bā'ri-a, 1 brahmān-bā'ri-a; 2 brahmān-bā'ri-a, n.  
A town in Tipperah district, province of Eastern Bengal and  
Assam, India.

Brah'mān'da, 1 brahmān'da; 2 brahmān'da, n. [Sansk.] The  
mundane egg; a division of "infinite" space and time.

That which has declared, in 12,300 verses, the manifestation of  
the *Brahmān*—Brahmanas—is in which an account of  
the future *Kalpa* is contained, is called the *Brahmanas*.  
J. DOWSON *Classical Diet. Hindu Myth.* 1. [F. & co. 1879.]

Brah'ma-pu'tra, 1 brahmā-pu'tra; 2 brahmā-pu'tra, n. 1. A  
river in Tibet and India; 1,800 m. long to Ganges delta. 2.  
[F.] Same as BRAHMA.

Brahmaputra Valley, a division of the province of As-  
sam, British India; 20,869 sq. m.

Brah'mat'ma, 1 brahmāt'ma; 2 brahmāt'ma, n. [Sansk.]  
Originally, the head of the priestly hierarchy of the Brah-  
mins; the chief priest of a temple.

Brah'mi, 1 brahmī; 2 brahmī, n. A member of the dominant  
race of Baluchistan. Their dialect is classed among the  
Dravidian languages.

The *Brahmi* have short, thick bones, with round faces and flat  
limbs, are stout and squat, and numbers of them have  
brown hair and beards. . . . According to Dr. Caldwell their  
language is mainly Sanskrit with a few Dravidian elements.  
BALFOUR *Cyclop. of India* vol. i, p. 439.

Brah'mi, 1 brahmī; 2 brahmī, n. 1. Same as BRAHMANIC.  
2. Of or pertaining to the Brahmo-Soms.

Brah'min, 1 brahmīn; 2 brahmīn, n. Same as BRAHMAN.  
—Brahmin bead, same as BRAHMAN'S BEAD.

Brah'min-y, 1 brahmīn-y; 2 brahmīn-y, n. Held sacred ac-  
cording to Brahmanical rites, or consecrated to the use of  
Brahmins; said especially of certain animals and trees; as,  
*Brahmin* bull, kite, fig-tree, etc.—*Brahmin* duck,  
the ruddy sheldrake (*Colaptes auratus*).

Brah'mo-ism, 1 brahmō-ism; 2 brahmō-ism, n. The doc-  
trinal reformatory system of the Brahmo-Soma.

Brah'mo-so-maj', 1 brahmō-so-maj'; 2 brahmō-so-maj',  
n. A religious and reformatory society in India,  
established in 1830 by Ram Mohun Roy and reorgan-  
ized in 1858 by his successor Keshub Chunder Sen.

This sect recognizes one personal and all-pervading God  
with whom every willing soul may have communion, and  
the universal presence and inspiration of the divine spirit,  
finds something divine in every form of religion, and rever-  
ences Christ, tho' it rejects the doctrines of his deity and of  
the atonement. It condemns polygamy, caste, idolatry,  
child-marriages, and intemperance. [< Hind. *brahma*  
(Sansk. *brāhmā*), prayer, & *samaj*, assembly.] Brah'ma-  
so-maj'.

Brahms, 1 brahms; 2 brahms, Johannes (1633-1697).  
A German composer.

Braid, 1 braid; 2 braid, r. 1. To weave together by  
passing strands of alternately over and under each  
other; interlace; plait; give the appearance of a braid  
to; as, to braid the hair, or straw.

Golden tresses, wreathed in one. As the braided streamlets run!  
LONGFELLOW *Maidenhead* st. 2.

2. To form by braiding something; as, to braid a mat.  
3. To bind, trim, or ornament with braid. 4. To mix  
or blend by beating or pressing through a sieve or the  
like. 5†. To upbraid. 6†. To pull suddenly; jerk;  
snatch; wrench; fling; cast; brandish.

II. 1. To start, as from sleep; break out as in  
speaking or crying; change suddenly. 2. [Prov. Eng.]  
To become nauseated. [< AS. *brædan*, brandish,  
to weave, braid.] braydet; braydet.

braid't, a. [Scott.] Broad.  
braid't, a. Tricky; deceitful.

braid, n. 1. A narrow flat tape or woven strip for bind-  
ing the edges of fabrics or for ornamenting them.  
Many braids are named (1) from their appearance; as,  
ladder braid (hobnob-net), lattice b. (pillow-lace),  
spaced b. (with ridged edging); (2) from the material of  
which they are made; as, mohair b., passing-b., silk b.

2. Anything braided, plaited, or interwoven, as a fillet,  
or plaited hair.

Through the gloom glows her hair in its odorous braid.  
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Madame La Marquise* st. 2.

3. A string or band used in arranging the hair; as,  
"Jet black hair . . . streaming from a braid of pearl."  
TENNYSON *Day Dream, The Sleeping Beauty* st. 1. 4†.  
A sudden movement; a start. 5†. A trick; a sleight.  
[< AS. *bræd*, trick, < *brædan*, brandish.] braydet;  
braydet.—Russia braid, mohair or silk braid.

Braid, James (1795-1860). A Scottish surgeon; noted  
for research in mesmerism, which he named hypnotism.  
Compare HYPNOTISM.

Braid'er, 1 braid'er; 2 braid'er, n. 1. One who or that  
which braids or makes braids. 2. An attachment to a  
sewing-machine, for laying and holding in place braid  
while it is being sewed on, as in trimming or embroider-  
ing. 3. A braiding-machine.

braid'te, 1 braid'te; 2 braid'te, a. [Scott.] Deceitful.—ness, n.  
braid'ing, 1 braid'ing; 2 braid'ing, n. 1. Braids collec-  
tively. 2. Embroidery done with braid. 3. The act of  
plaiting, weaving, or sewing on braid.

Braid'ism, 1 braid'ism; 2 braid'ism, n. 1. The theories  
concerning the phenomena attending artificially in-  
duced sleep set forth by Dr. James Braid (1842), de-  
veloped by him from mesmerism. He held that the  
phenomena are purely subjective, having their seat  
in the nervous system. *Nineteenth Century* Jan. 1892,  
p. 26. 2. A method of hypnotism conforming to the  
views advanced by Braid. Compare HYPNOTISM; ELE-  
CTRONOLOGY.

Braid'wood, 1 braid'wood; 2 braid'wood, n. A city in Will  
county, Ill.

braid'work', 1 braid'work'; 2 braid'work', a. In basketry,  
designating a narrow fabric made flat, round, or square by  
interweaving three or more grips.

brail, 1 brail; 2 brail, r. 1. To haul in by means of brails,  
as sails. 2. To fasten with a brail, a hawk's wing.  
brail', n. 1. A part of the rope for gathering up  
the foot and leeches of a fore-and-aft sail for furling;  
named from their position, foot-brail, peak-brail, throat-

brail. 2. (1) A leather fastening for a hawk's wing.  
(2) The mat of feathers beneath the root of a hawk's  
tail. 3. A rope or chain used to bind logs together for  
towing, as on the Great Lakes. *Lumber World* Apr.,  
1892. 4. A staff or stick at the end of a net  
for stretching the line. [OF., < L. *bracile*, breech-  
girdle, < *brac*, breeches.]—brail of logs, logs fastened  
together by a rope or chain for towing.

brail', n. Same as PLACE, 2.

Bra'ila, 1 bra'ila; 2 bra'ila, n. 1. A district in Wallachia,  
Roumania; 1,650 sq. m. 2. A town in this district taken by  
the Germans, Jan. 5, 1917.

braille, 1 brail; 2 brail, a. Of or pertaining to a system of  
printing characters for the blind, invented by Louis  
Braille.—braille music, a system of embossed musical  
notation for the blind.—b. numerals, a system of points

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0  
: : : : : : : : : :  
Braille Numerals.

used in the Braille system as numerals for the blind.—  
Interpoint b. type, type designed for the printing of braille  
with opposing lines on the two sides of a page, as in ordinary  
printing, and so constructed that each type, besides carry-  
ing the points indicating its proper letter, acts as a matrix  
for the type which presses against the other side of the paper  
in the corresponding spot.

braille, n. 1. A system of printing for the blind devised  
by Louis Braille in which points raised above the sur-  
face of paper are used as symbols to designate the  
letters of the alphabet, or any one of several modifica-  
tions, all distinguished by the fact that no more than  
two vertical rows of points are used in each letter of the  
alphabet.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m  
: : : : : : : : : :  
n o p q r s t u v w x y z  
: : : : : : : : : :  
American Braille.

The original alphabet, with differences in the system  
of abbreviations, is used generally on the continent of  
Europe. More considerable modifications are English  
Braille, American Braille, and New York Point. See  
POINT SYSTEM.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m  
: : : : : : : : : :  
n o p q r s t u v w x y z  
: : : : : : : : : :  
French, English, or European Braille.

The alphabet of the Braille system is shown above. The  
periods represent the raised points.

2. The symbols themselves.

braille-cell', n. 1. One of a series of rectangular  
apertures in a Braille guide. 2. A rectangular group of six  
braille points or positions arranged in two vertical rows or  
bases.—b. guide, n. The upper plate of a Braille-tablet  
fitted with rows of braille-cells, through which the symbols  
of the Braille system are impressed with a stylus into paper  
placed above hemispherical sockets or the horizontal  
grooves of a metallic bed.—b. tablet, n. An instrument,  
usually composed of a metallic bed, crossed by grooves or  
rows of conical or hemispherical depressions, into which a  
prepared paper is pressed with a stylus to produce, when  
reversed, raised symbols to be read by touch. b. slate;—  
b. writer, n. A keyed instrument for stamping the sym-  
bols of the Braille system on paper.

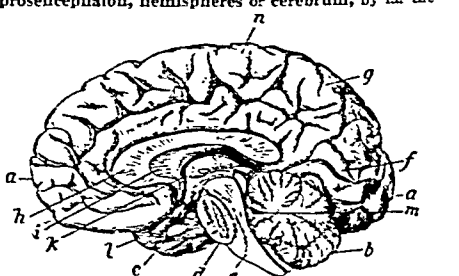
Braille, Louis (1806-1852). A French educator, inven-  
tor of the system of printing for the blind that bears his  
name; professor in the Institution for the Blind, Paris,  
France.

brain, 1 brān; 2 brān, n. 1. To dash (one's) brains out;  
kill; by dashing out the brains; hence, to defeat or  
thwart; as, the pirate brained the child with a club.

2†. To take into the brain; understand.

brain, n. 1. *Anat.* In vertebrate animals the enlarged  
and greatly modified portion of the cerebrospinal  
nervous axis contained within the cranium. It is the  
organ of consciousness, ideation, and voluntary mus-  
cular control, receiving impressions from the organs of  
special sense and regulating functions necessary to life,  
such as respiration and circulation.

The principal parts of this complex organ are: (1) the  
prosencephalon, hemispheres or cerebrum, by far the



Median Section of Human Brain.  
a, a, cerebrum; b, cerebellum; c, medulla oblongata; d, pons; e,  
pituitary body; f, corpus callosum; g, corpus callosum; h,  
septum lucidum; i, foramen of Monro; j, optic nerve; k, fourth  
ventricle; l, paracerebral lobule.

largest portion in higher vertebrates, consisting of two hemi-  
spheres separated by a deep fissure (*great longitudinal  
fissure*), and united by a broad commissure, the *corpus  
callosum*; (2) the *diencephalon* or *interbrain*, comprising  
two large masses of gray matter, the *optic thalamus*, and the  
parts contiguous thereto; (3) the *mesencephalon* or mid-  
brain, comprising the *crura cerebri* and the *corpora quad-  
rigemina*; (4) the *metencephalon*, comprising the *cer-  
bellum* and the *pons Varolii*; and (5) the *myelencephalon*  
or *medulla oblongata*. To these may be added the rhinence-







**brant**, *n.* Same as BRAND, 6.  
**Brant's**, *n.* 1. Joseph (1742-1807), a Mohawk chief who fought for the British against the American colonists. *Tha-yen'da-ne-ga:*. 2. A district in Ontario, Canada; 420 sq. m.; capital, Brantford.  
**brant/tail**, 1. *brant/tél*; 2. *brant/tél*, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The redstart.  
**Brant/ford**, 1. *brant/fard*; 2. *brant/ford*, *n.* A city in Brant district, Ontario, Canada.  
**brant/tier**, *n.* An ancient Saxon dance. *brant/slet*.  
**brant/tóm**, 1. *brant/tóm*; 2. *brant/tóm*, *Seigneur de (1540?-1614)*. Pierre de Bourdellies, a French soldier and historian.  
**Brant/vén**, 1. *brant/vén*; 2. *brant/vén*, *n.* *Cell. Myth.* In Welsh legend, the goddess of love, sister of Bran. Her grief at his death killed her.  
**brant/y**, 1. *brant/y*; 2. *brant/y*, *n.* [Scot.] Brandy.  
**Bras/cas'sat**, 1. *bra'ka'sat*; 2. *bra'ka'sat*, *Jacques Raymond* (†1804-?/1867). A French painter.  
**Bras d'Or**, 1. *brá d'ór*; 2. *brá d'ór*. A lake and inlet in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.  
**bras/en**, *a.* Same as BRAZEN.  
**Bras-en-ta**, 1. *brá-sen-ta*; 2. *brá-sen-ta*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants of the water-lily family (*Nymphaeaceae*), with one species, the water-shield (*B. purpurea*).  
**brá-s/ro**, 1. *brá-s/ro*; 2. *brá-s/ro*, *n.* [Sp.] A brazier.  
**brash**, 1. *brash*; 2. *brash*, *ct.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. To disturb; upset. 2. To smash; attack. [Onomatopoeic; influenced by BREAK, CRASH, etc.]  
**brash**, *ct.* [Prov. Eng.] To tilt; run headlong.  
**brash**, *a.* [Chiedy U. S.] Brittle; as, *brash* hoop-pole. [*< Ice. breyskr, brittle.*]  
**brash**, *a.* [Colloq.] 1. Quick-tempered; impetuous; hasty. 2. [Local, U. S.] Saucy; pert. 3. [Dial.] Marked by ill health; sleeky. [Cp. G. and D. *barsch*, harsh, rough.]  
**brash/y**, *adv.*—*brash/ness*, *n.*  
**brash**, *n.* 1. A transient attack of sickness, especially one arising from a disordered state of the alimentary canal; as, *water-brash* (heartburn or pyrosis); *weaning-brash* (a form of infantile diarrhea, peculiar to the period of weaning); *teething-brash*. 2. Acidity of the mouth, arising from a somewhat similar cause. 3. A rash or eruption. 4. [Dial., Eng.] A shower of rain. 5. An attack; bout; brush. [Onomatopoeic; influenced by RASH, (an eruption), SPLASH, etc.]  
**brash**, *n.* 1. A heap of fragments or rubbish. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A crash. 3. Any brittle wood. [*< F. brèche*; see BRECCIA, but cp. BRASH, *v.*]  
**brash**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A violent push.  
**brash**, 1. *brash*; 2. *brash*, *n.* [Ir.] A brief spell of activity; a movement of the dasher in a churn. [County, N. Y.]  
**brash'er**, 1. *brash'er*; 2. *brash'er*, *n.* A town in Schoharie County, N. Y. 2. *brash'er*, *a.* [Local, U. S.] 1. Bitter or acid; brackish; as, *a brashy* taste. 2. Slightly ill.  
**brash'y**, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Delicate; easily broken down, as a horse.  
**brash'y**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of the nature of rubbish.  
**brash'y**, *a.* [Scot.] Showery.  
**Bras't-das**, 1. *bras't-das*; 2. *bras't-das*, *n.* A Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war; killed at Amphipolis, 422 B. C.  
**bras'tler**, *n.* Same as BRAZIER.  
**bras'tli**, *n.* Same as BRASSIL.  
**bras't-le'to**, *n.* Same as BRAZILETTO. *bras't-le'tet*.  
**bras't-lin**, *n.* Same as BRAZILIN.  
**brasque**, 1. *brasque*; 2. *brasque*, *ct.* To line with brasque.  
**brasque**, *n.* [F.] A mixture of charcoal-dust and some substance to give it consistency, for lining crucibles, etc. *brasque*.  
**brass**, 1. *bras*; 2. *bras* (XIII), *ct.* 1. To coat with brass. 2. [Rare.] To brazen;—to *brass* it, to assume an expression or bearing of impudent effrontery.  
**brass**, *n.* 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, harder than copper, ductile, and capable of being hammered into thin leaves. Formerly any alloy of copper, especially one with tin, was called brass. The modern alloy with zinc came into use in the 18th century.

## VARIETIES OF BRASS.

NAME.	Copper.	Zinc.	Iron.	Tin.	Lead.
cop'per'ved brass	99.9	...	0.08	...	...
orange b. ....	98.93	0.73	...	...	...
vio-let b. ....	98.22	0.5	...	...	...
red-yel'ow b. ....	90	9.5	...	...	...
deep-yel'ow b. ....	84.5	15.3	...	...	...
green b. ....	84.32	15.02	0.30	...	...
pale-yel'ow b. ....	82.33	16.69	...	...	...
en'glish b. ....	70.29	29.26	...	0.7	0.28
com'mon b. ....	64	36	...	...	...
white b. ....	34	66	...	...	...

Other varieties are included among the following alloys:  
*Adge's metal*, *Bath metal*, *Bobber's metal*, *Dutch metal*, *Gatch's metal*, *Hamilton's metal*, *mosaic gold*, *Muntz's metal*, *oreide*, *pinchbeck*, *Prince's metal*, *stunlor*, *sterrometal*, *Taimi gold*, *Tisser's metal*, *tombac*, *Tournay's alloy*.  
2. An ornament or utensil of brass, as a candlestick, door-knob, etc.; chiefly in the plural. Specif.: (1) A monumental tablet of brass. (2) A bearing-box or bush, properly of a copper alloy. (3) *Print*. A thin strip of brass to separate lines of type; commonly called a *lead*.  
3. That part of an orchestra which plays brass instruments.  
4. *pl.* In coal-mining, pyrites. *branc'est*. 5. [Colloq.] Self-assurance; effrontery; impudence.  
The women retreated, but with their petty bitterness and hypocrisy, they said to each other, "Did you ever see such *brass*?"  
ELIZABETH STODARD Two Men p. 217. [Lans. co.]

6. [Colloq.] Money. [*< AS. bræs*].—*brass-back*, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The golden plover.—*b. bass*, a freshwater percid fish (*Morone interrupta*) of the Mississippi, yellow with seven to nine longitudinal black bands.—*brass-black'ing*, *n.* A surface of black formed for ornament on brass by treatment with acids.—*b. boulder*, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A boy bound for four years as an apprentice on board ship, and accorded certain privileges in return for a premium paid by his parents; so called in allusion to the brass worn on his uniform.—*b. color*, *n.* Oxidized brass for staining glass.—*b. color*, *n.* *b. foil*, *n.* Dutch metal.—*b. leaf*, *n.*—*b. founder*, *n.*—*b. founder's disease*, a disease affecting the general system, characterized by chronic poisoning from inhalation of metallic fumes, with symptoms like those of malarial fever.—*b. furnace*, *n.* A furnace for melting brass.—*b. powder*, *n.* 1. A pulverized mixture of copper filings and other. 2. Pulverized brass-filings.—*b. shifted*, *a.* Provided with a brass surface-plate or case, as a weaving-roller.—*b. smith*, *n.* A worker in brass.—*b. visaged*, *a.* Brazen-faced.—*b. ware*, *n.* Things made of brass.—*b. wind*, *n.* That part of an orchestra which performs on wind-instruments made of metal: in contradistinction to *wood-wind*.—*calamin b.*, a variety of brass prepared by a reducing fusing metallic copper with calcined calamin until the zinc and copper alloy.—*first b.*, see *SESTERCE*.  
**Brass**, 1. *bras*; 2. *bras*, *n.* 1. Sally, in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, sister of Sampson Brass, whom she exceeds in villain-

ous practices. 2. Sampson, a hypocritical lawyer; attorney and ally of Quilp.  
**bras/sage**, 1. *bras/sage*; 2. *bras/sage*, *n.* [F.] The mintage fee for coining; now commonly called *seigniorage*.  
**bras/sard**, 1. *bras/sard*; 2. *bras/sard*, *n.* 1. A badge worn on the arm; as, the *brassard* of an army nurse. 2. In later medieval armor, pieces for the upper or entire arm. See *ILLUS. UNDER ARMOR*. [F., *< bras*, arm, *< L. brachium*, arm.]  
**bras/sart**, *n.*  
**bras's/back**, *b. color*, etc. See under **BRASS**, *n.*  
**brasse**, 1. *bras*; 2. *bras*, *n.* 1. A European pike-perch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*). 2. The European bass. [Cp. OHG. *brahsima*, NHG. *brassen*, a kind of fish; see BREAM, *n.*]  
**bras'ser-le**, 1. *bras'ser-le*; 2. *bras'ser-le*, *n.* [F.] A brewery; beer-shop.  
**bras'seur**, 1. *bra'seur*; 2. *bra'seur*, *n.* [Canadian F.] The Greenland seal.  
**Brassey**, 1. *brassey*; 2. *brassey*, *n.* 1. Anne (née Allnutt), Lady (—1887), an English traveler and writer; *Voyage of the Sunbeam*. 2. Thomas (†1805-?/1870), an English railway-contractor; father of Lord Brassey. 3. Thomas, first Baron (†1836-?/1918), an English civil engineer, admiral, lord, and author.  
**brass'fin**, *fish*, etc. See under **BRASS**, *n.*  
**brass'fic**, 1. *bras'fik*; 2. *bras'fic*, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the genus *Brassica*; as, *brassic acid* (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). [*< L. brassica*, cabbage.]  
**bras'sid'ict**, *n.*  
**Bras'si-ca**, 1. *bras'si-ka*; 2. *bras'si-ka*, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of annual or perennial herbs of the mustard family (*Cruciferae*), of the Old World, furnishing several of the earliest cultivated and most valuable table vegetables. *B. oleracea* is the parent of the cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, etc. *B. campestris* gives rise to the turnip and rutabaga. [L., cabbage.]  
**Bras'si-ca-ce-ae**, 1. *bras'si-ké-si-ae*; 2. *bras'si-té-ké-si-ae*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The cabbage family. Identical with the mustard family (*Cruciferae*).—*bras'si-ca-ceous*, *a.*  
**bras'sière**, 1. *bra'syär*; 2. *bra'syär*, *n.* [F.] A woman's undergarment shaped to support the breast.  
**bras'sil**, 1. *bras'il*; 2. *bras'il*, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. Pyrites. 2. Coal containing pyrites. *bras'il*; *bras'il*; *bras'zlet*.  
**bras'si-ly**, 1. *bras'si-ly*; 2. *bras'si-ly*, *adv.* With effrontery; impudently.  
**Bras'so**, 1. *bra'sso*; 2. *bra'sso*, *n.* Same as KRONSTADT, 2.  
**brass'pow'der**, *b. smith*, *b. visaged*, *b. ware*, etc. See under **BRASS**, *n.*  
**brass'y**, 1. *bras'y*; 2. *bras'y*, *a.* 1. Covered with or made of brass; like brass. 2. Brazen-faced; impudent; unblushing. 3. Cheap; debased; degenerate.  
"His vaunt in such a *brassy* age I could not move a tittle."  
TENNISON Amphion st. 9.  
—*brass'y-ness*, *n.*—*brass'ish*, *a.*  
**brass'y**, 1. *bras'y*; 2. *bras'y*, *n.* [SIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] 1. [Scot.] The wrasse. 2. *Golf*. A wooden club with a brass plate on the sole. *bras'set*.  
**brass-syl'ic**, 1. *bras-sil'ik*; 2. *bras-syl'ic*, *a.* *Chem.* Characterizing a crystalline acid (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by the oxidation of benzoic and erucic acids. [*< BRASSIC + -yl*].  
**brast**, *pp.* Brassed.  
**brast't**, *ct.* To burst.  
**brast'tle**, 1. *bras'tle*; 2. *bras'tle*, *ct.* 1. [Scot.] To scuffle off with haste, as a duck or fish. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To brag; crack. 3. To crackle, as a fire. [*< AS. brastan*, crackle, *< berstan*, burst.]  
**brat**, 1. *brat*; 2. *brat*, *n.* A child; now only contemptuous.  
The brat that tugged at his mother's gown.  
ALFRED TENNYSON *The Gift* st. 8.  
[*< BRAT, n.*—*brat'ling*, *n.* An infant.—*brat'er-y*, *n.* A place full of brats; a nursery.—*brat'fish*, *a.* Childish.—*brat'flock*, *n.* One of a brood or family; a little brat.  
**brat**, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] 1. An apron; bib; rag or clout. 2. The scum on boiled milk, porridge, etc. 3. A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or limestone. 4. A jacket for a sheep. [*< AS. bratt*, of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. Gael. *brat*, cloak, W. *brat*, rag.]  
**brat**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The turbot. *bratt't*.  
**brat'et**, 1. *brat'et*; 2. *brat'et*, *n.* [Scot.] A brach; a variety of hound; in a contemptuous sense, a child.  
**Brath'waite**, 1. *brath'wät*; 2. *brath'wät*, *Richard* (1588?-1673). An English poet; *Barnaby Rudge*.  
**Brat'i-anu**, 1. *brat'i-anu*; 2. *brat'i-anu*, *n.* 1. J. Demeter (1818-?/1892), a Roumanian statesman. 2. Ion C. (†1822-?/1891), a Roumanian statesman; founder of Roumanian kingdom.  
**Brats'berg**, 1. *bräts'berg*; 2. *bräts'berg*, *n.* An amt in S. Norway; 5,865 sq. m.; capital, Skien. [Violin.]  
**brat'sche**, 1. *brat'she*; 2. *brat'she*, *n.* [G.] A viola, or tenor.  
**brat'tach**, 1. *brat'tach*; 2. *brat'tach*, *n.* [Scot.] A banner or ensign.  
**brat'tice**, 1. *brat'tice*; 2. *brat'tice*, *ct.* [BRAT'TICED; BRAT'TIS; TIC-ING.] To furnish with a brattice, as the shaft of a mine.  
**brat'tice**, *n.* 1. Mining. A plank partition in a level; inside planking in a mine. 2. [Dial., Eng.] A partition of boards in a room. 3. A temporary parapet of wood. [*< OF. brateche*, perhaps *< OHG. brat*, plank.] *brat'tish*; *brat'tish*.  
—*brat'tice-cloth*, *n.* A plain single-yarn tube fabric treated with various substances, chiefly wood-tar, to resist the action of damp and changes of temperature; used in ventilating mines.  
**brat'tic-ing**, 1. *brat'tic-ing*; 2. *brat'tic-ing*, *n.* 1. Any open or carved work used as a cresting, as on the top of a shrine. 2. Brattice-work in a mine. 3. A wooden brattice in a fortification. *brat'tish-ing*.  
**brat'ting**, 1. *brat'ting*; 2. *brat'ting*, *n.* The act of covering with a brat or clout; especially, the jacketing of a sheep to prevent the wool from parting along the spine.  
**brat'tish**, 1. *brat'tish*; 2. *brat'tish*, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. A shelf; a high-backed seat. 2. Same as BRATTICE.  
**brat'tle**, 1. *brat'tle*; 2. *brat'tle*, *ri.* [BRAT'TLED; BRAT'TLING.] To make a rattling or rumbling noise; run with clatter; scamper.  
She wandered by the *bratting* brook.  
JEAN INGLEWORTH *Persephone* st. 3.  
**brat'tle**, *n.* A clattering or rattling noise, as (1) of something bursting or breaking; as, the *brat'tle* of thunder, or of a drum; (2) from running or scampering; as, the *brat'tle* of cattle; or (3) from an onset or attack; as, the *brat'tle* of blows. [Onomatopoeic.]  
**Brat'tle-bor-o**, 1. *brat'tle-bor-o*; 2. *brat'tle-bor-o*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Windham County, Vt.  
**brat'ty**, 1. *brat'ty*; 2. *brat'ty*, *n.* [Scot.] An apron. *brat'tet*.  
**brat'ty**, *n.* [Hind.] A cake of dried cow-dung, for fuel.  
**brat'turst**, 1. *brat'turst*; 2. *brat'turst*, *n.* [G.] Sausage.  
**brauch**, 1. *bräch*; 2. *brach*, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A wisp of straw to kindle a fire; also, a hazel twig for pegging down straw. [Cp. BRASH, *n.*]

**brauch**, 1. *bräch*; 2. *brach*, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A horse-collar made of old stockings stuffed with straw. *brauchant*.  
**brauch/wam**, 1. *bräch/wam*; 2. *bräch/wam*, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A dish of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter boiled together. *H. Dica*.  
**Brau'li-dæ**, 1. *bräu'li-dæ*; 2. *bräu'li-dæ*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of minute parasitic pupiparous dipterous insects with a large eyeless head, no wings, and strongly pectinated claws; bee-lice. *Brau'la*, *n.* (t. g.)—*brau'lid*, *a.* & *n.*—*brau'loid*, *a.*  
**brau'na**, 1. *bräu'na*; 2. *bräu'na*, *n.* [Braz.] A large tree (*Melanoxylon brauna*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), yielding a hard, durable, dark reddish-brown timber prized for construction of sugar-mills, especially for the heavy rollers; also, a valuable dye for cotton cloth.  
**Brau'nau**, 1. *bräu'nau*; 2. *bräu'nau*, *n.* A town in Bohemia.  
**braunch**, 1. *branch*. *braunchet*.  
**Brau-ne'ri-a**, 1. *bräu-ne'ri-a*; 2. *bräu-ne'ri-a*, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A small genus of North-American perennial herbs of the aster family, with stout nearly simple stems, usually alternate undivided leaves, long-peduncled heads of flowers with purplish disk, and drooping purple or pink rays. 2. [b.] Any plant of this genus; vernacularly known as the *purple coneflower*. [*< J. Brauner*, German botanist.]  
**braun'ite**, 1. *bräu'it*; 2. *bräu'it*, *n.* *Mineral*. A manganese silicate (3Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·MnSiO<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the tetragonal system, has a submetallic luster, and varies in color from brownish-black to steel-gray. [*< M. Braun*, of Gotha.]  
**Brauns'berg**, 1. *bräuns'berg*; 2. *bräuns'berg*, *n.* A town in East Prussia province, Prussia.  
**Braun'schweig**, 1. *bräu'nshvähk*; 2. *bräu'nshvähk*, *n.* Same as BRUNSWICK 1 and 2.  
**Brau'ron**, 1. *bräu'ron*; 2. *bräu'ron*, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient city in Attica celebrated for a shrine and the worship of Artemis. *Herod.* vi, 138.  
**Brau-ro'n'i-a**, 1. *bräu-rö'n-i-a*; 2. *bräu-rö'n-i-a*, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A festival which had its origin at Brauron in Attica and was celebrated later in Athens in honor of Artemis as a goddess of the moon. A section of the Acropolis, on which stood a temple named after her, was dedicated to the Brauronian Artemis.—*Brau-ro'n-i-an*, *a.* [Gr.]  
**bra'va**, 1. *bräv*; 2. *bräv*, *interj.* Same as BRAVO.  
**bra-va'do**, 1. *brä-va'dor*; 2. *brä-va'dor*, *adv.* To show bravado; swagger.  
**bra-va'do**, *n.* [*< dos* or *-does*, 1. *-doz*; 2. *-dös*, *pl.*] 1. An aggressive display of boldness; arrogant defiance or menace; audacious affectation of hardihood or indifference.  
I observed that, as we all uncovered, he brought his own beaver up over his eyebrows, in a species of military bravado.  
COOPER *Satanstoe* p. 175. [a. 1873.]  
2. A swaggering fellow. [*< Sp. bravada*, *< bravo*; see BRAVE, *a.*] *brä-va'de't*.  
Syn.: compare synonyms for BLUSTER, *v.*  
**brave**, 1. *bräv*; 2. *bräv*, *v.* [BRAVED; BRAVING.] *I. t.* 1. To meet, face, take, or treat with courage and fortitude.  
Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,  
The battle and the breeze!  
CAMPBELL *Mariners of England* st. 1.  
2. To set at defiance; dare; challenge.  
Many will brave their own conscience—few society.  
DRAPER *Civil Policy* of Am. p. 175. [in 1865.]  
3. To embolden. 4. To make splendid; adorn.  
*II. i.* [Rare.] To act bravely. [*< F. braver*, *< brave*; see BRAVE, *a.*]—*brä-va'r*, *n.*  
**brave**, *a.* [BRAVER; BRAV'EST.] 1. Having or showing courage or daring under trial; intrepid; courageous; stout-hearted. 2. [Archaic.] Making a fine display; elegant; showy; said of dress or its wearer. See BRAVE, 3. [Archaic.] Excellent. [*< L. barbarus*, see BARBAROUS.]  
Syn.: adventurous, bold, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, valiant, venturesome. The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man faces danger or censure; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger; the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks. The *adventurous* find something romantic in dangerous enterprises; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. All great explorers have been *adventurous*; children, fools, and criminals are *venturesome*. The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. The *courageous* man *braves*, adding a moral element; the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *caltant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly daring and dauntless, truly chivalrous, sublimely courageous. Compare COURAGE. See AUDACIOUS; IMPETUOUS; IMPUDENT.—*Ant.*: afraid, cowardly, cringing, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, pusillanimous, shrinking, timid, timorous.—*brä-va'ly*, *adv.*—*brä-va'ness*, *n.*  
**brave**, *n.* 1. A man of courage; a soldier; especially, a warrior among the North-American Indians. 2. A bravo; bully. 3. A boast or defiance.  
**brä-ven**, 1. *bräv'en*; 2. *bräv'en*, *n.* [Rare.] To make bold.  
**brä-ve'r-y**, 1. *bräv'er-y*; 2. *bräv'er-y*, *n.* [*< ES*, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] 1. The quality or state of being brave; valor; gallantry; heroism. 2. Elegance of attire; bright show; splendor; beauty.  
There was still a *bravery* of green in sheltered places. SARAH O. JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers* p. 60. [in M. co. 1890.]  
3. A gallant; beau; also, chivalry. 4. A fine thing; an ornament; also, ostentation; parade. [*< F. braverie*, *< brave*; see BRAVE, *a.*] *brä-va'ty*.  
Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS. Compare BRAVE.  
**brä-ving**, 1. *bräv'ing*; 2. *bräv'ing*, *n.* [Rare.] In a defiant manner.  
**brä-ving-ly**, 1. *bräv'ing-ly*; 2. *bräv'ing-ly*, *adv.* [Rare.] In a defiant manner.  
**brä-ving**, 1. *bräv'ing*; 2. *bräv'ing*, *a.* 1. Somewhat brave. 2. [Dial.] Considerable. [*< Superlative of BRAVO.*]  
**brä-ving-mo**, 1. *bräu-visi-mö*; 2. *bräu-visi-mö*, *interj.* [It.] *brä-vo*, 1. *brä-vo* or *brä-vo*; 2. *brä-vo* or *brä-vo*, *ct.* 1. To greet with the exclamation 'bravo!' 2. Same as BRAVE, *v.*  
**brä-vo**, 1. *brä-vo* or *brä-vo*; 2. *brä-vo* or *brä-vo* (XIII), *n.* [*< vos* or *-vos*, 1. *-voz*; 2. *-vös*, *pl.*] [It.] 1. A daring villain; hired assassin; bandit.  
Five hundred gentlemen . . . would hardly have stood tamely by while the *bravos* of Whitehall laid hands on their leaders.  
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 531. [in 1875.]  
2. A shout of applause. See BRAVO, *interj.*  
**brä-vo**, 1. *brä-vo*; 2. *brä-vo* (XIII), *interj.* [It.] Good; well done; excellent; used in applause, also as a noun. The Italian critics *bravo* only to a male performer; to a female, *brava*, and to the whole company, *bravi*.



**bra'vo-ite**, 1 brä'vo-ite, 2 brä'vo-it. n. *Mineral*. A reddish-yellow iron-nickel sulfide associated with patronite at Cerro de Pasco, Peru. [*< Señor José Bravo*].

**bra-vu'ra**, 1 brä-vu'ra; 2 brä-vu'ra, n. 1. *Mus.* A showy passage that requires dash, spirit, and brilliant execution; also, a brilliant style of execution; as, con *bravura*. 2. Any ambitious or pretentious attempt or display; dashing style; as, the picture has a *bravura* of execution.

A short *bravura* of John Paul Richter. I call it a *bravura*, as being intentionally a passage of display and a heroic execution. DeQuincey *Narr. Passes*, *Syst. Heavens* vol. ii, p. 46. [*r. & f. 1856*]. [*It*, bravery, *< bravo*; see BRAVE, a.].

**brav**, 1 brä; 2 brä, a. [*Scot.*] Brave or bravely dressed; splendid; handsome; fine.

*Brav*, *brav* lads of Gala Water.

*Burns Brav Lads of Gala Water* chorus.

**brav'et**, 1 brau'et; 2 brou'et, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] An elver.

**brav'att**.

**brawl**, 1 bräl; 2 bräl, v. 1. To utter noisily; dispute about. 2. To drive away by bawling; scold.

**II. i. 1.** To quarrel noisily and contentiously; scold.

In another room we find . . . a woman in an opium stupor. Drunken men are brawling about her.

Wm. Booth *In Darknet England* p. 163. [*r. & w. 1891*].

2. To make a roaring or babbling sound, as water rushing over a stony bed. [*CP. D. brallen, brag.*] **brall**;

**braule**—**brawler**, n.—**brawling**, v. *adv.*

**brawl**, 1. A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a row.

*Syn.*: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

**brawl**, 1. A dance, or the music for it.

My grave Lord-keeper led the *brawls*. GRAY *A Long Story* st. 3.

[*< F. branle, < branler, shake; contr. of brandeler, < brandir; see BRANDISH.*]

**brawl**, 1. n. [*E. Ind.*] A striped blue-and-white cloth formerly manufactured in India. **braul**.

**brawld**, pp. Brawled.

**brawl**, 1. n. [*Scot.*] 1. A quarrelsome.

**brawl**, 1. n. [*Scot.*] 2. A brawl; *adv.* [*Scot.*] In a brave, hearty way; excellently; well. **brawlet**; **brawlinet**; **brawlinst**.

**brawn**, 1 brōn; 2 brān, v. 1. To fatten. 2. To make hard or callous. **II. i. 1.** To grow hard or callous.

2. To grow fat.

**brawn**, n. 1. Flesh or muscle, especially of the arm or leg; firm muscular tissue; hence, muscular strength.

Full big he was of *brawn*, and eke of bones.

CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 548.

2. The flesh of the boar or of swine; especially, the flesh collared, boiled, pickled, and pressed.

After the dance was concluded, the whole party was entertained with *brawn* and beef, and stout home-brewed.

IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Day* p. 270. [*r. & f. 1863*].

3. Callousness or hardness of the skin. 4. The arm, calf of the leg, or buttock. 5. [*Dial.*] A boar or pig fattened for the table. [*ME. brawn, < OF. brawn, shire of flesh, < OHG. brāto, < brātān, roast.*] **braunf**.

**brawnd**, v. *a.* Brawny; muscular; callous. -ness, *n.*

**brawn'er**, 1 brōn'er; 2 brān'er, n. A boar fattened for the table.

**brawn'i-ness**, 1 brōn'i-ness; 2 brān'i-ness, n. 1. Muscularity. 2. Callousness.

**brawn'y**, 1 brōn'y; 2 brān'y, a. 1. Having or characterized by brawn; muscular; strong; as, a *brawn'y* arm.

2. Callous or hardened, as the skin or the sensibilities. *Syn.*: see ATHLETIC.

**braws**, 1 brōz; 2 brās, n. pl. [*Scot.*] Finery; best clothes.

**brax'ton**, 1 braks'ton; 2 brāks'ton, n. 1. Carter (1710/1736-10/1797), an American patriot; born in Virginia; signed Declaration of Independence. 2. A county in West Virginia; 541 sq. m.; county-seat, Sutton.

**brax'y**, 1 brāx'y; 2 brāk'y, v. 1. *a.* Affected with braxy.

**II. n.** A carbuncular fever which attacks sheep; also, a sheep affected with this disease, or mutton from such a sheep. [*CP. BRASHT, n.*]

**bray**, 1 brē; 2 brā, v. 1. To bruise or pound with or as with a pestle; mix, as in a mortar; grind to powder; triturate.

As a critic, he [John Forster] belonged to the school of Bentley and Gifford—who would always *bray* in a literary mortar all critics who disagreed with them. THOLLOPE *Autobiog.* p. 20. [*n. 1853*].

2. To pound (new woolen cloth) in a scouring liquid. [*< OF. breier, < G. brechen, break.*] **brale**.

**bray**, 1. *v.* To utter a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

**II. v. 1.** To utter a loud, harsh cry, as from vexation or pain; formerly said of many animals, now chiefly of the ass. 2. To produce a loud, harsh, jarring sound; said of the wind, brass instruments, and the human voice. [*< OF. braire, < LL. bragio, cry aloud.*] **brale**.

*Syn.*: see ROAR.

**bray**, 1. n. A loud, harsh sound, as the cry of an ass or the blast of a horn. [*< OF. brai, < braire; see BRAY², v.*]

**bray**, 1. n. Same as BRAE.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. *Her.* A pair of barnacles used for subduing a horse; also, a tool for breaking hemp; used as a bearing.

2. A child's breech-cloth. [*< F. braye, < L. braca, breeches.*]

**bray**, 1. n. An earthen rampart or outwork.

**bray**, 1. n. 2. *Brä*, n. 1. Anne Eliza (*née* Kempe) (1790-1853), an English novelist and miscellaneous writer. 2. Thomas (1656-1730), an English divine and philanthropist who founded the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 3. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a selfish old man, who tries to force his daughter, Madeline, to marry Arthur Gride. 4. A parish in Berkshire, England; home of the "Wear of Bray." 5. A town in Dublin and Wicklow counties, Ireland, known as "the Brighton of Ireland."

**brayd**, pp. Brayed.

**brayd**, 1. n. Same as BRAID. **brayd**.

**bray'er**, 1 brē'er; 2 brā'er, n. One that brays, especially an ass.

**bray'er**, 1. *Print.* A roller mounted for use by hand, to spread ink evenly.

**bray'er**, 1. *Surf.* An appliance to restrain the descent of a hermin. [*< LL. braccium, < L. brach, breeches.*]

**bray'er**, 1. n. In a criss-cross, the transverse piece supporting the end of the bridge-tree, and forming part of a compound lever for raising or lowering the upper millstone or runner.

**brayette**, n. Same as BRAGUETTE.

**braynet**, n. Brain.

**braystone**, 1 brē'stōn; 2 brā'stōn, n. 1. [*Local, Scot.*] A porous scrubbing-stone. 2. [*Austral.*] A sandstone that is very porous.

**bray**, 1. n. See ABBREVIATION.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'ñā or -sā; 2 brā'ñā or -sā, n. A Spanish measure. See MEASURE.

**bray**, 1. n. 2. brāz, v. [*BRAYED; BRAYING.*] To

make of or ornament with brass; hence, to make hard as brass; color like brass. [*< AS. brasian, < bras, brass.*]

**bray**, 1. n. To join by the use of hard solder. [*< F. braser, solder, < Ice. brasa, harden by fire.*] -**bray**ing-

**tongs**, n. pl. Clamping-irons used in brazing.

**bray**, 1. n. 2. brā'zn; 2 brā'zn, v. 1. To face or treat with impudence. 2. To make bold or reckless.

Braced and brayed up with Christmas wines

For any murderous brawl. TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc. 2.

-to brayen it out, to persist with effrontery.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. Made of brass; chiefly poetical. 2. Hard or strong as brass; colored like brass; sounding like brass. 3. Hardened in effrontery; impudent; shameless.

Fancy brayen Goliath, when little David stepped forward and claimed a meeting. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 27. [*lu. 1874*].

[*< AS. brasen, of brass, < bras, brass.*] **bray**, 1. n.

*Syn.*: see IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.

-brayen age (*Myth.*), a period of war and violence, when Neptune reigned; distinguished from bronze age. See AGE.

-brayen-faced, a. Shameless; impudent; -brayen-faced, n. A person marked by boldness or impudence.

-b.-faced, a. -b. serpent (*Bib.*), a sign erected by Moses in the wilderness after the visitation of fiery serpents, on looking upon which those who had been bitten were healed. *Numb.* xxi, 9. See NEPHETHIM.

-brayen-ness, n. -brayen-ry, n. [*Rare.*] Presumptuous self-assertion; shamelessness.

**bray**, 1. n. Brazened.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'z; 2 brā'z, n. One who works in brass. **bray**, 1. n. -bray'er, n.

**bray**, 1. n. An open pan or basin for holding live coals, often mounted on feet and ornamented; used for warming rooms, as in most southern and Oriental countries. [*< F. brasier, < braise, live coals; see BRAIZE, v.*] **bray**, 1. n.

**bray**, 1. n. [*North. Ir.*] These sea-bream.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil; 2 brā'zil, n. 1. The red wood of a Brazilian tree (*Cesalpinia echinata*) or of several related species used as a dyestuff.

2. A dyewood from several nearly allied genera. 3. Originally, the Oriental sapan-wood (*Cesalpinia sapan*). [*Perhaps < Sp. brasil, or It. brasile, < name of country Brazil, from a similar wood found there.*] **bray**, 1. n.

**bray**, 1. n. Same as BRASSIL.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. 2. A city in Clay county, Ind.

-**Bray**-il'-nut', n. One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Leguminosae*.

From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream**-il'-nut'; **Pa-ra**-il'-nut'.

**B. root**, n. *Ipecacuanha*.

**bray**, 1. n. 1. brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil; 2 brā'zil or (*Py.*) brā'zil, n. 1. United States of a federal republic in South America



**bread/fruit**, 1 bred'frūt; 2 brēd'frūt, n. 1. The oval or nearly spherical fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus communis*) of the family Moraceae, especially *A. integrifolia*, both of the South Sea Islands: thought to resemble fresh bread when roasted. This tree is closely allied to the mulberry and the Osage orange, resembling them in the structure of its fruit, which is a large roundish starchy mass formed by the coalescence of numerous small female flowers.



Breadfruit. 1/10

2. The tree bearing this fruit: now cultivated in the West Indies; also, one of others bearing like fruit. — **African breadfruit**, a West-African tree (*Treculia africana*) of the same family and closely allied to *Artocarpus incisa*. — **Australian b.**, a shrub (*Gardenia edulis*) of the madder family (Rubiaceae).

**bread/less**, 1 bred'les; 2 brēd'les, a. Having no bread; destitute of food. — **bread/less-ness**, n. **bread/maker**, etc. See under **BAKE**, n. **bread/ness**, 1 bred'nes; 2 brēd'nes, n. **Theol.** The quality of being bread: a term used in discussions on transubstantiation.

**bread/nut**, 1 bred'nūt; 2 brēd'nūt, n. The edible fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Brosimum alcastrum*) of the family Moraceae.

**bread/root**, 1 bred'rūt; 2 brēd'rūt, n. A plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the bean family, of the plains of the United States, or its starchy edible root.

**bread/stuff**, 1 bred'stuf; 2 brēd'stuf, n. Material for stuff; grain, meal, or flour; in the plural, as a commercial term, such materials collectively; as, **bread-stuffs** ruled higher.

Every New Englander might easily raise all his own breadstuffs in this land of rye and Indian corn.

TURNER & WALDEN, *Economy* p. 69. [o. & co. 1879.]

**breadth**, 1 bredth; 2 brēdth, n. 1. Measure or dimension; tance from side to side; width, as distinguished from length, height, or thickness; distance across; as, the **breadth** is half the length. 2. Freedom from narrowness of view or sentiment; largeness, as of vision or sympathies; catholicity; liberality; also, grossness.

The historian should be a gentleman and possess a moral breadth of temperament.

A. BIRKELL, *Obiter Dicta*, Carlyle in first series, p. 21. [s. 1885.]

3. **Art.** That impression of largeness, comprehensiveness, and mastery which is produced by simple arrangement and subordination of details to general effect.

By **breadth** is meant such a massing of the quantities, . . . as shall enable the eye to pass without obstruction . . . from one to another, so that it shall appear to take in the whole at a glance.

W. ALLSTON, *Lectures on Art Composition* p. 154. [s. 1850.]

4. That which has breadth; especially, a piece of a fabric of the full width; as, four breadths of silk. 5. **Logic.** Extension. [**AS.** brēdu (the th of breadth being due to LENGTH, WIDTH, etc.), < brād, BROAD.] **breadth**, — **bimaxillary breadth** (*Anthropom.*), the greatest breadth of the maxilla; — **bitemporal b.** (*Craniom.*), the greatest breadth between the temporal bones; — **bifrochanteric b.** (*Anthropom.*), the breadth between the two greater trochanters; — **external biorbital b.** (*Craniom.*), the breadth between the two external orbital points; — **molded b.** (*Ship-building*), the horizontal width of the widest frame of ships. — **breadth'en**, n. [**Rare.**] To broaden; widen. — **breadth'less**, a. — **breadth'wise**, adv. In the direction of the breadth. — **breadth'ways**, n. 1. One who supports himself and others by his earnings; a producer. 2. [**Rare.**] That by which a living is earned, as a calling. — **bread'win'ning**, a. & n.

**break**, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, v. Many meanings of this verb depend largely on the context in which they appear, and no synthetic definition is possible in any general scheme. Illustrations of this will be found in the phrases given below. [**NOKE** (archaic or poet.); **bro'ken** or **broke**; **break'ing**.] 1. To separate into parts or fragments; make a fracture in, as by a blow or strain; rupture or shatter; hence, to give or get change for, as a bank-note; as, to **break** an arm or a blood-vessel; **broken glass**; to **break** a ten-dollar bill. As the gentle dip of the swallow's wing.

**Breaks** the bubbles on the sea. HALLECK, *Love* st. 1. 2. To fail to carry out or act in accordance with; violate; transgress; disturb; as, to **break** a promise, engagement, contract, peace, or the law. 3. To make bankrupt; as, to **break** a bank, or a firm.

A stoppage of the trade with Flanders . . . would have broken half the merchants in London.

GREEN, *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 393. [n. 1875.]

4. To deprive, as a military or naval officer, of commission, warrant, or rating; cashier, or reduce to the ranks. The two colonels had been broken but the year before for drinking perdition to the toperies. THACKERAY, *Henry Esmond* p. 240. [n.]

5. To force an opening or an entrance into, or a passage for; as, to **break** a safe or a house; to **break** a way. 6. To interrupt the continuity of; disconnect the parts or destroy the completeness of; as, to **break** silence, a set, one's sleep, an electric circuit, or a line of defense. 7. To give the first hint of; make a partial or cautious disclosure of; as, to **break** the news to a person. 8. To diminish the force or exhaust the strength of; wear out; as, the bush **breaks** his fall; to **break** one's spirit.

My grief and solitude have broken me.

TEENY, *Enoch Arden* st. 56.

9. To get under control; reduce to discipline; tame; as, to **break** a horse. 10. To plow up; as, to **break** prairie land. 11. **Cricket & Baseball.** To cause (a ball) to deviate in its course after it has been pitched or bowled. See **FITCH**, n. 12. **Telep.** To interrupt (a message) in order to have doubtful words repeated. 13. [**Dial.**] To tear. 14. To carve, as game; tear in pieces; as, the hounds **break** up the fox. 15. To disband, as a regiment.

11. i. 1. To become fractured, disconnected, interrupted, dislocated, or shattered; as, the bubble **breaks**; the day **breaks**; his voice is **breaking**; as the storm breaks in his excitement.

The morning broke without a sun. WHITTIER, *Snow-Bound* st. 4. 11\*

3. To lose health, strength, credit, position, or reputation; fail; become bankrupt; as, the bank **breaks**.

The climate has hurt him considerably. . . . yes, yes, he breaks space, I'm told.

SHERIDAN, *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 3.

4. To burst or begin to discharge, as a boil. 5. **Mus.** (1) To crack: said of a bell; hence, of a boy's voice on reaching puberty. (2) To change from one quality of tone to another. (3) In organ-playing, to change from one set of reeds to another. 6. **Hort.** To put forth new buds; specif., to flower too soon. 7. **Games.** To make the first play, as in pool. 8. **Naut.** To hug or sag. 9. To put into a stream logs that have been piled in a rollway. 10. **Telep.** To check the sending operator. 11. To leap out of the water: said of fish. 12. To deviate sharply in its course, as a ball in baseball or cricket. [**AS.** breacan.] **brekef.**

**Syn.** burst, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, shatter, shiver, smash, split. To **break** is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To **burst** is to **break** by pressure from within, as a bombshell, but it is used also for the result of violent force otherwise exerted; as, to **burst** in a door, where the door yields as if to an explosion. To **crush** is to **break** by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To **crack** is to **break** without complete severance of parts; a cracked cup or mirror may still hold together. **Fracture** has a somewhat similar sense. In a fractured limb, the ends of the broken bone may be separated, the both portions are still retained within the common muscular tissue. A shattered object is broken suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is shattered by a blow, a building by an earthquake. A shattered glass is broken into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To **smash** is to **break** thoroughly to pieces with a crushing sound by some sudden act of violence; a watch once smashed will scarcely be worth repair. To **split** is to cause wood to crack or part in the way of the grain, and is applied to any other case in which a natural tendency to separation is enforced by an external cause; as, to **split** a convention or party. To **demolish** is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to **destroy** is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally; to **destroy** an army is so to **shatter** and scatter it that it can not be rallied or reassembled as a fighting force. See **REND**; **SUBDU**; **TRANSRESS**. — **ANt.** attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, solder, unite, weld. — **Frep.** break to pieces, or in pieces; into several pieces (when the object is thought of as divided rather than shattered); **break with** a friend; **from or away** from a suppliant; **break into** a house; **out of** prison; **break across** one's knee; **break through** a hedge; **break in upon** one's retirement; **break over** the rules; **break on or upon** the shore, **against** the rocks.

Other phrases than those recorded below will be found under the second or main element.

— **break'back**, a. **Back-breaking**. — **b.-in**, n. A hole cut in a brick wall to receive a timber. — **b.-iron**, n. A wedge in a carpenter's plane for turning the shaving forward and upward. — **b.-joint**, n. A joint, as in brick-work, coming opposite the center of the adjoining parts, thus:

— **b.-line**, n. **Print.** The last line of a paragraph, when containing blank space. — **b.-off**, n. 1. In a breech-loading gun, the hinged portion of the stock. 2. An iron breech-piece adjusted to the stock of some muzzle-loading guns. — **b.-promise**, n. A person whose promises are unreliable. — **b.-up**, n. The act of breaking up; dissolution; disruption; disbandment; as, the **break-up** of the ice; the **break-up** of a school. — **break'wind**, n. [**Rare.**] A wind-break. — **b.** a deer or stag, to portion it out between authorized claimants. — **b.** a gun, to open a gun or revolver at the breech. — **b.** a jest, to crack or utter a joke. — **b.** a lance with, to enter the lists against; oppose oneself to. — **b.** away. 1. To disengage oneself, as by force; depart abruptly. 2. To dissolve and disappear; as the fog **broke away**. — **b.** a will. 1. To nullify or secure the nullification of a will, or a part thereof, by legal process. 2. [**Colloq.**] To reduce a child or a servant to habits of submission. — **b.** bulk (*Naut.*), to unpack the hold; begin to unload cargo. — **b.** camp, to strike camp. See **STRIKE**, 10. — **b.** cover or covert, to emerge from concealment; a huntsman's phrase. — **b.** down. 1. To fall or be disabled by breaking. 2. To lose one's health or strength. 3. To fail in an undertaking. 4. To give way to grief or other emotion. — **b.** forth, to burst out, as a flame, enthusiasm, etc. — **b.** from, to tear oneself away from; leave abruptly. — **b.** ground. 1. To begin excavation for erecting a house or opening a railroad. 2. Same as **break**, a. 1. 10. 3. To initiate some new project; take the first steps; act as pioneer. 4. **Naut.** To weigh anchor. — **b.** in. 1. To train, as a horse. 2. To force violently in, open, or apart. 3. To feloniously trespass and enter, as a burglar. — **b.** in upon, to intrude upon abruptly; interrupt. — **b.** jail, to escape from imprisonment. — **b.** liberty or leave, to fall to return to a ship when the time of leave is up; said of one of the crew. — **b.** of, to free from; cure of. — **b.** off. 1. To stop or cease from suddenly. 2. To separate from something by breaking; as, he **broke off** a branch. — **b.** off thing by breaking; as, he **broke off** a branch. — **b.** off from, to part with; abandon; hence, cut, as an acquaintance. — **b.** (one) all up [**Colloq.**], to shatter; unnerve; undo. — **b.** one's fast, to eat after a fast; especially, to partake of the first meal of the day after the usual fast of the night. — **b.** open, to force open. — **b.** out, to have an eruption on the skin. — **b.** over, to go beyond the bounds; overstep; hence, to overflow. — **b.** ranks, to fall out of the ranks; dismiss the ranks. — **b.** step, to march out of time. — **b.** the back or the neck of, figuratively, to destroy the principal force of; also, to overcome the principal difficulty of. — **b.** the ball (*Pool*), to scatter the pyramidal arrangement of the balls at the opening shot. — **b.** the heart, to overwhelm with grief. — **b.** the ice, to overcome the restraints of a first intercourse between strangers. — **b.** the record, to surpass all previous records of any specific feat. — **b.** up. 1. To dissolve; scatter; as, the meeting **broke up**. 2. To open up, as new ground. 3. [**Slang.**] To confuse, as a public speaker. — **b.** upon, to dawn upon; become apparent to. — **b.** upon the wheel, to torture by binding upon a wheel-shaped structure and breaking the bones. — **b.** water, to soften hard water by dissolving in it borax, carbonate of soda, or the like. — **b.** with. 1. To terminate relations with. 2. To communicate to.

**break**, n. 1. An opening, gap, or breach made by or as by breaking; as, a **break** in the ceiling; a **break** in the road.

A **break** between the house-tops shows the moon.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, *A Summer Night* st. 1.

2. A starting or breaking out, forth, or away; as, the **break** of day; he made a **break** for liberty. 3. A breach of continuity; interruption. Especially: (1) An interruption of physical continuity. (a) **Geol.** A sudden change in the uniformity of a formation; a fault; as, a **break** in a stratum. (b) **Arch.** A sudden change in surface, contour, or style. (c) **Naut.** A point where the deck of a vessel suddenly terminates and the descent to the next deck begins. (d) **Fort.** A place where a curtain suddenly changes its direction, near its end. (e) **pl.** [**Local.** U. S.] The gorge-valleys at the head of a river. (f) An abrupt descent. And that great break of precipice. TENNYSON, *The Cup* act i, sc. 2. (g) A grinding of grain. (2) In writing, address, verse, etc., an interruption in the text or thought, as by an omission, or a space left to be filled out, or by a digression or apostrophe. (3) A rupture of friendship; a falling out; breach. (4) A sudden decline in prices; as, a **break** in the stock-market. (5) **Forest.** The point of a trunk at which a limb diverges.

4. That which causes an opening, breach, or interruption. (1) In telegraphy, etc., an apparatus for interrupting the flow or reversing the direction of an electric current; also the interruption of the current. (2) **Print.** A place where one paragraph ends and another begins. (3) The opening or gap in a gap-lathe. (4) **Pros.** The cesura, or pause, in the rhythm of a verse. 5. **Mus.** (1) The point where the chest-tone changes to the head-tone. (2) Hence, sometimes, the point where one register or quality of voice changes to another, as alto to soprano; a similar point in the tones of a musical instrument. (3) A tone produced imperfectly or with difficulty in singing; also, the failure in producing such tones. 6. A surplus piece of metal sometimes remaining on the shank of a type when cast, and broken off in finishing. 7. A high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette. 8. A bench on which or a machine by which dough is kneaded in a bakery. 9. **Sports.** (1) In pool, the first play; the shot that scatters the balls. (2) In billiards or pool, the strokes made in an inning; a run. (3) In bowling, the act of playing a frame without making a strike or a spare. (4) In baseball or cricket, a deflection of the ball from a straight course when bowled. (5) **Boxing & Pugilism.** The separation of antagonists when they have clinched; also, the act of such separation. 10. The quantity of hemp prepared in one year. 11. **Hat-making.** The angle of the body and brim of a hat. 12. [**Colloq.** U. S.] An unfortunate remark or ill-considered action; as, he made a bad **break**. 13. [**Local.** U. S.] In the plural, a line of cliffs and gorges at the edge of a mesa. 14. [**U. S.**] (1) The breaking open of hogsheds of tobacco before public sale. (2) A public sale of tobacco.

15. [**Austral.**] A count of sheep or cattle as they pass, as through a broken fence or the like. 16. **Brewing.** The complete agglomeration and precipitation of coagulable albuminoids during boiling of malt wort in kettles; also the clarification of beer by the settling of suspended yeast cells. 17. Anything broken or divided off. **Specif.** (1) [**Eng.**] A lot or consignment, as of tea. (2) [**Prov. Eng.**] A large number or quantity. **brekef.**

**Syn.** see **BREACH**. — **Apps break** (*Elec.*), an interrupter or hammer break, with an appliance for pressing the spring against the back contact: generally used for induction-coils.

— **b.** and **catch**, in driving, the method of helping the horse to catch quickly after breaking. — **break'lathe**, n. A gap-lathe. See **LATHE**. — **b.** of day, the dawn. — **b.** of forecastle (*Naut.*), the utmost end of the forecastle toward the waist. — **b.** of poop (*Naut.*), the utmost end of the poop toward the waist. — **b.** pieces, n. *pl.* **Mach.** Short shafts between the engine and the axles of the rolls in a rolling-mill, made weaker than the axles so that in case of strain they will break first and thus prevent injury to the rolls or their axles.

**break'a-ble**, 1 brēk'a-bl; 2 brāk'a-bl, a. Capable of break'ing; being broken; frangible. — **break'a-bl(e)-ness**, n.

**break'age**, 1 brēk'aj; 2 brāk'aj, n. 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken. 2. Articles broken. 3. Compensation for things broken. 4. **Naut.** Empty space left in stowing the hold.

**break'a-way**, 1 brēk'a-wē; 2 brāk'a-wē, n. [**Austral.**] 1. An animal, as a steer, that dashes out of a herd. 2. A stampede of cattle, sheep, etc., as at the sight of water. 3. **Sports.** (1) In pugilism, a break. (2) The start of the contestants in a race or game, especially when premature.

**break'ax**, 1 brēk'aks; 2 brāk'aks, n. A tree with extremely hard wood, as the West-Indian *Sloanea jamaicensis* of the linden family (*Tiliaceae*).

**break'back**, a. See **BREAK**, v. [**AS** DENGUE.

**break'hone**, 1 brēk'hōn; 2 brāk'hōn, n. [**So.** U. S.] Same as **break'hones**. 1 brēk'hōnz; 2 brāk'hōnz, n. 1. The osseous or osseous. 2. [**Prov. Eng.**] The greater stiteworth.

**break'club**, 1 brēk'klub; 2 brāk'klub, n. *Golf.* An obstacle that might break a club used to strike at a ball lying near it.

**break'down**, 1 brēk'daun; 2 brāk'daun, n. 1. The act of breaking down or falling to pieces; a collapse. 2. [**U. S.**] A spirited, noisy dance, usually a shuffle, as those performed by negroes. — **breakdown van** [**Brit.**], a wrecking-car.

**break'er**, 1 brēk'er; 2 brāk'er, n. 1. One who or that which breaks; as, a **breaker** of stone, a **breaker** of hearts. 'T'll be no **breaker** of the law. SHAK. *J. Henry VI.* act i, sc. 3.

**Specif.** (1) A crushing-machine; as, a coal-breaker or stone-breaker. (2) A machine for removing the bark, etc., from valuable fiber. (3) A water-cask for a boat. (4) The first or second carding-machine of a set: a set in wool-carding, usually including two breakers and a finisher. (5) A plow for working ground for the first time.

2. A wave of the sea which breaks on a beach, rock, shoal, etc.

Watch the green breakers and the wind-tossed foam.

JEAN INGLEW, *The Four Brides* st. 90.

3. One who trains horses, dogs, etc. 4. *Elec.* A circuit-breaker. **break'ert.** **Syn.** see **WAVE**.

**break'fast**, 1 brēk'fast; 2 brāk'fast, v. *t. i.* To furnish break'fast; with a breakfast; give a breakfast to; as, he **breakfasted** the party at his rooms.

11. *i.* To eat breakfast; break one's fast.

Breakfast was over, and none had breakfasted.

— **break'fast-er**, n. **break'fast, n.** 1. The first meal of the day.

**Breakfast** is a foretaste of the whole day. Spill that we probably spoil all. LEITCH, *Henry Esmond* p. 136. [w. a. 1887.]

2. A meal; that with which a fast is broken; as, the carcass made a **breakfast** for the crows.

**break'head**, 1 brēk'hēd; 2 brāk'hēd, n. The bows of a vessel so strengthened as to fit it for breaking its way through ice. [**The mersanger.**

**break'horn**, 1 brēk'hōrn; 2 brāk'hōrn, n. [**Local.** U. S.]

breccia, or like breccia. brech'i-at'ed;—brecc'i-a'tion, n.

**brech'am**, 1 brē'am; 2 brē'am, n. [Scot.] A draft-horse collar.  
**brech'an**, 1 brē'an; 2 brē'an, n. [Scot.] Bracken. **brech'ant**.  
**Breche** 'de-ro'land', 1 brēch-'de-ro'land', 2 brēch-'de-ro'-  
 lān', n. A defile in the Pyrenees Mts., associated with  
 the paladin; 9,500 ft. high.

**Brech'in**, 1 brē'in; 2 brē'in, n. An ancient town in Forfar-  
 shire, Scotland. The castle was besieged in 1303 and 1333  
 and burnt by Montrose in 1645.

**Bre-chit** 'tā-dē, 1 brē-chit-'tā-dē, 2 brē-chit-'tā-dē, n. pl. *Conch*. A  
 family of pholadacean bivalves having the valves embedded  
 in the walls of a tube that has an anterior perforated disk.  
**Bre-chit'es**, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. brechō, to break, the disk re-*  
 sembling the rose of a water-pot,]—**bre-chit'id**, n.—  
**brech't**-told, n.

**breck**, 1 brēk; 2 brēk, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] A piece of unen-  
 closed arable land used as for grazing; also, a field. 2. A  
 break; breach; gap. 3. A bruse.

**Breck'en-ridge**, 1 brēk'en-rij; 2 brēk'en-rij, n. A township  
 and city in Caldwell county, Mo.

**Breck'in-ridge**, 1 brēk'in-rij; 2 brēk'in-rij, n. 1. **John**  
**Cabell** (†1821-†1875), an American statesman; Vice-  
 President of United States, 1857-1861; Confederate Sec-  
 retary of War. 2. Mt., a peak in the Kern river range, S.  
 Cal.; 7,418 ft. high. 3. Pass, a pass of the Sarnatho  
 range, Colo., at the head of Blue River; 11,503 ft. high.  
 4. A county in Kentucky; 595 sq. m.; county-seat, Har-  
 dinsburg. 5. A village in Wilkin county, Minn. 6. A  
 mining-town in Summit county, Colo.

**breck'ins**, 1 brēk'inz; 2 brēk'ins, n. [Dial., Eng.] Bracken.  
**Breck'nok-shire**, 1 brēk'nok-shir; 2 brēk'nok-shir, n. A  
 mountainous county in S. Wales; 743 sq. m. **Breck'nock**;  
**Breck'ont**.

**Breck'on**, 1 brēk'on; 2 brēk'on, n. *The capital of Brecknock-  
 shire*. 1. **Bred**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. & pp. of **BREED**. c. Reared; trained;  
 carefully brought up; chiefly used in compounds such as  
*town-bred, well-bred, thoroughbred*, etc.—**Bred in**. 1. Fixed  
 firmly in the individual by breeding, as *bred in the bone*.  
 2. Relating to the results of inbreeding.—**b. out**, run out;  
 degenerated.—**b. to arms**, brought up and educated for a  
 soldier.

**bred**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A board used  
 in the household, as a bake-board, or a pot-cover.

**Bred'da**, 1 brē'dā; 2 brē'dā, n. A town in Brabant, Nether-  
 lands.

**Bred'berg-lte**, 1 brēd'bērg-lit; 2 brēd'bērg-lit, n. [*< Swedish*  
 chemist, B. G. Bredberg.] See **GARNET**, 1.

**Brede**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, [Dial., Eng.] I. v. To broaden;  
 also, to spread out; extend. II. n. Breadth. **Breadth**;  
**Breedet**.

**Brede't**, n. I. v. To roast. II. n. Roast meat.

**Brede't**, n. To plait; intertwine; twist.

**Brede'n**, n. [Archaic.] I. A braid; braiding or embroidery.  
 Still crooning, as they weave their endless breds.

LOWELL *Washers of the Shroud* st. 4.

2. [Poet.] Mingling of colors, as in embroidery; hence,  
 play of color; coloring. **Breadi** [Archaic].

**Brede'stitch**, 1 brēd'stich; 2 brēd'stich, n. An em-  
 broidery stitch which makes the same design on each side  
 of the material.

**bre'dl**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [S. Afr.] A stew of meat and  
 some kind of vegetable, as, a cabbage *bre'dl*.

**bre**, 1 brē; 2 brē, n. [*BREED; BREED'ING*] [North. Eng.] To  
 frighten.

**breel**, n. [Scot.] Broth; juice; brewage; moisture. **broot**;  
**breel**, n. [Scot.] 1. The brow. 2. The eyebrow. 3. The  
 eyelid. **bre'eat** [North. Eng.]—**bre'e-band**, n. 1. A  
 hatband. 2. The forehead band of a horse's bridle.

**breel**, n. [Scot.] A brae.

**breel**, n. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Disturbance; disagreement.

**Bree**, 1 brē; 2 brē, **Matthias Ignatius van** (†1773-†1839);  
 a Flemish historical painter; director Academy  
 of Fine Arts, Antwerp.

**Breach**, 1 brēch; 2 brēch, v. I. t. 1. To clothe with  
 breeches; put into breeches; cover as with breeches. 2.  
 To whip on the breech. 3. To provide with a breech, as  
 a gun. 4. *Naut.* To fasten by a breeching. 5. [Rare.]  
 To cover or stain to the hilt or breech. II. i. To re-  
 ceive whipping on the breech.

**Breach**, n. 1. The posterior and lower part of the body;  
 the buttocks.

2. The part of  
 a gun or can-  
 non behind  
 the closed end  
 of the bore.  
 See **GUN**, 3.

**Ship-build-  
 ing**. The sal-  
 ient angle of  
 a knee-tim-  
 ber. 4. Same  
 as **BREACH-  
 ING**, 6. 5.†  
 Breaches. [*<*  
*AS. brēc*, pl. of  
*brēc*, breeches.]

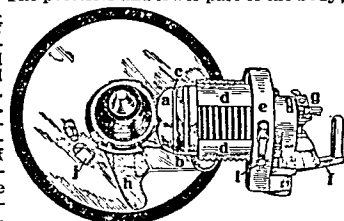
**ring**; *dd*, breech-block; *e*, block-carrier; *f*, oper-  
 ating-lever; *g*, firing-mechanism; *h*, loading-  
 breech's ac-  
 tray; *i*, block-latch; *j*, block-latch catch.

**tion**, n. The mechanism of a breech-loading gun.—**b.**  
**band**, n. *Harness*. Breeching. See **ILLUS.** under **HARNESS**.

**b-block**, n. The movable piece which closes the breech of  
 a breech-loading firearm, but is withdrawn to insert the  
 cartridge, and replaced before firing. In modern portable  
 firearms the block usually takes the form of a bolt and effects  
 closure of the breech by a sliding or rotating motion, or a  
 combination of both. In such arms and also in various  
 machine guns in which metallic cartridges are used, the con-  
 struction of the cartridges secures obturation. In cannon,  
 the block may be introduced transversely to the bore of the  
 gun, as in the Krupp system, or longitudinally therewith  
 by means of an interrupted screw. The variety of gun-blocks  
 and the specific means employed to open, close, or lock the  
 block, give rise to the various systems of breech-blocks.

**b-plug**, 1. *b-bolt*, n. Same as **BOLT**, n. 10.—**b-cloth  
 or **b-clout**, n. A loin-cloth.—**b-gridlet**, n. A waist-  
 girdle.—**b-loader**, n. A firearm the load of which is in-  
 serted at the breech.—**b-loading**, *a.*—**b-piece**, n. 1. A  
 forging of welded wrought iron shrunk around the breech of  
 a gun-barrel. 2. A mass of steel to support the wedge in  
 Krupp guns.—**b-reinforce**, n. Same as **REINFORCE**, n.  
 (1).—**b-screw**, n. 1. A screw pin or plug in portable  
 muzzle-loading firearms to close and reinforce the end of the  
 bore. 2. *b-plug*; *b-plug*. 3. A breech-block in cannon  
 with an interrupted screw. *b-plug*;—*b-sight*, n. The  
 movable backsight of a firearm.**

**Breach'es**, 1 brēch'es; 2 brēch'es (xiii), n. pl. 1. A gar-  
 ment for men, covering the waist and breech, and ex-  
 tending on each leg separately to or just below the knee.



Breach-block.

But the old three-cornered hat,  
 And the breeches, and all that,  
 Are so queer! HOLMES *Last Leaf* st. 7.

2. [Colloq.] Trousers. [*A double pl.*, *< AS. brēc*: see  
**BRECH**, n.]—breeches boiler, see **BOILER**.—breech'es,

buoy", n. A life-saving ap-  
 paratus, consisting of can-  
 vas breeches, attachable at  
 the waist to a ring-shaped  
 life-buoy, to be slung and  
 run upon a rope stretched  
 from shore to a wrecked  
 vessel.—**b-flower**,  
 n. Dutchman's breeches—  
 b-flue, n. A flue com-  
 posed of two conduits for  
 gases of combustion joining  
 into one, so as to discharge  
 into one stack.—**b-part**,  
 a part in a play in which a  
 woman wears breeches.—  
**b-pipe**, n. A forked pipe  
 of two branches.—**clear-**  
**hawse breeches** (*Naut.*), a  
 sling-like pair of canvas  
 breeches in which a seaman  
 is lowered to clear a hawse  
 that has become fouled.—  
 to wear the b., to assume  
 the husband's authority in the home: said of a wife.

**brech'g**, 1 brēch'g; 2 brēch'g, n. 1. A part of a  
 harness passing behind the horse's legs, and attached to  
 the shafts or pole, to enable him to back the vehicle or  
 to hold it back in descending a grade. See **ILLUS.** under  
**HARNESS**. 2. *Ordnance*. A rope passing through a hole  
 in the casement of a ship's gun to eye-bolts at each  
 side of the port-hole, to limit the recoil and to hold the  
 gun in place during storms. 3. The parts composing  
 the breech of a gun, or the breech-action. 4. A smoke-  
 box on the end of a return-flue boiler, or one used as a  
 smoke-connection for several such boilers. 5. Long  
 hair or coarse wool on the hindquarters of an animal,  
 as a long-haired dog or a sheep. 6. A flogging on the  
 breech; the act of flogging on the breech. 7. The act  
 of clothing with breeches.

Some self-explaining compounds have *breeching* as the  
 first element, as, **breeching-bolt**, **b-strap**, etc.

**breech'less**, 1 brēch'les; 2 brēch'les, a. Without breeches;  
 naked about the buttocks. **breech'less** [Scot. & Dial.].

**breech'load'er**, *b-piece*, *b-sight*, etc. See under **BRECH**, n.

**breech't**, pp. Breeched.

**breed**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, v. [*BRED; BREED'ING*] I. t. 1.  
 To nourish in the womb; bring forward from the germ  
 to the birth; produce, as offspring; beget; hatch from the  
 egg. 2. To give rise to or be the source of; be the native  
 place of; originate; cause; as, swamps *breed* malaria.

The thought of our past years in me doth breed  
 Perpetual benediction. WORDSWORTH *Immortality* st. 9.

3. To bring up from infancy to maturity, or form by  
 education and training, as to some profession.

Jonathan Edwards . . . was bred in the family of a Connecticut  
 minister. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay xi, p. 367.  
 (in x. & co. 1883.)

4. To procure or promote the birth or germination of by  
 special mating of parents, or selection of seed; raise, as  
 stock; propagate, as plants, from the seed; especially,  
 to cause to reproduce by artificial fertilization (polleniza-  
 tion).

II. i. 1. To bear or beget young; be fruitful; multiply.  
 Here nothing breeds, Unless the nightly owl, or fatal raven.  
 SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act ii, sc. 3.

2. To be born; develop; come into being; originate; as,  
 maggots *breed* in cheese. 3. To procure or promote  
 the birth of young: followed by *from*; as, to *breed* from  
 mares of high pedigree. 4. [Dial.] To be pregnant.

5. To generate. [*< AS. brēdan, < brōd, BROOD*] **brede't**;  
**brede't**. Syn.: see **PRODUCE**; **PROPAGATE**.—**breed's**  
**bate'r**, n. One who incites to mischief.—**to b. in and in**,  
 to breed continually from nearly related parents.—**to b.**  
 in the line, to breed from a male and a female of the  
 same stock but of different parents.—**to b. true**, to produce  
 young habitually that are strictly of the parental type.

**breed**, n. 1. The progeny of one stock; specif., a race or  
 strain, especially of domestic animals or of cultivated  
 plants, that maintains characteristics artificially ac-  
 quired. The characteristics of a breed, having been ac-  
 quired through the interference of man, can alone be main-  
 tained or kept free from alien mixture by his constant con-  
 trol. The breed characteristics refer to similarity in general  
 appearance and are not necessarily traceable directly to an  
 ancestral individual, while *strain* generally implies a nar-  
 rower and more intensive meaning.

The struggle between the two fierce Teutonic breeds [Saxon and  
 Dane] lasted during six generations.  
 MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 8. (p. s. & co. 1849.)

2. A sort, class, or kind either of living or inanimate  
 things or of qualities.

However we brave it out, we men are a little breed.  
 TENNYSON *Maud* iv, st. 5.

3. Any kind of increase; a brood; breeding.

**Breed'e**, 1 brē'de; 2 brē'de, n. A river in S. W. South Africa;  
 length, 150 m. to S. Indian Ocean.

**Breed'er**, 1 brē'der; 2 brē'der, n. 1. One who or that  
 which breeds or originates; author; source; as, a  
*breeder* of mischief. 2. A breeding female; a parent  
 of a brood; as, rabbits are rapid *breeders*: an archaism  
 when applied to women. 3. One who manages the  
 breeding of animals. 4. *Hort.* (1) An immature  
 seedling tulip not yet developed into color-variation.  
 (2) A plant used for propagation. 5.† A whitlow.

**breed'ing**, 1 brēd'ing; 2 brēd'ing, n. 1. The process or  
 act of generating, producing, or bearing. 2. The bring-  
 ing up and training of the young; nurture, especially  
 with reference to personal association and influence;  
 formerly used as an equivalent for education in general.

Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd  
 As of a person separate to God? MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 30.

3. The effect of training on character and behavior;  
 manners, especially good manners; as, a loud voice in-  
 dicates lack of *breeding*, a well-modulated one good  
*breeding*. 4. The systematic raising or crossing of do-  
 mestic animals or garden plants for improvement of the  
 stock, for profit, or for scientific experiment. 5.† Descent.

Syn.: see **BEHAVIOR**.

—**broad breeding**, a system of breeding animals and plants

whereby non-related and sometimes rather diverse individ-  
 uals are mated or crossed. In contrast to *narrow-breeding*  
 and *line-breeding*—**straight b.**, the raising of stock within  
 the bounds of one breed: opposed to *cross-breeding*.

Some self-explaining compounds have *breeding* as the first  
 element: as, **breeding-cage**, **b-ground**, **b-pen**, **b-pond**,  
**b-season**, etc.

**breed'ling**, n. One bred in or native to a place.

**breeds**, 1 brēd; 2 brēd, n. [Dial., Eng.] A hat-brim.

**breed'y**, 1 brēd'y; 2 brēd'y, a. Proliferous.—**breed'y-ness**, n.

**breck**, 1 brēk; 2 brēk, n. [Scot. or Obs.] A breech.

**breck'n**, 1 brēk'n; 2 brēk'n, n. [Dial., Eng.] A forking or  
 crotch, as of a tree's limbs.

**brecks**, 1 brēk; 2 brēk, n. pl. [Scot.] Breeches.—**breck'-**  
**less**, a.

**breck'ums**, 1 brēk'ums; 2 brēk'ums, n. pl. [Colloq., Scot.]  
 Knee-breeches.

**breer**, 1 brēr; 2 brēr. [Dial., Scot. or Obs.] I. v. To sprout.  
 II. n. A sprout, especially of grain. **breer'et**.

**breer**, n. [Dial.] A brier.

**breese**, 1 briz; 2 briz, c. & n. [Prov. Brit.] Same as **BREEZE**,  
 c. & n.

**Breeze**, 1 briz; 2 briz, n. A village in Clinton county, Ill.

**bre'e'sha**, 1 brē'sha; 2 brē'sha, n. [Dial., Ir.] Ruins, espe-  
 cially after an accident or disaster.

**breeze**, 1 briz; 2 briz, n. [*BREEZED, BREZED'; BREEZ'ING*] 1.  
 [Rare.] To blow moderately. 2.† To buzz.—to *breeze up*  
 (*Naut.*), to become fresher or stronger, as a wind; begin  
 to blow.

**breeze'y**, n. 1. A moderate current of air; a gentle wind.

*Breeze* is generally applied to a current of air lighter than  
 a wind, as wind is lighter than a gale.

Into the gradual calm the breezes sink.  
 WORDSWORTH *An Evening Walk* st. 9.

*Breeze* is used in compounds, such as *breeze-borne*, *breeze-*  
*shaken*, *breeze-wooling*, etc.

2. [Colloq.] A flutter of excitement; disturbance.  
 Something may happen to kick up a breeze.

MOORE *Tom Crib's Memorial* st. 3.

3. A vague rumor; whisper. [*< F. brize, brise*, = Sp.  
*brisa*, northeast wind; cp. *F. brise, OHG. brisa*, north wind.]

**breeset**; **brisset**; **brizet**; **briset**. Syn.: see **WIND**.

**breeze'y**, n. 1. A gaddy, cleg, or tabanid; also, a bot-  
 fly. 2.† One of various other insects. [*< AS. breosa*,  
 allied to *\*brimsa* (= *G. bremse*), gaddy; perhaps *< brem-*  
*man*, roar (buzz).] **breeze'y-fly**, n.

**breeze'y**, n. 1. Sifted cinders or fine coal used in burning  
 bricks and for blacksmith's fuel. 2. The refuse of charcoal  
 or coke-burning. 3. Sand, or pulverized sandstone, or lime-  
 stone, for strewn on floors. [Prob. *< F. brasse*, hot embers;  
 see **BRAIZE**, v.]—**breeze'ov'en**, n. A furnace for consum-  
 ing breeze; also, an oven for the manufacture of coke; a  
 coke-oven.

**breeze'y**, n. [Eng.] House-sweepings, as dust and other  
 refuse. [*< F. bris*, *< briser*, break.]

**breeze'less**, 1 brēz'les; 2 brēz'les, a. Without a breeze; calm.

**breez'y**, 1 briz'y; 2 briz'y, a. 1. Having the nature of  
 a breeze; blown over by breezes; airy; windy.

Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down.  
 BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. ii, st. 17.

2. Figuratively, characterized by briskness or sprightli-  
 ness; animated.—**breez'y-ly**, *adv.*—**breez'y-ness**, n.

**Bregenz**, 1 brē-genz; 2 brē-genz, n. 1. A district in  
 Vorarlberg (Tyrol), Austria. 2. Its capital, an ancient  
 city, the *Brigantium* of the Romans, the scene of many  
 battles, as when stormed by the Swedes in 1646.

**Breg'ma**, 1 brēg'ma; 2 brēg'ma, n. [*-MA-TA*, pl.] *Anal.*  
 That point on the vault of the skull where the coronal  
 and sagittal sutures meet. See **ILLUS.** under **CRANIUM**.

[*< Gr. bregma, < brechō, moisten*.]—**Breg'matic**, a.

**Breg'ma-co-ro-ti-dē**, 1 brēg'ma-co-ro-ti-dē; 2 brēg'ma-co-  
 ro-ti-dē, n. *Ich.* A family of anacanthines with abnor-  
 mally developed ventrals and a nuchal ray, embracing small  
 pelagic fishes related to the cods. **Breg'ma-co-ro-s**, n. (t. g.)  
 [*< Gr. bregma*, front part of head, + *keras*, horn.]—  
**Breg'ma-co-ro-ti-d**, n.—**Breg'ma-co-ro-toid**, a. & n.

**Bré'guet**, 1 brē'gē; 2 brē'gē, Abraham Louis (†1747-  
 †1823). A French horologist, mechanician, and physicist.

—**Bréguet key**, the winding device of a stem-winder.—  
**B. spring**, a hair-spring with the outer coil raised and  
 turned toward the center of the spring.

**Brehm**, 1 brēm; 2 brēm, n. 1. Alfred Edmund (†1829-  
 †1884), a German naturalist and author, son of  
 Christian L.; founded Berlin Aquarium; *Thierleben*. 2.  
 Christian Ludwig (†1787-†1864), a German natural-  
 ist, traveler, and author.

**Brehon**, 1 brē'hon; 2 brē'hon, n. *Ir. Hist.* An early Irish  
 judge who administered the law and taught its principles to  
 certain pupils, from among whom vacancies in the office of  
 brehon were filled from time to time. [*< Ir. brethneamh*,  
 judge, *< breth*, judgment.]—**Brehon laws**, the unwritten  
 laws of the brehons, a system of jurisprudence developed by  
 the brehons, and based partly on pagan, Scriptural, and  
 early Christian laws, that prevailed in Ireland before its  
 occupation by the English. They have been preserved in  
 the code *Senchus Mór* and the *Book of Aicill*, but were abro-  
 gated in James I's reign. **bré'hó-vint**.

**Breid'a-blik**, 1 brēid'a-blik; 2 brēid'a-blik, n. *Norse Myth.*  
 The heavenly mansion of Balder, into which nothing un-  
 clean could enter; literally, the broad-shining splendor.

**Breifs'ky's dis-ease**. Chronic atrophy of the skin of the vulva,  
 accompanied with itching.

**Brels'tak-ite**, 1 brēl'stak-it; 2 brēl'stak-it, n. *Mineral.* A  
 brownish black wolframite substance with the form and optical  
 characters of *breithole*. [*< Breithole*, Italian ecologist.]

**Brel'ten-feld**, 1 brēl'ten-fēlt; 2 brēl'ten-fēlt, n. A village near  
 Leipzig, in Saxony; the scene of battles Sept. 7, 1631; Oct.  
 23, 1642, during the Thirty Years' war and again Oct. 16,  
 1813.

**breit'haup-tite**, 1 brēit'haup-tit; 2 brēit'haup-tit, n.  
*Mineral.* A light copper-red nickel antimonide (NiSb),  
 having a bright metallic luster, and crystallizing in the  
 hexagonal system. [*< Breithaupt*, Saxon mineralogist.]

**breit'o-line**, 1 brēit'o-lin; 2 brēit'o-lin, n. A musical in-  
 strument with five metal strings, fixed to a table and  
 played with a bow. [*< L. Breit*, the inventor.]

**bre-lan**, 1 brē-lān; 2 brē



the members of certain religious communities. The chief breviaries are Ambrosian Breviary, Benedictine B., B. of St. Bernard, Dominican B., Mozarabic B., Sarum B., The Roman B., &c. The Roman breviary, commonly used, contains the Psalter, the proper of the Season, the proper of the Saints, the common, and certain special offices. It has been revised at various times and a commission appointed by Leo XIII., in 1902, engaged in further revision.

— **Aberdeen Breviary**, a breviary compiled by Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen, and set up in Edinburgh in 1507. Four copies of the original small octavo black-letter edition bearing dates 1509 and 1510 are known to exist.—**B. of Alaric** (*Law*), an abridgment of the Theodosian code made by order of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, for his Roman subjects and promulgated A. D. 506.

**brev'i-atel**, *u.* To abbreviate.

**brev'i-ate**, 1 brev'i-ēt; 2 brev'i-āt, *n.* 1. A brief compend; abridgment; summary. 2. A short treatise.

A short *breviat* of the contents thereof you may . . . take here as follows. BUNTAN *Works*, *Holy War* p. 380, [in G. & Co. 1874.]

2. [Rare.] A lawyer's brief. 3†. A short dispatch. [**L. breviation**, neut. *pp.* of *brevio*, shorten, < *brevts*, short.]

**brev'i-at-i**—brev'i-at-ij, *adv.*

**brev'i-n-ture**, *n.* An abbreviation.

**brev'i-cau-date**, *a.* Short-tailed. [**L. BREVI- + CAUDATE**.]

—**Brev'i-cl-pli-date**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of firminsterian anurous amphibians without jaw-teeth and with dilated diaphraghes, including some African toad-like forms. **Brev'i-ceps**, *n.* (t. g.) **Brev'i-clp-i-dat**—brev'i-clp-i-tid, *n.*—brev'i-clp-i-told, *a.* & *n.*—brev'i-con-fic, *a.* Shaped like a short cone.

**brev-ier**, 1 br-vir; 2 bre-vir', *n.* *Print.* A size of type between bourgeois and minion, about 8point.

This line is in *brevier*.

[G. & F. *frélatre*, < *L. brevitarium*; see **BREVIARY**.]

**brev'i-fo-l-i-ate**, *a.* Having short leaves. [**L. BREVI- + FOLIATE**.]—brev'i-lin-gual, *a.* Having a short tongue, as a kingfisher or hoopoe.—brev'i-lin-gul-al, *a.* Having a short tongue, as some lizards.

**brev'i-ger**, *n.* A brief-bearer; hence, a begging friar.

**brev'i-lin-que**, *a.* 1 brev'i-lin-que-w; 2 bre-vil'o-kwēt, *n.* [Rare.] Brevity of speech; laconicism. [**L. breviloquentia**, < *brevts*, short, & *loquentia*, speaking, < *loquor*.]—brev'il'o-quent, *a.*

**brev'i-ped**, 1. *a.* Short-footed. **II. n.** A bird with short feet. [**L. BREVI- + L. pes**, *pedis*, foot.]—brev'i-pen, *n.* A short-winged bird.—brev'i-pen-na'te, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A group of pygopodous natatorial birds with short wings, including the auks, gulle-mots, etc.—brev'i-pen'na'te. 1. *a.* 1. Short-winged, as the ostrich, cassowary, etc. 2. *Of* or pertaining to the *Brevipennate* or *Brevipennes*. **II. n.** A brevipennate bird.—brev'i-pen'nes, *n. pl.* A phalanx of eichonmorphic birds with short obtuse wings, secondary feathers covering almost all the wings, and lengthened scaly tarsi.—brev'i-pen'trate, *a.* Having a short bill or beak.

**brev'i-ros'tral**.

**brev'it**, 1 brev'it; 2 brev'it', *v. i.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To smell and search after prey: said of a dog or cat. 2. To pry into; rummage; also, to act as a busybody. **II. n.** A fussy, restless person.

**brev'ity**, 1 brev'i-ti; 2 brev'i-ty, *n.* [*ITIES*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. Shortness of duration; brief time.  
Our life endures—such is its brevity—  
But while a rain-drop falls from cloud to sea.  
W. L. ALLEN *Poetry of the Orient* p. 198, [in. unos. 1866.]

2. Condensation of language into few words; conciseness.  
For brevity is very good. When w're, or are not understood.  
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* can. i. l. 669.

3. [Rare.] Shortness in general; as, brevity of breath. [**L. brevitas**, < *brevts*, short.] *SYN.* compare **BRIEF**.

**brew**, 1 brū; 2 brū, *v. i.* 1. To make, as ale or beer, by boiling and fermenting malt with hops, or other ingredients; also, to make (malt) into beer or the like. See **BREWING**. 2. To prepare by mixing or steeping; concoct; as, to brew punch, tea, or lemonade.  
The crowd for strongest drink is panting,  
And such, forthwith, I'd have you brew.  
GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, prel., st. 11.

3. To bring about; plot; contrive; as, to brew mischief.  
Faust: what plots thy brain creates or credits?  
WINTHROP *Edgar's Brother* p. 43, [tr. & v. 1862.]

**II. i.** 1. To make ale, beer, or the like, by boiling and fermenting malt with hops; carry on the brewers' trade. 2. To be in preparation, or in process of production or contrivance; as, a plot is brewing. [**L. AS. breōwean**.]

—brewet—brew'house', *n.* A brewery.

**brew'y**, *n.* That which is brewed; the product obtained by brewing; as, a bitter brew.  
Mrs. Clearicarde was far too clever to spoil the whole brew for want of a little sugar.  
E. LYNN *Linton Through the Long Nights* p. 61, [in. 1888.]

**brew's**, *n.* [Fr. & N. Eng.] A steep declivity.

**brew'age**, 1 brū'ij; 2 brū'ag, *n.* 1. A drink prepared by brewing or mixing; a concocted beverage; hence, anything concocted; a plan or plot; plotting.  
Mad brewage set to work. Their brains, no doubt.  
BROWNE *Childe Roland* st. 23.

2. The process of brewing; concoction.

**brew'ard**, 1 brū'ard; 2 brū'ard', [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. *v. i.* 1. To sprout; grow, as young plants. 2. To put cattle out to graze in a harvested field. **II. n.** The early growth of a crop or field abandoned to pasture.

**brew'ard**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. A hat-brim. 2. A paring; shaving. **brew'art**; **brū'ard**.

**brew'd**, *pp.* Brewed.

**brew'er**, 1 brū'er; 2 brū'er, *n.* One who brews; specifically, one who manufactures for sale any fermented liquor or other beverage, or a substitute.—brewers' grains, spent malt, as used to cattle.

**Brew'ry**, *n.* 1. David Josiah (4/1837-11/1910), an American statesman; from 1889 until his death associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; author. 2. Thomas Mayo (11/1814-11/1880), an American ornithologist. 3. William Henry (7/1828-11/1910), an American professor and explorer. 4. A mountain between Fresno and Tulare counties, Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 13,886 ft. high. 5. A city in Penobscot county, Me.

**brew'er-y**, 1 brū'er-; 2 brū'er-y, *n.* [*IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] 1. A building or establishment where brewing is carried on; brew-house. 2†. The brewers' trade.

**brew'ing**, *brū'ing*; 2 brū'ing, *n.* 1. The process of making a fermented undistilled liquid generally known as beer or ale from any starchy vegetable, preferably from barley.

It includes (1) the malting of the barley: (2) steeping of the barleycorn in water to cause germination under definite



temperatures; (b) kilning or drying; (c) screening. (2) The brewing proper: (a) Mashing of the ground malt and raw cereals with water under temperature gradually rising from 120° F. to 167° F., including the inversion of the starch into sugar under the form of maltose and dextrin, through the enzyme called diastase; see DIASTATIC POWER or MALT; SACCARIFICATION; (b) clarifying the liquid in the mash-tub by straining through a false bottom; (c) boiling the wort in a copper kettle to bring about precipitation of undesirable albuminoids, and to flavor it by the gradual addition of hops; (d) straining the wort in a hop-lack; (e) cooling the wort rapidly and pumping it to the fermenters: this process is known as real attenuation, or apparent attenuation. (3) Fermenting or pitching the wort by addition of pure yeast. (4) Aging and storing the fermented wort or beer, bringing about final attenuation. (5) Filtering the beer through high-pressure filters of cotton pulp and asbestos. (6) Bunging, carbonating, and racking the beer. Subsequent operations include refrigeration of the liquid and its storage-rooms, and sterilization of the beer-bottles. See ALE; BEER; MALT; YEAST.

2. Infrequently, the amount of liquor brewed at once; as, this is a poor *brewing*. 3. The act of mixing or preparing, or that which is mixed; concoction; brewage; as, the *brewing* of the plot was slow. 4. A gathering of black clouds betokening storm.

The following list contains some of the principal terms and implements used in brewing, of which the most important and those not self-explanatory will be found defined in their appropriate places:

acrospire	caramel	grist-case	ripe
aerating	carbonate	grits	ropy
apparatus	cell	gyle	rouse
after-fermen-	chlp	gyle-tun	saccharifier
tation	cloudiness	gypsum	saccharine
after-flow	coagulate	hallymeter	saccharom-
after-stuff	colorimeter	haze	eter
alcohol	couch	hop	gchenk
ALE	culture-yeast	hopper	settling-
apparent	density	hydrostatic	back
extract	dextrin	balance	shive
attemperator	dextrose	ladder	shirp
ATTENUATION	diastase	Jacob's	sparger
balling	diastatic	klinderin	spille
Bandelot	power	krausenling	spout
cooler	dough in	lager	stillion
barley	enamel	lupuline	stock
BEER	endosperm	MALT	stout
beer-store	enzyme	MALTING	surrogate
bittering	FERMENTATION	maltose	swimmer
bittern	filter-mass	marrying	tannin
blak	fine, c.	MASH	tap
back	flakes	parachute	thick-mash
breck	flat	pitch	method
brewer's pitch	fligher	pumule	upper back
brew-kettle	fox, c.	ponto	portor
brine	foxy	porter	pynometer
bub	glucose	rack	volatile
burtonize	grain	racking	wort
Burton	grant, n.	racking-back	YEAST
machine	green	resting-tun	zymase
butt	grist		

**brew'is**, 1 brū'is; 2 brū'is, n. Bread or oatake soaked in pot-liquor, drippings, hot milk, or the like; also, thickened broth. [*< OF. broues, < LL. brodum, gravy, < OHG. brod, = E. BROTH.*] *brew'ess*.

The citizens had gored themselves upon panekes fried in lard, and broke or *brew*—the fat broth, that is, in which salted beef had been boiled, poured upon highly toasted oatmeal.

Scott Fair Maid of Perth p. 61. [c. 14. & 17. 1844.]

**brewst**, 1 brūst; 2 brūst, n. [Gt. Brit.] A brewage or brewing; brewst.

**brew'ster**, 1 brū'ster; 2 brū'ster, n. [Local, U. S.] The brew'ster's, n. A brewer; originally, a woman brewer.

—*brew'ster-wife*, n. [Scott.]

**Brew'ster**, n. 1. Sir David (1711-1781-1786), a Scottish physicist and editor; invented the kaleidoscope (1816) and inspired the formation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. 2. William, "Elder Brewster" (1560-1644), one of the Pilgrim Fathers. 3. A county in Texas; 5,006 sq. m.; county-seat, Alpine. 4. A village in Putnam county, N. Y.

**brew'ster-ite**, 1 brū'ster-ait; 2 brū'ster-ait, n. *Mineral*. A white, transparent to translucent monoclinic hydrous silicate belonging to the zeolite group. [After Sir David Brewster.] [Escambia county, Ala.]

**Brew'ton**, 1 brū'tan; 2 brū'ton, n. A town, county-seat of bry, 1 brē; 2 brē, n. Same as BARNACLE, 1.

**Bre'dy**, c. & n. Braid.

**Bre-zil'ian**, n. Same as BRAZILIAN.

**Brez'l-in**, n. Same as BRAZILIN.

**br. g.**, abbr. Brown gelding.

**br. h.**, abbr. Brown horse.

**br'an**, 1 brā'an; 2 brā'an, c. [Prov. Eng.] To keep a fire at the mouth of, as an oven, for preserving heat or for light.

**Br'an**, n. A masculine personal name. *Br'an's*, It.

**Br'i-a-no**, 1 brī-a'nō; 2 brī-a'nō, [*< Celt., strong.*]

**Br'i-a-na**, 1 brī-a'nā; 2 brī-a'nā, n. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the lady who levies ladies' locks and men's beards as toll.

**Br'i-an Bo-rū**, 1 brā'an bo-rū; 2 brā'an bo-rū, or [Ir.] *Br'i-an Bo-rūm-ha* or *Bo-rūlmbe* (933?-1014). A semi-mythical Irish chief, king of Munster, high king of Ireland at end of 10th and beginning of 11th century; killed at battle of Clontarf, Good Friday, April 23, 1014.

**Br'i-an'con**, 1 brī'an'cōn; 2 brī'an'cōn, n. A town and fortress in the mountains and department of Hautes-Alpes, France. It is the highest town in France; 4,330 ft. high. [*< Celt., town on the heights.*] *Br'i-an'at-tūm* [Ancient].

**Br'i-and**, 1 brī'an; 2 brī'an, *Aristide* (c. 1812-1862). A French statesman; Prime Minister, 1869, 1873, 1876-1877, 1891-1892.

**Br'i-an de Bols**, "Gull'bert", 1 brī'an de bōw'gūl'ber; 2 brī'an de bōw'gūl'ber, n. In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, the preceptor of the Knights Templars.

**Br'i-an Moun'tain**. A peak in Utah; 11,778 ft. high.

**Br'i-ans Head**. A mountain in Utah; 11,260 ft. high.

**Br'i-ansk**, 1 brī-ānsk; 2 brī-ānsk, n. A manufacturing town in Orel, Russia.

**brī'ar**, n. 1. Same as BRIER. 2. A crosscut saw.

**brī'ar-bōt**, 1 brī'ar-bōt; 2 brī'ar-bōt, n. [Local, Ir.] A fish, the angler.

**Brī'are**, 1 brī'ar; 2 brī'ar, n. A city in the department of Brī-a-re-us, 1 brī-a'rē-us; 2 brī-a'rē-us, n. *Myth*. A son of Uranus and Gaea; the most noted of the Titans, monsters with 100 arms each. [Gr.] — *Brī-a-rē-an*, n.

Most writers mention the third Uranus under the name of *Brī-areus* instead of *Ægeon*, which is explained in a passage of Homer who says that men called him *Ægeon* but the gods *Brī-areus*. *Saxon Bible Dict.* vol. i, p. 24. [1890.]

**brīb'a-bl**(e), 1 brāib'a-bl; 2 brīb'a-bl, a. That may or can be bribed. *bribe'a-bl*(e).

— *brīb'a-bl*(e) or *bribe'a-bl*(e), n. [*< OF. briber, < bribe, see BRIBE, n.*] *brybet*, 1 brīb'e; 2 brīb'e, c. [*< BRIBED; BRIB'ING.*] *I. t.* 1. To give a bribe to; corrupt with money or other mercenary consideration; as, to *bribe* a judge, a witness, a voter, etc. 2. Figuratively, to influence unduly. 3. To steal, extort; beg. *II. t.* To practise bribery; give, offer, or promise bribes. [*< OF. briber, < bribe; see BRIBE, n.*] *brybet*, 1 brīb'e; 1. *Law*. Any gift, advantage, or emolument offered, given, or promised to, or asked or accepted by, any public officer to influence his behavior in his office; also, any such inducement offered to influence a private person corruptly in the discharge of any public duty or franchise. 2. A gift received, solicited, or extorted as an inducement to do what should be done without such inducement, or to do what should not be done at all; as, a *bribe* given to a servant or a child.

Him we gave a costly bribe To guerdon silence. *TELEVISION Princess*, i, st. 10.

3. That which seduces or allures; as, the *bribes* of power. 4. Something stolen; plunder; spoil. 5. Alms given to a beggar. [*OF. piece of bread; prob. < Br. brera, break.*] *brybet*. *Syn.*: see *gift*. — *brīb'e-bro'ker*, n. One who manages operations of bribery for others. *brīb'e-pan'dert*, 1 brīb'e; 1 brāib-bt; 2 brīb-bt, n. [*Rare.*] One who receives a bribe. [*incorrupt.*]

**brīb'e-less**, 1 brāib'les; 2 brīb'les, a. Free from bribes; The spurning of that *brīb'eless* hand! *Warriner Summer*, st. 22.

**brīb'er**, 1 brāib'er; 2 brīb'er, n. 1. One who gives or offers a bribe. 2. That which bribes. 3. A thief; extortioner.

**brīb'er-y**, 1 brāib'er-ī; 2 brīb'er-ī, n. [*-IES, 1 -īz; 2 -īs, pl.*] 1. The crime of giving, offering, or accepting a bribe. Recommendations . . . purchased by money or by the more destructive bribery of flattery and servility. *Johnson Rasselas* ch. 27, p. 60. [J. B. A. 1887.]

2. Robbery; theft; extortion. [*< OF. briberie, < briber; see BRIBE, c.*] — *brīb'er-y-oath*, n. [*Eng.*] An oath taken by a voter that he has not been bribed to vote in a certain way.

**brīb'e-a-brac**, 1 brīb'e-a-brak; 2 brīb'e-a-brāc, n. *Art*. Objects of curiosity or for decoration, with or without moderate intrinsic or artistic value; rarities; antiques; ornamental articles.

A man with a passion for *brīb'e-a-brac* is always stumbling over antique bronzes, intaglios, . . . of the time of Benvenuto Cellini. *Aldrich Miss Melchabel's Son* p. 64. [n. m. & co. 1891.]

[According to Littré, *< F. de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook; *bric*, trap, perhaps *< MHG. brechen, break; et* (*< L. et*), and *broc*, jug, for *broche*; see *BROACH, n.*]

**Brice**, 1 brīs; 2 brīc, n. 1. Calvin S. (1784-1845), an American senator. 2. Saint, bishop of Tours; the massacre of the Danes in England in the 5th century took place on his day, Nov. 13.

**brī-chet**, 1 brī-shet; 2 brī-chet, n. [*F.*] Tasset and culch combined. See *ARMOR*, figs. 19 and 23.

**brī-chie**, 1 brī-tū; 2 brī-tū, n. [*Scot.*] The chaffinch.

**brīck**, 1 brīck; 2 brīck, n. 1. *t.* To face, pave, line, fill in, or surround with bricks. 2. To make an appearance of bricks on (a surface of plaster or other material).

**II. i.** [*Rare.*] To work on or with bricks, as in making or handling.—to *brīck up*, to border or close down with brick, as a vault.

**brīck**, n. 1. A molded block of clay, either burned or sun-dried, in the United States usually about 8 1/4 by 4 1/4 by 2 inches in size. British-made bricks are in general longer and thicker.

Merchantable bricks include (1) stock or kiln-run brick, embracing all hard enough for the outside of buildings, divided into hard, common building, paving, hard building, outside, hard red, strictly hard, select hard, rough hard, hard washed, kiln-run hard, and common hard brick; (2) soft or salmon brick, embracing those not hard enough for outside walls, and including soft, salmon, backing-up, pale, light, chimney, flinting-in, inside-wall, and foundry brick.

Bricks are named (1) from their mode of manufacture; as, molded brick or pressed b.; (2) from their general location in a building or structure; as, (a) front-b., stock-b., or hard kiln-run b. (i. e., bricks burned hard enough for the outside of buildings); (b) common b., soft b., or salmon b. (i. e., bricks not hard enough for outside walls); (3) from their location in the kiln while burning; as, pillar-b., place-b.; (4) from their particular location or use in construction; as, foundation-b., coping-b., angle-b.; (5) from their material or characteristic; as, malm b., mari b., slag b., stone b. (very hard); (6) from the purpose for which used; as, sewer-b. and sidewalk-b.; (7) from their shape; as, compass b., circle b., lath b.; (8) from the place of manufacture; as, Milwaukee b. (a cream-colored brick largely used in Milwaukee, Wis., and the surrounding region), Philadelphia b. See also *BOND, n.*

2. Bricks collectively considered as a substance or material; as, houses made of *brick*; a load of *brick*. 3. Any object, or a mass of any substance, shaped like a brick; as, a silver *brick*; a brick of ice-cream. 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] A square loaf of bread. 5. [*Slang.*] An admirable or first-rate fellow; a genial person.

A fellow like nobody else, and in fine, a *brick*. *Charles Elton Daniel Deronda* bk. II, ch. 16, p. 63. [n. 1876.]

[*< F. brique, < OD. bricke, brick, orig. fragment, < breken, break.*]

—*Brick*, Bristol, carving, cutlery, and Flanders brick, brick-like blocks of very fine sand used for polishing and scouring.—*black b.*, bricks made water-proof by dipping in hot coal-tar.—*brick-ax*, n. A double-ended ax for chopping off bricks.—*b-clamp*, n. A stack of bricks for burning, in layers alternating with layers of breeze, or fine coal and cinders. See *BRICK-KILN*, *b-clay*, n.—*b. dust*, n. Ground or pounded brick.—*b. earth*, n. Material for making bricks.—*b. field*, n. A place where bricks are made.—*b. gum*, n. [*Local, U. S.*] A curbing of brick.—*b. kiln*, n. 1. A structure of unburned brick built into flues and chambers through which heat passes from a fire below, burning the brick. 2. A permanent structure, having stacks or chimneys, in which unburned bricks are burned by heat from a central source.—*brick-lay'er*, n. One whose business is the placing or laying of bricks, as in walls.—*bricklayers' itch* (*Psithu*), an erup-

tion of the skin of the hands, from the irritation of lime in laying bricks.—*brick-lay'ing*, n.—*b. machine*, n. A press or other machine for making bricks.—*brick-mak'er*, n. One who manufactures bricks.—*b. mason*, n. A bricklayer.—*b. mold*, n. A box or frame in which to press plastic clay to form one d. die, e. driving pulley; f. pinion; g. inter-brick or more, mediate gear; h. master gear; i. nozzle; j. shifting lever for controlling drive-pulley.

**Brick'nogged**, a. Made of timber filled with bricknogging. — *brick-nog-ging*, n. *Building*. Brickwork as a filling in a timber frame or partition.—*b. pane*, n. A partition of brick built into the framework between two houses.—*b. press*, n. A machine for pressing clay into brick-molds.—*b. setter*, n. One who sets bricks in a kiln for burning. — *b. stick*, n. *Embroidery*. A couching in imitation of courses of bricks.—*b. tile*, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A brick. — *brick/stones*, n. b. timber. Mountain-holly.—*b. trimmer*, n. A brick arch under a fireplace.—*brick-work*, n. *Bricklayers' work*.—*b. yard*, n. A place where bricks are made.—*Dinas b.*, a Welsh fire-brick composed almost entirely of silica.—*feather-edged b.*, or *gage-b.*, a wedge-shaped brick.—*Flemish b.*, a hard yellow paving-brick.—*furring-b.*, n. A brick used for bonding and as a wedging-piece.—*hollow or perforated b.*, brick with a perforation or perforations for ventilation, heating, etc., generally used in partitions.—*like a thousand (of) brick* [*Slang.*], with great noise or violence; forcibly; in a solid mass.—*place, sandal, or semel b.*, an imperfectly burned brick.—*slop or water-struck b.*, a molded or unpressed brick.—to have a *b. in one's hat* [*Colloq.*], to be under the influence of liquor.—*ventilating-b.*, ventilated b., a brick having perforations permitting the passage of air for heating, ventilation, etc.—*brick'wise*, *adv.* After the manner of bricks in a wall.

**brick'bat**, 1 brīk'bat; 2 brīk'bāt, n. A piece of a brick, especially when used as a missile.

The monarch fears a printer's frown. A *brickbat's* range. *Hallock A Poet's Daughter* st. 10.

*Brickbat*: Here bat is a rough lump, an ill-shaped word for beating with; it is merely the ordinary word bat peculiarly used.

— *brick'bat*, *cf.* To pelt with brickbats.

**brick'en**, 1 brīk'en; 2 brīk'en, c. [*Dial. Eng.*] To bridle up, as the head.

**brick'en**, a. [*Dial. Eng.*] Made of brick.

**brick'feld**, n. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'fild'er**, 1 brīk'fild'er; 2 brīk'fild'er, n. [*S. Austral.*] A hot wind carrying clouds of dust.

**brick'gum**, n. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'ing**, 1 brīk'ing; 2 brīk'ing, n. Brickwork, or an imitation of brickwork on any surface. [*capital*, [M.]

*brick'ish*, 1 brīk'ish; 2 brīk'ish, a. [*Slang.*] Jolly; fine; *brick'kiln*, *brick'lay'er*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'le**, 1 brīk'le; 2 brīk'le, a. 1. [*U. S.*] Changeable; fickle; as, *brick* weather. 2. [*Dial.*] Brittle; fragile.—*brick'te*, n.

**brick'te**, 1 brīk'te; 2 brīk'te, n. A species of Australian acacia.

**brick'ma-chine**, *brick'mak'er*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brick'mak'ing**, 1 brīk'mak'ing; 2 brīk'mak'ing, n. The manufacture of bricks.

The following list contains some of the principal terms and the names of some of the chief implements used in brickmaking. The most important and those not self-explanatory will be found defined in their appropriate places. See also *BRICK*.

**annealing** cloth-molder loam sand-stock

**bat** cuckhold malm molding

**batting** cupola malmning scintling

**bestowing** devil-stove marl set

**breeze** dresser mold slip

**brick** dressing-bench mold-block slip-kiln

**brick-machine** drying-floor molding slip-molding

**brick-mold** drying-shed molding-sand soil

**brick-press** encallow molding-stool-soling

**brick-mill** chime-clay molding-table-stock-board

**clamp** flat neck strike

**clamping** hack page taking-off (boy)

**clapper** hack-barrow pallet tempering

**clay** hack-ground pallet-mold- topping

**clay-getting** hovel ing treading

**clay-mill** kirk plane unsoling

**close-bolting** kiln pug washing-mill

**clot** live-holes pug-mill weathering

**brick'ma'son**, *brick'nog*, *b. pane*, *b. setter*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brīck't**, pp. Bricked.

**brick'tile**, *brick'work*, etc. See under *BRICK*, n. S. S.

**brīck'y**, 1 brīk'y; 2 brīk'y, a. Made of or abounding in bricks; like bricks in color, form, or texture; as, a *bricky* city.

**brīck'y**, 1 brīk'y; 2 brīk'y, n. [*Colloq.*] A bricklayer.

**brīck'yard**, n. See under *BRICK*, n.

**brī-cole**, 1 brī-kōl; 2 brī-kōl, n. 1. Mil. A harness worn by men for dragging field-guns over ground where horses can not be used. 2. [*Gt. Brit.*] A side-stroke against the wall of a tennis-court; a cushion-shot in billiards. 3. A medieval military engine for throwing stones or darts. [*F.* *< LL. briccola, catapult, < MHG. brechen, break.*]

**brīd't**, n. 1. A brd. 2. Brch.

**brī'dal**, 1 brāi'dal; 2 brī'dal, a. Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial; as, the *brīdal* veil; *brīdal* chamber. *Syn.*: see *MATRIMONIAL*.—*brīdal trip*, 1. A journey customarily taken by a newly married pair. 2. *Recreation*. The flight of the young queen bee to meet the drone in the air for fecundation.—*brīdal-ly*, *adv.*

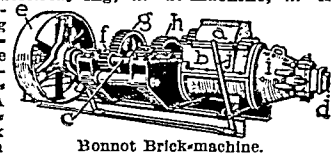
**brī'dal**, n. 1. A marriage festival; wedding.

*Bridal*, a word now suggestive of no beverage less luculent than champagne or sparkling moselle, originally meant "marriage feast," and took its name from the ale which was drunk in honour of the bride. *F. Hall's Modern English* ch. 5, p. 157. [s. 1873.]

2. A wedding-feast. [Formerly *brīdale*, *< AS. brīd-eal*, *< brīd*, *< ealu*; see *BRIDE*, n., *ALE*.] *brī'dal-tyt*.

**brī'dal-wreath**, 1 brāi'dal-wrēth; 2 brī'dal-wrēth, n. 1. A shrub (*Spiraea hypericifolia*) of the rose family, often cultivated, having umbels of white flowers and ovate-oblong leaves. 2. A Chilean perennial herb (*Francoa ramosa*) of the saxifrage family, often cultivated, with racemes of white or rose-colored flowers.

**brīdet**, *cf.* *cf.* To make a bride of; play the bride.



Bonnot Brick-machine.

a, feed hopper; b, barrel; c, counter-shaft; d, die; e, driving pulley; f, pinion; g, inter-brick or more, mediate gear; h, master gear; i, nozzle; j, shifting lever for controlling drive-pulley.



**Bridge**, *n.* 1. *bríj'tan*; 2. *bríd'g'ton*, *n.* A village in Cumberland county, Me.  
**bridge**, *y.* 1. *bríj't*; 2. *bríd'g'y*, *a.* Full of bridges; resembling a bridge.

**bridle**, *n.* 1. *bríd'l*; 2. *bríd'l*, *n.* [Scot.] A meat pie about the size and shape of half a tea-plate. Commonly known as "Forfar bried."

**bridle**, *n.* 1. *bríd'dl*; 2. *bríd'dl*, *r.* [BRID'DLED; BRID'LING.]

1. *f.* 1. To put a bridle on, as a horse; furnish with a bridle.

It is difficult to *bridle* an old horse for the first time.

Scott *Pirate* ch. 11, p. 119. [D. R. & Co.]

2. To check, curb, or control by or as by a bridle; restrain, guide, or govern; as, to *bridle* passion. 3. [Rare or Obs.] To pose, as the head, as in bridling. II. *f.* 1. To raise the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of vexation, resentment, pride, or anger; as, she *bridles* at the least slight.

*Bridling* with an air of resentment, she hastily looked another way.

FRANCES BURNETT *Cecilia* vol. i, p. 58. [JELL 1882.]

2. To answer the bridle by curving, as the neck of a horse. [*AS. ebridrnan*, *c.* *brídel*, *brídel*.] — *brí'dler*, *n.*

Syn: see CHECK; REPRESS; SUBDUCE.

**brí'dle**, *n.* 1. The headharness of a horse or other beast of burden, consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and the reins for guidance and control. See HARNESS.

A man without religion is like a horse without a *bridle*.

BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 603. [L. W. M. 1857.]

2. Anything that restrains, limits, or guides movement, action, or development; a check; curb, as the clevis of a plow, a restraining or checking part in a machine, or a ligament or frenum attaching two parts or surfaces of an organism to each other. 3. *Naut.* (1) A mooring-hawser. (2) A span of rope, chain, or line, so fastened at the ends that another rope, chain, or line may be attached to its middle or bight. 4. That piece in a gun-lock that holds in place the tumbler and the sear. 5. The flanges of a slide-valve in a steam-engine, that keep it in place and limit its motion. 6. [E. U. S.] *Logging*. A bent piece of iron and short chain fastened beneath the front runner of a loaded sled to act as a brake. [*AS. brídel*.] — *brí'dlet*.

**brí'dle-ca'ble**, *n.* *Naut.* A cable attached to the center of the main-cable. — *b.-chain*, *n.* *Mining*. A safety chain to support a cage if the link between the cage and rope should break. — *b.-band*, *n.* The left hand, in which the bridle-rein is commonly held in riding. — *b.-iron*, *n.* *Carp.* An iron hanger for the end of a beam. — *b.-path*, *n.* A path wide enough for saddle- or pack-animals to travel in singly, but too narrow for vehicles. — *b.-road*; *b.-track*; *brí'dle-way*, *n.* — *b.-port*, *n.* The foremost port on the gun-deck. See BRIDGE, 3 (above). — *b.-rein*, *n.* — *b.-rod*, *n.* *Railroad*. A metal tie-rod used to retain in correct gauge two switch-rails. — *to give b. to*, to allow full rein or freedom of action. — *brí'dle-less*, *a.* — *brí'dle-wise*, *adv.* By the bridle: said of guiding a horse by the pressure of the bridle-rein on his neck.

**brí'dled**, 1. *bríd'dl*; 2. *bríd'dl*, *a.* *Anthrop.* Having the upper eyelid drawn down and attached at one extremity, forming a double fold, in the same manner as with the Mongolian eye.

**Brí'dle-goose**, 1. *bríd'dl-gōs*; 2. *bríd'dl-gōs*, *Judge*. In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, a character who decided causes by throwing dice.

**brí'dling-cast**, *n.* A parting-cup.

**Brí'dling-ton**, 1. *bríd'ling-ton*; 2. *bríd'ling-ton*, *n.* A seaport borough in Yorkshire, England. *Bur'ling-ton*.

**brí'doon**, 1. *bríd-dūn*; 2. *bríd-dūn*, *n.* *Mil.* A snaffle-bit and rein used in connection with or acting independently of the curb-bit and its rein. [*F. bridon*, snaffle, bit, *c.* *bride*, *bride*, *c.* *OHG. bríttl*, *brídel*.] — *bra-doon*, *n.* *Brí'd'port*, 1. *bríd'pōrt*; 2. *bríd'pōrt*, *n.* A borough in Dorsetshire, England.

**brief**, 1. *bríf*; 2. *bréf*, *vt.* 1. To make an abstract or brief of; epitomize; abridge. 2. To supply with a brief; instruct or advise by a brief; hence, to retain, as counsel for a prosecution or defense. 3. To make brief.

**brief**, *a.* 1. Short in time or duration; quickly passing away or ending; as, brief visits.

*Brief* was the rapture, the repentance long.

ALFRED AUSTIN *Love's Widows* st. 65.

2. Taking but a short time in speaking; of few words; succinct; as, a *brief* address or essay. 3. Curtailed in extent or space; limited; as, a *brief* path. 4. [Rare.] Abrupt or curt in manner. 5. [Colloq. or Humorous.] Shorter than usual; very short; as, *brief* skirts. 6. [Local, U. S., or Prov. Eng.] Prevalent; common; as, fever is *brief* in that district. 7. [Scot.] Clever; keen. 8. Quick, ready; eager. [*F. bref*, *c.* *L. brevis*, short.]

Syn: abbreviated, abridged, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, crisp, curt, curtailed, epigrammatic, laconic, pithy, short, succinct, summary, terse. See LITTLE; TRANSECT. — *In brief*, *briefly*, *in short*. — *briefly*, *adv.* Shortly; in few words. — *briefness*, *n.*

**brief**, *n.* 1. *Laic*. (1) A concise statement in writing of the law and authorities relied upon in trying a cause. The attorneys looked around him with their *briefs*.

MATTHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 12, p. 351. [S. C. C. 1879.]

(2) A condensed argument in writing submitted by counsel in a cause. (3) A memorandum of all the material facts prepared by an attorney or solicitor (in English practice) for the guidance of the barrister in conducting a case. 2. *Ecol.* A letter from the Pope, less solemn than a bull and differing from it in form. 3. [Eng.] A letter patent from proper authority, authorizing collections and charitable contributions throughout the churches for some specified purpose. 4. Any short or abridged statement or version; an epitome.

The following *brief* of the matter may be relied upon.

DE QUINCY *Essays on the Poets*, Shelley p. 48. [R. & S. 1859.]

5. *Mus.* A breve. Syn: see SKETCH — apostrophe or papal brief, see BRIEF, *n.* 2. — *briefman*, *n.* One who makes a brief; one who copies a manuscript. — *b. of title*, a concise exhibit of deeds, mortgages, judgments, etc., relating to the title of property; abstract of title. — *king's b.*, same as BRIEF, *n.* 3. — *briefless*, *a.* Having no briefs; without clients; as, a *briefless* lawyer. — *briefless-ness*, *n.*

**brief**, *pp.* Briefed.

**Bríeg**, 1. *bríg*; 2. *brég*, *n.* A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia.

**Bríe-lès**, 1. *bríe-lès*; 2. *bríe-lès*, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**Bríel**, 1. *bríel*; 2. *bríel*, *n.* A fortified seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands.

**Bríenne**, 1. *brí'en*; 2. *brí'en*, *n.* A town in the department of Aube, France. Napoleon I. attended a military school in the town and his troops defeated the Allies there in 1814.

**Bríenne-le-Cha'**, *teu'*.

**Brí'enz'**, 1. *brí'än*; 2. *brí'än*, *n.* A lake in S. E. Bern canton, Switzerland.

**brí'er**, 1. *brí'er*; 2. *brí'er*, *n.* 1. A slender-stemmed prickly bush or shrub; specif., especially in England, a shrub of the rose family (*Rosacea*), as the sweetbrier.

2. A thorn or prick. 3. (1) A pipe of brier-root. (2) The white or tree heath. [*F. bruyère*, *c.* *AS. brēr*.] — *brí'er-bird*, *n.* [U. S.] The American goldfinch.

**brí-root**, *n.* The root of the white or tree heath (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe, used in making tobacco-pipes.

**brí-wood**, *n.* 1. The wood of brier-root. 2. A tobacco-pipe made from this or some similar root — sensitive *b.*, a procumbent perennial prickly herb of the genus *Mimosa*, of the family *Mimosaceae*, with bipinnate leaves which are sensitive like those of the sensitive-plant. Two species (*S. uncinata* and *S. angustata*) are found in the southeastern United States. — *brí'er*, *n.* 1. Covered or set with briars. 2. Entangled in briars. — *brí'er-y*, *a.* Full of briars; prickly, as with briars or thorns. — *brí'er-ry*; — *brí'er-yt*, *n.* A place where briars grow. [cashire, England.]

**Brí'er-field**, 1. *brí'er-fíld*; 2. *brí'er-fíld*, *n.* A town in Lan-Brí'er-y Hill, 1. *brí'er-jr*; 2. *brí'er-jr*. A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England.

**Bríes**, 1. *brís*; 2. *brís*, *n.* A town in Czechoslovakia.

**Bríe'sen**, 1. *brí'en*; 2. *brí'en*, *n.* A town in Poland; formerly in West Prussia province, Prussia.

**bríevy**, 1. *brí'v*; 2. *brí'v*, *n.* Same as BREVE, 4.

**Brí'ey**, 1. *brí'v*; 2. *brí'v*, *n.* A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.

**bríg**, 1. *bríg*; 2. *bríg*, *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel. See SHIP. [Abbrev. of BRIGANTINE.] — *hermaphrodite bríg*, a two-masted vessel, square-rigged on the foremast and with fore-and-aft rig on the mainmast. *bríg'schoon*, *er*. Compare BRIGANTINE.

**bríg**, *n.* [Scot.] A bridge. *brígg*.

**bríg**, *n.* A place of confinement on board ship.

**Bríg**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

**brí-gad'**, 1. *brí-géd*; 2. *brí-gád*, *vt.* [BRÍ-GAD'ED; BRÍ-GAD'ING.] 1. *Mil.* To form into a brigade, as troops.

2. [Rare.] To group or combine as if in brigade.

**brí-gad'**, *n.* 1. *Mil.* (1) A body of troops, whether infantry, cavalry, artillery, or mixed, consisting of two or more regiments, and commanded by a brigadier-general. (2) In European armies, a small detachment of sappers, usually eight or nine. 2. Any considerable body of persons more or less organized, and acting together under authority; as, a broom-brigade (street-sweepers); fire-brigade. 3. *Zool.* A division into which living things are classified. [*F.* *lt. brigata*, *c.* *brigare*, brawly, *lt. L. briga*, strife.] — *brí-gad'-ma'jor*, *n.* An officer appointed by a brigadier-general to assist him in handling his brigade.

**brí-ga-díer**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* 1. *Mil.* A general officer who commands a brigade, ranking between a colonel and a major-general; in the United States always called brigadier-general. 2. In some European armies, a cavalry subaltern whose rank corresponds to that of corporal. 3. [U. S.] The Maryland yellowthroat. [*F.* *c.* *brigade*; see BRIGADE, *n.*] — *brí-gá-díer-shíp*, *n.* [BRICKLOW.]

**brí-ga-low**, 1. *brí-gá-lō*; 2. *brí-gá-lō*, *n.* [Austral.] Same as brig'and, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* One who lives by robbery and plunder; especially, one of a band of freebooters and kidnappers, usually infesting mountains and forests; a bandit. 2. An irregular, light-armed foot-soldier. [*F.* *lt. brigante*, *ppr.* of *brigare*; see BRIGADE, *n.*] Syn: see ROBBER. — *brí-gá-dí*, *a.* — *brí-gá-dí*, *adv.* — *brí-gá-dí*, *ism*, *n.* Brigandage.

**brí-gá-dí**, *a.* 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* 1. The practices of brigands; highway robbery by organized bands; systematic robbery of any kind; brigandism; as, legislative brigandage.

Galilee lay exhausted by brigandage, entire towns were unpeopled.

GEORGE LIFE OF CHRIST vol. i, ch. 4, p. 43. [A. 1880.]

2. Brigands collectively; as, the roving brigandage. [*F.* *c.* *brigand*; see BRIGAND.]

**brí-gá-dí**, *n.* 1. Same as BRIGANDINE. 2. A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

**brí-gá-dí**, 1. *brí-gá-dí*; 2. *brí-gá-dí*, *n.* A brigand.

6. Transmitting light; clear and transparent, as wines.

7. Resplendent with excellence or beauty; as, a *bright* angel; a *bright* reputation.

We hesitate to call pain and sorrow evils, when we remember what *bright* characters they have made.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 380. [A. 1872.]

8. *Naut.* Watchful; alert; sharp; as, keep a



—brls'tle-bîrd", n. [Austral.] One of various birds of the genus *Sphenura*; especially, *S. brachyptera*, the reed-warbler, and *S. longirostris*, the long-tailed bristle-bird.—



**b.fern**, *n.* A fern of the genus *Trichomanes*.—**b.grass**, *n.* A grass of the genus *Setaria*.—**b.herring**, *n.* A gizzard-shad, as *Dorosoma cepedianum*, with the last ray of the dorsal fin elongated and bristle-like.—**b.moss**, *n.* A bryaceous moss of the genus *Orthotrichum*.—**b.pointed**, *a.* Bot. Ending in a bristle or in an exceedingly fine point, as some leaves, especially of mosses.—**b.rat**, *n.* A hedgehog-rat.—**bristle-tail**, *n.* 1. A ctenurine insect, especially a lepidopteran, with bristle-like caudal filaments. 2. The ruddy duck. 3. [North. Eng.] A gadfly.

**bristle-cone**, 1 bris'tle-kōn; 2 bris'tle-kōn, *a.* Bearing cones, each scale of which terminates in a bristle-like appendage.

—**bristle-cone fir**, a large tree (*Abies concolor*), 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, confined to the Santa Lucia Mountains of Monterey county, Cal. Its pale, purple-brown ovoid-cylindrical cones, 3 to 4 inches long, are especially curious for the bristle-like tips, 1 to 2 inches long, that terminate the bracts subtending the scales and give the tree its distinctive epithet. It is ornamentally cultivated in Europe, but not successfully in the eastern United States. **fringed spruce**; **Santa Lucia fir**; **silver fir**.—**b. pine**, a bushy cone-shaped tree (*Pinus aristata*), 40 to 50 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with stout, whorled, regular branches, leaves in fives, and ovoid cones 3 to 4 inches long, characterized by scales tipped with incurved brittle prickles 1/4 inch long. It is found in the mountains from Colorado to Nevada, Arizona, and southern California. **foxtail pine**; **hickory pine**.

**bristle-cone**, *n.* A tree with bristly cones.

**bristle'd**, 1 bris'tld; 2 bris'tld, *a.* 1. Having bristles; **bristle'd**, stiffly bearded. 2. *Her.* Having bristles on the neck and back: said of a boar when used as a bearing.

**brist'ler**, 1 bris'lär; 2 bris'lär, *n.* One who or that which bristles.

**brist'le-wort**, 1 bris'tl-würt; 2 bris'tl-würt, *n.* Any plant of the bristletwort family (*Centropideaceae* or *Desauriaceae*).

**brist'ling**, 1 bris'ling; 2 bris'ling, *n.* A small sardine-like fish of the Mediterranean sea and the Bay of Biscay, packed in oil for shipment.

**brist'ly**, 1 bris'ly; 2 bris'ly, *a.* Having, of the nature of, or like bristles.—**brist'ly-ness**, *n.*

**Bristol**, 1 bris'tol; 2 bris'tol, *n.* 1. A commercial seaport city and borough in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, England. 2. A county in S. E. Massachusetts; 579 sq. m.; county-seats, Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton. 3. A county in Rhode Island; 25 sq. m. 4. Its county-seat. 5. A borough in Bucks county, Pa. 6. A village, a county-seat of Hartford county, Conn. 7. A town in Sullivan county, Tenn. 8. A town (formerly Goodson) in Washington county, Va. 9. A town in Lincoln county, Me. 10. A town in Addison county, Vt. 11. A town in Grafton county, N. H.—**Bristol diamond**, quartz or rock crystal embedded in the limestone around Bristol, England, and employed in the manufacture of vases and other ornaments. **B. gem**; **B. stone**.—**B. fashion** (*Naut.*), shipshape; in good trim.—**B. metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc in the proportion of about 10 parts to 6.—**B. water**, water flowing from a spring near Bristol, England, and containing medicinal qualities.

**Bristol Bay**, An inlet of the Pacific, N. of Alaska peninsula.

**brist'board**, 1 bris'tal-bōrd; 2 bris'tal-bōrd, *n.* A fine quality of calendered cardboard: used for fine drawing, printing, etc. **Bristol paper**. [and S. W. England.]

**brist'Chan'nel**, An arm of the Atlantic, between Wales and Bristol.

**brist'wood**, *n.* Same as DOG'S MERCURY, under MERCURY. It contains monomethyl and trimethylamine.

**brist'ure**, 1 bris'tyur; 2 bris'tyur, *n.* 1. *Fort.* A break in direction of a rampart, especially of the parapet of the curtain near a bastion with orillons. 2. *Her.* A mark of cadency. [*F.* < *briser*, break; see BRUISE, *v.*] **briz'uret**.

**briz't**, 1 briz't; 2 briz't, *v.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. *t.* 1. To contuse; indent. 2. To break in pieces. 11. *t.* 1. To fade or fail to pieces.

**briz't**, *n.* 1. The food of the whalebone whales, consisting of entomostracans, pteropods, etc. 2. A young herring, once thought to be a distinct species; also, the fry of other fishes. **briz'tt**.

**Brit'**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION. [BRITAIN.]

**Brit'ain**, 1 brit'ain; 2 brit'ain, *n.* See GREAT BRITAIN; NEW BRITAIN.

**Brit'ain'**, 1 brit'-tān; 2 brit'-tān, *n.* 1. An alloy, made of tin with varying proportions of copper and antimony. **Britannia metal**. 2. [*B.*] [*Poet.*] The United Kingdom of Great Britain, formerly England and Wales; also, a female figure symbolizing them.

**Brit'ain'ic**, 1 brit'-tān'ik; 2 brit'-tān'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain; as, his *Britannic Majesty*. [*< L. Britannicus, < Britannia, < Britanni, Britons; cp. British.*]

**Brit'ain'ic-us**, 1 brit'-tān'ik-us; 2 brit'-tān'ik-us, *a.* **Claudius Tiberius** (24-55). A Roman prince, son of Claudius and Messalina. [BRIT'LE.]

**brith'el**, 1 brith'el; 2 brith'el, *a.* [*Dial. Eng.*] To be or become too ripe, as grain, so as to fall. **brith'it**.

**brith'er**, 1 brith'er; 2 brith'er, *n.* [*Scot.*] Brother.

**brith'clsm**, 1 brith'clsm; 2 brith'clsm, *n.* A word, idiom, or phrase characteristic of Great Britain or the British.

Perhaps the two most frequent *Briticisms* and the most obvious are the use of different to where the American more appropriately and logically says different from, and the employment of directly and its synonyme immediately for as soon as.

BRANDER MATTHEWS in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p. 210.

**Brit'ish-ism**; **Brit'ish-clsm**.

The following is a partial list of *Briticisms* most commonly used, together with their American equivalents:

bag = grip  
bagman = traveling salesman  
beet-root = beets  
berth = dock  
bill = check  
biscuit = cracker  
blind, n. shade  
board-residence = board and lodging  
booking-agent = ticket-agent  
booking-clerk = ticket-seller  
booking-office = ticket-office  
boot = shoe  
boots = shoeblack  
box = trunk  
buffer = bumper (on a railroad)  
carriage = passenger-car  
chemist's shop = drug-store  
counter-jumper, counterman = sales-clerk  
cupboard = closet  
draper = dry-goods merchant  
drapery = dry-goods  
draughts = checkers  
driver = engineer (of a locomotive)  
dry-goods [Rare] = things sold by dry measure; also, groceries  
egg flip = milk punch  
flat = apartment  
footpath = sidewalk  
frock = dress  
frock coat = Prince Albert coat  
galoshes = overshoes; rubbers

goods-shed = warehouse

goods-train = freight-train

goods-truck, g.-van, g.-wagon = freight-car

gradient = grade (railroad)

guard = conductor

guard's van = caboose

gun = muzzle

haberdashery = men's furnishings

hall-porter = man on duty at entrance of hotel

lankkeeper = tavern-keeper

lankmonger = hardwareman

jolly = remarkable, uncommon (used also adverbially as *very*)

jug = pitcher

leader = an editorial

leaderette = editorial paragraph

leader-writer = editorial writer

lift = elevator

lift-man = elevator-operator

luggage = baggage

luggage-van = baggage-car

material, for a suit or dress = goods

mess about, to = to disorder; be "fresh" with

metals = rails (railroad)

motor-car = automobile

nasty-unpleasant, ill-natured

nursing-home = private hospital

omnibus = stage

pall (coal) = scuttle

pair of horses = team

pillar-box, p.-post = mail-box

points = switches

pointsman = switchman

post = mail

**Brit'ish**, 1 brit'ish; 2 brit'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants; belonging to the United Kingdom or the British Empire. [*< AS. Bryttisc, < Bryttas, Britons.*]—**British America**, part of North America N. of the United States; comprises Canada and Newfoundland.—**B. Bechuanaland**, a former British crown colony, now part of Cape of Good Hope province.—**B. Central Africa**, see NORTHERN PROTECTORATE.—**B. Columbia**, a Pacific coast province of Canada; 355,855 sq. m.; capital, Victoria.—**B. East Africa**, a territory between German East Africa and the Juba river; 200,000 sq. m.; capital, Nairobi.—**B. Empire**, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with its colonies and dependencies in India, America, Africa, Australia, etc.; more than 11,000,000 sq. m.—**B. Gambia**, a territory on the N. E. coast of South America; 89,480 sq. m.; capital, Georgetown.—**B. Honduras**, a crown colony in Central America; 8,598 sq. m.; capital, Belize.—**B. India**, see INDIA.—**B. Isles**, the Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.—**United Kingdom**.—**B. Ion**, Great Britain; the British.—**B. Museum**, a national institution in London, England; founded in 1753; contains collections of antiquities, library of more than 2,000,000 books and 50,000 MSS., etc.—**B. New Guinea**, former name of the Territory of Papua. See PAPUA.—**B. North American Act (Law)**, the act of 30-31 Oct. 3 (1867), which confederated the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, thereby forming the Dominion of Canada.—**B. North Borneo**, a territory in the island of Borneo; 31,106 sq. m.; capital, Sandakan.—**B. seas**, the four seas by which Great Britain is encompassed.—**B. Somaliland**, a protectorate in N. E. Africa, S. of the Gulf of Aden; 68,000 sq. m.—**B. West Indies**, islands of the West Indies under British control, the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica with Turks Islands, Leeward Islands, Trinidad with Tobago, Windward Islands; 13,169 sq. m.

**Brit'ish**, 1 brit'ish; 2 brit'ish, *n.* 1. *pl.* The people of Great Britain. 2. The language of the ancient Britons.—**Brit'ish-hood**, *n.*—**Brit'ish-ness**, *n.*

**Brit'ish-er**, 1 brit'ish-er; 2 brit'ish-er, *n.* 1. A native or subject of Great Britain. 2. A British soldier.

**Brit'ish-ism**, *n.* Same as BRITICISM.

**Brit'ish-ness**, *n.* Same as BRITICISM.

**Brit'o**, 1 brit'o; 2 brit'o, *n.* British: a combining form.

**Brit'o-mar't**, 1 brit'o-mar't; 2 brit'o-mar't, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, "a lady knight"; brave; chaste. [*Gr.* *sweet maid*.]

**Brit'o-mar'tis**, 1 brit'o-mar'tis; 2 brit'o-mar'tis, *n.* *Myth.* A nymph, daughter of Jupiter; escaped from Minos into the sea. **Brit'o**.

**Brit'on**, 1 brit'on; 2 brit'on, *n.* 1. One of the ancient Celtic people of Great Britain. 2. A native or legally constituted citizen of Great Britain. [*< F. Breton; see BRETON.*]—**Brit'ont**, *a.* British.—**Brit'ont-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] A female Briton.

**Brit'on Fer'ry**, A seaport in Glamorganshire, Wales.

**brith'**, *n.* Same as BRIT.

**brith'**, 1 brit; 2 brit, *n.* A town in Hancock county, Ia.

**brith'-ny**, *n.* See BRETAGNE.

**brith'le**, 1 brit'le; 2 brit'le, *a.* 1. Likely to break; fragile; **brith'le**, fragile; opposed to tough. 2. [*Archaic.*] Frail; weak; insecure. 3. Inconstant; fickle. [*< AS. breðtan, break.*] **brith'le-ty**, *adv.*—**brith'le-ness**, *n.*

*Syn.* see FRAGILE.—**brith'le-star**, *n.* A sand-star or opiliuran.—**b.stem**, *n.* The bristly sarsaparilla.—**b. thatch**, a West-Indian thatch-palm (*Thrinax microcarpa*), less than 30 ft. high, and 8 to 10 in. in diameter, with fan-shaped leaves 2 to 3 ft. wide and the globose fruit 1/4 in. in diameter. The leaves are used for thatching and hat-making in the West Indies. The tree is planted in southern Florida for ornament.—**brith'lewood**, *n.* The yellow bush-rose.

**brith'le-wort**, 1 brit'le-würt; 2 brit'le-würt, *n.* *pl.* 1. The *Diatomeae*. 2. The *Characeae*.

**brith'ling**, 1 brit'ling; 2 brit'ling, *n.* The slowworm.

**Brit'on**, 1 brit'on; 2 brit'on, *n.* 1. John (1717-1718), an English antiquary; *Cathedral Antiquities of England*, etc. 2. Nathaniel Lord (1711-1859), an American botanist and author.

**briz'ska**, 1 briz'ska; 2 briz'ska, *n.* A light four-wheeled traveling-carriage with calash top, which originated in Poland. [*< Pol. brzyka, dim. of bryka, freight-wagon.*] **briz'skat**; **briz'skat**; **briz'kat**.

**Briz'**, 1 briz; 2 briz, *n.* A city in the department of Corrèze, France. **Briz's**; **Briz's**; **Briz's**.

post-bag = mail-bag

postman = mail-carrier

pressman = journalist

publican = saloon-keeper

public house = drinking-saloon

railway = railroad

reel of cotton = spool of thread

ripping = enjoyable, "corking"

roll = biscuit

saloon-carriage = parlor-car

season ticket } = commutation

subscription } ticket

shoes = Oxford ties

shop = store

skylight = transom

shunt = switch

shunter = switchman

slow-combustion stove = base-burner

stall = orchestra-chair

steps (hall-door) = stoop

stoker = fireman

stop = stay

store = magazine, manufactory

sweets = candy

tariff = scale of charges, bill of fare (hotel, etc.)

tidy = good; pretty

tinued = canned

top-hat = high silk hat

tram = street-car, trolley

tram-car = street-car, trolley

tram-line, tramway = street-railroad

tub, c. = bathe

tub, n. = bath

typist = typewriter

walstead = vest

walking-stick = cane

wire, c. = telegraph

wire, n. = telegram

**Briz'ham**, 1 briz'am; 2 briz'am, *n.* A seaport town in Devonshire, England.

**Briz'ton**, 1 briz'ton; 2 briz'ton, *n.* A district in the parish of Lambeth, S. W. London, England.

**Briz'za**, 1 briz'za; 2 briz'za, *n.* Bot. A small genus of grasses, the quaking-grasses, having flat leaves, and a loose, diffuse panicle with large showy spikelets, often on drooping pedicels. [*< Gr. brizo, nod.*]

**brizet**, *n.* The breeze-dry.

**briz'ure**, *n.* Same as BRISURE, 1.

**brl.**, *bro.* See ABBREVIATION.

**broach**, 1 brōch; 2 brōch, *vt.* 1. To mention for the first time; introduce for conversation or discussion; make public.

He is the honorable gentleman in opposition, whatever proposal or proposition may be broached.

GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* p. 53. [ALL.]

2. To open for the first time in order to take out or let out contents; open; tap; as, to broach a cask of wine; to broach one's stores. 3. To dress or make larger (a hole) with a broach. 4. [North. Eng. & Scot.] To rough-hew, as a block of stone. 5. To shed or let out (blood, etc.).

6. To cause the beginning or outbreak of. 7. To pierce with or as with a spit. 8. To spur. 9. To deflower. [*< F. brocher, stitch, < broche; see BROACH, n.*] *Syn.* see PUBLISH.—**broach'ing-press**, *n.* A tool containing a broach, used to slot and finish iron.

**broach**, *vt. & tr.* *Naut.* To veer.—to broach to (*Naut.*), to veer or ease to veer suddenly to windward, so as to expose to the danger of upsetting; said intransitively of a ship when running before the wind.

**broach**, *n.* 1. A boring-bit or tapering tool for enlarging and smoothing holes; a reamer. 2. A straight metal-working tool of steel with file-teeth, for dressing holes where rotating tools cannot be worked. 3. A narrow-pointed chisel for dressing stone. 4. A boring-tool for sampling casks, as of wine. 5. The part of the stem of a key extending beyond the web, and entering a socket inside of the lock, or the end of that key-hole opposite the one into which the key is inserted. 6. A pin in a lock, which enters the barrel of a key. 7. A sharp, spit-like start growing on a young stag's head. 8. A stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping. 9. Same as BROOCH. 10. [Eng.] A spire rising directly from the walls of its tower, without parapets; formerly, any spire. 11. [Prov. Eng.] An awl; bodkin; sharp stick; a horned stick sharpened at each end, used to fasten thatch. 12. [Scot.] A spoon; spindle. 13. A standard for a candle. 14. A spur. 15. A spear. 16. A fish-hook. 17. A torch. 18. A spit. [*< F. broche, < LL. broca, spike; cp. L. brocus, projecting.*]

**brochet**, *n.* **broach'hold'er**, *n.* *Dentistry.* A tool used to secure the broach when working on a tooth.—**b. post**, *n.* *Carp.* A king-post.

**broach**, *n.* See BROOCH, *n.*

**Broach**, 1 brōch; 2 brōch, *n.* 1. A district in N. Bombay; 1,463 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **Broach'**; **Bha-ruch'**.

**broach'er**, 1 brōch'er; 2 brōch'er, *n.* 1. One who broaches, especially a new idea or theory. 2. A spit.

**broacht**, *pp.* Broached. *S. S.*

**broad**, 1 brōd; 2 brōd, *a.* 1. Extended in measurement in the direction from side to side; having considerable distance or space between the sides; of unusual width; wide; opposed to narrow; as, a broad shield; a broad street; broad gage.

I love a broad margin to my life.

THOREAU *Walden*, *Sounds* p. 122. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. Extended or expanded on all sides; vast; as, a broad prairie. 3. Figuratively: (1) Of wide range; having wide application; as, a broad rule or principle. (2) Catholic or liberal in spirit; not biased; tolerant; comprehensive; as, a broad thinker. 4. Fully or widely diffused or expanded; open and clear; as, the broad light of day. 5. Having a strongly marked dialectal peculiarity; hence, marked by native vigor or roughness of speech; fully or strongly uttered; as, broad Scotch; a broad accent; a broad vowel. 6. Strongly defined; not ambiguous; plain; clear; as, a broad line of distinction; a broad hint.

It would appear that St. Paul recognized a broad distinction between charity and money donations.

J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 241. [r. bros. 1871.]

7. Extending beyond the bounds of decency, delicacy, or propriety; loose; indelicate; hence, going beyond prudence; bold; as, a broad jest; a broad story; broad words. 8. Marked by artistic breadth. See BREADTH. 9. In the paper trade, folded the broad way; as, broad quarto, etc. 10. Denoting the chief features or general aspect of a thing. 11. *Phon.* (1) Very wide open: said of a vowel sound. (2) Uttered with a strong current of breath: said of consonants. 12. [Australia.] Strong; having straight fibers: said of wool. [*< AS. brād.*] **brād**; [*Scot.*] **broder**. *Syn.* see LARGE.—as broad as it is long, amounting or coming to the same thing.—**broad'ax**, *n.* An ax for hewing, having a broad edge and a short handle. **broad'axe**;—**broad'bill**, *n.* 1. A scaup-duck; especially, the North-American scaup. 2. The shoveler-duck. 3. The European spoonbill. 4. Same as BROADMOUTH. 5. [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.—**B. Church**, a party in the Church of England advocating liberty of faith and practise, and toleration of doctrines and opinions within the communion; also, the liberal wing of any church or of the whole Christian body.—**B. churchism**, *n.*—**B. churchman**, *n.*—**b. gage**, *a.* 1. Having a gage wider than the standard gage: said of a railway. 2. Broad-minded; liberal; as, a broad-gage man. **b. gaged**, *a.* b. gage, a distance between track-rails of more than 56 1/2 inches. It varies considerably in different parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe.—**b. headed**, *a.* Same as BRACHYCEPHALIC.—**b. headedness**, *n.*

bill. broad/bill't: broad/throat't; ga'port. - b. on or off (Naut.), some distance from the bearing which serves as the basis. - b. piece, n. Same as BROAD, n., 4. - b. seal, the official or great seal of a government. - b. seal, vt. To stamp with or as with the broad seal; hence, to guarantee; sanction; warrant. - b. shouldered, a. Broad between or across the shoulders. - broad/stone, n. 1. Freestone. 2. Ashlar. - broad/tail, n. 1. A platycercine parrot with broad tail-feathers. 2. Furry. The skin of a lamb of the broadtail family which has been taken from its mother, the latter being killed for the purpose. - broad/throat', n. Same as BROADMOUTH. - b. tread, a. Having a wide tread or face, as a car-wheel. - broad/ish, a. Somewhat broad. - broad/ly, adv. - broad/ness, n. - broad/wise, adv. In a direction across the breadth. - broad/way; broad/ways.



A Broadmouth. 1/4

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have broad as the first element; as, broad-backed, b.-chested, b.-leaved, etc.

**broad, n.** 1. The broad part of anything, as of one's back, or of an ear. 2. Meck. A lathe-tool for turning the bottoms and sides of cylinders. 3. [Prov. Eng.] The broadening out of a river over flat land; a flooded fen; fenny lake. 4. Numa. An English twenty-shilling gold coin of the reign of James II. - broad/plece't. 5. pl. Card. Playing cards. 6. Print. Furniture 48 points, or two-thirds of an inch wide.

**broad, adv.** Broadly; fully; as, to be broad awake.

Hath in it slaying and ruin broad writ out.

SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* l. 338.

**Broad-al/bin, 1 brōd'al/bin; 2 brōd'al/bin, n.** A village in Fulton county, N. Y.

**broad/brim, 1 brōd'brim; 2 brōd'brim, n.** 1. A hat with a broad brim, as those worn by men of the Society of Friends. - broad/brim'mert. 2. [Colloq. or in contempt or ridicule.] One who wears a hat with a broad brim; a Quaker. - broad/brimmed, a.

**broad/cast, 1 brōd'kast; 2 brōd'cast, vt.** [-CAST; erroneously broad/CAST'ED; -CAST'ING.] 1. To cast or scatter widely, as seed, grain, etc. 2. To disseminate widely, as wireless messages.

**broad/cast, n.** 1. a. Cast or scattered abroad, as seed; disseminated far and wide. II. n. Agric. A casting or scattering of seed, etc., over the ground.

**broad/cast, adv.** 1. By casting or scattering over the ground by hand; as, to sow wheat broadcast. 2. So as to be widely disseminated or diffused, as opinions.

**broad/cloth, 1 brōd'klōth; 2 brōd'clōth, n.** A fine quality of black cloth having a nap finish, weighing 14 to 18 ounces to the yard, interlaced with the plain weave or three-harness twill. Woolen or worsted it is made in widths of 54 and 27 inches, which are known in the trade as *size-quarter* and *three-quarter* respectively. Formerly, black; now of various colors.

**broad/en, 1 brōd'n; 2 brōd'n, v. i. t.** To make broad or broader; as, to broaden a gangway; to broaden a conception. He had a great deal of knowledge, and he was ever on the alert both to increase and broaden his stock.

J. MONTEY *Voltaire* p. 115. [A. 1872.]

**II. i. 1.** To become broad or broader; as, the view broadens.

The Day *Broadened* in glory over Galilee.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 101. [F. & W. 1891.]

2. To spread abroad; be diffused.

**broad/end, pp.** Broadened. S. S.

**Broad Riv'er.** A river in North Carolina and South Carolina; 220 m. long to Congaree river.

**broad/share, 1 brōd'shär; 2 brōd'shär, I. vt.** To use a broadshare in plowing. II. n. A broad plowshare with which the surface ground is worked.

**broad/sheet, n. Print.** Same as BROADSIDE, 4.

**broad/side, 1 brōd'said; 2 brōd'said, n.** 1. The simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a man-of-war; also, these guns collectively, as a ship's broadside. 2. Figuratively, a volley, as of abuse or denunciation. 3. A vessel's side above the waterline from bow to quarter. 4. A large sheet of paper, having a bullad, squib, personal statement, or other matter printed on one side; a broadsheet.

Pamphlets and broadsides were scattered right and left.

FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* p. 341. [in. m. & c. 1889.]

5. The broad unbroken surface of anything, as the unornamented side of a house. - broadside on, with the side toward the object considered; sidewise.

**broad/side, adv.** 1. With the broadside turned, presented, or exposed; as, the ship lay broadside. 2. [Rare.] In a sweeping manner; pell-mell; as, he attacked them broadside.

**Broad/stairs, 1 brōd'stärz; 2 brōd'stärz, n.** A town in Kent, England; watering-place.

**broad/sword, 1 brōd'sörd; 2 brōd'sörd, n.** 1. Any sword with a broad cutting blade and obtuse point, as distinguished from a narrow thrusting blade. 2. One armed with such a weapon.

**Broad/top Moun'tain.** A coal-field in Bedford and Huntingdon counties, Pa.; 80 sq. m.

**Broad/us, 1 brōd'us; 2 brōd'us, n.** John Albert (1/1827-1/1895). An American theologian, educator, and author.

**Broad/water, 1 brōd'wōter; 2 brōd'wōter, n.** A county in Montana; 1,247 sq. m.; county-seat, Townsend.

**brob, 1 brob; 2 brob, vt.** [North. Eng.] To pierce with a bodkin.

**brob, n.** 1. Carp. A broad-shaped spike driven along the side the end of an abutting timber to keep it from moving laterally. 2. [Local, Eng.] A timber used to prop coal that is being undercut. [CP. BRAD, n., BROOD, n.]

**Brob'ding-nag, 1 brōd'ing-nag; 2 brōd'ing-nag, n.** The giant's country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

**Brob'ding-nag'-an, 1 brōd'ing-nag'-an; 2 brōd'ing-nag'-an, I. a.** Of or pertaining to Brobdingnag, or its gigantic inhabitants; gigantic; as, a Brobdingnagian hotel. II. n. An inhabitant of Brobdingnag; a person of immense size; a giant. - Brob'ding-nag'-ant.

**Bro'ca, 1 brō'kä; 2 brō'kä, Paul (1/1824-1/1850).** A French surgeon and anthropologist.

**bro-cade, 1 bro-käd; 2 bro-käd, vt.** [bro-CAD'ED; BRO-

CAD'ING.] To weave or work with a raised pattern; hence, to adorn as with brocade; as, to brocade a garment.

The popularity of writers were more pedantic than those of the last century. The speciality of writers were more pedantic than those of the last century. The speciality of writers were more pedantic than those of the last century.

**bro-cade, n.** 1. A silk or other fabric woven with raised figures, sometimes with gold or silver threads.

What an inundation of ribbons and brocades will break in upon us!

ADISON *Spectator* Apr. 21, 1711.

2. A variety of bronze-powder. [- < Sp. *brocado*, = It. *broccato*; see BROCCATEL.] - bro-card'it; bro-car'dot. - bro-cade'shell, n. A highly variegated cone-shell (*Conus geographicus*). - bro-cad'ed, a. 1. Wrought into or like brocade. 2. Clothed in brocade.

**bro'cade, 1 brō'kä; 2 brō'kä, n.** Brokerage; brokerage.

**bro'cade, 1 brō'kä; 2 brō'kä, n.** 1. A scholastic maxim or elementary principle. 2. Cutting speech; a sharp gibe. [- < Burchard, bishop of Worms.] - bro-car'dict.

**bro'ca-tel, 1 brō'kä-tel; 2 brō'kä-tel, n.** 1. A coarse brocade or figured fabric of silk and wool or cotton, or of wool, used for tapestry and upholstery, and sometimes for dresses. 2. Same as BROCCATEL. [- < F. *brocatelle*, < It. *broccatello*, dim. of *broccato*, brocade, < *brocca*, stud, < I. L. *broca*, stake.] - bro'ca-tall; bro'ca-telle; bro'ca-tellit.

**bro'ca-tell, 1 brō'kä-tel; 2 brō'kä-tel, n.** [F.] A yellow variegated marble. See MARBLE. - bro'ca-tell'a or -il, or -lot.

**bro'chi, 1 brō'khi; 2 brō'khi, Giovanni Battista (1/1772-1/1826).** An Italian mineralogist, geologist, and poet.

**bro'co-ll, 1 brō'kö-ll; 2 brō'kö-ll, n.** [It.] A variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*), hardier and with a taller stem than the cauliflower, which it otherwise resembles. - bro'co-llit.

**broch, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.]

**brock, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, n.** [Scot.] Archeol. A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of *BOUGHU*.

*Theat.* A small, active, well-formed dancer, as in a ballet.

**broil'er**, *n.* One who stirs up broils or brawls.

**broil'er-y**, *n.* Strife; contention.

**broil'ing**, 1 broil'ing; 2 broil'ing, *pa.* Extremely hot; torrid; as, a broil'ing sun.—**broil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

**broin'derg**, 1 broin'derg; 2 broin'derg, *n.* [Scot.] The red-breast.

**bro'kage**, 1 bro'kag; 2 bro'kag, *n.* Same as **BROKERAGE**.

**broke**, 1 brok; 2 brok, *vi.* [BROKED; BROK'ING.] 1. To act as a broker. 2. To transact business through an agent. 3. To act as a go-between. [**BROKEN**.]

**broke**, *imp.* of **BREAK**, *v.*

**broke**, *n.* 1. *pl.* [Dial. Eng.] Short wool sorted or "broken" from the fleece. 2. A breaking; breach. 3. A broken piece; break. 4. That which breaks; affliction.

**bro'ken**, 1 bro'kn; 2 bro'kn, *pa.* 1. Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured; as, a broken limb; broken skin; broken waves. 2. Crushed in feeling or spirit by misfortune, sorrow, remorse, or the like; humbled; contrite; as, he was broken by remorse. 3. Reduced to subjection; subdued; trained; as, a horse broken to harness. 4. Made infirm; weakened; as, a broken constitution.

The broken soldier, kindly bid to stay.

**bro'ken**, 1 bro'kn; 2 bro'kn, *pa.* 1. Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured; as, a broken limb; broken skin; broken waves. 2. Crushed in feeling or spirit by misfortune, sorrow, remorse, or the like; humbled; contrite; as, he was broken by remorse. 3. Reduced to subjection; subdued; trained; as, a horse broken to harness. 4. Made infirm; weakened; as, a broken constitution.

5. Not kept intact; violated; transgressed; or disobeyed; as, broken commandments. 6. Reduced or shattered in estate or fortune; deprived of pecuniary resources or funds; ruined; bankrupt; as, a broken bank. 7. Incomplete or interrupted (see **BREAK**, *v.*); (1) In evenness; marked by elevations and depressions; as, a broken landscape; (2) In arrangement; with ranks disarranged; routed; as, broken battalions; (3) In continuance; interrupted; disturbed; as, broken sleep; (4) In utterance; disconnected; incoherent; as, broken tones; broken language; (5) In direction; abruptly deflected, as a broken line; (6) In extent or connection; rough; uneven; as, broken lands; (7) In amount; fractional; as, a broken number. 8. *Her.* Having the end splintered, as if violently torn off. 9. Reduced in tone, as colors, by the addition of other colors. 10. Plowed; turned or dug up; stripped of turf, as ground. 11. *Mus.* Arranged for different instruments; arranged in parts. 12. *Philol.* (1) Having the vowel sound imperfect. (2) Denoting certain Arabic plurals which differ widely from the singular forms. 13. [Eng.] Soiled or spotted; said of paper which is inferior to retree and is sold in packages marked with three crosses. [**AS. brocen**, < *brecan*, break.]—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*—**bro'ken-backed**, *a.* 1. Having the back broken. 2. Drooping at each end, as a ship, from having the frame loosened; hogged. 3. *Vet.* Having ankylosis, instead of ligamented bones in the back or loins.—**b. beer**, leavings of beer.—**b. belled**, *a.* [Rare.] Ruptured in the belly; wrecked.—**b. bodied**, *b. breast*, a breast ruptured by an abscess.—**b. chord**, an arpeggio.—**b. coal**, coal next in size to steamboat-coal, the largest size sold.—**b. down**, *a.* Broken in health and strength; ruined; wrecked; disintegrated; decomposed.

**bro'ken**, 1 bro'kn; 2 bro'kn, *pa.* 1. Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured; as, a broken limb; broken skin; broken waves. 2. Crushed in feeling or spirit by misfortune, sorrow, remorse, or the like; humbled; contrite; as, he was broken by remorse. 3. Reduced to subjection; subdued; trained; as, a horse broken to harness. 4. Made infirm; weakened; as, a broken constitution.

**bro'ken bow**, *a.* city, county-seat of Custer county, Neb.

**bro'ken hill**, *a.* city in New South Wales.

**bro'ker**, 1 bro'kar; 2 bro'kar, *n.* 1. *Com.* A person who negotiates sales or contracts as an agent, or makes sales and purchases for a commission, the business being often indicated by a word prefixed; as, cotton broker, note-broker, etc. The difference between the broker and the factor lies chiefly in the legal inability of the former to lay claim to or take possession of the articles of sale or purchase, which, as a rule, are contracted for in the names of only the principal parties to the transaction.

A kind of broker who stood between players and authors, buying from the one and selling to the other.

**bro'ker**, 1 bro'kar; 2 bro'kar, *n.* 1. *Com.* A person who negotiates sales or contracts as an agent, or makes sales and purchases for a commission, the business being often indicated by a word prefixed; as, cotton broker, note-broker, etc. The difference between the broker and the factor lies chiefly in the legal inability of the former to lay claim to or take possession of the articles of sale or purchase, which, as a rule, are contracted for in the names of only the principal parties to the transaction.

**bro'ker-ship**, *n.* [Rare.] The business or office of a broker.

**bro'ker-y**, 1 bro'ker-y; 2 bro'ker-y, *n.* 1. A broker's calling. 2. A broker's wares.

**brokes**, 1 brok; 2 brok, *n. pl.* The short-stapled wool found in the parts of the fleece from the sheep's neck and belly. [**BROKE**.]

**bro'king**, *n.* The trade or business of a broker.

**broil**, 1 broil; 2 broil, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A child; brat; also, offspring.

**broil'ly**, 1 broil'y; 2 broil'y, *n.* [Slang.] An umbrella.

**bro'm-**, 1 bro'm; 2 bro'm; 3 bro'm, *n.* From **BROMINE**, combining forms used mostly in names of chemical compounds in which bromine is a principal element.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**bro'ma**, 1 bro'ma; 2 bro'ma, *n.* 1. The dry powder of cacao-seeds after a thorough expression of the oil; also, the beverage prepared therefrom. See **CHOCOLATE** and **COCOA**. 2. *Med.* Solid food. [**Gr. brōma**, food, < *bibrōskō*, eat.]

**bro'ma**, 1 bro'ma; 2 bro'ma, *n.* [Sp.] A ship-worm.

**bro'ma-c'e-tate**, 1 bro'ma-c'e-tate; 2 bro'ma-c'e-tate, *n.* Same as **BROMO-ACETATE**, etc.

**bro'mal**, 1 bro'mal; 2 bro'mal, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid compound (CBr<sub>3</sub>COH) resembling chloral, with a pungent taste and penetrating odor: obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

**bro'ma-ld**, 1 bro'ma-ld; 2 bro'ma-ld, *n.* *Chem.* A compound based on bromine as chloral is on chlorine. [**BROM-IN** + *-ald* in **CHLORAL**.]

**bro'ma-lin**, 1 bro'ma-lin; 2 bro'ma-lin, *n.* *Pharm.* Hexamethylenetetramine-ethylbromide (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>N<sub>4</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Br; a sedative compound used in epilepsy. [**BROMIN**.]

**bro'ma-li-um**, 1 bro'ma-li-um; 2 bro'ma-li-um, *n.* Same as **BROMOLITHIUM**.

**bro'ma-lin**, 1 bro'ma-lin; 2 bro'ma-lin, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>BrO<sub>2</sub>) obtained from barbaloin by the action of bromine. [**BROMIN** + **BARBALOIN**.]

**bro'ma-lin**, 1 bro'ma-lin; 2 bro'ma-lin, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>BrO<sub>2</sub>) obtained from barbaloin by the action of bromine. [**BROMIN** + **BARBALOIN**.]

**bro'ma-n'il**, 1 bro'ma-n'il; 2 bro'ma-n'il, *n.* *Chem.* A derivative of quinine similar to chloranil, but with bromine instead of chlorine. [**BROM-IN** + *-anil* in **CHLORANIL**.]

**bro'ma-r'gy-rite**, 1 bro'ma-r'gy-rite; 2 bro'ma-r'gy-rite, *n.* Same as **BROMITE**.

**bro'mate**, 1 bro'mate; 2 bro'mate, *nt.* [**BROMATE**; **BROMATE-ION**.] To combine, saturate, or impregnate with bromine.

**bro'mate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of bromic acid.

**bro'ma-to-graphy**, 1 bro'ma-to-graphy; 2 bro'ma-to-graphy, *n.* *Med.* A scientific account of food. [**Gr. brōma** (to) food (see **BROMA**), + *-graphy*.]

**bro'ma-to-logy**, 1 bro'ma-to-logy; 2 bro'ma-to-logy, *n.* 1. Bromatology. 2. The science of alimentation. [**Gr. brōma**, food (see **BROMA**), + *-ology*.]—**bro'ma-to-gist**, *n.*

**bro'ma-tox'ism**, 1 bro'ma-tox'ism; 2 bro'ma-tox'ism, *n.* *Pathol.* A toxic condition caused by excessive or improper food. [**Gr. brōma**, food, + *toxikon*; see **TOXIC**.]

**bro'm-berg**, 1 bro'm-ber; 2 bro'm-ber, *n.* A town in Poland.

**bro'me**, 1 bro'm; 2 bro'm, *n.* Same as **BROMIN**; generally in composition; as, *bro'me-benzol*.

**Bro'me**, *n.* 1. Richard (—1652), an English dramatist; Northern Lass, etc. 2. A district in Quebec, Canada; 835 sq. m.; capital, Knowlton.

**bro'me-grass**, 1 bro'm-gras; 2 bro'm-gras, *n.* Any grass of the genus *Bromus*. *B. inermis*, an awnless European perennial, 2 to 5 ft. high, with creeping rootstocks and open panicles 5 to 7 in. long, has been introduced and cultivated in many parts of the United States for hay under the name of **smooth brome** or **Hungarian brome-grass**. [**Gr. bromos**, kind of oats] + *-grass*.]

**bro'me-lia**, 1 bro'me-li-a; 2 bro'me-li-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small tropical American genus of hot-house herbaceous perennials allied to the pineapple and type genus of the *Bromeliaceae*, with dense panicles of flowers which have a 3-parted corolla, a calyx of 3 sepals, succeeded by a large yellowish berry. *B. pinguin* is the pinguin or wild pine of Jamaica. See **PINGUIN**. [**Olaf Bromel**, Swedish botanist.]

**bro'me-li-a**, 1 bro'me-li-a; 2 bro'me-li-a, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* A family of tropical or subtropical American epiphytic, saxicolous or rarely terrestrial, monocotyledonous plants—the pineapple family—with rigid, channeled, often scurvy and spiny leaves and showy flowers; bromelworts. It embraces about 35 genera and 900 species. *Ananas sativus*, the pineapple, and *Tillandsia usneoides*, the Spanish moss, are among the best known. [**Olaf Bromel**, Swedish botanist.]—**bro'me-li-a-ceous**, *a.*—**bro'me-li-ad**, *n.* Any plant of the pineapple family. **bro'me-li-wort**; **bro'me-wort**.

**bro'me-lin**, 1 bro'me-lin; 2 bro'me-lin, *n.* *Chem.* An enzyme occurring in pineapple juice; it converts albuminous matter into proteoses.

**bro'meth'y-lene**, 1 bro'meth'y-lin; 2 bro'meth'y-lin, *n.* *Chem.* Vinyl bromide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Br).

**bro'm-gras**, 1 bro'm-gras; 2 bro'm-gras, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] **bro'm-hydrate**, 1 bro'm-hydrat; 2 bro'm-hydrat, *n.* Same as **HYDROBROMATE**.—**bro'm-hydrile**, *a.* Same as **HYDROBROMATE**.

**bro'm-hydrin**, 1 bro'm-hydrin; 2 bro'm-hydrin, *n.* *Chem.* A compound like chlorhydrin, in which bromine is substituted for chlorine. Compare **CHLORHYDRIN**.

**bro'm-ia**, 1 bro'mi-as; 2 bro'mi-as, *n.* [**BROMI-A**; **DES**, 1 bro'ma-liz; 2 bro'ma-liz, *pl.*] [**Gr.**] **Archeol.** A cup resembling the scyphus, but larger.

**bro'mic**, 1 bro'mik; 2 bro'mic, *xiii*, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromine, especially in its higher valence.—**bromic acid**, a liquid compound (HBrO<sub>3</sub>) formed by treating bromine water with chlorine.—**b. silver** (*Mineral*), same as **BROMYTRITE**.

**bro'mid**, 1 bro'mid; 2 bro'mid, *n.* 1. *Chem.* A compound of bromine with an element or an organic radical; a salt of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium bromide. The bromides are of considerable importance in the arts as well as in medicine. 2. A photograph printed on paper, porcelain, etc., that has been subjected to the effects of bromide of silver.—**acid bromide** (*Chem.*), a compound produced by the union of bromine with an acid, such as acetyl bromide, an emulsion, a silver nitrate solution, containing also potassium iodide and bromide.—**b. paper** (*Phot.*), a paper which has been subjected to a coat of gelatin saturated with silver bromide: used in contact printing.—**silver b.**, a sensitive salt of silver used in photographic emulsions, for plates and developing papers.

**bro'mide**, 1 bro'mid; 2 bro'mid, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who utters platitudes; a commonplace bore.—**bro'mid-ly**, *a.* [Recent.] Commonplace; inevitable; obvious; sedative.

**bro'mid-ion**, 1 bro'mid-ion; 2 bro'mid-ion, *n.* *Chem.* Ionic bromine. See **ION**. [**BROMIN** + *-ion*.]

**bro'mi-dro'sis**, 1 bro'mi-dro'sis; 2 bro'mi-dro'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A disorder of the sweat-glands, attended by fetid perspiration. [**Gr. brōmos**, stench, + *hidrōs*, sweat.]

**bro'min**, 1 bro'min; 2 bro'min, *n.* 2 bro'min, *n.* From **BROMINE**, combining forms used mostly in names of chemical compounds in which bromine is a principal element.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cially it is prepared from bitter. It forms a brownish vapor which is extremely irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. When dropped on the skin it forms sores which heal with difficulty and it is very poisonous when swallowed. Its most important antidotes are magnesia, white of egg, and starch-water. Chemically the element acts like chlorine and unites directly with the elements to form bromides. It is used in synthetic chemistry, medicine, and the color industry. See **ELEMENT**. [**F. brome**, < *Gr. brōmos*, stench.] **brome**.

**bro'mi-nate**, 1 bro'mi-nat; 2 bro'mi-nat, *nt.* Same as **BROMATE**.—**bro'mi-na-tion**, *n.*

**bro'mi-os**, 1 bro'mi-os; 2 bro'mi-os, *n.* Same as **DIONTSOS**.—**bro'mi-us**, *a.*—**bro'mi-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Bromian drink**, wine.

**bro'mi-pin**, 1 bro'mi-pin; 2 bro'mi-pin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow oily liquid prepared in concentrations of 10 and 33 1/3 per cent. brominated sesame-oil and administered in epilepsy. [**BROMIN**.]

**bro'mis'm**, 1 bro'mis'm; 2 bro'mis'm, *n.* *Pathol.* Poisoning from excessive use of bromine or bromids. Its chief symptoms are an eruption of the skin accompanied by decrease in muscular power and mental activity. **bro'min-is'm**.

**bro'mite**, 1 bro'mit; 2 bro'mit, *n.* *Mineral*. Same as **BROMYTRITE**.

**bro'mize**, 1 bro'miz; 2 bro'miz, *tr.* [**MIZED**; **MIZ-ING**.] To combine, impregnate, or treat chemically with bromine or a bromide; as, to bromize collodion in photography. **bro'mis'e**.—**bro'mi-za'** [*or* *-sa'tion*], *n.*

**Brom'ley**, 1 brom'li; 2 brom'li, *n.* 1. Sir Thomas (1530–1587), an English Lord Chancellor; presided at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. 2. A market-town in Kent, England.

**brom'life**, 1 brom'lit; 2 brom'lit, *n.* *Mineral*. A barium-calcium carbonate, (Ba,Ca)CO<sub>3</sub>, white to gray and pink, having a vitreous luster, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [**Bromley Hill**, England.] **alston-ite**.

**brom'ling**, 1 brom'ing; 2 brom'ing, *n.* Designating a sound made by the brom-vogel. [**IMITATIVE**.]

**bro'mo-a-c'e-tate**, 1 bro'mo-a-c'e-tate; 2 bro'mo-a-c'e-tate, *n.* A salt of bromo-acetic acid. **bro'mo-a-c'e-tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to bromine and acetic acid; as, *bromo-acetic acid*, a crystalline compound (CH<sub>2</sub>Br.CO<sub>2</sub>H) formed by the bromination of acetic acid.—**bro'mo-ben'zene**, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A bromine substitution product of benzene, obtained by straight bromination or other process; specif., a colorless oily liquid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Br).—**bro'mo-bo'rate**, *n.* *Chem.* A double hydrobromic and boric acid salt.—**bro'mo-form**, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid compound (CHBr<sub>3</sub>) resembling chloroform, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol in the presence of an alkali.—**bro'mo-for'malin**, *n.* Same as **BROMALIN**.

**bro'mo-gel'a-tin**, *a.* Pertaining to or made from a mixture of bromide, silver nitrate, gelatin, as a photographic emulsion. **bro'mo-gel'a-tine**.

**bro'mo-gra'phy**, 1 bro'mo-gra'fy; 2 bro'mo-gra'fy, *n.* Same as **BROMATOGRAPHY**.

**bro'mo-i'o-dism**, 1 bro'mo-i'o-diz; 2 bro'mo-i'o-diz, *n.* *Pathol.* Poisoning resulting from excessive use of bromine and iodine or their compounds.—**bro'mo-i'o-dized**, *a.* Treated or charged with a mixture of iodides and bromides.

**bro'mol**, 1 bro'mol or -mol; 2 bro'mol or -mol, *n.* *Chem.* Tribromophenol as an antiseptic and disinfectant. [**BROM** + *-ol* in **TRIBROMPHENOL**.]

**bro'mo-ma-ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Mania resulting from the excessive use of bromine.—**bro'mo-pi'erin**, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless pungent explosive liquid (CNO<sub>2</sub>Br) corresponding to and resembling chloroplatin.

**Bromp'ton**, 1 bromp'ton; 2 bromp'ton, *n.* A district in S. W. London, England.

**Brom's-grove**, 1 bromz'grōv; 2 bromz'grōv, *n.* A market-town in Hampshire, England.

**bro'mus**, 1 bro'mus; 2 bro'mus, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of grasses—the brome-grasses—having the rather large spikelets, usually awned, in lax panicles. *B. scaberrimus* is the chess or cheat. [**Gr. bromos**, kind of oats.]

**bro'm-vo'gel**, 1 bro'm-fō'gel; 2 bro'm-fō'gel, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] The ground-hornbill (*Bucorax cafer*). [**D. bromen**, to buzz, + *vogel*, bird.]

**bro'm-wich**, 1 bro'm'ich; 2 bro'm'ich, *n.* See **WEST BROMWICH**.

**bro'my-rife**, 1 bro'mi-rat; 2 bro'mi-rat, *n.* *Mineral*. A transparent to translucent silver bromide (AgBr) with a resinous to adamantine luster, varying from bright yellow to olive-green, and crystallizing in the isometric system. [**BROMIN** + *ARGYRITE*.] [source; well.]

**bron**, 1 bron; 2 bron, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A spring; water-brook.—**chad'e-ni'tis**, 1 bron-kad'ni-tis or -ni'tis; 2 bron-kad'e-ni'tis or -ni'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial glands. [**BRONCHO** + *ADENITIS*.]

**bron'ch**, 1 bron'k; 2 bron'k, *n.* Plural of **BRONCHUS**.

**bron'chi-**, 1 bron'ki-a; 2 bron'ki-a, *n.* Plural of **BRONCHUS**. [**Gr. bronchē**, a windpipe; combining forms.]

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**bron'chi-a**, 1 bron'ki-a; 2 bron'ki-a, *n. pl.* *Anat.* The larger air-passages of the lungs, subdivisions of the bronchi. [**LL.** < *Gr. bronchē*; see **BRONCHUS**.]

**bron'chi-al**, 1 bron'ki-al; 2 bron'ki-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composing the bronchia or bronchi of the lungs; as, the bronchial cells; bronchial membrane, **bron'chic**.

—**bronchial arteries**, arteries that accompany the bronchial tubes and supply the substance of the lungs.—**b. tubes**, bronchi and their subdivisions.—**bron'chi-al-ly**, *adv.*

**bron'chi-arc'ti-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Stenosis or narrowing of the bronchial passages.—**bron'chi-des'mus**, *n.* *Orth.* A membrane uniting the bronchi.—**bron'chi-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid dilatation of the bronchial tubes.—**bron'chi-ec'to-sis**, *a.*—**bron'chi-o-gen'i-c**, *a.* Originating in the bronchial tubes or region.—**bron'chi-ole**, *n.* *Anat.* One terminal division of the bronchial tubes, about 1 mm. or less in diameter.—**bron'chi-o-lit**, *n.*—**bron'chi-o-lit-tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchioles; capillary bronchitis.—**bron'chi-o-spasm**, *n.* *Pathol.* A spasmodic contraction of the bronchia.—**bron'chi-oste-no'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Contraction of a bronchus or bronchial tube.—**bron'cho-ste-no'sis**, *n.*—**bron'chi-mus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Spasmodic contraction of the bronchia.

**bron'chi-tis**, 1 bron'ki-tis or -ki'tis; 2 bron'ki-tis or -ki'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or, loosely, of the bronchi or trachea. [**Gr. bronchia**, bronchial tubes, < *brōchos*, windpipe.]—**verminous bronchitis** (*Vet.*), bronchial inflammation in cattle caused by a parasite worm, *Strongylus filaria*, finding lodgment in the tubes; called *rust* when occurring in sheep, and *hoose* in calves.—**bron'chi-tic**, *a.*

**bron'cho**, *n.* Same as **BRONCHO**.

**bron'cho**, 1 bron'ko; 2 bron'ko, *n.* From Greek *brōchos*,



windpipe: a combining form.—bron'cho-car-cln'l-a, n. *Pathol.* Cancerous disease of the windpipe and its branches.—bron'cho-car-ous, n. *Pathol.* Designating the sound heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity into which a bronchus opens.—bron'cho-cele, n. *Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; goiter.—bron'cho-hem'or-rha'g'i-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchial hemorrhage.—bron'chor-rha'g'i-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchial calculus formed in or near a bronchus.—bron'cho-my-co'sis, n. *Pathol.* Any affection of the bronchi resulting from fungi.—bron'chop'a-thy, n. *Pathol.* Any morbid affection of the bronchi or their subdivisions.—bron'choph'o-y, n. *Med.* The strong resonant sound of the voice as heard in auscultation of the larger bronchial tubes; also, that heard on occurrence of hepatization of the lungs.—bron'choph'o-nism, n.—bron'cho-pho-nic, a.—bron'cho-plas'ty, n. *Pathol.* Operation to close a tracheal fistula.—bron'cho-plas'ty, n. *Pathol.* Bronchial paralysis.—bron'cho-pneu-mo-ni-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchitis complicated with inflammation of the surrounding substance of the lungs; catarrhal pneumonia.—bron'cho-pneu-mo-ni-tis, n.—bron'cho-pul-mo-na-ry, a. *Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and bronchi.—bron'chor-rha'g'i-a, n. *Pathol.* Bronchorrhagia.—bron'chor-rhe'a, n. *Pathol.* Chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes with increased secretion and expectoration of mucous matter; bronchial catarrh.—bron'chor-rhe'a, n.—bron'cho-scope, n. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bronchi by means of electric light.—bron'chos-co-py, n. Inspection of the bronchi by the bronchoscope.—bron'cho-tome, n. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the windpipe.—bron'cho-to-my, n. *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe; tracheotomy.—bron'cho-to-mist, n.—bron'cho-tra-che-al, a. Situated in the bronchi and trachea, as a synch of oligomyodion birds.—bron'cho-ve-sic'u-lar, a. *Med.* Pertaining to both the air-passages and the air-cells of the lungs; said of a murmur heard on auscultation.

bron'chus, 1 bron'kus; 2 brōn'chūs, n. [CH, 1-kai; 2-ci, pl.] *Anat.* 1. Either of the two subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs. See illus. under PLEURA. 2. Erroneously, one of the bronchia. [*Gr. bronchus, windpipe.*]  
bron'co, 1 brōn'ko; 2 brōn'co, n. [-cos, 1-koz, 2-cōs, pl.] [W. U. S.] A nearly unbroken native horse, usually an Indian pony or one bred from Indian stock; a mustang. Its origin has been traced to New Mexico and California. Broncos are valued for their hardy constitution, tho their habits remain vicious even in the tamed state.

Small, active horses, called *brancos*, said to be from a Spanish word, signifying that they can never be broke.  
BRANCO, L. *Br. Life in Rocky Mountains*, 36. [a. r. 1885.] [*Sp. branco, rough.*] bron'co, m. bron'co-bust'er, n. [Slang, W. U. S.] One who breaks a bronco to the saddle.—b.bustling, n. [Slang, W. U. S.] The employment or process of taming broncos to submit to the saddle.

brōnd'ted, 1 brōn'tēd; 2 brōn'tēd, Peter Oluf (1717-1801/1842). A Danish archeologist and explorer; *Travels and Researches in Greece*.

brōn'glar, 1 brōn'glar; 2 brōn'glar, n. [Shetland.] The cormorant.—brōn'glar'dite, 1 brōn'glar'dite; 2 brōn'glar'dite, n. *Mineral.* A grayish-black lead-silver sulfantimonite (PbAgSbS<sub>2</sub>) with a metallic luster, crystallizing in the isometric system. [*Gr. Bronglari, French mineralogist.*]

brōn'glar't, 1 brōn'glar't; 2 brōn'glar't, n. 1. Adolphe Théodore (1781-1876), a French botanist. 2. Alexandre (1770-1847), a French chemist and mineralogist.

brōn'son, 1 brōn'son; 2 brōn'son, n. A village in Branch county, Mich.

brōn'te, 1 brōn'te; 2 brōn'te, n. A town in Sicily.  
brōn'te, n. 1. Anne (1820-1849), an English novelist; sister of Charlotte; pseudonym, "Acton Bell"; *Ten of Wildfowl*, etc. 2. Charlotte (1816-1855), an English novelist; pseudonym, "Curren Bell"; *Jane Eyre*, etc. 3. Emily Jane (1818-1848), an English novelist; sister of preceding; pseudonym, "Ellis Bell"; *Wuthering Heights*.

brōn'te'd-dē, 1 brōn'te'd-dē; 2 brōn'te'd-dē, n. pl. *Crust.* A family of trilobites. brōn'te-us, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. Brontes, one of the Cyclopes, < brōnē, thunder.*]—brōn'te-id, n.—brōn'te-oid, a.

brōn'te-um, 1 brōn'te-um; 2 brōn'te-um, n. [-tē-a, pl.] In the ancient theater, a device consisting of bronze vessels with stones in them, used to imitate thunder. [*Gr. brontionē, < brōntē, thunder.*]—brōn'te-ion or -onī.

brōn'ti'd, 1 brōn'ti'd; 2 brōn'ti'd, n. pl. Barisal guns: a generic name introduced by T. Allpl. [It., < *Gr. brontis, thunder, < dōs, form.*]



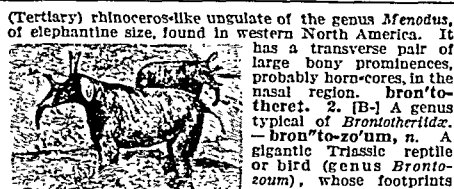
Reconstruction of the Brontosaurus. 1/20

Length, 66 ft. 8 in.; height, as mounted, 15 ft. 2 in.; weight of skeleton, 570 pounds; estimated weight of animal, 76,000 pounds. (American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

brōn'to-, 1 brōn'to-; 2 brōn'to-. From Greek *brōntē, thunder, or Brontēs* (Thunderer), one of the Cyclopes: a combining form, in paleontology usually denoting hugeness.—brōn'to-gram, n. The record-sheet of a brontograph; also, any diagrammatic representation, by lines, of thunderstorm phenomena.—brōn'to-graph, n. 1. An instrument that records the occurrence of thunder. 2. A chart showing the tracings made by such an instrument.—brōn'to-lith, n. A meteoric stone; a thunderstone.—brōn'to-litē, n.—brōn'to-lō-gy, n. A treatise on thunder.—brōn'to-m'e-ter, n. An instrument for the observation of thunder; properly, a brontograph.—brōn'to-sau'rus, n. A huge antosaurid dinosaurian reptile (genus *Brontosaurus*) found fossil in western North America.

The *Brontosaurus* belongs to the Upper Jurassic Period, was probably a vegetarian and aquatic in habits, wading in shallow or moderately deep water. Besides the mounted skeleton in the American Museum there are skeletons in the Field Museum, Chicago (mounted), the Peabody Museum of Yale University (partly mounted), and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh (unmounted). Less perfect specimens are to be found in various museums in the country and Europe.

W. D. MATTHEW *Letter to Standard Dict.* Sept. 1, '10.—brōn'to-the-ri'd-dē, n. pl. *Mam.* The *Menodontidae* or *Titanotheriidae*.—brōn'to-the-ri-d, n.—brōn'to-the-ri-oid, a. & n.—brōn'to-the-ri-um, n. *Mam.* 1. A fossil



The Brontotherium (*B. glans*).

Brōn'to-, 1 brōn'to-; 2 brōn'to-. 1. A river in S. E. New York, flowing through Bronx county to East River. 2. A county of S. E. New York; 41 sq. m.; borough of New York city.—brōn'to-, 1 brōn'to-; 2 brōn'to-. [BRONZED, BRONZE; BRONZ', BRONZ', } ING. r. 1. 1. To give the color or appearance of bronze to by a mechanical or chemical process; as, the cast was brōnzed. 2. To give a similar color to by natural means, as by exposure to the sun; brown; tan; as, a brōnzed Arab. Leaves of blackberry briars are brōnzed and besprinkled with copper.

3. To harden like bronze; make unfeeling or brazen; as, his brow was brōnzed with assurance.

II. 1. To become like bronze, as in color; be sun-brōnzed.—brōnzed skin-disease (*Pathol.*), Addison's disease.—brōnzer, n. One who or that which brōnzēs; specif., a brōnzē-machine, or brush for applying brōnze.

brōnze, n. 1. A reddish-brown alloy of copper and tin, sometimes containing small proportions of other metals. Bronze, which was known at a very early period, is an important material used for making weapons, coins, domestic utensils, bells, cannon, and statuary, and for many other purposes. Several varieties of bronze derive their names from a constituent alloy; as, bismuth-brōnze, carbon-b., cobalt-b., manganese-b., nickel-b., phosphorus-b., silicon-b., etc. 2. An artistic production in bronze, as a statue or statuette. 3. One of various metallic powders or pigments more or less resembling bronze, used in decorative work; as, gold brōnze, silver brōnze, blue brōnze. 4. The color of brōnze. 5. Impudence; effrontery; brass. [F., < It. brōnzo, brass, < bruno, brown, < OHG. brūn, brown.]

The following table shows the composition of different kinds of bronze in parts by weight:

USE OR NAME.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.	Cast iron.	Lead.
For cutting-instruments.	100	14	..	..	..
For mortars.	93	2	..	..	5
For medals.	89	8	3	..	..
For statuary.	88	9	2	..	1
For ornaments.	82	3	18	..	2
Fobbing-brōnze.	69	..	30	..	1
Polychrome-brōnze.	69	..	90	..	1
Brōnze metal.	7	2	3	..	..

—brōnze age, see AGE.—brōnze-back'er, n. [U. S.] The black bass.—b.gold, n. Any bronze resembling gold in color.—b.liquid, n. A varnish mixed with brōnze-powder.—b.liquid, n. A solution of antimony trichloride and copper sulfate, used in brōnzēng metals, as gun-barrels. b. paint, n. Gold paint; brōnze-liquid.—b. powder, n. See brōnze. 3.—brōnze-wing', n. Any Australian phalopne pigeon with brōnze coloration.—chemical b., a solution of platinum chloride, used as a brōnzēng-liquid.—brōnzēng, n. [Rare.] Made of or like brōnze.—brōnzēng, n. To make into brōnze; represent or cast in brōnze.—brōnzēng-in'g, n. a. Having the color of brōnze. II. n. A metal made in imitation of brōnze.—brōnzēng, n. A brōnze-founder; a worker or dealer in brōnzēs.—brōnzēng, n. *Mineral.* A dark-colored variety of enstatite containing iron.—brōnzēng-tite, n. *Petrol.* A massive rock composed wholly of brōnzēng.—brōnzēng, a. Resembling brōnze.

brōnz'ing, 1 brōnz'ing; 2 brōnz'ing, n. 1. Any process of giving metal, wood, plaster, rattan, etc., a surface resembling brōnze. 2. A metallic brōnze tint. 3. Any material for giving a brōnze color.—brōnz'ing-ma-chine, n. A machine for applying brōnze powder, as in decorative painting, wall-papers, etc.—b.salt, n. Same as nonzēng-liquor.  
brōot, 1 brōt; 2 brōt, n. [Scot.] The brow.  
brōot, 1 brōt or brūt; 2 brōt or brūt, n. [Scot.] Juice; liquid; broth; brew.  
brooch, 1 brōch or brūch; 2 brōch or brūch (xiii, et. [Rare.] To ornament with or as with a brooch or brooches.  
brooch'ing, n. 1. An article of jewelry fastened by a hinged pin and hook on the under side; a breastpin; now used chiefly by women as a fastener or ornament. 2. Brooches are often named (1) from the place where worn; as, neck-a brooch, shoulder-b., (2) from their shape; as, ring-b., shield-b.; (3) from the material or design; as, gold b., mourning-b. And thereon hung a brooch of gold full sheen. CHAUCER C. T. *Prologue* 1160. 2. Any jewel, ornament, or trinket, as a bracelet, necklace, etc. [= BROACH, n.] brooch'ing, brooch'ing.

brooch'ing, 1 brōch'ing; 2 brōch'ing, n. 1. Any process of giving metal, wood, plaster, rattan, etc., a surface resembling brōnze. 2. A metallic brōnze tint. 3. Any material for giving a brōnze color.—brōnz'ing-ma-chine, n. A machine for applying brōnze powder, as in decorative painting, wall-papers, etc.—b.salt, n. Same as nonzēng-liquor.

broot, 1 brōt; 2 brōt, n. [Scot.] The brow.  
brōot, 1 brōt or brūt; 2 brōt or brūt, n. [Scot.] Juice; liquid; broth; brew.  
brooch, 1 brōch or brūch; 2 brōch or brūch (xiii, et. [Rare.] To ornament with or as with a brooch or brooches.

brooch'ing, n. 1. An article of jewelry fastened by a hinged pin and hook on the under side; a breastpin; now used chiefly by women as a fastener or ornament. 2. Brooches are often named (1) from the place where worn; as, neck-a brooch, shoulder-b., (2) from their shape; as, ring-b., shield-b.; (3) from the material or design; as, gold b., mourning-b. And thereon hung a brooch of gold full sheen. CHAUCER C. T. *Prologue* 1160. 2. Any jewel, ornament, or trinket, as a bracelet, necklace, etc. [= BROACH, n.] brooch'ing, brooch'ing.

brooch'ing, n. 1. Any process of giving metal, wood, plaster, rattan, etc., a surface resembling brōnze. 2. A metallic brōnze tint. 3. Any material for giving a brōnze color.—brōnz'ing-ma-chine, n. A machine for applying brōnze powder, as in decorative painting, wall-papers, etc.—b.salt, n. Same as nonzēng-liquor.

If a man broods dishonest thoughts, he is a knave. H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 115. [v. a. c. 1855.] II. 1. To sit, as a bird, on eggs, or to crouch over something with ruffled wings; hence, figuratively, to sit on or hang over something so as to cover, as darkness, silence, etc. 2. To meditate long or moodily;

think persistently; as, he brooded over his troubles. SYN: see MUSE.—brood'ing, pa.—brood'ing-ly, adv. brood, a. 1. Having young, as a sow. 2. Kept for breeding purposes, as a brood bitch. 3. Broody. brood'it, a. Brood.

brood, n. 1. All the young birds hatched or cared for at one time by one mother, or in one artificial brooder; also, all the young of the same female; offspring; progeny; as, a brood of ducks; a serpent's brood. 2. A monstrous brood of vampire bats. Browning *Pied Piper* st. 5. 3. A brood of children; a brood of spirits; kind; race; as, the broods of the marshes; a heretical brood. 3. Tin or copper ore mixed with impurities such as black-jack or mundie. 4. *Zool.* (1) The larvae or young of bees while in the brood-cells. (2) The pupae of ants. (3) The spaw of oysters in its second year. (4) The process of hatching or breeding. 5. Fry of fishes. 6. Parentage; nativity. [*AS. brōd*] brood'it, a. brood'bud, n. *Bot.* 1. A soredium. SYN: see ELOC.—b. cell, n. 1. A cell in honeycomb in which a larva is reared. 2. *Bot.* Any unicellular reproductive body produced asexually and separating from the parent, as a gonidium.—b. comb, n. That portion of the honeycomb in which young bees are reared.—b. cup, n. *Bot.* A structure produced upon the thallus of liverworts, bearing buds or gemmae.—b. food, n. *Apiculture.* A substance derived from pollen by digestion, and serving as pap for a brood of bees.—b. gemma, n. *Bot.* A multicellular propagative body not differentiated into stem and leaf, produced asexually and separating from the plant.—b. mare, n. A mare used for breeding.—b. nest, n. *Apiculture.* The space inside a hive occupied by the eggs and brood, or where the queen and bees are clustered.—b. pouch, n. The pouch in which some animals, as crustaceans, carry their young or develop their eggs. b. cavity; b. space.

broode'are't, n. A broodax.  
brood'er, 1 brūd'er; 2 brūd'er, n. 1. A covered and warmed receptacle, usually with an outside run, for protecting chicks reared without a hen. 2. One who broods over things in thought. [brooder.]

brood'f-ness, 1 brūd'f-ness; 2 brūd'f-ness, n. The state or condition of being, or the inclination to be, broody. brood'let, 1 brūd'let; 2 brūd'let, n. [Rare.] A nestling; a chick. brood'ling, n.

brood'spoken, 1 brōt'spyun; 2 brōt'spyon, n. [S. Afr. D.] Literally, a bread-spy; specif., in Boer warfare, a forager.

brood'y, 1 brūd'y; 2 brūd'y, a. 1. Inclined to brood, or to sit on eggs, as a hen. 2. Prolific; capable of breeding. [*AS. brōd*, < *brōd*, brood.]—brood'f-ness, n.

brook, 1 bruk; 2 brōk, et. 1. To put up with; endure; bear; tolerate; used principally in negative propositions. Fellow, be gone; I cannot brook thy sight.

2. [Scot. or Obs.] To make use of or enjoy; possess; profit by. [*AS. brūcan, use, enjoy.*] SYN: see ENJOY.—brook-a-bil'e, a.

brook'it, n. [Prov. Eng.] To collect; draw together, as clouds threatening rain: followed by up.

brook, n. A natural stream smaller than a river or creek; a rivulet. [*AS. brōc, brook, = G. bruch, marsh.*] brooket, n. Same as bruck-bean.—b. betony, n. Same as water-betony.—b. celandine, n. The spotted jewelweed.—b. fish, n. [Local, U. S.] One of various killifishes or cyprinodontids (genus *Fundulus*). brook'f-ness, n. The Virginia water-wort.—b. mint, n. The water-mint (*Veronica aquatica*).—b. outzel, n. [Eng.] The water-rail.—b. runner, n.—b. sunflower, n. The larger bur-marigold (*Bidens laevis*).—b. trout, n. 1. The speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of eastern North America. 2. The common European trout introduced into the United States.—brook'weed, n. Either of two water-pimpernels, the European (*Samolus valerandi*), or the American (*S. floribundus*).

Brook, 1 bruk; 2 brōk, n. 1. Gustavus Vaughan (1713-1818-1866), an English tragedian; Henry (1703-1783), an Irish dramatist and novelist; *Foot of Quality*, etc. 3. Sir James (1713-1803-1868), an English soldier; Rajah of Sarawak, Borneo. 4. John Rutter (1713-1838-), an American general, Governor-General of Cuba in 1898-99. 5. Stopford Augustus (1713-1832-1916), an English clergyman and author; *English Literature*. 6. A county in West Virginia; county-seat, Weirsville.

brook'ed, 1 bruk'ed; 2 brōk'ed, n. [Obs., Prov., Eng., or Scot.] Smeared; soiled; spotted.

Brook Farm Com-mu-ni-ty, n. A socialistic society at West Roxbury, Mass., from 1841 to 1847, of which some of the most distinguished members were George W. Curtis, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and George Ripley, the leader.

Brook'field, 1 bruk'fild; 2 brōk'fild, n. 1. A town in Linn county, Mo. 2. A town in Worcester county, Mass. Brook'fild'v'n, 2 brōk'h's'v'n, n. A village, county-seat of Lincoln county, Miss.

brook'le, 1 bruk'le; 2 brōk'le, n. [Scot.] 1. A dirty with soot; begrimed; sooty. II. n. A dirty-faced child; also, humorously, a blacksmith.

Brook'ings, 1 bruk'ing; 2 brōk'ing, n. 1. A county in South Dakota; 817 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

brook'ite, 1 bruk'ite; 2 brōk'ite, n. *Mineral.* A titanum dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) of metallic luster, yellowish to reddish-brown, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*Gr. H. J. Brooke, an English crystallographer.*]

Brook'land, 1 bruk'land; 2 brōk'land, n. A town in Lexington county, S. C.

brook'let, 1 bruk'let; 2 brōk'let, n. A little brook. And the fields and their tiny brooklet Lie clear in the light of day. BRYANT *A Lifetime* st. 2.

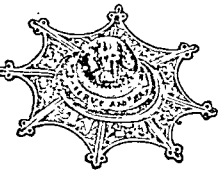
brook'lime', 1 bruk'lime'; 2 brōk'lime', n. 1. Any one of several veronicas common in ditches or other wet places, as a European speedwell (*Veronica beccabunga*), the water-speedwell (*V. anagallis*), or the American brooklime (*V. americana*). 2. The watercress (*Gratiola pedunculata*) known as heartcress.

Brook'lyn, 1 bruk'lyn; 2 brōk'lyn, n. A town in Norfolk County, Mass. 1 bruk'lyn; 2 brōk'lyn, n. 1. A former city, now a borough of New York city. 2. A township in Cuyahoga county, O. 3. A town, county-seat of Windham county, Conn. 4. A township in Schuyler county, Ill. 5. A village in St. Clair county, Ill. 6. A town in Poweshiek county, Iowa.

Brooks, 1 bruks; 2 brōks, n. 1. Charles Timothy (1713-1813-1883), an American Unitarian clergyman, author, and editor of *Punch*. 2. Charles William Shirley (1713-1816-1874), an English dramatist, novelist, and humorist; editor of *Punch*. 3. Maria Gowen (1795-1813-1845), an American poet; *Zophiel*. 4. Phillips (1713-1835-1863), an American divine, bishop of Massachusetts; *The Influence of*



A brooding (*Phaps chalcoptera*). 1/1



An Ancient Scottish Brooch.



*Jesus*, etc. 5. *William T. H.* (1821-1870), a United States general; at Chancellorsville, etc. 6. A county in Georgia; 463 sq. m.; county-seat, Quitman. S. S. Brookville, 1 bruk'vil; 2 brook'vil, n. 1. A borough in Jefferson county, Pa. 2. A town in Franklin county, Ind. brook'y, 1 bruk'y; 2 brook'y, a. Abounding in brooks. brool, 1 brul; 2 brool, n. A low deep murmur or roaring, as of the wind in a forest.

List to the brool of that royal forest-voice.  
CARLYLE French Revolution vol. i, p. 162. [H.]  
[< G. brüll, roar, < brüllen, roar.]  
broom, 1 brum; 2 broom, vt. To remove with a broom; sweep.  
broom', vt. Same as BROOM.

broom, n. 1. A brush attached to a long handle for sweeping: made chiefly of broom-corn in the United States, and commonly of bristles or hair in England, but formerly of twigs, especially of the broom. Compare BESOM. 2. (1) Any shrub of the genus *Cytisus*, of the bean family (*Fabaceae*) with stiff slender green branches, small leaves, and usually yellow flowers, especially the common or Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparia*). (2) Any one of various other plants of the same family, as the dyer's-broom (*Genista tinctoria*), the Spanish-broom (*Spartium junceum*), and the yellow b. or wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*). (3) Any one of several other plants used for sweeping, or otherwise likened to the broom (*Cytisus*), as the butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). [< A.S. bróm, broom; orig. a kind of shrub.] bromet, a. A.S. broom, any one of various South-African shrubs of the genus *Apalathus*, of the bean family (*Fabaceae*). base b., same as DYER'S-BROOM. —broom-brush', n. [U. S.] A small short-handled broom-brush for dusting clothes, etc.: a whisk-broom. —bush, n. 1. A weedy plant (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) of the aster family, of the warmer parts of America. West-Indian mugwort. 2. The shrubby *St. John's-wort* (*Hypericum prolificum*). —b.-corn, n. A cane-like grass (*Sorghum saccharatum*, var. *technicum*) of India, cultivated in the United States. It somewhat resembles maize, and has a spreading panicle of which brooms, etc., are made. —b.-corn millet, the true millet. See MILLET. —b.-crowsberry, n. The berry of a shrub (*Corema conradii*) of the crowberry family, of the sandy pine-barrens and rocky places of New Jersey, and other similar localities. —b.-cypress, n. See CYPRUS. 3. b.-goosefoot; b.-toadflax; b.-dasher, n. [Prov. Eng.] A maker and seller of brooms, etc. —b.-grass, n. 1. The grass *Andropogon scoparius*, or one of other species of *Andropogon*. 2. Broom-grass. —b.-head, n. A cap or clasp holding broom-corn to a broom-handle. —b.-heath, n. A European plant, the cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*). —b.-man, n. A sweeper. broom-ert, —b.-rape, n. Any one of various Old World fleshy herbs of the genus *Orobancha*, of the broom-rape family, destitute of green foliage and parasitic on the roots of other plants, as *O. major* on broom, *O. minor* on clover; also, any one of various other plants of the same family, as *naked broom-rape* (*Aphyllon uniflorum*), etc. —b.-root, n. A Mexican root used in making brushes. —b.-sedge, n. Broom-grass. —b.-squire, n. [Local, Eng.] A moor-dweller who supports himself by making brooms out of the heath. —b.-squarer, n. b.-tea-tree, SEEMANUKA. —b.-toadflax, n. Same as BROOM-CYPRUS. —b.-tree, n. A Jamaica shrub (*Baccharis scoparia*) of the aster family. —b.-vine, n. See VINE. —broom-weed, n. Any one of several bushy plants sometimes used for brooms, as: (1) A tropical American herb (*Corchorus stitiquosus*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceae*). (2) A somewhat shrubby branched plant (*Gutierrezia sarothra*) of the aster family found in the western United States. (3) A Jamaica figwort (*Scoparia dulcis*), formerly a household ornamental annual known as sweet broom. —clover-b., n. Wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*). —native b. [Austral.], a shrub or small tree (*Viminaria denudata*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), native in eastern Australia and Tasmania, yielding a soft, spongy timber. It is also found in green-house cultivation under the name of Australian rush-broom and Victorian swamp-oak. —purple b., in Tasmania, a plant (*Comesperma retusum*) with racemes of purple flowers, a congener of the blue creeper.

broom, pp. Broomed. S. S. Broome, 1 brum; 2 broom, n. A county in S. New York; 696 sq. m.; county-seat, Binghamton.

broom'ster, 1 brum'ster; 2 broom'ster, n. [Scot.] One who uses a broom; one who sweeps the ice in curling.

broom'stick, 1 brum'stik; 2 broom'stik, n. The handle of a broom. broom'staff, —to marry over the broomstick, to go through a mock marriage ceremony, in which both parties jump over a broomstick.

broom'y, 1 brum'y; 2 broom'y, a. Covered with broom; or pertaining to broom.

When we ran off to peel the braces.—  
The broomy braces of June. MOTHERWELL *Jeannie Morrison* st. 5.

broose, 1 bruz; 2 broos, n. [Scot.] A race for a prize at a wedding, as practised in the Highlands. bruse; bruse', broo'ze, 1 bruz; 2 brooz, n. [Scot.] To perspire freely.

broque, n. Same as BRUI.

brose, 1 bruz; 2 broz, n. [Scot.] Porridge hastily made by pouring boiling water, or sometimes milk, beef broth, or the like, on meal, and stirring them together — bro'sy, a.

Brose'cy, 1 bruz'ly; 2 broz'ly, n. A town in Shropshire, England.

Bro-si'mum, 1 bro-si'mum; 2 bro-si'mum, n. Bot. A genus of seven or eight species of tropical American trees of the family *Moraceae*, with milky juice, entire leaves, naked monoleaf or sometimes diaphanous flowers in globose heads, and small one-seeded berry-like fruit. The best-known species are *B. alacranum*, the breadnut of Jamaica, *B. cubensis*, the leopardswood, letterwood, or snake-wood of British Guiana and Trinidad, and *B. galactocoides*, the cow-tree of Venezuela. See COW-TREE, 1. [

Bro-si'mi-l'ne, 1 bro-si'mi-l'ne; 2 bro-si'mi-l'ne, n. pl. Ich. A subfamily of gadoid fishes with a single long dorsal and anal fin distinct from the caudal fin, including the eusk. Bro-si'mi-us, n. (t. g.) [

Bro-si'mi-l'ne, 1 bro-si'mi-l'ne; 2 bro-si'mi-l'ne, n. A mountain in Colorado.

bro't, 1 bret; 2 brót, n. [Scot.] A quilted blanket used to protect the back of a horse.

bro't'an, 1 bro't'an; 2 bro't'an, n. Southernwood. [

bro't-ground', 1 bro't-ground'; 2 bro't-ground', n. [Prov. Eng.] Ground newly plowed.

broth, 1 bróth; 2 bróth (xii), n. A fluid food made by boiling flesh, fish, or vegetables, etc., in water; a thin soup; as, chicken broth; clam broth. [

broth'el, 1 broth'al or broth'al; 2 bróth'el or bróth'el (xii), n. 1. A house of prostitution; bawdy-house. 2. A lewd or depraved person. [ME. brothel, lewd person, < AS. bróthan, ruin. In sense 1, a contr. of brothel-house.] —broth'el-ert, n. One who frequents brothels. —broth'el-ry, n. Lewdness; a brothel.

broth'er, 1 brúth'er; 2 bróth'er, vt. To make a brother of; admit to brotherhood; call brother.

broth'er, a. Having or being in a fraternal relation; of the nature of a brother; of one brotherhood or class. Brother man's despairing sign Who may trust us to divine? MATTHEW ARNOLD *Poor Mattheus* l. 165.

broth'er, n. [BROTHERS or BROTHERS, n.] 1. A male person having the same parents or parent as another or others: applied also to animals. Sons of the same two parents are full or whole brothers, called in law brothers german. Those having only one common parent are half-brothers.

2. One of the same race, descent, association, trade, profession, class, condition, company, etc., with another or others; one of those among whom exists some sympathy, resemblance, or common or family bond; hence, a fellow clansman; fellow townsman; fellow creature; as, a brother of a lodge, church, congregation, or order of monks; a brother in misfortune; our English brethren.

In wounds and in misery the Gentile becometh the Jew's brother. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 28, p. 226. [p. & c.]

3. pl. [BROTHERS] See BROTHERS. [

Brothers of the Free Spirit is a name under which the heresiology of the Middle Ages classed various extreme developments of quietistic and pantheistic mysticism. HERMAN HAUT in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 380. [p. & w. '09.]

—Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Christian Brothers. —Brothers of the Common Life, a congregation approved by the pope in 1376 and advocating Christian education, the diffusion of religious knowledge, etc. It flourished in Germany and the Netherlands during the 14th and 15th centuries, its most illustrious member being Thomas à Kempis. Clerks of the Common Life. —Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis, the Franciscan Brothers. —broth'er-less, a. —broth'er-like, a.

broth'er-hood, 1 brúth'er-hood; 2 bróth'er-hood, n. 1. The relationship of, or state of being brothers, especially by blood.

It has never been questioned that the doctrine of the brotherhood of mankind and of the duty of universal benevolence is a main feature of Christianity. J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 188. [n. mos. 1871.]

2. The fraternal bond of the common humanity or the common fatherhood of God; spiritual or social fellowship or solidarity.

The spirit of liberty embraces all races in common brotherhood. DEFEW *Orations* p. 64. [CAB. CO. 1890.]

3. A social or spiritual confraternity, society, sodality, or association.

Next is a brotherhood of friars in brown cloaks. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor*. *Enrica* p. 215. [1851.]

4. A body of persons of the same occupation, profession, or the like; confraternity; as, the legal brotherhood; the brotherhood of engineers. 5. One of the representative assemblies to which the government of the Cinque Ports was formerly entrusted. See GUESTLING, 6.

6. Figuratively a collection or group of related things; as, a brotherhood of oaks. —Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Fenians.

broth'er-in-law, 1 bróth'er-in-lá; 2 bróth'er-in-lá, n. A husband's brother; a wife's brother; a sister's husband; loosely in England and legally in the United States, a wife's sister's husband.

broth'er-ist, 1 brúth'er-ist; 2 bróth'er-ist, n. An adherent of Richard Brothers, a fanatic of the latter part of the 18th century.

broth'er-ly, 1 brúth'er-ly; 2 bróth'er-ly, a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a brother; fraternal; affectionate; kind.

Syn. affectionate, amicable, devoted, fraternal, friendly, kind, loving, tender. See FRIENDLY. Compare ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

—broth'er-ly-ness, n. —broth'er-ly, adv. [high.] Brother Plot. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,246 ft. Brothers, 1 brúth'erz; 2 bróth'erz, Richard (1757-1824). A British naval officer and religious enthusiast; prophesied the restoration of the Jews with himself as ruler.

broth'er-ship, 1 brúth'er-ship; 2 bróth'er-ship, n. [Rare.] 1. A guild; society; fraternity. 2. Brotherhood.

broth'er-wort, 1 brúth'er-wurt; 2 bróth'er-wurt, n. The wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*). bro'th'y, 1 bróth'y; 2 bróth'y, a. 1. Like broth. 2. Stiff.

bro'th-um, 1 brú'th-um; 2 bró'th-um, n. Bot. A succession caused by man.

bro't-o-cho-re, 1 brú't-o-kór; 2 bró't-o-cór, n. Bot. A plant distributed by man.

bro'tt, 1 bro't; 2 brót, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Shaken corn. 2. pl. Broken pieces; refuse. [

bro'tu-l'la-dæ, 1 bro-tu-l'i-dæ; 2 bro-tu-l'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. A family of ophioid fishes, especially those having jagged 2-d. dorsal ventral. Bro'tu-la, n. (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. bro'to, gore.] —bro'tu-l'id, n. —bro'tu-l'i-form, a. Having the form of a typical brotuloid fish. —bro'tu-l'oid, a. n. pl. Ich. A family of ophioid fishes with thoracic simple-rayed ventrals. Bro'tu-l'o-ph'is, n. (t. g.) [

bro'tus, 1 brú'tus; 2 bró'tus, n. [So. U. S.] Anything given in addition to the specified number or quantity without charge, as in heaping up a measure. [Cp. BROTT.]

bro'u'chant, n. [F.] Same as BROCHANT.

brou'dt, vt. To braid; embroider. brou'dt. [carriage. brou-ette, 1 brú-ét; 2 brú-ét, n. [F.] A small two-wheeled carriage.]

brough, 1 bróh; 2 bróh, n. [Scot.] 1. A halo around a luminous body, as the sun or the moon. 2. Several concentric circles forming bounds around the mark or tee in the game of curling. 3. A brooch. broght; bught; burst.

brough'am, 1 brú'am or (Eng.) bró'am; 2 brú'am or (Eng.) bró'am, n. 1. A close four-wheeled vehicle with front wheels turning short on a pivot. Originally designed for two persons, it was drawn by one or two horses. 2. A motor-car named after it, accommodating from two to four persons and the driver. [

Brough'am, 1 brú'am; 2 bró'am, n. 1. Henry, Lord (1711-1788-9/1868), a British lawyer, orator, writer, and statesman; Lord Chancellor. 2. John (1710-1780), an Irish-American comedian and dramatist; *The Duke's Motto*, etc.

brought, 1 bré; 2 brót, vt. & pp. of BRING, v. brought. Broughton, 1 bráu'ton; 2 bróu'ton, Lord (1718-1786-9/1869). John Cam Hobhouse, an English statesman and writer; friend of Byron.

Brough'ty Ker'y, 1 brú'ty; 2 bró'ty. A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland; watering-place; castle.

brouket, vt. To brook; enjoy.

Brou'sa, 1 brú'sa; 2 bró'sa, n. Same as BRUSA.

Brou's'sa, 1 brú's'sa; 2 bró's'sa, n. François Joseph Victor (1772-1838), a French physician; founded the "Physiological School."

brou's-sa's'm, 1 brú-sé's'm; 2 bró-sé's'm, n. Pathol. The theory that all diseases are caused by excess or defect of "Irritation," especially of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal.

Brou's-so-ne'ta, 1 brú-so-ni'sha; 2 bró-so-né'sha, n. Bot. A genus of Eastern trees of the family *Moraceae*, with milky juice, alternate entire or lobed, petioled, rugose or villous leaves, and diaphanous flowers, including the paper-mulberry (*B. papyrifera*). [

Brou'wer, 1 brau'ar; 2 brow'er, Adriaen (1605 or 1606-1/1638). A Dutch painter of tavern scenes, etc. Brou'wer', brow, 1 brau; 2 brow, vt. [Rare.] 1. To form the brow of; bound. 2. [Scot.] To face; browbeat.

brow, n. 1. The front upper part of the head, or some portion of it. Specif.: (1) The arched projection over the eyes: usually in the plural.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act iii, sc. 3.

(2) The eyebrow; usually in the plural. (3) The forehead.

And a brow of pearl Tressed with redolent ebony. TENNYSON *Recollections of Arabian Nights* st. 13.

(4) The countenance in general, with its expression.

2. The upper edge of a steep place; also, a slope or incline. Specif.: (1) The upper part or projecting edge, as of a hill or precipice; as, the brow of the hill. (2) An inclined roadway for drawing up logs to a sawmill. (3) The ridge of land before a sawmill, on which logs are piled; the mill-brow. (4) *f. Naut.* An inclined gangway from the wharf to a ship. 3. Entom. The portion of an insect's head between the clypeus and the vertex. 4. [Local, Eng.] In coal-mining, an underground gallery crossing the face of the coal; a pit-brow. 5. [Eng.] A coppice along the edge of a field. 6. [Canada.] In lumbering, logs piled on the steep bank of a stream to be rolled into the water when spring freshets come. [fork-tined. —b.-transom, n. An upper transom. —browed, a. Having brows, or a brow: chiefly in composition; as, dark-browed; browless, a. [Archaic.] Shameless.

Bro-wal'la, 1 bro-wal'a; 2 bro-wál'a, n. Bot. 1. A small genus of tropical American ornamental annual herbs or shrubs of the family *Solanaceae*, with showy blue or white flowers. 2. [b.] A plant of this genus. [

brow'beat, 1 brau'bít; 2 brow'bét, vt. [BROW'BEAT; BROW'BEAT'EN; BROW'BEAT'ING.] To bear down or overwhelm, or attempt to do so, by stern, haughty, or rude address or manner; cow; bully; as, to browbeat a witness.

The great queen (Elizabeth) . . . was always too sagacious to doubt that the Dutch cause was her own—however disposed she might be to browbeat the Dutchmen. MORLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 41, p. 137. [n. 1868.]

Syn. bully; cow, crush, overawe, subdue. See FRIGHTEN. —brow'beat'er, n. One who browbeats; a bully.

brow'd, pp. Browed.

brow'dyng, n. Embroidery.

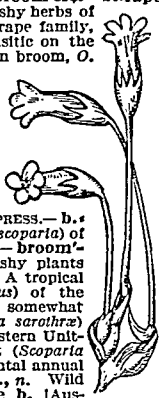
brown, 1 braun; 2 brown, n. I. t. To cause to become brown, as the skin from exposure, meat by roasting, or metal by an oxidizing solution.

II. t. To become brown; as, the pottery browns slowly. [

brown, a. 1. Of the dark, dusky, or tawny color into which red, yellow, and black enter in varying proportions.

Time passed, and Autumn came to fold, Green Summer in her brown and gold. WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* st. 73.

2. Dark-colored; dusky. [Rudbeckia hirta) and the thin-leaved coneflower (*R. trilobata*). —b.-george, n. 1. A brown earthen pitcher. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A coarse hard biscuit. —b.-jolly, n. [W. Ind.] Corruption of BRUNJAL. —b.-jeering, n. [Prov. Eng.] A ripened brown nut. —b.-jeemer; —b.-mixture, a cough medicine, the compound mixture of glycyrrhiza of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. —b.-saddler, n. [Eng.] A maker of riding-saddles. —b.-shuller, n. A brown-jeering.



VARIETIES OF BROWN.  
D. = Dyestuff; P. = Pigment

NAME.	Synonym or Source.	Use.	NAME.	Synonym or Source.	Use.
pur'ple b. . .	Im pure iron oxid.	P.	ter-ra-cot'ta b. . . . .	Coal-tar . . .	D
re-sorcin b. .	Diazo de- rivative. .	D.	thi-a-z'in b. .	Coal-tar . . .	D
rh'e-o-nine b.	Coal-tar . .	D.	thi'o-ca'te b.	Coal-tar . . .	D
Ru-bens' b. <sup>14</sup>	A native earth . . . .	P.	ti'can b. . . .	Coal-tar . . .	D
ru'-ga-sal'ol	Coal-tar . .	D.	to-lu'y-lene b.	Coal-tar . . .	D
Span'ish b. .	A native earth . . . .	P.	tri-sul'fon b.	Phenylene brown' . . .	D
spir'it b. <sup>12</sup> . .	Peachwood, logwood, and alum.	D.	Van-dyke' b. <sup>13</sup>	A native bitumi- nous ocher.	P.
sul'am'in' b. .	Coal-tar . .	D.	Ve-ro'na b. <sup>14</sup>	A native ferug- inous earth	D
sul'am'in'ln b.	Coal-tar . .	D.	Ve-su'vine b.	Synthetic . .	F
sul'fon b. . .	Coal-tar . .	D.	Zam-be's'e b.	Coal-tar . . .	D
sul'fon dark	Coal-tar . .	D.	zinc b. <sup>9</sup> . . .	Zinc and other met- als. . . . .	P
tan'nin b. . .	Coal-tar . .	D.			

**Brown's** *Sequard's disease*. A disease affecting the spinal cord, characterized by paralysis of motion on one side of the body and of sensation on the other.

**Brown'son**, 1 *braun'son*; 2 *brown'son*, **Orestes Augustus** (b. 1803-4; 1876). An American theologian and writer; *Charles Elwood*, etc.

**brown's'tone", 1 braun'stön"; 2 brown'stön", n.** A brownish-red sandstone used for building.

**Browns'town, 1 braun's'taun; 2 browns'town, n.** A town, county-seat of Jackson county, Ind.

**Browns'ville, 1 braunz'vil; 2 browns'vil, n.** 1. A seaport city, county-seat of Cameron county, Tex.; site of Fort Brown. 2. A city, county-seat of Haywood county, Tenn.

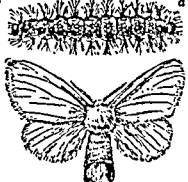
3. A borough in Fayette county, Pa.

**Brownsville affair or affray. U. S. Hist.** A riot which occurred in Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 13, 1906, in which negro soldiers belonging to the 25th regiment of Infantry killed several white persons and several persons were killed.

It led to the dishonorable discharge of an entire battalion by President Roosevelt, and became the subject of Congressional investigation, and courts martial extending until July 15, 1910. Subsequently some members of the battalion were permitted to reenlist.

**brown'tail", 1 braun'täl; 2 brown'täl", n.** 1. A European lipid moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*), white in color, deepening into reddish-brown toward the posterior end of the body, with a spread of wings of

**bruck'eled, 1 bruk'ld; 2 brūk'ld, a.** (Dial. or Obs.) Wet and dirty; begrimed.



**Bruck'er**, 1 *bruk'er*; 2 *bruk'er*, *Johann Jakob* (1712-1696-1770). A German Protestant divine and historian.  
**bruck'le**, 1 *bruk'l*; 2 *bruk'l*, *a.* [Scot.] Same as *BRICKLE*.  
**Bruck'ner**, 1 *bruk'ner*; 2 *bruk'ner*, *Anton* (1824-1896). An Austrian composer.

**Bruck's dis-ease**. A disease affecting the osseous and articular systems, characterized by multiple fractures and deformity of bones, ankylosis of joints, and muscular atrophy.  
**Bruff**, 1 *bruf*; 2 *bruf*, *n.* A town in Limerick county, Ireland.  
**Brug'is**, 1 *brū'iz* or (*F.*) *brū'iz*; 2 *brū'ies* or (*F.*) *brū'iz*, *n.* A city, capital of V. Flanders province, Belgium, taken by the Germans in 1915; canal closed by British navy April 23, 1918, taken by the allied Belgians and British Oct. 18, 1918.

**brugh't**, *n.* [Scot.] Same as *BROCH*.  
**brugh't**, *n.* [Scot.] Same as *BROUGH*.  
**bru**, 1 *brū*; 2 *bru*, *n.* The pig-tailed macaque. **broquet**.  
**bruik**, 1 *bruk*; 2 *bruk*, *cl.* [Scot.] To brook; endure; enjoy.  
**bruil'zie**, 1 *brū'zi*; 2 *brū'zi*, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy brawl.  
**bru'in**, 1 *brū'in*; 2 *brū'in*, *n.* A bear; without the article, as if a proper name, and often capitalized. [*D. bruin*, brown.]

**Brū'in Point**. A mountain in Utah; 10,150 ft. high.  
**bruise**, 1 *brū'iz*; 2 *brū'z*, *v.* [BRUISE]; *BRUIS'ING*. I. *t.* 1. To injure by violent impact, usually without breaking the surface; batter in or dent without breaking; contuse; as, to *bruise* one's shoulder; to *bruise* fruit. 2. To pound small; crush as in a mortar; bray; as, to *bruise* grain or roots. 3. To break; smash; squeeze; crush. II. *t.* To use the fists in boxing or fighting; box. [*< OF. bruiss, briser, break, prob. of Germanic orig.: cp. OHG. BRUS-MA, crum, lit. broken bit.*] **bruizet**. *Syn.*: see *BEAT*.—to *bruise* along (Hunting Slang), to ride recklessly, without sparing one's horse.—to *b. water* (*Naut.*), to pitch heavily and make little headway.—*bruise-a-bit* (*er*), *bruise-a-bit* (*er*), *a.*

**bruise**, *n.* A surface injury caused by violent contact, usually without perceptible laceration or fracture, as of flesh or fruit; contusion.—*bruise-wa'ter*, *n.* A blunted, pointed craft which thrashes the water heavily forward in its progress.

**bruise'er**, 1 *brū'z'er*; 2 *brū'z'er*, *n.* 1. One who bruises; especially, a pugilist; a hired fighting ruffian; footpad. 2. A concave tool used in grinding lenses or specula. 3. One of various machines for crushing or bruising grain or the like, as for fodder. 4. [Eng.] A reckless rider in hunting. 5. [Eng.] A bruisewort.

**bruise'wort**, 1 *brū'z'wurt*; 2 *brū'z'wurt*, *n.* A plant supposed to heal bruises, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc.

**bruil'ing**, 1 *brū'iz'ing*; 2 *brū'iz'ing*, *n.* 1. The art or practice of boxing; pugilism. 2. The process of rubbing the grain side of skins with a graining-board; boarding. 3. In wine-making, the pounding of grapes with a wooden beetle. 4. The process of scutching flax.—*bruil'ing-ma-chine*, *b.-mill*, *n.* Same as *BRUISER*, 3.

**bruil't**, 1 *brū't*; 2 *brū't*, *v.* I. *t.* To spread abroad; report with noise; make known or famous; celebrate; talk about; as, the story has been *bruited* abroad. *Thy wild name* Was ne'er more *bruited* in men's minds than now. *Bruxon Child Harold* can. 3, st. 37.

II. *t.* To sound forth. *Syn.*: see *PUBLISH*.—*bruil't'er*, *n.* 1. A report or rumor noised abroad. 2. A loud noise; din; clamor.

*Bursts and bruits* Of popular passion.

E. B. Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 27.  
 3. *Palhol*. A sound, generally abnormal, heard in auscultation; as, the aneurismal *bruit*, *bruit de cuir neuf* (sound of new leather, characteristic of inflamed serous surfaces), *bruit de scie* (a saw-like cardiac sound), *bruit de pot fêlé* (cracked-pot sound, characteristic of lung cavities). [*< OF. bruie, roar.*]

**bru'le**, 1 *brū'le*; 2 *brū'le*, *n.* A county in South Dakota; 808 sq. m.; county-seat, Chamberlain.

**bru'le**, 1 *brū'le*; 2 *brū'le*, *n.* [F.] [Canada.] Burned woods. **bru'le Mountain**. A mountain in Minnesota; 2,044 ft. high.  
**bru'lye**, 1 *brū'lye*; 2 *brū'lye*, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A roll; fray. *bru'lye*.—*bru'lye-ment*, *bru'lye-ment*, *n.* Broilment.

**brum**, 1 *brūm*; 2 *brūm*, *cl.* [Rare.] To hum; murmur.  
**bru'maire**, 1 *brū'mär*; 2 *brū'mär*, *n.* The second month in the calendar of the first French republic. See *CALENDAR*. [*< OF. brume; see BRUME.*]

**bru'mal**, 1 *brū'mäl*; 2 *brū'mäl*, *a.* Of or pertaining to winter; wintry; brumous; as, *brumal* clouds.

**brum'by**, 1 *brūm'bi*; 2 *brūm'bi*, *n.* [Austral.] A wild horse.

**brume**, 1 *brūm*; 2 *brūm*, *n.* Fog; mist; vapor.

And suddenly through the drifting brume  
 The glare of the horns began to ring.

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn*, King Olaf's War-Horns st. 2.

[*< L. bruma*, winter, ult. *< brevis*, short.]

**brum-ma-gem**, 1 *brūm'-jem*; 2 *brūm'-gēm*, *a.* 1. Cheap and showy; spurious; bogus. **brum**; *brum'mish*. 2. Made at Birmingham, England. [*Cor. of Birmingham.*]

**brum-ma-gem**, *n.* 1. One of the cheap imitations made at Birmingham; hence, an imitation; sham. 2. [*B.*] *Eng. Hist.* A Brummagem Protestant; a designation of reproach or ridicule applied to the supporters of the Exclusion Bill of 1680.

**brum'mell**, 1 *brūm'el*; 2 *brūm'el*, *George Bryan* (1778-1840). "Beau Brummell," an English exquisites; friend of the Prince Regent; died insane and in poverty.

**brum'mock**, 1 *brūm'ak*; 2 *brūm'ak*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A strong knife with short sharp curve used in hedge-trimming, pruning, etc. [*bloomy.*]

**brū'mus**, 1 *brū'mus*; 2 *brū'mus*, *a.* *Brumal*; foggy; brown, 1 *brūn*; 2 *brūn*, [*Scot.*] A brown or brook.

**Brū'n-bur**, 1 *brū'n-bur*; 2 *brū'n-bur*, *n.* The scene of battle (1071) in the northeast of England between Athelstan and the Danes, Scots, and Cumbrians; exact site unknown.

**brunch**, 1 *brunch*; 2 *brunch*, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A repast taken between breakfast and lunchtime. [*< BR(EAKFAST) + (LUNCH).*]

**Brunk**, 1 *brūnk*; 2 *brūnk*, *Richard François Philippe* (1712-1792-1803). A French classical scholar; edited *Anacreon*, *Aristophanes*, *Vergil*, *Sophocles*, etc.

**Brūn-dū's-um**, *n.* See *BRUNN*.

**Brūn**, 1 *brūn*; 2 *brūn*, *n.* **Guillaume Marie** (1713-1783). A French marshal; served in Italy, Switzerland, and Holland; killed by a mob at Avignon.

**Brū-ne**, 1 *brū-nē*; 2 *brū-nē*, *n.* 1. A sultanate in N. W. Borneo; 8,000 sq. m.; British. 2. Its capital, a seaport. **Brū-na-ti**.

**Brū-nē**, 1 *brū-nē*; 2 *brū-nē*, *n.* 1. Isambard Kingdom (1791-1859), an English engineer and naval architect; son of Sir M. I., built "Great Eastern." 2. Sir Mar. Isambard (1793-1849), an architect and civil engineer born in France; emigrated to United States 1793;

built Bowery Theater, New York; settled in England 1799; died Thames tunnel.

**Brū-nē-la**, 1 *brū-nē-la*; 2 *brū-nē-la*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of low perennial herbs of the family *Menziesiaceae*, with petioled leaves, and dense, bracted spikes or heads of purple or white flowers. The strongly two-lipped corollas have didymous stamens ascending beneath the upper lip. Of about four species, widely distributed. *B. vulgaris* is the common soft-hair or allhead of the Old World and the New. [*Var. of PRUNELLA, < PRUNELLO.*] **Prū-nē-lat**.

**Brū-nē-lēs-chil**, 1 *brū-nē-lēs-chil*; 2 *brū-nē-lēs-chil*, *Fillippo* (1377-1414-1446). An Italian architect and sculptor.

**Brū-nē-lē-a**, 1 *brū-nē-lē-a*; 2 *brū-nē-lē-a*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees constituting the family *Brunellaceae*, having simple or compound leaves, axillary or terminal panicles of apetalous, unisexual, 4- or 5-parted flowers, and fruit of 4 or 5 2-seeded capsules. They are natives of tropical America. [*< G. Brunell, Italian botanist.*]—**brū-nē-lē-a-ceous**, *a.*

**Brū-nē-lō**, 1 *brū-nē-lō*; 2 *brū-nē-lō*, *n.* In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato* and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a dwarf of low birth, a servant of King Agramante, finally hanged as a thief and a knave.

**Brū-nē-lē-re**, 1 *brū-nē-lē-rē*; 2 *brū-nē-lē-rē*, *Ferdinand* (1718-1849-1906). A French literary critic.

**brū-nette**, 1 *brū-nēt*; 2 *brū-nēt*. I. *a.* Dark-hued; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes; as, a *brunette* beauty. II. *n.* 1. A woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair. 2. *Mus.* A short love-song, characterized by simplicity and delicacy, very popular in France in the 18th century. [*< F. dim. of brun, brown, < OHG. brūn, brown.*] **brū-net't**; **brū-net't**; **brū-net't**, *n.*

**Brū-n'hild**, 1 *brū'n'hild*; 2 *brū'n'hild*, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A Valkyrie who, having presumed to give the victory to a king whom Odin had destined to defeat, was thrown into a trance, forbidden to enter the battle-field, and condemned to matrimony. She was found by Sigurd, and the two swore mutual fidelity. **Brū-n'hild'at**; **Brū-n'hild'et**.

**Brū-n'hild**, 1 *brū'n'hild*; 2 *brū'n'hild*, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, a legendary queen who vows that he who wins her must first defeat her in hurling a spear, throwing a stone, and leaping. By the magical aid of Siegfried, King Gunther is successful, but, finding her unmanageable, he again appeals to Siegfried, who, by taking away her ring and girdle, effectually cures her. Discovering the secret of her conquest, she persuades Hagen to avenge her by murdering Siegfried. See *BRÜNNENHILDE*.

**Brū-ni**, 1 *brū'ni*; 2 *brū'ni*, *Leonardo* (1369-1444). An Italian scholar and humanist; *History of Florence, Life of Dante*, etc.

**Brū-ni-a-ce-æ**, 1 *brū'n-i-æ-s-i*; 2 *brū'n-i-æ-s-i*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of usually much-branched heath-like South-African or Malay shrubs of the order *Rosales*, with mostly small, crowded, entire leaves without stipules and flowers in terminal heads. They are closely allied to the *Hamamelidaceæ* and embrace about 12 genera and 50 to 60 species. Of the type genus *Brunia*, *B. nodiflora*, an ornamental evergreen greenhouse shrub, 1 to 3 ft. high, has white flowers in globose heads the size of a cherry. [*< K. de Bruyn, Dutch botanist.*]—**brū-ni-a-ceous**, *a.*—**brū-ni-a-d**, *n.* Any plant of this family.

**brū-ni-ant**, *n.* A nectarine.

**brū-nis'sure**, 1 *brū'n-i'sūr*; 2 *brū'n-i'sūr*, *n.* A disease of grape-vines producing brown spots on the leaves which ultimately cover more or less the whole surface, and supposed to be due to a myxomycetous fungus (*Plasmodiophora vitis*). [*< OHG. brūn, brown.*]

**Brūnn**, 1 *brūnn*; 2 *brūnn*, *n.* A manufacturing city in Czechoslovakia. **Brno**.

**Brūnnē-hil'de**, 1 *brū'n-hil'de*; 2 *brū'n-hil'de*, *n.* In the *Ring of the Nibelungs*, by Wagner, a Valkyrie who incurs the anger of Wotan for assisting Siegmund and is put in a trance in a flame-encircled fastness. She is eventually released by Siegfried and later sacrifices herself upon his funeral pyre. See *BRUNNENHILDE*.

**brū-nē-ous**, 1 *brū'n-i-ūs*; 2 *brū'n-i-ūs*, *a.* Dark-brown. [*< LL. brunneus, < OHG. brūn, brown.*]

**brū-nē-ite**, 1 *brū'n-i-ēt*; 2 *brū'n-i-ēt*, *n.* *Mineral.* A blue to violet variety of calcite that is found both as cuboid crystals and massive.

**Brū-nōw**, 1 *brū'nōw*; 2 *brū'nōw*, *Philipp*, Count von (1797-1875-1875). A Russian diplomat, born in Dresden; ambassador to London.

**Brū-nō**, 1 *brū'nō*; 2 *brū'nō*, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Giordano* (1549-1600), an Italian philosopher; burned as a heretic. 3. *Saint* (1040?-1101), a German monk; founded the Carthusian Order, 1086.—**Brū-nō's-tic**, *a.*

**Brū-nō-ni-an**, 1 *brū'nō-ni-an*, *brū'nō-ni-an*; 2 *brū'nō-ni-an*, [*ni-an*, brown'-i-an, *a.* Pertaining to, discovered, or invented by any one named Brown, especially Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735-1788).—**Brū-nō-ni-an** or **Brū-nō-ni-an**, the medical theory of Dr. John Brown, which classifies diseases into those produced by too great and those produced by too little stimulus.

**Brū-nō-ni-an**, *n.* 1. An alumnus or student of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. 2. One who adheres to the Brunonian medical theory. [*Brimstone.*]

**brū-ni-stān**, 1 *brū'n-i-stān*; 2 *brū'n-i-stān*, [*Dial. or Scot.*]

**brū-ni-wick**, 1 *brū'n-i-wik*; 2 *brū'n-i-wik*, *n.* An outdoor coat for women, with open lapels and collar like a man's, fashionable in the 18th century. [*< Brunswick, in Germany.*]

**Brū-ni-wick**, 1 *brū'n-i-wik*; 2 *brū'n-i-wik*, *n.* 1. A German republic; 1,418 sq. m.; its capital. 3. A county in North Carolina; 812 sq. m.; county-seat, Southport. 4. A county in Virginia; 529 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceville. 5. A seaport city, county-seat of Glynn county, Ga. 6. A village in Cumberland county, Me.; seat of Bowdoin College (non-sectarian), founded in 1794. 7. A town in Charlton county, Mo. 8. A town in Frederick county, Md. 9. A town in Rensselaer county, N. Y. 10. A town, N. W. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

**Brū-ni-wick-Lū-nē-burg**, 1 *brū'n-i-wick-Lū-nē-burg*; 2 *brū'n-i-wick-Lū-nē-burg*, *Karl W. F.*, Duke of (1713-1800-1800). A German commander in the Seven Years' war.

**brūnt**, 1 *brūnt*; 2 *brūnt*, *v.* [Rare.] I. *t.* To bear the brunt of. II. *t.* To make a sudden forward movement or an attack.

**brūnt**, *pp. & pa.* [*Dial. or Obs.*] **Brūnt**.

**brūnt**, *n.* 1. The main shock or stress; severest part; as, to bear the *brunt* of an attack.

2. The front of the battle is the "heat" of the battle, where it "burns" the most fiercely.

*TRINCHON On the Study of Words* lect. vii, p. 217. [*w. j. w.*]

2. [*Archaic.*] A blow; assault; collision. [*< Ice. bruna*, advance with the speed of fire, *< brūn*, burning, heat, *< brenna*, burn.]

**Bru'sa**, 1 *brū'sa*; 2 *brū'sa*, *n.* 1. A vilayet in N. W. Asia Minor; 25,400 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **Bour'sai**; **Brou'sai**.

**brush**, 1 *brūsh*; 2 *brūsh*, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To use a brush on, as in rubbing, smoothing, painting, or dusting; as, to *brush* a coat, a hat, or the hair. 2. To remove or sweep up with or as with a brush; as, to *brush* up crumbs; to *brush* the dew from the grass with one's garments. His words had *brushed* away her defences, like cobwebs. A. S. HANBY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 25, p. 175. [*h. m. & co.* 1890.]

3. To touch with a light stroking or sweeping movement; sweep lightly against in passing; as, to *brush* the wall with one's skirts.

*Brushed* with extreme flounce. The circle of the sciences. E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 404.

4. To furnish with brushwood for support; bush; as, to *brush* peas. 5. To cover, as seed, with soil by dragging brushwood over the ground; followed by *in*; as, to *brush* in buckwheat. 6. Figuratively, to excite; also, to thrash. 7. *Mining*. To dislodge rock, etc., from (the roof or floor of an adit-level or drift) by blasting or other means, to increase head-room.

II. *t.* 1. To move lightly and quickly, often with a touch; as, to *brush* past.

Friedrich *brushes* past the Liegnitz Garrison.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xviii, ch. 9, p. 186. [*h.*]

2. To interfere; said of a horse. [*< OF. brosser*, beat the thickets for game, *< brosse, broce*, brush; see *BRUSH*, *n.*] *Syn.*: see *CLEANSE*.—to *brush* aside, to put forcibly to one side as with a brush.—to *b. away*. 1. To brush vigorously. 2. To remove with or as with a brush.—to *b. up*, to freshen; furbish or touch up; renovate; as, I must *brush* up my Greek.

**brush**, *n.* 1. An implement made of bristles, hair, feathers, broom-corn, sea-grass, or other fibrous and flexible material, fixed to a handle or a back, and intended to be swept or rubbed over surfaces; for cleansing, furbishing, smoothing, applying colors or varnish, etc.

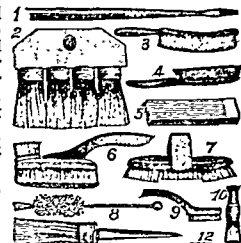
Some brushes are named (1) from the material of which they are made; as, *bristle* brush, *feather* b., *horsehair* b., *wire* b., etc., and some (2) from their use; as, *clothes* b., *dish* b., *face* b., *fly* b., *hair* b., *hat* b., *hearth* b., *lather* b., *nail* b., *paint* b., *scrubbing* b., *shaving* b., *shoe* b., *stove* b., *table* b., *tooth* b.

2. The act of touching brush with a light brushing or sweeping movement; the brush. 1. Brush for house-paint to give one's coat a brush.

With a brush Of soft guitar-strings that obey the thumb.

BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. i, l. 2,067.

3. (1) A growth of small trees and shrubs; a thicket of such growth or a region covered by such growth or thickets; hence, wooded country sparsely settled; backwoods. (2) A lopped-off branch or branches of trees; brushwood. (3) *Agric.* A bunch or cluster of branches or brushwood, dragged over the ground to cover grain or other seed sown. 4. Any object resembling a brush. (1) The bushy tail or bushy part of the tail of various animals, especially the fox. (2) A cluster of fine twigs on various plants. (3) A bunch of hairs, as on the legs of various insects. (4) *Elec.* (a) A strip of metal, bundle of wire, or bunch of slit metal plates, bearing on the commutator cylinder of a dynamo, for carrying off the current, also for an external current through a motor. (b) The divergent rays of bluish light accompanying a discharge into the air from a blunt or rounded electrical conductor. (5) *Optics*. A brush-like appearance in certain phenomena of polarized light, as *Haidinger's brushes*. 6. A short spitted fight; smart skirmish. 7. One who uses a brush, especially a painter; an artist. **brush'man**. 8. *Bot.* The long-headed prairie or cone-flower (*Ratibida columnaris*) of the aster family, common on the northwestern prairies of America. Its disk is long, columnar, cylindrical, and brush-like. [*< OF. broce*, brushwood (of which brushes were orig. made), *brush*, *< LL. brustia, brustica*, thicket, *< OF. brusta*, bristle.]—**brush-bird**, *n.* An Australian scrub-bird.—**b.-burn**, *n.* An injury from intense friction, as from sliding down a rope; similar to a burn from scalding water.—**b.-bush**, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A Chilean ornamental shrub (*Eucryphia pinnatifolia*) of the family *Eucryphiaceæ*. It has large showy white flowers and very attractive rose-like foliage, which in autumn turns orange.—**b.-coal**, *n.* *Mining*. Coal dislodged in brushing the top of a level.—**b.-harrow**, *n.* A bush-harrow.—**b.-hat**, *n.* A hat having a nap produced by brushing.—**b.-holder**, *n.* *Elec.* The frame or clamp carrying the collecting brushes through which the electric current enters or leaves a dynamo.—**b.-hook**, *n.* A hook for cutting brush.—**b.-jack**, *n.* An implement for clamping brushwood while binding it into fascines for embankments, etc.—**b.-line**, *n.* A fishing-line hung from a tree or shrub, the hook being submerged; used in the vicinity of the Mississippi to catch catfish in overflows.—**b.-monkey**, *n.* A marmoset of the genus *Midas*.—**b.-ore**, *n.* See *ORE*.—**b.-plov**, *n.* A plover for breaking up brush-land.—**b.-rat**, *n.* A large bushy-tailed wood-rat (*Neotoma cinerea*).—**b.-turkey**, *n.* A talegalline mound-bird or megapode of Australia or New Guinea; especially, the Australian *Falcipennis latham*, about the size of a turkey, of a prevailing brownish color and having the head and neck nearly bare, the latter with a bright-yellow wattle.—**b.-wheel**, *n.* *Mech.* A wheel with bristles, buff leather, or the like, on its periphery; used to rotate a similar wheel, or for cleaning, polishing, etc.—**b.-wire**, *n.* Coarse brushes drawn b., a brush in which the bristles are drawn in small bunches through holes passing entirely through the back, and are fastened with wire.—**electric b.** 1. A brush to which an electric current is applied. 2. A



Brushes.

1. Artists' fitch-brush. 2. Root paint-brush. 3. Crum-brush. 4. Hair-brush. 5. Brush for electric dynamo. 6. Shoe-brush. 7. Stove-brush. 8. Bottle-brush. 9. Brick-jointers' seaming-brush. 10. Lather-brush. 11. Brush for house-paint to give one's coat a brush. 12. Tooth-brush.

With a brush Of soft guitar-strings that obey the thumb.

BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. i, l. 2,067.

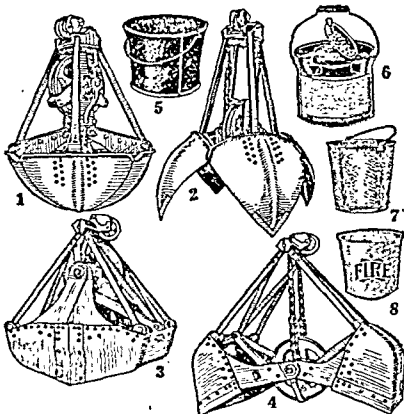
3. (1) A growth of small trees and shrubs; a thicket of such growth or a region covered by such growth or thickets; hence, wooded country sparsely settled; backwoods. (2) A lopped-off branch or branches







—b. stall, n. A net or toll to ensnare deer.—b. tooth, n. A projecting tooth, great h. See FALLOW DEER.  
buck<sup>2</sup>, n. The act of bucking; the spring of a horse or mule in trying to throw off its rider or load.  
buck<sup>3</sup>, n. [U. S.] 1. A sawhorse. 2. A padded frame in the shape of a sawhorse, used for vaulting exercises by gymnasts. 3. A frame for holding leather in glazing.—buck<sup>4</sup>, saw, n. A saw set in an adjustable frame and worked with both hands, used for sawing fire-wood on a buck. See illus. under SAWBUCK.  
buck<sup>5</sup>, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Lye in which clothes, etc., have been soaked in bleaching; liquid for washing clothes. 2. The clothes, etc., washed at once; a wash. 3. A wash-tub; a vat for steeping clothes in lye. buck<sup>6</sup>; bouk<sup>7</sup>; buck<sup>8</sup>.  
—buck<sup>9</sup>, bas<sup>10</sup>/ket, n. A basket for soiled clothes.  
buck<sup>11</sup>, n. [Dial. Eng. & U. S.] The body of a wagon.  
2. The breast. 3. The body or carcass of an animal.  
buck<sup>12</sup>, n. [Dial. Eng.] A trap for catching eels.  
buck<sup>13</sup>, n. [Scott.] The beech.—buck<sup>14</sup>, dog, n. A beech-log.  
—b. mast<sup>15</sup>, n. Beech-mast.  
buck<sup>16</sup>, n. A buckpot.  
buck<sup>17</sup>, n. [Card-players' cant.] 1. An object laid on the table before a player as a reminder of his turn to deal, then passed to the next dealer. 2. In poker, a marker occasionally put into a jack-pot, indicating that he who receives the buck must order another jack-pot when it is his deal.  
buck<sup>18</sup>, n. [Prov. Eng.] The iron loop or piece at the front end of a plow-beam, to which the horses are attached.  
buck<sup>19</sup>, n. [Slang, U. S.] A dollar.  
Buck, Dudley (1839–1909). An American composer of organ, orchestral, and vocal music.  
Buck<sup>20</sup>, au, 1 buk<sup>21</sup>; 2 buk<sup>22</sup>, ou, n. A manufacturing town in Saxony; suburb of Magdeburg.  
buck<sup>23</sup>, ay<sup>24</sup>, ro, 1 buk<sup>25</sup>; 2 buk<sup>26</sup>, ro, n. [W. U. S.] A vaquero; a cowboy; a corridero.  
buck<sup>27</sup>, shean<sup>28</sup>, 1 buk<sup>29</sup>; 2 buk<sup>30</sup>, shēn, n. A perennial herb (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) of the gentian family (*Gentianaceae*), of damp places, having racemed white or reddish flowers and a creeping rootstock sheathed by the bases of the petioles, which bear three leaflets. bog<sup>31</sup>; shean<sup>32</sup>.  
buck<sup>33</sup>, her<sup>34</sup>, ry, 1 buk<sup>35</sup>; 2 buk<sup>36</sup>, hēry, n. The deerberry.  
buck<sup>37</sup>, board<sup>38</sup>, 1 buk<sup>39</sup>; 2 buk<sup>40</sup>, bōrd, n. [U. S.] A light four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs. buck<sup>41</sup>; wag<sup>42</sup>; ont.  
Bück<sup>43</sup>, e-burg, 1 buk<sup>44</sup>; 2 buk<sup>45</sup>, e-burg, n. The capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany.  
bucked<sup>46</sup>, 1 buk<sup>47</sup>; 2 buk<sup>48</sup>, t. [Dial. Eng.] Soured; rancid.  
buck<sup>49</sup>, t, said of milk and butter.  
buck<sup>50</sup>, een<sup>51</sup>, 1 buk<sup>52</sup>; 2 buk<sup>53</sup>, ēn, n. 1. [Anglo-Ir.] In Ireland, formerly, a young man of the second-rate gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy who aped the manners of the wealthy.  
The buckeens who had been his boon companions ate the night through drinking whiskey in the hall at Derron.  
FROUDE *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* p. 106. [s. 1889.]  
2. [Guiana.] An Indian woman; an adopted Dutch term.  
buck<sup>54</sup>, el, 1 buk<sup>55</sup>; 2 buk<sup>56</sup>, el, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A shopkeeper; especially, a second-hand dealer. bag<sup>57</sup>; ual.  
buck<sup>58</sup>, er, 1 buk<sup>59</sup>; 2 buk<sup>60</sup>, er, n. 1. A horse that bucks. She is the only genuine 'bucker' in the outfit, . . . the only bona fide bucking horse that ever threw me.  
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* p. 100. [s. 1882.]  
2. [Prov. Eng.] A bent piece of wood, especially one for suspending the carcasses of slaughtered animals.  
buck<sup>61</sup>, er, n. [W. U. S.] A buckayro; cowboy.  
buck<sup>62</sup>, er, n. 1. One who bucks, or crushes ore. 2. A hammer for bucking.  
buck<sup>63</sup>, er, n. [Loc. U. S.] 1. One who carries water or wood. 2. One who saws felled timber into lengths.



Buckets.

1–2. Orange-peel bucket, closed (1) and open (2). 3–4. Clam-shell bucket, closed (3) and open (4). 5. Collapsible canvas bucket. 6. Fib-bucket (sectional view). 7. Ordinary bucket of galvanized iron. 8. Round bottomed bucket for water to be used in extinguishing fire.  
buck<sup>64</sup>, et, 1 buk<sup>65</sup>; 2 buk<sup>66</sup>, et, n. 1. To dip, draw, or carry (a liquid) in a bucket; often with out or up. 2. To pour over by the bucketful; douse. 3. To ride (a horse) hard or cruelly.  
II. 1. To move fast, as the body in the forward swing of rowing, or in galloping on horseback; used also transitively; as, to buck<sup>67</sup> the body; to buck<sup>68</sup> a crew.  
buck<sup>69</sup>, et, r. [Com. Slang, U. S.] I. To handle (an order) as in a bucket-shop; hence, to cheat; deceive. II. To conduct a bucket-shop.  
buck<sup>70</sup>, et, n. 1. A deep cylindrical open vessel, commonly of wood, but for some purposes of metal or leather, with a handle or bail over the top; used for dipping or carrying liquids; a large pail; as, a tin bucket; the old oaken bucket.  
Now up, now down, as bucket in a well.  
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 774.  
2. [Local, U. S.] Any pail; as, a tin lunch-bucket. 3. A vessel or scoop for hoisting or moving mud, grain, coal, etc., as in a dredge or elevator. 4. As much as a bucket will hold; specifically, half a bushel. 5. One of

the boxes or compartments on a water-wheel which receive the water that turns the wheel. 6. A float of a paddle-wheel. 7. A disk of a chain-pump. 8. *Naut.* A globe made of canvas stretched upon circular hoops, used as a signal for recalling whale-boats. 9. A piston, as in a lifting-pump, with a valve opening upward. 10. A leather holder for (1) the heel of a lance, whip, or portable banner; (2) a carbine on a cavalryman's saddle. 11. [Slang, Local, U. S.] A letter filled with aspersions and abuse. 12. Rowing. A hurrying of the forward swing after the completion of a stroke, before the arms have been extended or the hands have passed the knees. [ME. *boket*, dim. of AS. *bica*, pitcher.]  
—buck<sup>71</sup>, et-en<sup>72</sup>, gine, n. An endless chain of buckets running over sprocket-wheels, to be operated by a small stream of water with considerable fall.—b. fever, n. Dengue.—b. lift, n. The discharge-pipe of a lifting-pump in a mine.—b. pump, n. A lifting-pump.—b. top, n. A 16th-century top-boot.—b. wheel, n. (1) A device for raising water by an endless chain or rope passing over a wheel, and having buckets which dip in the water below and discharge it above. (2) A large orange-peel b., a bucket used in dredging or coal-raising, consisting of four hinged wings or valves that open like a quartered orange-peel and sink into the substance to be raised when the bucket is lowered. The wings are closed by the hoisting-chain as the load is raised to the required height.—to kick the b. [Slang], to die.  
Buck<sup>73</sup>, et, n. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a detective who traces the murder of Tulkinghorn to Hortense.  
buck<sup>74</sup>, et-ful, 1 buk<sup>75</sup>; 2 buk<sup>76</sup>, et-ful, n. As much as will fill a bucket.  
buck<sup>77</sup>, et-shop<sup>78</sup>, 1 buk<sup>79</sup>; 2 buk<sup>80</sup>, et-shōp, n. [U. S.] An office where people may gamble in fractional lots of stocks, grain, or other things which are bought and sold on the exchanges. The bucket-shop uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but differs from exchanges in that there is no delivery, and no expectation or intention to deliver or receive securities or commodities said to be sold or purchased.  
buck<sup>81</sup>, et-y, 1 buk<sup>82</sup>; 2 buk<sup>83</sup>, et-y, a. Resembling a bucket; clumsy.  
buck<sup>84</sup>, et-y, n. [Scott.] Paste for dressing webs in weaving.  
buck<sup>85</sup>, eye, 1 buk<sup>86</sup>; 2 buk<sup>87</sup>, y, n. 1. The horse-chestnut (*Æsculus*) of the United States; as, the fetid or Ohio buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). Compare HORSE-CHESTNUT.  
2. *Entom.* A nymphalid butterfly (*Junonia cænia*), found throughout the southeastern United States. 3. [B.] [Colloq.] A native of Ohio. 4. Same as BUG-EYE.  
—big buckeye, same as SWEET BUCKEYE.—B. State, Ohio.—red b., a small tree (*Æsculus parviflora*) of the southern United States, with red flowers.—small b., a shrub (*Æsculus parviflora*) of upper Georgia and South Carolina, with flowers in a long, slender thyrsus.—Spanish b., a small tree or shrub (*Manihot esculenta*) of Texas, closely akin to the true buckeyes, resembling them in flowers and fruit, but like the hickory in foliage.—sweet or yellow b., a very variable species (*Æsculus flava*).  
buck<sup>88</sup>, eyed<sup>89</sup>, 1 buk<sup>90</sup>; 2 buk<sup>91</sup>, yd, a. Having bad or speckled eyes; said of horses.  
Buck<sup>92</sup>, fast-leigh, 1 buk<sup>93</sup>; 2 buk<sup>94</sup>, fast-lē, n. A town in Devonshire, England.  
Buck<sup>95</sup>, han<sup>96</sup>, 1 buk<sup>97</sup>; 2 buk<sup>98</sup>, hān, n. A town in Upshur county, W. Va.; cannon manufactured here for the Confederacy.  
Buck<sup>99</sup>, ha-ven, 1 buk<sup>100</sup>; 2 buk<sup>101</sup>, hā-vn, n. A village in Fifeshire, Scotland.  
buck<sup>102</sup>, head<sup>103</sup>, 1 buk<sup>104</sup>; 2 buk<sup>105</sup>, hēd, n. [North. Eng.] To cut or lop off (a hedge).  
buck<sup>106</sup>, heap<sup>107</sup>, n. [Austral.] A haunt of male rabbits.  
buck<sup>108</sup>, horn<sup>109</sup>, 1 buk<sup>110</sup>; 2 buk<sup>111</sup>, hōrn, n. 1. The substance of a buck's antler; a material used for knife-handles, buttons, cane-heads, etc. 2. Dried fish, especially whiting, so called from its hardness.—buckhorn brake, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*).—b. foot<sup>112</sup>, b. plantain, any plantain whose leaves resemble a buck's horns, as the European plantain (*Plantago coronopus*) and the American plantain (*P. aristata*).—b. sight, n. A gun-sight with a branch on each side of the notch.  
buck<sup>113</sup>, hound<sup>114</sup>, 1 buk<sup>115</sup>; 2 buk<sup>116</sup>, hōund, n. A small hound for hunting bucks.—Master of the Buckhounds, in England, formerly an officer of the royal household, having nominal charge of the hounds; the office was abolished in 1901.  
buck<sup>117</sup>, le, 1 buk<sup>118</sup>; 2 buk<sup>119</sup>, l. [Scott.] 1. A marine spiral shell; especially, the whelk. 2. A rose-haw. 3. A mischievous fellow. buck<sup>120</sup>; yt.  
buck<sup>121</sup>, le, n. A seaport in Banffshire, Scotland.  
buck<sup>122</sup>, ling<sup>123</sup>, 1 buk<sup>124</sup>; 2 buk<sup>125</sup>, ling, n. The act of a horse that bucks. See buck<sup>126</sup>, r.—buck<sup>127</sup>, ling-strap, n. A leather attached to the saddle for the rider to grasp when a horse bucks.  
buck<sup>128</sup>, ling<sup>129</sup>, n. Copulation; said of certain animals.  
buck<sup>130</sup>, ling<sup>131</sup>, n. The pulverizing of ore.—buck<sup>132</sup>, ling-iron, n. A hammer used in pulverizing ore. b. hammer.—b. plate, n. A plate of iron forming the surface of a bucking-table.—b. table, n. A strong table on which clobbered ore is placed for pulverizing.  
buck<sup>133</sup>, ling<sup>134</sup>, n. 1. The process of bleaching clothes in a solution of lye, etc. 2. The washing of clothes by soaking and beating.—buck<sup>135</sup>, ling-kel<sup>136</sup>, n. A boiler used in bleaching.—b. stool, n. A washing-block. [C.]  
Buck<sup>137</sup>, ling-ham, 1 buk<sup>138</sup>; 2 buk<sup>139</sup>, ling-ham, n. 1. Duke of (1/1592–1/1628), George Villiers, an English courtier; favorite of James I. and Charles I.; murdered by Felton. 2. Duke of (1/1628–1/1657), George Villiers, son of preceding; favorite of Charles II.; formed "Cabal" ministry. 1667. 3. A county in Virginia; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Marysville. 4. An ancient borough and former capital of Buckinghamshire, England. 5. A village in Ottawa district, Quebec, Canada.  
Buck<sup>140</sup>, ling-ham Pal<sup>141</sup>, ace. The official London residence of the British sovereign; remodelled 1825–1837.  
Buck<sup>142</sup>, ling-ham-shire, 1 shir; 2 shir, n. A county in England; 794 sq. m.; county-seat, Aylesbury. Bucks<sup>143</sup>.

buck<sup>144</sup>, ish, 1 buk<sup>145</sup>; 2 buk<sup>146</sup>, ish, a. 1. Foppish; dandified. The cut of the clothing of even the most buckish young fellows is behind the times.  
C. D. WARNER *Scavenger's*, Amsterdam p. 34. [H. M. & Co 1883.]  
2. Like or pertaining to a he goat; ill-smelling.—buck<sup>147</sup>, ish-ly, adv.—buck<sup>148</sup>, ish-ness, n.—buck<sup>149</sup>, ish-m, n.  
buck<sup>150</sup>, jump<sup>151</sup>, 1 buk<sup>152</sup>; 2 buk<sup>153</sup>, jūmp, ri. Same as buck<sup>154</sup>, r. 1.—buck<sup>155</sup>, jump<sup>156</sup>, er, n. A horse or mule that bucks.  
Buck<sup>157</sup>, land, 1 buk<sup>158</sup>; 2 buk<sup>159</sup>, land, n. 1. Francis Trevelyan (1/1826–1/1880), an English naturalist and editor; son of William. *Curiosities of Natural History*. 2. William (1/1784–1/1856), an English geologist.  
buck<sup>160</sup>, land-ite, 1 buk<sup>161</sup>; 2 buk<sup>162</sup>, land-it, n. *Mineral*. An anhydrous variety of allanite that is found in small black crystals. [C. William Buckland.]  
buck<sup>163</sup>, le, 1 buk<sup>164</sup>; 2 buk<sup>165</sup>, l. [buck<sup>166</sup>; buck<sup>167</sup>; buck<sup>168</sup>; buck<sup>169</sup>; buck<sup>170</sup>; buck<sup>171</sup>; buck<sup>172</sup>; buck<sup>173</sup>; buck<sup>174</sup>; buck<sup>175</sup>; buck<sup>176</sup>; buck<sup>177</sup>; buck<sup>178</sup>; buck<sup>179</sup>; buck<sup>180</sup>; buck<sup>181</sup>; buck<sup>182</sup>; buck<sup>183</sup>; buck<sup>184</sup>; buck<sup>185</sup>; buck<sup>186</sup>; buck<sup>187</sup>; buck<sup>188</sup>; buck<sup>189</sup>; buck<sup>190</sup>; buck<sup>191</sup>; buck<sup>192</sup>; buck<sup>193</sup>; buck<sup>194</sup>; buck<sup>195</sup>; buck<sup>196</sup>; buck<sup>197</sup>; buck<sup>198</sup>; buck<sup>199</sup>; buck<sup>200</sup>; buck<sup>201</sup>; buck<sup>202</sup>; buck<sup>203</sup>; buck<sup>204</sup>; buck<sup>205</sup>; buck<sup>206</sup>; buck<sup>207</sup>; buck<sup>208</sup>; buck<sup>209</sup>; buck<sup>210</sup>; buck<sup>211</sup>; buck<sup>212</sup>; buck<sup>213</sup>; buck<sup>214</sup>; buck<sup>215</sup>; buck<sup>216</sup>; buck<sup>217</sup>; buck<sup>218</sup>; buck<sup>219</sup>; buck<sup>220</sup>; buck<sup>221</sup>; buck<sup>222</sup>; buck<sup>223</sup>; buck<sup>224</sup>; buck<sup>225</sup>; buck<sup>226</sup>; buck<sup>227</sup>; buck<sup>228</sup>; buck<sup>229</sup>; buck<sup>230</sup>; buck<sup>231</sup>; buck<sup>232</sup>; buck<sup>233</sup>; buck<sup>234</sup>; buck<sup>235</sup>; buck<sup>236</sup>; buck<sup>237</sup>; buck<sup>238</sup>; buck<sup>239</sup>; buck<sup>240</sup>; buck<sup>241</sup>; buck<sup>242</sup>; buck<sup>243</sup>; buck<sup>244</sup>; buck<sup>245</sup>; buck<sup>246</sup>; buck<sup>247</sup>; buck<sup>248</sup>; buck<sup>249</sup>; buck<sup>250</sup>; buck<sup>251</sup>; buck<sup>252</sup>; buck<sup>253</sup>; buck<sup>254</sup>; buck<sup>255</sup>; buck<sup>256</sup>; buck<sup>257</sup>; buck<sup>258</sup>; buck<sup>259</sup>; buck<sup>260</sup>; buck<sup>261</sup>; buck<sup>262</sup>; buck<sup>263</sup>; buck<sup>264</sup>; buck<sup>265</sup>; buck<sup>266</sup>; buck<sup>267</sup>; buck<sup>268</sup>; buck<sup>269</sup>; buck<sup>270</sup>; buck<sup>271</sup>; buck<sup>272</sup>; buck<sup>273</sup>; buck<sup>274</sup>; buck<sup>275</sup>; buck<sup>276</sup>; buck<sup>277</sup>; buck<sup>278</sup>; buck<sup>279</sup>; buck<sup>280</sup>; buck<sup>281</sup>; buck<sup>282</sup>; buck<sup>283</sup>; buck<sup>284</sup>; buck<sup>285</sup>; buck<sup>286</sup>; buck<sup>287</sup>; buck<sup>288</sup>; buck<sup>289</sup>; buck<sup>290</sup>; buck<sup>291</sup>; buck<sup>292</sup>; buck<sup>293</sup>; buck<sup>294</sup>; buck<sup>295</sup>; buck<sup>296</sup>; buck<sup>297</sup>; buck<sup>298</sup>; buck<sup>299</sup>; buck<sup>300</sup>; buck<sup>301</sup>; buck<sup>302</sup>; buck<sup>303</sup>; buck<sup>304</sup>; buck<sup>305</sup>; buck<sup>306</sup>; buck<sup>307</sup>; buck<sup>308</sup>; buck<sup>309</sup>; buck<sup>310</sup>; buck<sup>311</sup>; buck<sup>312</sup>; buck<sup>313</sup>; buck<sup>314</sup>; buck<sup>315</sup>; buck<sup>316</sup>; buck<sup>317</sup>; buck<sup>318</sup>; buck<sup>319</sup>; buck<sup>320</sup>; buck<sup>321</sup>; buck<sup>322</sup>; buck<sup>323</sup>; buck<sup>324</sup>; buck<sup>325</sup>; buck<sup>326</sup>; buck<sup>327</sup>; buck<sup>328</sup>; buck<sup>329</sup>; buck<sup>330</sup>; buck<sup>331</sup>; buck<sup>332</sup>; buck<sup>333</sup>; buck<sup>334</sup>; buck<sup>335</sup>; buck<sup>336</sup>; buck<sup>337</sup>; buck<sup>338</sup>; buck<sup>339</sup>; buck<sup>340</sup>; buck<sup>341</sup>; buck<sup>342</sup>; buck<sup>343</sup>; buck<sup>344</sup>; buck<sup>345</sup>; buck<sup>346</sup>; buck<sup>347</sup>; buck<sup>348</sup>; buck<sup>349</sup>; buck<sup>350</sup>; buck<sup>351</sup>; buck<sup>352</sup>; buck<sup>353</sup>; buck<sup>354</sup>; buck<sup>355</sup>; buck<sup>356</sup>; buck<sup>357</sup>; buck<sup>358</sup>; buck<sup>359</sup>; buck<sup>360</sup>; buck<sup>361</sup>; buck<sup>362</sup>; buck<sup>363</sup>; buck<sup>364</sup>; buck<sup>365</sup>; buck<sup>366</sup>; buck<sup>367</sup>; buck<sup>368</sup>; buck<sup>369</sup>; buck<sup>370</sup>; buck<sup>371</sup>; buck<sup>372</sup>; buck<sup>373</sup>; buck<sup>374</sup>; buck<sup>375</sup>; buck<sup>376</sup>; buck<sup>377</sup>; buck<sup>378</sup>; buck<sup>379</sup>; buck<sup>380</sup>; buck<sup>381</sup>; buck<sup>382</sup>; buck<sup>383</sup>; buck<sup>384</sup>; buck<sup>385</sup>; buck<sup>386</sup>; buck<sup>387</sup>; buck<sup>388</sup>; buck<sup>389</sup>; buck<sup>390</sup>; buck<sup>391</sup>; buck<sup>392</sup>; buck<sup>393</sup>; buck<sup>394</sup>; buck<sup>395</sup>; buck<sup>396</sup>; buck<sup>397</sup>; buck<sup>398</sup>; buck<sup>399</sup>; buck<sup>400</sup>; buck<sup>401</sup>; buck<sup>402</sup>; buck<sup>403</sup>; buck<sup>404</sup>; buck<sup>405</sup>; buck<sup>406</sup>; buck<sup>407</sup>; buck<sup>408</sup>; buck<sup>409</sup>; buck<sup>410</sup>; buck<sup>411</sup>; buck<sup>412</sup>; buck<sup>413</sup>; buck<sup>414</sup>; buck<sup>415</sup>; buck<sup>416</sup>; buck<sup>417</sup>; buck<sup>418</sup>; buck<sup>419</sup>; buck<sup>420</sup>; buck<sup>421</sup>; buck<sup>422</sup>; buck<sup>423</sup>; buck<sup>424</sup>; buck<sup>425</sup>; buck<sup>426</sup>; buck<sup>427</sup>; buck<sup>428</sup>; buck<sup>429</sup>; buck<sup>430</sup>; buck<sup>431</sup>; buck<sup>432</sup>; buck<sup>433</sup>; buck<sup>434</sup>; buck<sup>435</sup>; buck<sup>436</sup>; buck<sup>437</sup>; buck<sup>438</sup>; buck<sup>439</sup>; buck<sup>440</sup>; buck<sup>441</sup>; buck<sup>442</sup>; buck<sup>443</sup>; buck<sup>444</sup>; buck<sup>445</sup>; buck<sup>446</sup>; buck<sup>447</sup>; buck<sup>448</sup>; buck<sup>449</sup>; buck<sup>450</sup>; buck<sup>451</sup>; buck<sup>452</sup>; buck<sup>453</sup>; buck<sup>454</sup>; buck<sup>455</sup>; buck<sup>456</sup>; buck<sup>457</sup>; buck<sup>458</sup>; buck<sup>459</sup>; buck<sup>460</sup>; buck<sup>461</sup>; buck<sup>462</sup>; buck<sup>463</sup>; buck<sup>464</sup>; buck<sup>465</sup>; buck<sup>466</sup>; buck<sup>467</sup>; buck<sup>468</sup>; buck<sup>469</sup>; buck<sup>470</sup>; buck<sup>471</sup>; buck<sup>472</sup>; buck<sup>473</sup>; buck<sup>474</sup>; buck<sup>475</sup>; buck<sup>476</sup>; buck<sup>477</sup>; buck<sup>478</sup>; buck<sup>479</sup>; buck<sup>480</sup>; buck<sup>481</sup>; buck<sup>482</sup>; buck<sup>483</sup>; buck<sup>484</sup>; buck<sup>485</sup>; buck<sup>486</sup>; buck<sup>487</sup>; buck<sup>488</sup>; buck<sup>489</sup>; buck<sup>490</sup>; buck<sup>491</sup>; buck<sup>492</sup>; buck<sup>493</sup>; buck<sup>494</sup>; buck<sup>495</sup>; buck<sup>496</sup>; buck<sup>497</sup>; buck<sup>498</sup>; buck<sup>499</sup>; buck<sup>500</sup>; buck<sup>501</sup>; buck<sup>502</sup>; buck<sup>503</sup>; buck<sup>504</sup>; buck<sup>505</sup>; buck<sup>506</sup>; buck<sup>507</sup>; buck<sup>508</sup>; buck<sup>509</sup>; buck<sup>510</sup>; buck<sup>511</sup>; buck<sup>512</sup>; buck<sup>513</sup>; buck<sup>514</sup>; buck<sup>515</sup>; buck<sup>516</sup>; buck<sup>517</sup>; buck<sup>518</sup>; buck<sup>519</sup>; buck<sup>520</sup>; buck<sup>521</sup>; buck<sup>522</sup>; buck<sup>523</sup>; buck<sup>524</sup>; buck<sup>525</sup>; buck<sup>526</sup>; buck<sup>527</sup>; buck<sup>528</sup>; buck<sup>529</sup>; buck<sup>530</sup>; buck<sup>531</sup>; buck<sup>532</sup>; buck<sup>533</sup>; buck<sup>534</sup>; buck<sup>535</sup>; buck<sup>536</sup>; buck<sup>537</sup>; buck<sup>538</sup>; buck<sup>539</sup>; buck<sup>540</sup>; buck<sup>541</sup>; buck<sup>542</sup>; buck<sup>543</sup>; buck<sup>544</sup>; buck<sup>545</sup>; buck<sup>546</sup>; buck<sup>547</sup>; buck<sup>548</sup>; buck<sup>549</sup>; buck<sup>550</sup>; buck<sup>551</sup>; buck<sup>552</sup>; buck<sup>553</sup>; buck<sup>554</sup>; buck<sup>555</sup>; buck<sup>556</sup>; buck<sup>557</sup>; buck<sup>558</sup>; buck<sup>559</sup>; buck<sup>560</sup>; buck<sup>561</sup>; buck<sup>562</sup>; buck<sup>563</sup>; buck<sup>564</sup>; buck<sup>565</sup>; buck<sup>566</sup>; buck<sup>567</sup>; buck<sup>568</sup>; buck<sup>569</sup>; buck<sup>570</sup>; buck<sup>571</sup>; buck<sup>572</sup>; buck<sup>573</sup>; buck<sup>574</sup>; buck<sup>575</sup>; buck<sup>576</sup>; buck<sup>577</sup>; buck<sup>578</sup>; buck<sup>579</sup>; buck<sup>580</sup>; buck<sup>581</sup>; buck<sup>582</sup>; buck<sup>583</sup>; buck<sup>584</sup>; buck<sup>585</sup>; buck<sup>586</sup>; buck<sup>587</sup>; buck<sup>588</sup>; buck<sup>589</sup>; buck<sup>590</sup>; buck<sup>591</sup>; buck<sup>592</sup>; buck<sup>593</sup>; buck<sup>594</sup>; buck<sup>595</sup>; buck<sup>596</sup>; buck<sup>597</sup>; buck<sup>598</sup>; buck<sup>599</sup>; buck<sup>600</sup>; buck<sup>601</sup>; buck<sup>602</sup>; buck<sup>603</sup>; buck<sup>604</sup>; buck<sup>605</sup>; buck<sup>606</sup>; buck<sup>607</sup>; buck<sup>608</sup>; buck<sup>609</sup>; buck<sup>610</sup>; buck<sup>611</sup>; buck<sup>612</sup>; buck<sup>613</sup>; buck<sup>614</sup>; buck<sup>615</sup>; buck<sup>616</sup>; buck<sup>617</sup>; buck<sup>618</sup>; buck<sup>619</sup>; buck<sup>620</sup>; buck<sup>621</sup>; buck<sup>622</sup>; buck<sup>623</sup>; buck<sup>624</sup>; buck<sup>625</sup>; buck<sup>626</sup>; buck<sup>627</sup>; buck<sup>628</sup>; buck<sup>629</sup>; buck<sup>630</sup>; buck<sup>631</sup>; buck<sup>632</sup>; buck<sup>633</sup>; buck<sup>634</sup>; buck<sup>635</sup>; buck<sup>636</sup>; buck<sup>637</sup>; buck<sup>638</sup>; buck<sup>639</sup>; buck<sup>640</sup>; buck<sup>641</sup>; buck<sup>642</sup>; buck<sup>643</sup>; buck<sup>644</sup>; buck<sup>645</sup>; buck<sup>646</sup>; buck<sup>647</sup>; buck<sup>648</sup>; buck<sup>649</sup>; buck<sup>650</sup>; buck<sup>651</sup>; buck<sup>652</sup>; buck<sup>653</sup>; buck<sup>654</sup>; buck<sup>655</sup>; buck<sup>656</sup>; buck<sup>657</sup>; buck<sup>658</sup>; buck<sup>659</sup>; buck<sup>660</sup>; buck<sup>661</sup>; buck<sup>662</sup>; buck<sup>663</sup>; buck<sup>664</sup>; buck<sup>665</sup>; buck<sup>666</sup>; buck<sup>667</sup>; buck<sup>668</sup>; buck<sup>669</sup>; buck<sup>670</sup>; buck<sup>671</sup>; buck<sup>672</sup>; buck<sup>673</sup>; buck<sup>674</sup>; buck<sup>675</sup>; buck<sup>676</sup>; buck<sup>677</sup>; buck<sup>678</sup>; buck<sup>679</sup>; buck<sup>680</sup>; buck<sup>681</sup>; buck<sup>682</sup>; buck<sup>683</sup>; buck<sup>684</sup>; buck<sup>685</sup>; buck<sup>686</sup>; buck<sup>687</sup>; buck<sup>688</sup>; buck<sup>689</sup>; buck<sup>690</sup>; buck<sup>691</sup>; buck<sup>692</sup>; buck<sup>693</sup>; buck<sup>694</sup>; buck<sup>695</sup>; buck<sup>696</sup>; buck<sup>697</sup>; buck<sup>698</sup>; buck<sup>699</sup>; buck<sup>700</sup>; buck<sup>701</sup>; buck<sup>702</sup>; buck<sup>703</sup>; buck<sup>704</sup>; buck<sup>705</sup>; buck<sup>706</sup>; buck<sup>707</sup>; buck<sup>708</sup>; buck<sup>709</sup>; buck<sup>710</sup>; buck<sup>711</sup>; buck<sup>712</sup>; buck<sup>713</sup>; buck<sup>714</sup>; buck<sup>715</sup>; buck<sup>716</sup>; buck<sup>717</sup>; buck<sup>718</sup>; buck<sup>719</sup>; buck<sup>720</sup>; buck<sup>721</sup>; buck<sup>722</sup>; buck<sup>723</sup>; buck<sup>724</sup>; buck<sup>725</sup>; buck<sup>726</sup>; buck<sup>727</sup>; buck<sup>728</sup>; buck<sup>729</sup>; buck<sup>730</sup>; buck<sup>731</sup>; buck<sup>732</sup>; buck<sup>733</sup>; buck<sup>734</sup>; buck<sup>735</sup>; buck<sup>736</sup>; buck<sup>737</sup>; buck<sup>738</sup>; buck<sup>739</sup>; buck<sup>740</sup>; buck<sup>741</sup>; buck<sup>742</sup>; buck<sup>743</sup>; buck<sup>744</sup>; buck<sup>745</sup>; buck<sup>746</sup>; buck<sup>747</sup>; buck<sup>748</sup>; buck<sup>749</sup>; buck<sup>750</sup>; buck<sup>751</sup>; buck<sup>752</sup>; buck<sup>753</sup>; buck<sup>754</sup>; buck<sup>755</sup>; buck<sup>756</sup>; buck<sup>757</sup>; buck<sup>758</sup>; buck<sup>759</sup>; buck<sup>760</sup>; buck<sup>761</sup>; buck<sup>762</sup>; buck<sup>763</sup>; buck<sup>764</sup>; buck<sup>765</sup>; buck<sup>766</sup>; buck<sup>767</sup>; buck<sup>768</sup>; buck<sup>769</sup>; buck<sup>770</sup>; buck<sup>771</sup>; buck<sup>772</sup>; buck<sup>773</sup>; buck<sup>774</sup>; buck<sup>775</sup>; buck<sup>776</sup>; buck<sup>777</sup>; buck<sup>778</sup>; buck<sup>779</sup>; buck<sup>780</sup>; buck<sup>781</sup>; buck<sup>782</sup>; buck<sup>783</sup>; buck<sup>784</sup>; buck<sup>785</sup>; buck<sup>786</sup>; buck<sup>787</sup>; buck<sup>788</sup>; buck<sup>789</sup>; buck<sup>790</sup>; buck<sup>791</sup>; buck<sup>792</sup>; buck<sup>793</sup>; buck<sup>794</sup>; buck<sup>795</sup>; buck<sup>796</sup>; buck<sup>797</sup>; buck<sup>798</sup>; buck<sup>799</sup>; buck<sup>800</sup>; buck<sup>801</sup>; buck<sup>802</sup>; buck<sup>803</sup>; buck<sup>804</sup>; buck<sup>805</sup>; buck<sup>806</sup>; buck<sup>807</sup>; buck<sup>808</sup>; buck<sup>809</sup>; buck<sup>810</sup>; buck<sup>811</sup>; buck<sup>812</sup>; buck<sup>813</sup>; buck<sup>814</sup>; buck<sup>815</sup>; buck<sup>816</sup>; buck<sup>817</sup>; buck<sup>818</sup>; buck<sup>819</sup>; buck<sup>820</sup>; buck<sup>821</sup>; buck<sup>822</sup>; buck<sup>823</sup>; buck<sup>824</sup>; buck<sup>825</sup>; buck<sup>826</sup>; buck<sup>827</sup>; buck<sup>828</sup>; buck<sup>829</sup>; buck<sup>830</sup>; buck<sup>831</sup>; buck<sup>832</sup>; buck<sup>833</sup>; buck<sup>834</sup>; buck<sup>835</sup>; buck<sup>836</sup>; buck<sup>837</sup>; buck<sup>838</sup>; buck<sup>839</sup>; buck<sup>840</sup>; buck<sup>841</sup>; buck<sup>842</sup>; buck<sup>843</sup>; buck<sup>844</sup>; buck<sup>845</sup>; buck<sup>846</sup>; buck<sup>847</sup>; buck<sup>848</sup>; buck<sup>849</sup>;



















inflamed and develops a soft tumor. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A club foot.

**bump/ble-pup** py, 1 bump/ble-pup'y; 2 bump/ble-pup'y, n. 1. Whist played unscientifically, or regardless of rules; also, golf so played. 2. The game of nine-holes.

**bump/ble-pup** plst, n. **bump/ble**, 1 bump/ble; 2 bump/ble, n. [Eng.] 1. A bumblebee. 2. A bungler; blunderer.

**bump/bles**, 1 bump/ble; 2 bump/ble, n. pl. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Blinks. 2. Rushes.

**bump/ble-staff**, 1 bump/ble-staf; 2 bump/ble-staf, n. [North. Eng.] A stout stick.

**bump/bo**, 1 bump/bo; 2 bump/bo, n. [W. Afr.] A large tree (*Daniellia thurifera*) of the family *Caesalpiniaceae*, of Sierra Leone, that yields a fragrant gum.

**bump/bo**, n. [Archaic.] A punch, made variously of rum, gin, or other spirits mixed with sugar, water, and sometimes spices. [Cp. It. *bombo*, drink, a child's word.] **bump/bo**; **bump/bo**;

**bump/boat**, 1 bump/bot; 2 bump/bot, n. 1. A clumsy boat employed in peddling provisions and small wares among vessels in port or off shore. 2. A scavenger's boat used on the Thames. [Perhaps < D. *bumbot*, a wide fishing-boat, < *bun*, for *bun*, fish-caul, + *boot*, boat.] **bump/boat**; **bump/barge**;

**bump/clock**, 1 bump/clok; 2 bump/clok, n. [Local, Brit.] A drone-beetle or other insect that makes a humming noise.

**Bum-meil-a**, 1 bu-mi-l'a; 2 bu-mi-l'a, n. **Bum**, A small genus of shrubs or small trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceae*), of the Atlantic coast of the United States and tropical America, with milky juice, very hard wood, small white fasciated flowers, and a black cherry-like fruit; including the southern buckthorn (*B. lycioides*) and the bastard bully-tree (*B. retusa*). [L. < Gr. *bous melia*, < *bous*, ox (intens.), + *melia*, ash-tree.]

**bump/ick-y**, 1 bump/ik-y; 2 bump/ik-y, n. A combination of powdered stone and cement used to fill crevices made by accidental chipping, as of building-stones: a stone-mason's term.

**bump/kin**, 1 bump/kin; 2 bump/kin, n. **Aunt**. A laterally projecting spar (1) at each side of the bow, to which to haul the fore-tack, (2) on the quarter, for the standing part of the main-brace, or (3) over the stern to extend the mizen (sail). *Am. Mech. Dict.* [Dim. of boom, n.] **boom/kin**; **bump/kin**;

**bump/ma-lo**, 1 bump/a-lo; 2 bump/a-lo, n. [E. Ind.] A small, very ravenous synodontoid fish (*Harpodon nehereus*), caught in great numbers off the coast of India, and dried and salted; Bombay duck. **bump/ma-lo**; **bump/ma-lo**;

**bump/me-lo**; **bump/ma-ree**, 1 bump/a-ri; 2 bump/a-ri, n. [Eng.] A fish-middie man at Billingsgate, London. — **bump/ma-ree**, n. **bump/mel**, r. & n. Same as **BUMMER**, r. & n.

**bump/mer**, 1 bump'er; 2 bump'er, n. 1. [U. S.] A plundering, scouting straggler of the army in the Civil War of 1861-1865; an irregular forager. 2. Same as **BUM**, n. 1. 3. **Lumber**. A two-wheeled truck used for skidding logs. [Prov. Eng.] Same as **TUNPUN**. [Cp. C. *bummier*, loafer.]

**bump/mer-ish**, a. — **bump/mer-ism**, n. **bump/mir-y**, n. Same as **BORROW**.

**bump/ming**, 1 bump'ing; 2 bump'ing, n. [Scot.] **Mining**. 1. The bulging of the floor of a mine. 2. A resounding with a hollow note, by a door, wall, etc., when struck.

**bump/mle**, 1 bump'l; 2 bump'l, n. [**BUM** + **ML**]; **BUMMLING**. 1. [North. Eng.] To bumble; blunder. 2. See **BUMBLE**, c. — **bump/mler**, n.

**bump/mle**, n. 1. A bumblebee. 2. A bummer.

**bump/mock**, n. [Scot.] 1. Ale brewed for a merry-making. 2. A Christmas entertainment formerly given in Orkney by tenants to their landlords.

**bump**, 1 bump; 2 bump, v. I. t. 1. To bring into contact with concussion; impinge upon heavily or forcibly; thump; knock; also, to cause to impinge forcibly; as, to bump two heads together; to bump one's head against a post. 2. [Eng.] In university boat-racing, to touch or strike (the boat in front) with the prow of the boat following. 3. To cause to swell up.

II. i. 1. To come into concussion; strike heavily or with force; come (against something) with a heavy jolt; as, the vessel bumped against the pier.

Shivering and sad, he bumped along the road.

THACKERAY *Pey of Limeraddy* et. 1.

2. *Chem.* To emit vapor explosively at intervals in boiling. 3. To swell or bulge out. [Prob. an imitative word; cp. *BOUCE*.]

**bump**, r. To utter the cry of the bittens: boom.

**bump**, n. 1. A violent impact or collision; a blow with something heavy; a severe jolt. 2. A protuberance or swelling, as of flesh, caused by a blow or collision; in popular usage, a natural or fancied protuberance of the skull; the organ of phrenology. 3. *Boat-racing*. The act of bumping. See **BUMP**, r. 4. The corner of a gun-stock, at the top of the heel-plate.

**bump**, n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. A variety of matting for covering floors. 2. A coarse cotton fabric for sheets.

**bump**, n. The cry of the bittens; boom.

**bump'er**, 1 bump'er; 2 bump'er, v. I. t. To fill to the brim, or to overflowing; toast in a bumper. II. i. To drink bumpers; drink toasts from bumpers.

**bump'er**, r. To cause jolts or bumps, as a hard-trotting horse.

**bump'er**, n. 1. Something that bumps or causes a bump. 2. A buffer, as on railroad-car or a ship. 3. In a piano action, a countercheck used to deaden the shock when a key is struck. 4. A caranoid fish (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*) of West-Indian seas. [**BUMP**, r.]

**bump'er**, n. 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially to be drunk as a toast or health; applied figuratively; as, a bumper audience; a bumper crop.

Gay pleasure ran riot as bumpers ran o'er.

BURNS *The White* et. 13.

A fancied connection with bump, a swelling, has not only influenced the form of the word, but added the notion of fullness, so that a bumper generally means at present 'a glass filled to the brim'.

2. *Whist*. A rubber of 8 points won before one's adversaries have scored. [Cp. of **BOMBARD**, n.]

**bump'er-ire**, r. To drink bumpers.

**bump/ing**, 1 bump'ing; 2 bump'ing, a. Universally large; bounding — **bump/ing-ly**, adv.

**bump/kin**, 1 bump/kin; 2 bump/kin, n. 1. An awkward rustic; a clown; lout. 2. A bumpkin. [For *bumpkin*, small bomb, metaphorically, blockhead; see **BUMKIN**.] — **bump/kin-et**, n. A little bumpkin — **bump/kin-ish**, a. — **bump/kin-ly**, a. Awkward; clownish.

**bump/o-f-o-gy**, 1 bump/o-f-o-gy; 2 bump/o-f-o-gy, n. [Humorous] The science of bumps; phrenology. [**BUMP**, n. + **-OLOGY**.]

**bump-o-s-o-pher**, 1 bump-o-s-o-fer; 2 bump-o-s-o-fer, n. [Humorous.] A phrenologist.

**bump/sy**, 1 bump/sy; 2 bump/sy, a. [Dial. or Obs.] Tipsy. **bumpt**, pp. Bumped.

**bump/tious**, 1 bump/shus; 2 bump/shus, a. [Colloq.] Full of offensive and aggressive self-conceit; self-assertive. — **bump/tious-ly**, adv. — **bump/tious-ness**, n.

No pasha was so bump-tious or overbearing to his inferiors.

BAKER *Nile Trib. Argentina* n. 19. [MEX. 1883.]

**Bump/ps**, 1 bump/ps; 2 bump/ps, n. **Hermion Carey** (1862-1862-). An American zoologist and author; director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city.

**bump/y**, 1 bump'y; 2 bump'y, a. Having bumps; causing bumps or jolts; jolty; — **bump/y-ness**, n.

**Bum/stead**, 1 bum/sted; 2 bum/sted, **Freeman J.** (1826-1879). An American physician and writer.

**bum/wood**, 1 bum'wud; 2 bum'wud, n. The coral sumac (*Rhus meliolum*) of the West Indies and Florida.

**bun**, 1 bun; 2 bun, n. 1. A small cake raised and slightly sweetened, and often flavored or spiced. 2. [Scot.] A rich fruit-cake. 3. [North. Ir.] A round loaf. 4. [College Slang.] The banner awarded to the class that can make most noise without detection. [Cp. OF. *bugnete*, kind of fritter, dim. of *bugne*; see **BUNION**.]

**bun**, n. 1. The tail of a hare or rabbit. 2. Same as **BUNNY**.

3. A hollow stalk of a plant; the stalk or stalky portion of flax or hemp. [Perhaps < Gael. *bun*, stump.]

**bun**, n. [Canada.] A punt; pointer. [debauch; sprec.]

**bun**, n. [Slang, U. S.] A condition of intoxication; also, a **BUNAB**, 1 bun-ab; 2 bun-ab, n. Same as **BUNAB**.

**Bu/nah**, 1 bu'na; 2 bu'na, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* ii. 25.

**Bu/nar-ba'shl**, 1 bu'nar-ba'shl; 2 bu'nar-ba'shl, n. A village in Bigha vilayet, N. W. Asia Minor; on the plain of ancient Troy.

**Bu/nas**, n. Same as **BANAS**.

**Bu/nan'va'ri'la**, 1 bu'nō-va'ri'la; 2 bu'nō-va'ri'la, **Philippe Jean** (1859-). A French civil engineer and diplomat; minister from Panama to the United States.

**Bun/bur-y**, 1 bun/ber-y; 2 bun/ber-y, n. A town in W. Australia.

**bunce**, 1 bunz; 2 bunz, n. [Slang.] Extra gain; bonus.

**bunch**, 1 bunch; 2 bunch, v. I. t. 1. To make into a bunch; gather (a dress) into folds; put into or consider in one amount, aggregate, or collection; group; as, to bunch tickets. 2. *Wireless Teleg.* To gather compactly (the turns of the secondary circuit of an oscillation transformer) in order to reduce the capacity between the primary and secondary circuits, and between the turns of the secondary circuit itself, without reducing the secondary terminal voltage or transformation ratio of the transformer.

II. i. 1. To stick out in a bunch; bulge out. 2. To form bunches or clusters, as (ysters).

**bunch**, r. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To beat; thump; kick.

**bunch**, n. 1. A compact collection, usually of objects of the same kind; a group or cluster of objects either growing or fastened closely together; as, a bunch of grapes; a bunch light.

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of radish.

SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4.

2. A definite quantity fastened together for trade purposes, as (1) of linen yarn, (2) of reeds, tassels, etc., (3) of shingles (250 packed and banded together), (4) of leaves of a plant held within a binder or arranged to be bound, as tobacco. 3. A bunch; hump; protuberance; as, a bunch on the face. 4. [North. Ir.] A plump, strong calf. 5. *Mining*. A portion of a pipe-vein of greater thickness than the rest. 6. A bundle (of straw).

7. The horn of a young stag, < I see *bunch* heap, perhaps < a verb seen in OSW. *bunga*, strike. SYN: see **COLLECTION**. — **bunch/backed**, a. — **bunch/backed**, n. — **bunch/ber-ry**, n. — **LENS**, pl. 1. The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*), with bright-red, closely clustered berries. 2. [Prov. Eng.] The fruit of a species of brambleberry (*Rubus saxatilis*). — **bunch/evergreen**, n. The tree club-moss (*Lycopodium obscurum*). — **bunch/flower**, n. A plant (*Melanthium virgatum*) of the lily family (*Liliaceae*), of the United States, having linear leaves and a pyramidal panicle of greenish flowers. — **bunch/grass**, n. Any one of various grasses of western North America that usually grow in clumps, as species of *Stipa* and *Agropyrum*. *Poa tenuifolia*, *Festuca scabrella*, etc. — **bunch**, n. The clench, fist. — **bunch/oyster**, n. A wild oyster growing in a close cluster; a connoyster. — **bunch/plum**, n. Same as **BUNCHBERRY**. 1. — **bunch/whale**, n. A humpback whale.

**bunch'er**, 1 bunch'er; 2 bunch'er, n. One who or that which bunches; specif., a person or machine making bunches, as of asparagus, for the market.

**bunch/ps**, n. Bunched.

**bunch/y**, 1 bunch'y; 2 bunch'y, a. 1. Existing or growing in bunches; resembling a bunch; having bunches or protuberances. 2. *Mining*. Yielding irregularly; said of a lode where the ore occurs in scattered masses. — **bunch/y-ness**, n.

**bun/co**, 1 bun/co; 2 bun/co, r. [Slang, U. S.] To swindle or rob by the game of bunco, or in a similar manner. **bun/ko**.

**bun/co**, n. [Slang, U. S.] A swindling game or trick by which two or more confederates decoy a stranger to a house, for the purpose of robbing or fleeing him; confidence-game.

The principal in the bunco game by which . . . Peck . . . was fleeced out of \$10,000 has been arrested.

New York Tribune Oct. 8, 1891, p. 1, col. 4.

[Cp. Sp. It. *bunco*, *BANKE*.] **bun/co-joint**, n. A haunt of bunco-men. — **bun/man**, n. One who swindles or robs by bunco. — **bun/steerer**, n. A person who serves as a decoy in bunco to bring in victims, usually by claiming acquaintance with strangers on the street.

**bun/combe**, 1 bun/kem; 2 bun/kem, n. Inflated or bombastic speechmaking for effect only; any specious utterance of a legislator made to please his constituents.

The word is supposed to have had its origin in the remark of a member of Congress from Buncombe county, N. C., that he was "talking only for Buncombe." **bun/ky**.

America too will find that caucuses, division-fists, stump-oratory, and speeches to Buncombe will not carry men to the immortal gods. CARLTON *Letter-Day Pamphlet*, *Parliament* p. 83. [L. 1872.]

STYL: see **BALDERDASH**; **BOAST**. — **bun/come-ize**, r. To talk buncombe.

**Bun/combe**, n. A mountainous county in W. North Carolina. 624 sq. m.; county-seat, Asheville.

**bun/di**, 1 bund; 2 bund, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. An embankment; dike; mound; as, a paddy-bund. 2. [China & Far East.] A causeway on an embankment; esplanade; quay; specif., the thoroughfare on the water-front; as, the bund at Yokohama.

Along the water-front of the settlement runs a fine, wide, well-paved street called "The Bund."

GARRIS *Mikado's Empire* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 330. [N. 1877.]

[< Pers. & Hind. *bund*.] **bund**; **bandh**; **bandh**.

**bund**, 1 bund; 2 bund, n. [G.] A confederation; league, particularly one of the German states.

**Bun'da**, 1 bun'da; 2 bun'da, n. A member of a Bantu tribe inhabiting Angola, W. Africa.

**Bun'da-berg**, 1 bun'da-bürg; 2 bun'da-bërg, n. A town in Queensland, Australia.

**Bun'de-hesh**, 1 bun'da-hesh; 2 bun'de-hesh, n. [Old Per.] A Parsee work containing Mazdayasnan traditions, etc. The title means literally "creation of the beginning," or "original creation"; translated by E. W. West in *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. v. **Bun'da-hi'st**.

Of our important work (*The Bundeshah*) we may affirm with certainty that it had never existed in the Zend, or the older dialect of Persia, but was first compiled in the court-language of the restoration-period.

C. HANUS *Christ and other Masters* p. 527. [MEX. 1874.]

**Bun-de'll**, 1 bun-de'll; 2 bun-de'll, n. A dialect of central India, of Sanskrit origin.

**Bun'del-khand**, 1 bun'del-kund; 2 bun'del-künd, n. 1. A region which includes 5 districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and about 30 native states of central India: 20,559 sq. m. 2. An agency which includes about 30 native states (Gwalior, Rewa, etc.) in central India: 10,332 sq. m. [Country of the Bundelaj.]

**bun'der**, 1 bun'dar; 2 bun'der, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A landing-place; as, the Apollo *bunder* at Bombay. 2. A trading-center; city; harbor; custom-house. [**BUN** + **DER**.] — **bun'der-boat**, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A boat plying between the *bunder* and vessels off shore, as well as for coasting purposes; specif., a Bombay surf-boat fitted with cabin and lateen sail.

**bun'der**, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A monkey; specif., the rhesus. **bhun'der**.

**bun'der**, 1 bun'dar; 2 bun'dar, n. A Dutch land-measure equivalent to the bectare.

**Bun'der**, n. Same as **MASULIPATAM**.

**Bun'de Con'fer-ence**, 1 bun'des; 2 bun'de, n. A branch of Menonites, formed in Russia about 1840, of which there are members in the United States.

**Bun'des-rath**, 1 bun'daz-rät; 2 A *Bunder-boat*.

**bun'des-rät**, n. 1. A federal council of Germany, sharing with the Reichstag the legislative power. The members from each state vote as a unit. The presiding officer is the imperial chancellor. 2. The federal council of Switzerland. [**BUN** + **DER**.]

**Bun-des-Ver-samm'lung**, 1 bun'daz-ver-zam'lun; 2 bun'des-ver-zam'lun, n. [G.] A confederated assembly, as the federal council or legislature of Switzerland.

**Bun'di**, 1 bun'di; 2 bun'di, n. 1. A native state of Rajputana, India: 2,220 sq. m. 2. Its capital: a walled and fortified town. [a mine to support dead;]

**bun'ding**, 1 bun'di; 2 bun'ding, n. A staging of boards in **bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bun'dle**, 1 bun'dle; 2 bun'dle, r. [**BUN** + **DLE**, **BUN** + **DLE**;

**bung, a.** [Colloq., Austral.] Dead; bankrupt.—to go bung, to die; become bankrupt; fall. **bongt.**

**bung, n.** 1. A large stopper, usually wooden, for the hole in the bulge of a cask, through which the cask is filled; also, the hole itself; bung-hole. 2. A pile of the clay saggers or cases in which fine pottery is baked. 3. [Slang, Eng.] A brewer. 4. [Slang, Naut.] An assistant who serves out grog. 5. A bundle of hemp-stalks. 6. [Slang, Eng.] A lie. 7. [Cant.] A pocket; purse. 8. A cutpurse; pickpocket. [Cp. Middle D. *bonghe*, D. *bonde*, a stopper. For sense 8, cp. *AS. pung*, purse.] —**bung-buck'et**, n. A pipe or tube for withdrawing liquids through the bung-hole of a barrel; a velinche.—**b. drawer**, n. [Local, Eng.] A bung-starter.—**b. hole**, n. The hole in the bulge of a cask through which the cask is filled.—**b. lathe**, n. See *LATHE*.—**b. plug**, n. The plug of a bung-vent.—**b. sent**, n. A metal bushing for a bung, as of a beer-barrel; usually grooved in.—**b. starter**, n. A mallet for starting a bung by hammering alongside of it on the cask. **b. start**.—**b. stave**, n. The stave that contains the bung-hole.—**b. vent**, n. A small hole in a bung, for the escape of gases during fermentation, or for the admission of air to facilitate the passage of liquid through the spigot.

**bung-ga-low**, 1 *bung-ga-lo*; 2 *bung-ga-lo*, n. In India and the East generally, a detached house or cottage, usually one-storied, tiled or thatched, with verandas on one or more sides; hence, any house of this kind; specif. [U. S.], a one-storied country house. [*< Hind. bangla*, lit. of Bengal, *< Banga*, Bengal.]—**dak bungalow**, see under *DAK*. **bung-ga-rum**, 1 *bung-ga-rum*; 2 *bung-ga-rum*, n. [E. Ind.] An Indian elapid snake (*Bungarus*) related to the cobras, but hoodless. [*< E. Ind. bungar*]. **bung'gart**. The *Bungarums* are thoroughly terrestrial; their bite is very dangerous.

G. A. BOULANGER *Fauna British India, Reptilia* p. 387. [1890.] **Bung'gar**, 1 *bung'gar*; 2 *bung'gar*, n. A market-town in Suffolk, England.

**bung'd**, pp. Bunged. S. S. **bung'er**, 1 *bung'er*; 2 *bung'er*, n. [Colloq., W. Canada.] A big specimen; specif., a bighorn of unusual size. **bung'er-some**, 1 *bung'er-som*; 2 *bung'er-som*, a. [Prov. Eng.] Bungling.

**bung'gl**, 1 *bung'gl*; 2 *bung'gl*, n. [*BUN'GLED, BUN'GL'D*; *BUN'GL*, 1 *bung'glang*; 2 *bung'glang*]. To perform in an awkward and blundering manner; execute clumsily or faultily. Major Lefebvre he rallied a little for losing heart, for bungling his business. CARLISLE *Friedrich* vol. vi, p. 238. [1890.]

**II. i.** To act, or do anything, badly or clumsily; spoil things by bad workmanship; botch. [*< Sw. dial. bangla*, work ineffectually; prob. allied to *DAN.* *bang*; *syn.* see *BOTCH*.—**bung'ler**, n.—**bung'le-some**, a. Awkward or clumsy.—**bun'glang**, pa. Inclined to bungie; characterized by awkwardness; clumsy; unskillful.—**bun'glang'ad**, pa. Bungling.

**bun'gle**, n. An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect performance; an unskillful piece of work; botch; muddle. I say 'tis a poor cheat, a stupid bungler. A wretched failure. BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. v, l. 286.

**bun'gol**, 1 *bun'gol*; 2 *bun'gol*, n. [Am. Ind.] A canoe or dugout of Central and South America. **bun'gor**, n. Same as *numboi*. **bun'go-tree**, n.

**Bun-gush**, 1 *bun-gush*; 2 *bun-gush*, n. A warlike Pathan tribe of the Kohat district of Afghanistan. **bun'gy**, 1 *bun'gy*; 2 *bun'gy*, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A servant of the low caste of sweepers; a mehtar.

**bun'ion**, 1 *bun'yon*; 2 *bun'yon*, n. A painful swelling of the foot, usually at the inner side of the base of the great toe, at first an enlarged bursa, eventually a distortion of the bony structure. [*< It. bunionne*, *< OF. bunne*, *< Ice. bunga*, elevation.] **bun'ionist**, n.

**bunk**, 1 *bunk*; 2 *bunk*, vt. [Colloq., Northeastern U. S.] 1. In coasting, to start (a sled). 2. [U. S.] *Lumber*. To set logs on (bunks).

**bunk**, vi. 1. To sleep in a bunk or in rough quarters; hence, to go to bed; sleep; as, to bunk on the floor. Six cents for his bed . . . are the rates of the boys' hotel for those who bunk together in the great dormitories. J. A. RUS How the Other Half Lives ch. 17, p. 203. [ca. 1890.]

2. [Slang, Eng.] To be off; as, I must bunk now. **bunk**, n. 1. A small compartment, shelf, or recess, as in a vessel, lodging-house, sleeping-car, etc., used as a sleeping-place. 2. [Local, U. S.] A stick of timber, as a heavy fence-rail; log. 3. [U. S.] A piece of timber across a lumberman's sled, or a railroad-car, to support the ends of logs; also a sled or car. [Cp. *OSW. bunke*, planking of a ship.]

*Syn.* see *BEP*.—**bunk-and-rave**, a. Equipped with a bunk and side-places, as a sled.—**b. chain**, n. A heavy toggle-chain used to bind a load of logs to a sled or car.—**b. fence** [Northeastern U. S.], a heavy fence composed of logs laid slightly oblique to the general course, and held in place by and-toggle-fence.—**b. load**, n. *Lopping*. A load of a single layer of logs so arranged that each member lies on the bunks or cross-beams of the car or truck.—**b. truss**, n. An iron strap to strengthen the cross-places on which lumber is loaded, as on a logging-car.

**bunk**, n. [Prov. Eng.] Any one of several plants. Specif.: (1) The poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). (2) The roots of the hedge-binder (*Conium maculatum*). (3) The capital of the Misris country; now the capital of Katanga, Belgian Congo.

**bun-ker**, 1 *bun'ker*; 2 *bun'ker*, vt. *Golf*. To drive (a ball) into a bunker.

**bun-ker**, n. *Naut*. To fill the coal-bunkers of a ship; coal. **bun'ker**, 1 *bun'ker*; 2 *bun'ker*, n. 1. A large fixed receptacle, as a bin or the like; especially a coal-bin on a ship. 2. A box or chest that serves also for a seat. 3. [Dial.] A bank of earth in the fields. 4. *Golf*. A pit or hole in the ground of natural or artificial origin, usually having sand at the bottom; loosely, any rough or hazardous ground.

**bun-ker**, n. [Local, U. S.] A mossbunker; menhaden. **bun'ker**, 1 *bun'ker*; 2 *bun'ker*, n. [U. S.] In coasting, one who starts a sled.—**bun'kered**, pa. *Golf*. Characterizing the state of a player whose ball lies in a bunker; as, he was badly bunkered.

**Bun'ker Hill**. 1. An eminence in Charlestown, Boston, Mass., which gave a name to the battle of a neighboring hill (Breed's) between American colonists and the British, June 17, 1775. 2. City, a town in Macoupin county, Ill.

**Bun'ker Hill Peak**. The highest mountain in Nevada; altitude, 11,405 ft. **bun'ko**, v. & n. Same as *BUNCO*.

**bunk't**, pp. Bunked. S. S. **bun'kum**, n. Same as *BUNCOMBE*. **bun'k'v**, 1 *bun'k'v*; 2 *bun'k'v*, n. [U. S.] A berthmate; room-mate; intimate comrade. **bunk'te**.

**bun'nel**, 1 *bun'nel*; 2 *bun'nel*, n. [Dial., Eng. or Obs.] A beverage made from crushed apples or pears after they have been used to make cider or perry.

**Bun'ner**, 1 *bun'er*; 2 *bun'er*, *Henry Cuyler* (1855-1896). An American author; edited *Puck*, 1877-1896.

**Bun'ni**, 1 *bun'ni*; 2 *bun'ni*, n. *Bib. Neh.* xl, 15. **bun'ni-a**, 1 *bun'ni-a*; 2 *bun'ni-a*, n. [Hind.] A Hindu merchant or trader, especially one in the foreign trade acting also as a broker or banker; bunnias are of the Vaisya caste and abstain from meat.

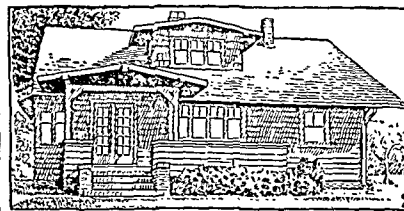
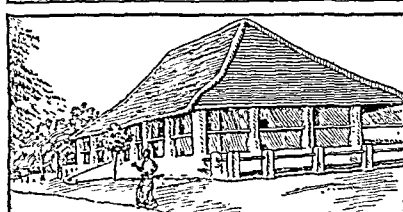
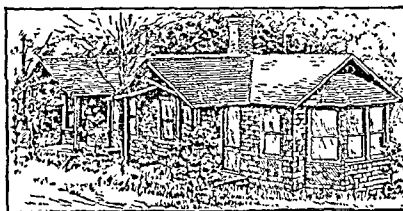
A certain holy Sudd had raised from the dead the Bunnia who used to lend him money because the trader had left behind him no coin to transact the Sudd's business.

R. A. LESLIE MOORE in *Jour. Roy. Soc. Arts*, Feb. 24, '11, p. 372. **Bun-nu**, 1 *bun-nu*; 2 *bun-nu*, n. A district in the Punjab, India; 3,148 sq. m.

**bun'ny**, 1 *bun'y*; 2 *bun'y*, n. [*NIES*, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] A rabbit or a squirrel; a familiar name. *Bunny*, lying in the grass. Saw the shining column pass. BRET HARTE *Battle Bunny* et. 1.

[Perhaps dim. of *bun*, *< Ga. bun*, stump.] **bun'ny-mouth**, n. The snoutdragon. **bun'ny**, n. [Local, Eng.] A ravine through a line of cliff bordering the sea; a drain. [Quashed from a vein.

**bun'ny**, n. *Mining*. A pipe or mass of ore, as distinguished from a vein. [Quashed from a blow. **bun'no**, 1 *bun'no*; 2 *bun'no*, n. From Greek *bunnos*, bill; a combining form signifying rounded.—*Bun'no-d*, n. pl. *Crust*. A Silurian family of synzaphrosaur merostomes with a rounded head and large teeth. *Bun'no-des*, n. (t. g.)—*bun'no-did*, n.—*bun'no-did*, a.—*bun'no-dont*, 1. a. 1. Having tuberculated molar. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Bunodontia*. II. n. One of the *Bunodontia*.—*Bun'no-don't*, n. pl. *Mamm.* A group of artiodactyls, embracing the non-mammalian forms, as *synrino*, *bun'no-loph'o-dont*, a. *Palcon*. 1. Combining bunodont and lophodont characteristics, as a molar. 2. Having such molars, as cer-



Types of Bungalow.

1. American, single story. 2. American, two-story. 3. African (Belgian Congo). 4. East Indian.

**bun'no-se-le-no-dont**, a. *Palcon*. 1. Combining bunodont and lophodont characteristics, as molar teeth. 2. Having such molars, as certain fossil herbivores.—*bun'no-se-le-no-dont*, n.—*Bun'no-the-r-i-a*, n. pl. *Mamm.* An order of ungulate mammals, having postgenoid processes, mandibular condyles, transverse carpal and tarsal bones, embracing the series and hemispheres small and smooth; including creodonts, insectivores, etc.—*bun'no-the-r-i-a*, a. & n.

**Bun'sen**, 1 *bun'sen* or (*G.*) *bun'sen*; 2 *bun'sen* or (*G.*) *bun'sen*, n. 1. Baron von (1791-1860) Christian K. J., a German diplomat and historian. 2. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard (1811-1899), a German chemist and discoverer; invented spectroscopy, etc.—*Bun'sen burner*, see *BUNSEN*.—*B. flame*, n. *B. cell* (*Clay*), a cell in which are electrodes of zinc and carbon, separated by a porous cup or wall. The zinc is in dilute sulfuric acid and the carbon in concentrated nitric or chromic acid. A group of such cells forms a *Bun'sen battery*.

**bun'sen-ite**, 1 *bun'sen-it*; 2 *bun'sen-it*, n. *Mineral*. A nickel-oxide (NiO) of vitreous luster and pistachio-green color, crystallizing in the isometric system. [*< R. W. Bun'sen*].

**Bun'sen Peak**. A mountain in Yellowstone National Park; 8,775 ft. high. **bun'shile**, 1 *bun'shile*; 2 *bun'shile*, a. [*Scot.*] Stout; thick-set.

**bun't**, 1 *bun't*; 2 *bun't*, v. I. t. 1. To strike or push with the head; but, as, the goat *bun'ted* another. 2. *Baseball*. To bat (the ball) lightly to the infield; used also intransitively.

II. v. 1. To strike or knock; as, the boats *bun'ted* together. 2. To spring; rear. 3. *Railroad*. To collide with or push (a car) without being coupled to it; said of a locomotive or moving car. [*Cp. bun't, r., and bun't*].

**bun't**, r. *Naut*. I. t. To haul up the middle of (a square-sail) in furling. II. i. To swell out; belly, as a sail.

**bun't**, r. [*Dial.*] To sift, as meal. **bun't**, n. A parasitic fungus (*Tilletia foetida*), a species of smut, mostly confined to Europe, which destroys the grains of wheat by converting the interior portion into a solid black powder. [*< bun't*].—**bun't'ear**, n. The smut of wheat, oats, etc. (*Ustilago segetum*). See *USTILAGO*.

**bun't**, n. *Naut*. I. t. The middle of a square-sail, when furled, or of a fishing-net or the like. 2. The middle of a yard, to which the furling is attached. [*Cp. Sw. bun't, Dan. bundt, bundle*].—**bun't'glut**, n. A becket in the center of a square-sail, near the head.—*B. jigger*, n. A whelp attached

to the bun't-glut for hauling up the bun't in furling. *b. whelp*.

**bun't**, v. 1. A push or shove, especially with the head or horns; a butt. 2. *Baseball*. A short hit to the infield; also, the ball thus batted.

**bun't**, n. A hare's or rabbit's tail; bun. [*Var. of bun't*]. **bun't**, n. [Local, Eng.] A fogot of medium quality.

**bun'tal**, 1 *bun-tal*; 2 *bun-tal*, n. [*P. I.*] The bun't-palm fiber, used in weaving the best grade of hats made in the Philippine Islands.

**bun't'bok**, 1 *bun't'bok*; 2 *bun't'bok*, n. Same as *BONTERBOX*. **bun't'ed**, 1 *bun't'ed*; 2 *bun't'ed*, a. Affected with bun't, or smut.

**bun't'er**, 1 *bun't'er*; 2 *bun't'er*, n. 1. A bumper of a railroad-car. 2. An air-chamber and piston at each end of a printing-press, to reduce the momentum of the bed of the press when nearing the end of its journey, in order to avoid shock; a buffer.—**bun't'er-dog**, n. *Mech.* A device for gripping in some machines, as planers, to limit motion.

**bun't'er**, n. [Cant.] A female rascal; any low woman.

**bun't'er**, 1 *bun't'er*; 2 *bun't'er*, n. See chart of geology.

**bun't'ing**, 1 *bun't'ing*; 2 *bun't'ing*, n. 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] Disorderly; shabby. 2. Short; stocky; fleshy. 3. *Darling*. 2. The Corn-bunting as, "bye, baby bunting." (*Emberiza miliaria*).

**bun't'ing**, 1 *bun't'ing*; 2 *bun't'ing*, n. A light, loose woolen stuff used for flags; hence, collectively, flags, colors, etc.; a flag.

A nautical discoverer, who leaves a bit of bunting on the shore of his discovery, by way of warning off the ground the whole human race.

DE QUINCEY *Essays, Vision of Sudden Death*, p. 173. [r. s. v. 1854.] [Regarded as a deriv. *< G. bun*, perhaps *< LL. puntus*, L. *punctus*; see *POINT*, n.] **bun't'ing**, n. 1. One of various fringillid birds, especially emberizine birds, as of the genera *Spiza*, *Plectrophenax*, etc. See *EMBERIZINÆ*. 2. Specif., an Old World bird of the genus *Emberiza*, as the corn-bunting; or tolan bunting (*E. hortulana*). This genus, which is exclusively palearctic, represents a group to which some American fringillids are related, as the evening grosbeak (*Hesperiphona*), the longspur (*Calcarius*), the dick-cissel (*Spyzio*), etc. The term bunting is properly applied to no American bird except the snow-bunting, and that more and more rarely, but remains in many books for traditional reasons.

3. One of certain other birds; as, the rice-bunting or bobolink. 4. [Brit.] The shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*). [*ME. bunting*, *buntle* (*Sp. buntin*). Origin unknown; cp. *G. dunt*, spotted; 1. black-throated bunting, the dick-cissel, *bun't'ing-crow*, the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).

**bun't'ing**, n. 1. A stout timber; a support for heavy machinery, etc. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A boy's game with sticks and a piece of wood. [*< bun't*, v.]

**Bun't'ing**, Jabez (1779-1855). An English Wesleyan minister; influential in founding Methodism.

**bun't'ing'ron**, 1 *bun't'ing'ron*; 2 *bun't'ing'ron*, n. [*Irish*] A rope passing from the foot-rope of a square sail up to the masthead and thence to the deck; used in hauling the sail up to the yard. [*< bun't*, n., + *LINE*].—**bun't'line-cloth**, n. The lining sewed upon a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent wear.

**bun'tons**, 1 *bun'ton*; 2 *bun'ton*, n. pl. *Mining*. Cross-wise timbers dividing a shaft into compartments, and serving to support the guides on which the cages run; dividers. Compare *BUNTING*, 1. *b. by'ts*.

**bun'ty**, 1 *bun'ty*; 2 *bun'ty*, a. 1. Bunted. 2. [*Colloq.*] Stocky; short and broad.

**bun'ya**, 1 *bun'yo*; 2 *bun'ya*, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] Same as *BANYA*.

**bun'ya-bun'ya**, 1 *bun'ya-bun'yo*; 2 *bun'ya-bun'yo*, n. 1. [*Austral*] A tall evergreen tree of Australia (*Aracaria bidwillii*), of the pine family, bearing large cones containing edible seeds which form a staple article of diet among the natives. Each tree possesses a certain number of these trees, which are protected by law, as representing the only form of property owned by the aborigines. 2. [*W. I.*] The alligator-apple (*Anona paludosa*).

**bun'yal**, 1 *bun'yo*; 2 *bun'yo*, n. Any of the various caiques; as, the yellow-backed *bunyal* or mocking-bird (*Coccyus persicus*).

**Bun'yan**, 1 *bun'yan*; 2 *bun'yan*, John (1628-1686). An English Baptist allegorist who spent 12 years in prison on account of his beliefs; there wrote *Pilgrim's Progress*, etc.

**bun'yip**, 1 *bun'yip*; 2 *bun'yip*, n. [*Austral*] 1. A fabulous animal held in great terror by the aborigines; native name. 2. An impostor; humbug. **bun'yup**; **bun'yup**.

**bun'yon**, n. Same as *BUNION*. **Bun'zau**, 1 *bun'zau*; 2 *bun'zau*, n. 1. A manufacturing town in Silesia. 2. A town in Bohemia.

**bun'na-ma-no**, 1 *bun'na-ma-no*; 2 *bun'na-ma-no*, n. [*It.*] A gratuity; tip. **Bun'na-par-te**, n. See *BONAPARTE*.

**Bun'na-rot'u**, 1 *bun'na-rot'u*; 2 *bun'na-rot'u*, n. See *MICHAELANGELO*.

**bunyo**, 1 *boi* or *bü*; 2 *böy* or *bü'y* (*chi*), v. I. t. 1. To keep or tend to keep from sinking in a liquid or gas; keep afloat or buoyant.

*Featur*: Ye all would drop into your native void. If by my hand ye were not held and buoyed.

BATLEY *Fetus*, *Colonnade* p. 24. 2. Figuratively, to keep from sinking into dependency, self-depreciation, or the like; support; sustain: said of



Buntings. 1/1

1. The Snow-bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). 2. The Corn-bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

persons, courage, heart, hope, etc.: usually followed by up; as, to buoy up one's spirits.

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that buoys up the poem. LOWELL *Among my Books*, Spencer in second series, p. 125. [L. M. & C. 1886.]

3. To place buoys in, on, or along; mark, as a channel, with buoys.

II. i. [Rare.] To float or rise in or as in a liquid: usually with up.

**buoy**, *n.* 1. A floating object moored on a dangerous rock or shoal, or at the edge of a channel, as a guide to navigators.

Some buoys are named (1) from the character of the floating object; as, can-buoy, spar-b., or (2) from the way in which their presence is indicated; as, alarm-b., bell-b., electric b., gas-b., luminous b., and whistling b.

2. Any device or object for keeping a person in the water afloat. [*OF. boye* (= *bole*, fetter), or *< Middle D. boete*: both *< L. botas*, halter (of ox-hide), *< botas*, ox.] — **buoy-rope**, *n.* A rope holding a buoy, as to an anchor. — **b. safe**, *n.* A cork-armored metallic vessel with several compartments and water-tight doors, for keeping persons and merchandise safe and dry.

**swinging buoys**, a set of buoys conveniently placed to permit swinging ship, — to stream the b., to drop the anchor-buoy into the water, prior to letting go the anchor.

**buoyage**, 1 *buoij*; 2 *būy-ag*, *n.* Buoys collectively: a system of buoys to mark the course of vessels; the providing of or with buoys. — **buoyage and beaconage**, dues payable to the Trinity House on vessels entering the port of London.

**buoyancy**, 1 *buian-si* or *bū'yan-si*; 2 *būy'an-cy* or *bū'yan-cy*, *n.* 1. Power or tendency to float on or in a liquid or gas; specific lightness. It varies inversely to the weight of the substance concerned when compared with an equal volume of a standard substance, as water.

As I saw the ship staggering and plunging among these roaring caverns, it seemed miraculous that she regained her balance or preserved her buoyancy.

IRVING *Sketch-Book*, *The Voyage* p. 22. [O. P. R. 1863.]

2. Power or tendency of a liquid or gas to keep an object afloat; resultant upward pressure of fluid on an immersed or floating body. 3. Power of resisting or recovering from depression, self-depreciation, discouragement, or the like; elasticity of spirits; cheerfulness; as, buoyancy of temperament. 4. Finance. The likelihood of a continued advance in price; as, the buoyancy of a certain stock. **buoyance**. *SYN:* see **ANIMATION**.

**buoyant**, 1 *buoi'ant* or *bū'yant*; 2 *būy'ant* or *bū'yant*, *a.* Having the power or tendency to float or keep afloat; having buoyancy, in any sense; as, a buoyant boat; buoyant spirits. — **buoyant-ly**, *adv.* — **buoyant-ness**, *n.*

So buoyant is the swallow that it is no more to him to fly, than it is to the fish to swim.

R. JEFFERIES *Field and Hedgerow* p. 100. [L. A. & C. 1889.]

*SYN:* see **CHEERFUL**.

**buoyed**, *pp.* Buoyed. *S. S.*

**bu-pa-lus** and **A-the-nis**, 1 *bū'pā-lus*, *a-the'nis*; 2 *bū'pā-lus*, *a-the'nis*. Brother sculptors of Chios I., Greece, 500 B. C. **Bu-pa-lus** [Gr.].

**Bu-phag-i-dā**, 1 *bū'fā-jid*; 2 *bū'fā-jid*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Buphaginae* as a family. — **bu-phā-gid**, *n.* — **bu-phā-gold**, *a.*

**Bu-phā-gi-nā**, 1 *bū'fā-jid*; 2 *bū'fā-jid*, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of sturnoid birds with hind claw weaker than the middle claw: including the oxpeckers. **Bu-phā-gus**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. buphagos*, ox-eating, *< bous*, ox, + *phagēin*, eat.] — **bu-phā-gine**, *a. & n.*

**buph-thal-mi-a**, 1 *bū'fā-thal-mi-a*; 2 *bū'fā-thal-mi-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A disease of the eye, generally congenital, characterized by the excessive collection of aqueous or vitreous humor, by which the cornea and iris are caused to bulge out. [*< Gr. bous*, ox, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] **buph-thal-most**.

**Buph-thal-mum**, 1 *bū'fā-thal-mum*; 2 *bū'fā-thal-mum*, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of hardy perennial ornamental herbs of the aster family from the mountainous regions of central and southern Europe and western Asia. They have alternate leaves and large heads with long yellow rays. *B. spectosum* or *cordifolium*, with large cordate leaves, is the best-known. [*< Gr. buphthalmos*, ox-eye, *< bous*, ox, + *ophthalmos*, eye.]

**bup-pō**, 1 *bū'pō*; 2 *bū'pō*, *n.* [Jap.] Buddhism. **buk'ki-ōt**.

**Bu-pres'ti-dā**, 1 *bū'pres-ti-dā*; 2 *bū'pres-ti-dā*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles with the first and second ventral segments confluent and membranous-lobed tarsi, whose larvae frequently bore in wood and cause much destruction to trees. Their very thick integument is often of a brilliant metallic luster. **Bu-pres'tis**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. buprestis*, beetle causing swelling in cattle, *< bous*, ox, + *prēthō*, swell.] — **bu-pres'tid**, *bu-pres'ti-dan*, *a. & n.* — **bu-pres'toid**, *a.*

**Bu-pro'i-dā**, 1 *bū'pro-i-dā*; 2 *bū'pro-i-dā*, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of copepods. **Bu-pro'rus**, *n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. bupros*, ox-faced, *< bous*, ox, + *pros*, fore part, *< pro*, before.] — **bu-pro'id**, *n.* — **bu-pro'id**, *a.*

**Bu'quid-non**, 1 *bū'kid-nōn*; 2 *bū'kid-nōn*, *n.* 1. One of a Malay people in the interior of Mindanao, P. I. Intellectually and ethnically superior to most Philippine tribes. 2. A subprovince of the province of Agusan, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

**Bu'quid**, 1 *bū'kid*; 2 *bū'kid*, *n.* A Mangulan of Mindoro, P. I.: loosely, another tribesman.

**bu'quin-gān**, 1 *bū'king-gān*; 2 *bū'king-gān*, *n. (P. I.)* A wild variety of the colocoligan (*Cillaria ternata*) peculiar to the island of Panay; Visayan term.

**Bu'quid-non**, 1 *bū'kid-nōn*; 2 *bū'kid-nōn*, *n.* A member of a heathenish mountain tribe of Negros, P. I.

**bur**, 1 *būr*; 2 *būr*, *vt.* [*BARRED*, *BURD*; *BUR'RING*.] 1. To remove burs and other foreign substances from (wool) by carbonizing or with a bur-picker. 2. In dentistry, to dress out (a cavity) with a burr. See **BURR**, *n.* 2. **bur**.

**bur**, 1 *būr*; 2 *būr*, *vt.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To apply a brake to.

**bur**, *n.* 1. [*Bur* and *bur* are both used, but *bur* prevails.] vails in literary and botanical senses, while *bur* is the common form in mechanical uses. For all senses

not found here see **BURR**. 1. A rough or prickly seed-vessel, pericarp, flower-head, or the like, as of the chestnut and burdock.

Their very words [Clay's and Calhoun's] have clung like burs to our recollection.

MATTHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 11, p. 312. [S. C. G. 1879.]

2. The burdock (*Arcium lappa*), or other plant that bears burs. 3. A protuberance, ridge, knot, or lump, more or less rough, or sharp and ragged. (1) A knot or excrescence on a tree. (2) A rough flange about the base of a deer's horn. (3) A knot in sewing-thread or thread woven into cloth. (4) Raw silk waste or refuse. (5) A mass of flint rock in a softer rock. (6) [*Prov. Eng.*] A wagon-brake.

4. The common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). 5. An impediment or adherent. (1) A person who sticks inconveniently close to one. (2) Phlegm in the throat; huskiness. 6. The sweetbread or pancreas. 7. [*Prov. Eng.*] A burrow in the ground. 8. A burstone or burr. [*ME. burre*; cp. Dan. *borre*, burdock. For sense 3, cp. *OF. bourre*, vinebud, *bourle*; see **BURR**, *n.*]

— **Bathurst bur** [Austral.], the spiny clot-bur (*Xanthium spinosum*). — **bur-clo-ver**, *n.* Either of two Old World annual species of medic (*Medicago*), the spotted medic (*M. maculata*) or the toothed medic (*M. denticulata*), introduced and naturalized in the United States. Recommended by Agricultural Department of U. S. as "a valuable pasture-plant for early grazing." See **MEDICAGO**. — **bur-grass**, *n.* Same as **HEDGEHOG-GRASS**. See under **HEDGEHOG** and **CENCHRUS**. — **bur-marigold**, *n.* A herb of the genus *Blitens*, of the aster family; especially, *B. cernua* and *B. chrysanthemoides*. — **bur-nut**, *n.* The Old World land-caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*), now somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States. See **CALTROP**. — **ground bur-nut** — **bur-oak**, *n.* A North-American oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). — **bur-parsley**, *n.* A low European herb (*Caucalis daucoides*) of the parsley family (*Apiaceae*). — **bur-reed**, *n.* Any herb of the genus *Spartanium*, of the cattail family (*Typhaceae*), with ribbon-shaped leaves and spherical bur-like fruit. — **bur-seed**, *n.* An Old World stickseed (*Lappula lappula*), naturalized in Canada and the northern United States, a pale, leafy annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with linear, sessile, erect, or ascending leaves, bracted racemes of small blue flowers succeeded each by 4 nutlets armed on the margins with prickles. — **bur-tree**, *n.* The common European elder (*Sambucus nigra*). — **bur-weed**, *n.* Any one of various weed-bearing bur-like fruits, as the burdock, clot-bur, goose-grass, and other species of *Galium*, etc.

**bur**, *bur*. Same as **BURR**. **BURR**.

**bur**, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest social rank.

**bur**, *n.* The bean-tree. **bur**.

**bur**, 1 *būr*; 2 *būr*, *n.* Same as **BURR**.

**bu-rach-a**, 1 *bū'rach-a*; 2 *bū'rach-a*, *n.* 1. [*Cen. Am.*] Hardened rubber gathered from the seared cuts in the trees. 2. [*Braz.*] Para rubber. **bu-rach-a**; **bu-ruch'a**.

**bu-ran**, 1 *būr'an*; 2 *būr'an*, *n.* [*Rus.*] A violent wind-storm of Siberia, and the Russian steppes; a hot dust-storm in summer and a blizzard in winter. **bu-ran**; **bu-ran**.

**bu-ran-them**, 1 *būr'an-yem*; 2 *būr'an-yem*, *n.* A Brazilian hard-wood tree, the bark of which contains a milky juice and is used in medicine as an astringent.

**bu-ra-tite**, 1 *bū'ra-tit*; 2 *bū'ra-tit*, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of auriferous, containing lime. [*< mineralogist* *Burat*].

**bu-ra-ti'no**, 1 *bū'rat-i'no*; 2 *bū'rat-i'no*, *n.* [*It.*] 1. *ni*; 2. *ni*, *pl.* [*It.*] A puppet of the peculiar make.

**Bur-bage**, 1 *būr'bi*; 2 *būr'bi*, *n.* Richard (1567-1/1619).

An English actor and painter; an associate of Shakespeare.

**Bur-bank**, 1 *būr'bank*; 2 *būr'bank*, *n.* Luther (1/1849-1/1926). An American horticulturist; producer of new varieties of fruits, flowers, etc. — **bur'bank**, *ct.* To produce, as by hybridization.

**bur'bank**, 1 *būr'bank*; 2 *būr'bank*, *n.* The fibrous bark of a tropical shrub (*Triumfetta semitriloba*) of the Linden family (*Tiliaceae*).

**bur'ble**, 1 *būr'bl*; 2 *būr'bl*, *vt.* [*Scott.*] To confuse; perplex.

**bur'ble**, *n.* [*Scott.*] Perplexity; trouble.

**Bur'bon**, 1 *būr'bon*; 2 *būr'bon*, *n.* A Spanish *Faerie Queen*, Henry IV. of France; the betrothed of Fofelais (France).

**bur'bot**, 1 *būr'bot*; 2 *būr'bot*, *n.* [*BUR'BOYS* or *BUR'BOT*, *pl.*] An elongate gadoid fish, the freshwater cod

(*Lota lota*), of the northern hemisphere, with a short anterior and a long posterior dorsal fin, and with one barbel on the chin and two smaller ones on the nose. [*< F. bourbotte*, *< barbe*, *< barba*, beard.] **bur'bolt**; **bur'bot-eel**, *n.* [*Local*, Eng.]. The eelpout (*Zoarces cisticarpa*).

**bur'bung**, 1 *būr'bung*; 2 *būr'bung*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A ceremony of initiating adolescent lads to the status of manhood among some native tribes of New South Wales. **bu'rat**.

**Bur'chell**, 1 *būr'chel*; 2 *būr'chel*, *n.* In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, the alias of Sir William Thornhill.

**Bur'chardt**, 1 *būr'chard* or *Gur'chardt*; 2 *būr'chard* or *Gur'chardt*, *n.* Johann Ludwig (1/1784-1/1817).

A Swiss Oriental explorer and writer.

**burd**, 1 *būr'd*; 2 *būr'd*, *n.* 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] A maiden. 2. *t.* A bird.

**bur'da**, 1 *būr'da*; 2 *būr'da*, *n.* A straw-filled canvas pack-saddle. [*< Ar. dardāh*, a pack-saddle.] **bur'dah**.

**bur'da-lane**, 1 *būr'da-lān*; 2 *būr'da-lān*. [*Scott.*] I. *a.* All alone; companionless; solitary. II. *n.* The last surviving child of a family. **bur'da-lane**; **bur'da-lone**.

**bur'dash**, *n.* A form of sash or cravat formerly worn by men. **bur'dash**.

**Bur'de-kin**, 1 *būr'de-kin*; 2 *būr'de-kin*, *n.* A river in N. E. Queensland, Australia, flowing 400 m. to Bowling Green and Ustaba bays.

**bur'de-lals**, 1 *būr'de-lā*; 2 *būr'de-lā*, *n.* A variety of grape. [*< F. Bordeaux*, *Bordeaux*].

**bur'den**, 1 *būr'dn*; 2 *būr'dn*, *vt.* 1. To put a load upon; encumber; weigh down; as, the ass was burdened with panniers. 2. To overload, as with labor, care, exactions, or the like.

A large part of the manors were burdened with special dues to the Crown. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. i, p. 130. [L. 1878.]

3. To lay upon: charge persistently. **bur'thent**. *SYN:* see **LOAD**. — **bur'den-er**, *n.*

**bur'den**, *n.* 1. Something borne or carried, usually a heavy or taxing load.

Set an ass to carry an elephant's burden, and his back will be broken. HOLLAUS *Faint Talks*, *Self Help* p. 13. [L. 1866.]

2. That which weighs heavily upon a person or a community; a load, as responsibility, labor, care, trouble, annoyance, or the like; as, a burden of taxation. 3. The cargo, as, cargo of a vessel; also, the weight of the cargo; as, a cargo of 300 tons burden. 4. [*Eng.*] A fixed weight of certain articles; a load; as, a burden of gad-steel is 120 or 180 pounds. 5. The proportion of

ore and flux to fuel in the charge of a blast-furnace. 6. The employment of carrying loads.

Cores is the land of the bull-driver. The chief beasts of burden are bullocks. *American Agriculturist* Oct. 1890, p. 512.

7. [*Archaic.*] A burdensome or heavy lot or fate; as, "the white man's burden." 8. [*Prov. Eng.*] The yield of a field. 9. The ground overlying a deposit of tin, or a bed of China clay. 10. *Naut.* Same as **BOTTOM-BOARDS**. 11. A customary load, as of a man or beast, taken as a measure. [*< AS. byrthen*, load, *< beran*, bear.] **bur'thent**. *SYN:* see **LOAD**.

— **burden of proof**, the obligation resting upon one or other of the parties to a controversy, or action at law to establish by proofs a given proposition, before being entitled to receive an answer from the other side.

To this general rule, that the burden of proof is on the party holding the affirmative, there are some exceptions. GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 105. [L. B. & C. 1852.]

— **real b.** (*Scots Law*), a money condition imposed on an estate in lands binding both as against creditors and heirs.

**bur'den**, *n.* 1. Something often repeated or dwelt upon; the prevailing idea or tone; as, the burden of the speech was a desire for war. 2. *Mus.* (1) A refrain repeated at the end of every stanza of a song. (2) The tune sung as an accompaniment to a dance when there are no instruments. (3) The drone of a bagpipe; a bourdon. (4) A bass or undersong; bourdon. [*< F. bourdon*, bass in music, *< LL. burdo(n)*, drone; confused with *BURDEN*, *n.*] **bur'doun**; **bur'thent**.

**bur'den**, *n.* Childbearing; a birth. [*Confused with BURDEN*, *n.*; *< AS. byrthor*, *< beran*, bear.] **bur'thent**.

**bur'den-a-bl**, 1 *būr'dn-a-bl*; 2 *būr'dn-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of bearing a load.

**bur'dend**, *pp.* Burdened. *S. S.*

**bur'den-less**, 1 *būr'dn-less*; 2 *būr'dn-lēs*, *a.* Without a load; hence, free; careless.

**bur'den-some**, 1 *būr'dn-sam*; 2 *būr'dn-som*, *a.* Hard **bur'den-some**; or heavy to bear; causing fatigue or distress; wearisome; grievous; oppressive. **bur'den-ous**; **bur'then-some**; — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, *n.* *SYN:* see **HEAVY**.

**Bur-dett**, 1 *būr'det*; 2 *būr'det*, *Mr. Francis* (1/1770-1/1844). An English Liberal politician; M. P. for Westminster 1807-1837.

**Bur-dett**, *Coutts*, 1 *kūts*; 2 *cūts*, *Baroness* (1/1814-1/1906), Angela Georgiana. An English philanthropist; daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.

**Bur-dette**, 1 *būr'det*; 2 *būr'det*, *Robert J.* (1/1844-1/1914). An American humorist and minister; *Hawkeyes*, etc.

**bur'dock**, 1 *būr'dek*; 2 *būr'dök*, *n.* A coarse biennial weed (*Arcium lappa*) of the aster family of the Old World, and also naturalized in America, with a globular rough involucre of bur and large roundish leaves. [*< bur* + *dock*, plant.] **bur**; **bur'dock-grass**.

*n.* A European grass (*Tragus racemosus*) whose glumes have short hooks. — *tesser b.*, a bur-weed (*Xanthium strumarium*).

*narrow-leaved b.*, a British variety of *A. lappa*.

**Bur'e**, 1 *būr*; 2 *būr*, *n.*

**Bur'i**, *n.* Norse Myth. The first God-man and father of the gods.

On what did the cow feed? She licked the rime-stones, which were salt; and the first day that she licked the stones there came at evening out of the stones a man's hair, the second day a man's head, and the third day all the man was there. His name was *Bure*.

ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* p. 174. [S. C. G. 1879.]

**bu'reau**, 1 *būr'au*; 2 *būr'au* (*xiu*), *n.* [*BUREAUX* or *BUREAUX*, 1 *rōz*; 2 *rōz*, *pl.*] 1. [*U. S.*] A chest of drawers for clothing, etc., now commonly provided with a mirror for use in the toilet. 2. A department or force of men transacting a particular branch of public business: on the continent of Europe, generally a principal department of the government; in the United States and England, a subordinate department, or a division of a principal department; as, the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. 3. A place, as an office, for the transaction of business. 4. A writing-desk or table with drawers for papers, etc.: so called because originally covered with burr; an *escritoire*; a *secretary*. [*< OF. bure*, dim. of *bure*, balze, *< L. burrus*; see **BURRUS**.] — **Bureau of Animal Industry** [*U. S.*], in the Department of Agriculture, a division having charge of the inspection of animals and meat-food products, which investigates communicable diseases and their prevention, the best methods of breeding and feeding animals, etc. — *B. of*

*Appointments* [*U. S.*], in the Department of State, a division having charge of appointments to office, commissions, etc., also of the great seal. — *B. of Chemistry* [*U. S.*], in the Department of Agriculture, a division conducting investigations of food-products, fertilizers, and the like. — *B. of Corporations* [*U. S.*], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division conducting inquiries into the status and business of commercial alliances and partnerships, and publishing reports of its findings. — *B. of Engraving and Printing* [*U. S.*], in the Department of State, a division charged with the manufacture of the paper money, stamps, securities, etc., issued by the government; not connected with the Government Printing Office. — *B. of Fisheries* [*U. S.*], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division having charge of the propagation of useful food fishes, investigation of fishing grounds, and the care of the Alaskan salmon fisheries and of the seal rookeries on the Pribilof Islands. — *B. of Foreign Commerce* [*U. S.*], in the Department of State, a division tabulating and publishing consular and other reports of foreign trade. — *B. of Forestry* [*U. S.*], in the Department of Agriculture, a division in charge of government forests. — *The Forest Service*. — *B. of Immigration* [*U. S.*], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division in charge of the enforcement of immigration, exclusion, and related laws. — *B. of Indices and Archives* [*U. S.*], in the Department of State, a division having charge of the correspondence, records, etc., of the department. — *B. of Insular Affairs* [*U. S.*], in the Department of War, a division dealing with all insular affairs and records, especially those of the Philippine civil government. — *B. of Labor* [*U. S.*], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division which conducts investigations of wages, facts, conditions, and welfare of workers, and the like, and publishes bulletins and reports pertaining thereto. — *B. of*



Narrow-leaved Burdock  
(*Arcium nemorosum*.)



The Burbot.



Bu'ri-ats, 1 bŭ'ri-ats; 2 bu'ri-ats, n. pl. A race of semi-Russified Mongols inhabiting S. central Siberia near Lake



**Burnett**, 1 bür-nēt; 2 bür-nēt, n. 1. Frances Hodgson (1814-1894), an Anglo-American novelist and playwright; *That Lass o' Louri's*; *Little Lord Fauntleroy*; *The Dawn of a Tomorrow*. 2. A county in Wisconsin; 881 sq. m.; county-seat, Grantsburg.

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*] **burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**burn-nett-ize**, 1 bür-net-iz; 2 bür-net-iz, vt. [-IZED; -IZING]. To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chloride. **Burnett's fluid**. [*< Sir Wm. Burnett, who patented the process.*]

**Burnt's land**, n. A seaport town in Fifehire, Scotland; near is Rosend Castle, where Chastelard was executed in 1563.

**burnt-weed**, 1 bürn-wid; 2 bürn-wid, n. Stramonium.

**burnt-wood**, 1 bürn-wud; 2 bürn-wud, n. [W. Ind.] Same as burnt-wood.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**burnt**, vt. Same as burn.

**bur-ro**, 1 bur'o; 2 bur'o, n. 1. [Sp. or Southwestern U. S.] A very small donkey, used as a pack-animal in mountainous districts. Compare BORRICO. 2. A hamuloid fish (*Pomadasys macracanthus*) found off the southern Pacific coast of America. 3. *Bot.* Any of several shrubs and small trees belonging to the genus *Capparis*, especially *C. frondosa*, a large greenish-flowered shrub found in Mexico and the West Indies. — **bur-ro-deer**, n. [Local. U. S.] The mule-deer.

**bur-ro-ck**, n. A small weir, dam, or riprap in a river, to direct the current to fish-traps at one side. [*< fr. high.*]

**bur-ro-peak**, n. One of the Uinta Mountains, Utah; 12,834 ft. high.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.

**bur-rough**, n. 1. Borough. 2. Burrow. 3. Borow; pledge.





**burst**, 1 *būst*; 2 *būst*, *v.* [BURST; BURST'ING. *Burst* is illiterate.] 1. To rend, break, or disrupt suddenly or violently; as, to *burst* a blood-vessel; to *burst* open a chest.

That sound had *burst* his waking dream  
 Assembler starts at owl's scream. *Byron The Giaour* st. 8.  
 2. To make by bursting; as, to *burst* a hole in anything.  
 3. To break.

II. *i.* 1. To be rent from within; suffer rupture from an internal force; hence, figuratively, to experience a feeling as of rending or breaking; as, the bomb *burst*.  
 All at once, and nothing first,  
 Just as bubbles do when they *burst*.

HOLMES *One-Hoss Shay* st. 12.  
 2. To exhibit some sudden and violent activity; break forth; as, to *burst* out laughing; to *burst* into tears; to *burst* into blossom. 3. To break impetuously or with sudden irruption; break forth; come or go abruptly; with a preposition or adverb; as, the sun *burst* forth; he *burst* into the room. 4. To be filled or stirred to overflowing or breaking, as with passion; as, *bursting* with rage. 5. In certain games, as bottle-pool, to make an excessive count and have to begin anew or retire. [*AS. burstan*.] SYN: see BREAK; REND. — *burst'ing*, *charge'*, *n.* 1. A charge of powder of finer grain placed in the center of a larger charge of coarse blasting-powder, to permit ignition with voltaic electricity. 2. A charge of powder sufficient to burst a shell, etc. — *burst'ing*, *hear'*, *n.* The American burning-bush (*Ecnomus americanus*): from its dehiscence fruit. — *burst'wort'*, *n.* A low European herb (*Hieracium glabra*) of the knotwort family (*Illecebraceae*), formerly used for curing rupture. *rupture-wort'*, *n.* — to *burst* up, to fall, collapse suddenly, as an organization. — *burst-a-bite'*, *a.* — *burst'ent*, *pp.* *Burst*; ruptured. — *burst'er*, *n.*

**burst**, *n.* 1. A sudden or violent explosion or breaking forth; as, a *burst* of artillery, thunder, or applause.  
 That *burst* against Walpole redeemed your whole speech.  
 BULWER-LYTTON *Walpole* act 1, sc. 4.  
 2. A sudden rending or tearing apart; disruption; as, a *burst* in a boiler. 3. A sudden effort; spurt; rush; as, a *burst* of speed. 4. A sudden opening to view; prospect; as, a *burst* of landscape. 5. A bursting, as in bottle-pool. See *burst*, *v.* 5. 6. [Colloq.] A prolonged drunken debauch; spree. 7. A hernia; rupture.

**Burst Rock**. A mountain in California; 9,157 ft. high.  
**Burst**, *n.* Same as *BURT*.  
**Burt**, 1 *būrt*; 2 *būrt*, *n.* A county in N. E. Nebraska; 476 sq. m.; county-seat, Tekamah.  
**Bur'then**, 1 *bū'thən*; 2 *bū'thən*, *v.* & *n.* Same as *BURDEN*.  
**Bur'thend**, *pp.* *Burthened*.  
**Bur'ton**, 1 *bū'tən*; 2 *bū'tən*, *n.* *Naut.* A light hoisting-tackle, usually one kept hooked to the pendant at the topmast-head. [Perhaps < a proper name *Burton*.]

**Bur'ton**, *n.* 1. John Hill (1782-1800-1810) a Scottish historian; *History of Scotland*. 2. Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890), an English traveler and writer; translator of *The Arabian Nights*. 3. Robert (1817-1890), an English philosopher and humorist; *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

**bur-ton-ize**, 1 *bū'tən-īz*; 2 *bū'tən-īz*, *vt.* [*-IZED*; *-IZING*.] To harden (soft water) by adding gypsum, salt, and Epsom salts to give it the qualities of the waters of the Trent river: term used in brewing at Burton-on-Trent, England.

**Bur-ton-up-on-Trent**, *n.* A borough in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, England; noted for its alleys.  
**Bur'tscheld**, 1 *būrt'shəlt*; 2 *būrt'shəlt*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia; suburb of Aachen: hot sulfur-springs.  
**Bu-ru**, 1 *bū'rū*; 2 *bū'rū*, *n.* 1. Cape, most S. point of Malay Peninsula and of Asia. 2. An island E. of Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 3,360 sq. m.; Dutch possession.  
**Bu-ru-an-ga**, 1 *bū'rū-ān-gā*; 2 *bū'rū-ān-gā*, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

**bu-ruch'a**, 1 *bū-ruch'a*; 2 *bū-ruch'a*, *n.* 1. [Braz.] Para rubber. 2. [Central Am.] Crude rubber which has hardened in the incisions made in the trees.  
**Bu-ru-jird**, 1 *bū'rū-jīrd*; 2 *bū'rū-jīrd*, *n.* A town in Luristan province, Persia; altitude, 5,400 ft.  
**bur-wan**, *n.* [Austral.] Same as *BURAWANG*.  
**Bur-wā'n**, 1 *bū'rū-wā'n*; 2 *bū'rū-wā'n*, *n.* 1. A native state in central India; 1,380 sq. m. 2. Its capital.  
**Bur-wash**, 1 *bū'rū-wəsh*; 2 *bū'rū-wəsh*, *n.* A market-town in Sussex, England.  
**Bur-well**, 1 *bū'rū-wəl*; 2 *bū'rū-wəl*, *n.* A village in Cambridge.

**bur'y**, 1 *bū'ri*; 2 *bū'ri*, *vt.* [*BURIED*; *BUR'Y-ING*.] 1. To put (a dead body) in a grave; to inter; to inhumate; place; perform the rites of sepulture for; inter; inhumate. 2. To put underground or under something; hide or cover up; inhumate; hence, to consign to a position of obscurity or inactivity; conceal; put out of sight or mind; as, to *bury* gold; to *bury* oneself; to *bury* wrongs; to *bury* a legislative bill in committee.

Deeply buried from human eyes.  
 Whittier *Maud Muller* st. 54.  
 3. To engross deeply; occupy wholly; absorb: used only in the past participle.

Buried as she seemed in foreign negotiations, ... Elizabeth was above all an English sovereign.

GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 396. [n. 1875.]

4. To burrow; lie embedded or enclosed. 5. Figuratively, to be bereaved of; as, the mother recently buried her child. [*AS. byrgan*, < *beorgan*, hide, protect.]

SYN: conceal, cover, entomb, hide, inter, overwhelm. Anything which is effectually covered and hidden under any mass or accumulation is *buried*. Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the earth; a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed*; but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be covered with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. See *immerse*. — *Ant.* disinter, exhume, expose, raise, restore, uncover. — *Prep.* buried in the potter's field; under the landslide.

**bur'y**, *n.* A borough; castle; manor; also, a manor-house; often in composition; as, Canterbury; Salisbury. [= *buruon*.]

**bur'y**, *n.* [*-IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] 1. A heap of potatoes or the like, usually covered with straw and earth for protection. 2. Same as *BURROW*. 3. [= *burrow*.]

**bur'y**, *n.* A pear, the beurré: same as *BURREL*.

**Bur'y**, *n.* A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England.

**bur'y-ing**, 1 *bū'ri-ŋ*; 2 *bū'ri-ŋ*, *n.* The act of interring; burial. SYN: see INTERMENT. — *bur'y-ing*, *bee'*, *n.* A sexton beetle. — *b.-ground*, *n.* A plot of ground set apart for burial of the dead; cemetery; graveyard. — *b.-place*, *n.* See CEMETERY.

**Bur'y St. Edmunds**. An ancient town in Suffolk, England; ruins of abbey founded by Canute, 1020. Here Magna Carta was drafted by the barons, who on Nov. 20, 1214, at St. Edmund's altar, swore to obtain its ratification by the king. [*< Edmund*, "the martyr," who was crowned and buried there.]

**bū**, 1 *bū*; 2 *bū*, *n.* [*BUS* or *BUSSES*, 1 -ez; 2 -es, *pl.*] [*Colloq.*] 1. An omnibus, or any similar public vehicle. Annie Brunel got out of the Hampstead *bū*, and found herself in the muddy highway. Wm. Black *In Silk Attire* p. 268. [n.]

2. Same as *BUS-BAR*. [*Abbr.* of *OMNIBUS*.] *būss*, *n.* *būss*-bars, *rods*, or *wires*, bars, rods, or wires carrying all the current produced by a powerful electric source.

**bū**, 1 *bū*; 2 *bū*, *interj.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] Enough; stop!

**Bu-sa-co**, 1 *bū-sā'kō*; 2 *bū-sā'kō*, *n.* A ridge of land N. of Colmbra, Portugal; British defeated French, Sept. 27, 1810.

**būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *n.* [*-IES*, 1 -bīz; 2 -bīz, *pl.*] A tall fur cap, with or without a plume, and with a bag hanging from the top over the right side, worn by British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers: sometimes incorrectly applied to the bearskin. [Perhaps < a proper name *Bushby*.]

**būsh**, *abbr.* See *ABSTRACT*.  
**būsh-by**, 1 *būsh-bī*; 2 *būsh-bī*, *n.* The bag on a bushby. It is said to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress — a long padded bag that hung over the right shoulder and served to fend off sabre cuts.

**Būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *n.* 1. Richard (1760-1860), head master of Westminster school, England. 2. A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

**Būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *n.* A town in Cuneo province, Piedmont, Italy.

**būsh-carl**, 1 *būsh-kārl*; 2 *būsh-kārl*, *n.* [Archale.] A mariner; seaman.

**Būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *n.* Moritz (1821-1899). A German publicist and author; *Blismark*.

**Būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *n.* Anton Friedrich (1724-1793). A German theologian and geographer; one of the founders of modern scientific geography; *Description of the Earth*, etc.

**būsh-con**, 1 *būsh-kōn*; 2 *būsh-kōn*, *n.* [*BUS-CO-NES*, 1 *būsh-kō'nīz*; 2 *būsh-kō'nīz*, *pl.*] [Western U. S.] 1. A miner who works for a percentage of the ore raised; a tributary. 2. A prospector. [*< Sp. buscon*, searcher, < *buscar*, search, prob. < *OSP. bosco*, bush, *n.*]

**Būsh-ēto**, 1 *būsh-ēto*; 2 *būsh-ēto*, *n.* A river in Cosenza province, Italy; Alaric was buried in its bed, A. D. 410.

**Būsh-ēto**, 1 *būsh-ēto*; 2 *būsh-ēto*, *n.* 1. A river in Transylvania and N. E. Wallachia; 260 m. long to Sereth river. 2. A town in N. E. Wallachia. *Buz'ant*.

**būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *v.* 1. To prop with bushes; set bushes for; as, to *bush* peas or beans. 2. To level or smooth with a bush harrow after plowing; as, to *bush* a field. 3. To cover in the ground by means of a bush harrow; as, to *bush* grass-seed. 4. To dress with a bush-hammer. 5. To conceal as in ambush.

II. *i.* 1. To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy.

So thick the roses *bushing* round. About her glow'd.

2. To hide as in ambush.

— To *bush* a road (U. S.), to mark the way for logging-teams over ice or the like by setting up pieces of undergrowth.

**būsh**, *rt.* To line with other material, as a gun-chamber, an axle-bearing, a pivot-hole, etc.

**būsh**, *n.* 1. A low tree-like plant, generally with many branches beginning near the root; a thickly branching shrub.

Some of us, at least, ... are thankful if a *bush* is left of the old hedge-row.

GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus* Such p. 26. [ALL.]

2. A scrubby growth, as of low-growing scattered shrubs, or a stretch of land covered by such growth; a forest with undergrowth: in this latter sense mainly used at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, New Zealand, and in Canada; as, to live in or take to the *bush*. And after this comes the *bush* proper, the growth of a few years which admits no ingress whatever within its shade.

STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii. p. 79. [s. 1890.]

3. A bough used as a sign for a tavern; hence, a tavern. If it be true that "good wine needs no bush," 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* epilogue.

4. A fox's brush. 5. A bushy growth of hair. [*AIE*, *bush*, *bush*, < *Dan. bush*, *bush*.] — *būsh*, *shab*, *hler*, *n.* One of a group of thrush-like crateropodid or related birds, widely distributed in the Old World tropics. — *b.-hean*, *n.* A low or dwarf bean. — *b.-beater*, *n.* One who beats about among bushes or in the bush; a bushwhacker.

Such was the legion of sturdy *bush-beaters* that poured in at the grand gate of New Amsterdam.

IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vi. ch. 5. p. 353. [o. p. 1860.]

— *būsh*, *boy*, *n.* A bushman. — *būsh*, *huck*, *n.* 1. A small South-African forest antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*). 2. A duiker (*Cephaloporus*, *hosch*-*hok*?; *būsh*, *goat*?). — *b.-canary*, *n.* New Zealand. A small native yellow bird (*Chrysops ochrocephala*). W. L. BULLER, *Birds of New Zealand* vol. 1, p. 56. — *būsh*, *ent*, *n.* The serval. — *b.-scattle*, *n.* [*Austral.*] Stray cattle-wild in the bush. — *būsh*, *chat*, *n.* A bird of the genus *Sarticola*, as the stone-chat or whinchat. — *b.-chirper*, *n.* An African eremomelina warbler-like bird. — *b.-clover*, *n.* Any species of *Lespedeza*; especially, *L. capitata*, a half-brubby plant, with an erect, simple, woolly stem, 2 to 4 feet high, and globular-oblong, sessile heads of yellowish-white flowers, found in dry fields from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Japan clover (*L. striata*) is sometimes erroneously called the bush-clover, when really it is only one of the bush-clovers, a name belonging to all the numerous species of *Lespedeza*. See *LESPEDEZA*. — *b.-coral*, *n.* A sargassum, especially *Acanella normani*, of the north Atlantic — *b.-*

*cow*, *n.* A tapir. — *b.-cranberry*, *n.* The cranberry-tree. See under *CRANBERRY*. — *b.-creeper*, *n.* An Indian warbler (genus *Thamnobia*). — *b.-disease*, *n.* The anemia which sometimes attacks New Zealand herds, supposedly due to malnutrition. — *b.-dog*, *n.* 1. A small wild dog of Guiana and Brazil (*Iticyn canalicus*). 2. The potto. — *b.-dove*, *n.* Same as *STOCK-DOVE*. — *b.-drive*, *n.* [*S. Afr.*] A hunt in which bushwhackers rout the game from cover, in the direction of the gunmen. — *b.-faller*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A woodcutter in the bush. — *b.-falling*, *n.* *b.-fighting*, *n.* *b.-fighting*, *n.* Fighting or firing under the cover of bushes or trees. — *b.-fruit*, *n.* Any small fruit growing on a bush or small bushy shrub, as currants, blackberries, or huckleberries, as distinguished from those on trees, as apples, peaches, cherries, etc.; also, the bush or shrub bearing the fruit. In American usage, *bush*-fruits include all small fruits except strawberries and cranberries. — *b.-hammer*, *n.* One of various forms of masons' hammers, used in breaking and dressing stone, the most important composed of thin plates of steel bolted together, the striking faces being sharply grooved. *patent hammer*. — *b.-hammer*, *v.* *b.-harrow*, a harrow made of bush or branches. — *b.-harrow*, *n.* Same as *WHEEL-HARROW*. — *b.-hawk*, *n.* The New Zealand sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter novae-zelandiae*). — *b.-hog*, *n.* The bushwork. — *b.-honey-suckle*, *n.* See *HONEY-SUCKLE*. 2. *DIENVILLA*. — *b.-hook*, *n.* A bill-hook for cutting brushwood. — *b.-horse*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A horse that has strayed from its owner and is living wild in the bush. — *b.-house*, *n.* A thatched arbor-like pavilion used for plants in Australia. — *b.-lark*, *n.* An East-Indian lark of the genus *Mitrala*. — *b.-lawyer*, *n.* 1. [New Zealand.] A blackberry (*Rubus australis*). 2. [*Austral.*] A layman who fancies he knows the law. — *b.-maple*, *n.* [*Austral.*] The common maple. — *bush*, *mas*, *ter*, *n.* A large and exceedingly venomous crocodile (*Lachesis mutus*) of South America. — *b.-oven*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] The oven-bird (*Acredula rosalia*); also, its nest. — *b.-quail*, *n.* 1. An Indian perdicine bird of either of the genera *Perdicula*, *Ophryotrogon*, and *Microperdix*. 2. A hemipod. — *b.-rat*, *n.* Same as *WOOD-RAT*. — *b.-rider*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A professional ranger on a bush-farm, who looks after cattle, fences, and the property in general. — *b.-rope*, *n.* One of several species of *Cissus* or wild vine. [*M.*] — *b.-scrubber*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A boor; slattern: a term of contempt. — *b.-shrike*, *n.* A tropical American ant-thrush. — *b.-telegraph*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A confederate who gives information to highwaymen. — *b.-tit*, *n.* A small titmouse

of western America (genus *Psaltriparus*), having a long graduated tail, and building a large hanging nest, especially *Psaltriparus minutus* of the northwest coast.

— *b.-vetch*, *n.* An Old World vetch (*Vicia sepium*), with slender stem 2 to 3 feet long, and pale purple flowers, adventive in Ontario. — *b.-warbler*, *n.* A sylvioid bird of Australia; any bird of the genus *Gerygone*. — *bush*, *wood*, *n.* Brushwood; underwood. — *b.-wren*, *n.* A passerine bird (*Virentus longipes*) of New Zealand.

**būsh**, *n.* [*Mech.*] A bouché or bushing. 2. In milling, a system of wooden chocks around a mill-stone-spindle within the eye of the bedstone, forming the upper bearing of the spindle. [*< D. bus*, box, < *L. buzum*, boxwood article, < *buzia*, boxwood-tree.]

**būsh**, *met'*, *n.* A bronze of a composition similar to that of gun metal; used for the bushes in machine bearings.

**Bush**, George (1796-1859). An American theologian and Orientalist; *Bible Commentaries*, etc.

**būsh**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

**būsh**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *n.* [Jamaica.] The overseer of an estate.

**būsh**, *shab*, *hler*, *b.-canary*, *b.-disease*, etc. See under *BUSH*.

**būshed**, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *pa.* [*Austral.*] Astray, as in the bush; lost; bewildered.

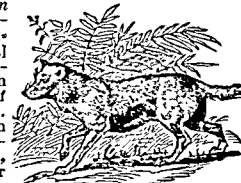
**būsh**, *el*, 1 *būsh*; 2 *būsh*, *el*, *rt.* 1. To hide under a bushel with Scriptural allusion. 2. To form, as heated scrap-iron, into a ball. — *būsh*, *el*, *ing*, *fur*, *nare*, *n.* A furnace for heating small scraps of iron and gathering them into masses about as large as a bushel basket, for welding into a billet.

**būsh**, *el*, *r.* [*U. S.*] To mend or alter, as men's clothes. — *būsh*, *el*, *r.* [*U. S.*] A repairer of men's garments; tailor's assistant. — *būsh*, *el*, *ter*; *būsh*, *el*, *man*; *būsh*, *el*, *wo*; *mant*. — *būsh*, *el*, *ing*, *n.* The repairing of garments by or for tailors. — *būsh*, *el*, *ing*.

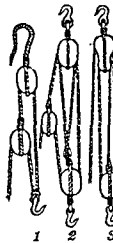
**būsh**, *el*, *n.* 1. A dry measure of 8 gallons or 4 pecks. From Anglo-Saxon times the Winchester bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches was the standard of measure, and a standard bushel was preserved in the town hall of Winchester: it has remained the standard dry measure in the United States, and contains 77.627 pounds of water. The Imperial b. of Great Britain was established by law in 1826, and holds 80 pounds of water, or 2,218.92 cubic inches. The Scotch b. was the equivalent of 1 1/2 Winchester bushels. For factors of conversion into metric measures see METRIC.

The following are minimum weights per bushel of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States: dried apples, 20 pounds; barley, 48; beans, 60; bran, 20; buckwheat, 48; clover, 60; corn, 56; corn in the ear, 70; corn meal, 48; flaxseed, 56; grass seed, 44; hemp seed, 44; malt, 34; oats, 32; onions, 57; dried peaches, 33; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; salt (coarse), 80 in Pennsylvania and 50 in Illinois; salt (fine), 62 in Pennsylvania and 55 in Illinois and Kentucky; wheat, 60.

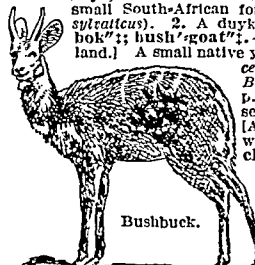
In Great Britain the bushel for various commodities is reckoned in pounds, as follows: — barley (English), 52 and 56; barley (French), 52 1/2; oats (English), 42; oats (foreign), 38; wheat (English), 63; wheat (foreign), 62; the Covent Garden bushel basket for fruit is 17 1/2 inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom and 10 inches deep.



Bush-dog (*Iticyn canalicus*). 1/30



Burtons. 1. Single Spanish. 2. Double Spanish. 3. Topburton.



Bush-buck.

2. A vessel holding a bushel. 3. *pl.* [Colloq.] A very large quantity; as, *bushels* of love. [*< OF. bussel, < LL. bussellus, dim. of busis, box, < Gr. pyxis, box, < pyzos, boxwood, < pyknon, dense, from the close grain.*] — *bushel barrel*, a half-barrel, holding about a bushel and a half; used in measuring oysters. — *b. oysters* [New York Market], the smallest oysters, sold only by the bushel. — *bushel-ful*, *n.* As much as a bushel measure will hold.

*bush-el*, *n.* [U. S.] A tailor's thimble. [*CP. bushy, n.*] *bush-el*, *n.* [Eng.] The bush of a wheel. [*the bushel.*] *bush-el-age*, 1 *bush-el*; 2 *bush-el*; *n.* Duties levied by bushel; 1 *bush-el*; 2 *bush-el*; *n.* [Rare.] A low thickset; a cove.

*Bush-ey Park*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*. A royal park in Middlesex, England; area, 1,110 acres, site of the National Physical Laboratory (1902); contains a triple avenue 1 mile long of horse-chestnuts and limes planted by William III.

*bush-fight*, *n.* *b. hammer*, etc. See under *bushi*, *n.* *bush-do*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bush*; *n.* [Jap.] The national spirit of Japan, especially the military spirit, traditional chivalry, as of the old Samurai class.

*Bushido* is the putting into practice of the principles of loyalty, filial piety, uprightness, and courage. Count Noai Yamato-damashi in *N. Y. Tribune* Dec. 10, '09, p. 6, col. 3.

*bush-ing*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*. 1. A lining, usually of metal, for a hole, to reduce friction or lessen wear. 2. A tube for insertion into a pump-barrel or a pulley-bore to reduce the effective diameter. 3. A hollow steel or iron cylinder fitted into the bore of a breech-loading cannon as a seat for the breech-block. *bush-ing*, *n.*

*Bu-shir*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*. 1. A seaport town on the Persian Gulf, Fars province, Persia. *Ban-der Bu-shir*, *n.* *bush-shir*, etc. See under *bushi*, *n.*

*bush-less*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* Having no bush. *bush-let*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bush*; *n.* A very small bush. *bush-ling*, *n.*

*bush-man*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* [*-MEN, pl.*] 1. A dweller in the interior of Australia; a bush-farmer, or settler in the bush; hence, one who has skill in finding his way in the bush; a woodsman; lumberman. 2. [*B.*] A member of a numerous aboriginal tribe of South Africa. They are very small in stature, light colored, have no fixed habitation, but are found in the southwestern portions of South Africa, chiefly in Namaqualand. See *AFRICAN*.

The *Bushman*. Khual or San, are an unselfish, merry, cheerful race, with an intense love of freedom. They frequently cut off the terminal point of the little finger. Their dwellings are portable dome-shaped huts, but they often live in caves. For weapons they have small bows and poisoned arrows. The *Bushman* never wears cannibals. Cairns of stones are erected over the graves of the dead.

A. C. Haddon *Races of Man*, p. 34, [il. & c. '10.] The *Bushman* are exceptions in language, race, habits, and appearance. They are the only real nomads in the country; they never cultivate the soil, nor rear any domestic animal save wretched dogs. *LIVINGSTON Missionary Travels* p. 65, [in 1858.]

— *bush-man-ship*, *n.* — *bush-wo-man*, *n.* *bush-man-ite*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* *bush-man-ite*, *n.* *Mineral.* A manganese ore intermediate in composition between apophyllite and pickeringite.

*bush-mas-ter*, *n.* See under *bushi*, *n.* *bush-ment*, *n.* 1. An ambush; ambuscade. 2. A thickset. *Bush-nell*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. *Horace* (c. 1802–1876), an American divine; tried for heresy and acquitted; *Nature* and the *Supernatural*. 2. A city in McDonough county, Ill.

*bush-or-en*, *b. quail*. See under *bushi*, *n.* *bush-rang*, *n.* 1. *bush-rang*; 2 *bush-rang*; *n.* One who ranges or roams through the bush; in Australia, a bushwhacker; an outlaw or escaped convict. — *bush-rang-ing*, *n.*

*bush-scrub*, *n.* See under *bushi*, *n.* *bush-t*, *pp.* *Bushed*. *bush-whack*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* [*U. S.*] 1. To range through the bush; attack or fight as a bushwhacker. 2. To cut bushes with a bushwhacker. 3. [*Local.*] To shoot (ducks) by aid of anchored decoys and boat.

*bush-whack'er*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. One who ranges in the bush; hence, in the United States civil war, a guerrilla; also, a predatory deserter. The country was said to be infested by bushwhackers, on the lookout for unprosperous fugitives.

*Andrew Prudence Paley* p. 97, [in m. & c. 1880.] 2. A country bumpkin; clodpole. 3. A stout scythe used for cutting down bushes, or one who uses it. — *bush-whack'er-ism*, *n.*

*bush-whack-ing*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. The acts or practise of bushwhacking. 2. The use of the bush-scythe called a bushwhacker. 3. The act or process of forcing a way through bushes, as in a boat. *bush-y*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. Covered with bush; full of bushes. 2. Like a bush; shaggy; as, a *bushy* beard. — *bush-y*, *adv.* — *bush-y*, *n.*

*bush-y*, *n.* [*Austral.*] A rustic. *Bushy*, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Richard II.*, a creature of King Bushy, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* *Cervant* (1480–1544). An Italian ruler of the Venetian school.

*bush-ly*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *adv.* In a bushy manner; actively; briskly; intently; industriously.

*bush-ness*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. A pursuit or occupation that employs or requires energy, time, and thought; trade; profession; calling. 2. Any occupation connected with the operations or details of trade or industry; also, commercial affairs; as, the banking business; the business of the country suffers.

Attention, application, accuracy, method, punctuality, and dispatch, are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of business of any sort.

3. Any matter or affair, especially one requiring attention or diligence; as, the King's business requires haste. 4. That which one has the right to do or ought to do; interest; concern; duty; as, you have no business in this case; it is your business to see that it is done. 5. The details of stage action and movement.

Then consider what scope the business of the scene gives to the actor's purpose. *Henry Irving in Good Words* Jan. 1893, p. 34. 6. A commercial enterprise or establishment; as, to buy out a business. 7. [*Dial.*] Eng. Trouble.

*Syn.* affair, avocation, barter, calling, commerce, concern, craft, duty, employment, job, occupation, profession, trade, transaction, vocation, work. A business is what one follows regularly; an occupation is what he happens at any time to be engaged in; trouble-shine may be one's occupation for a time, as a relief from business; business is ordinarily for profit, while the occupation may be a matter of learning, philanthropy, or religion. A craft is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity, or the

persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's craft. A profession implies scholarship; as, the learned professions. Pursuit is an occupation which one follows with ardor. An avocation is what calls one away from other work; a vocation, or calling, that to which one is called by some special fitness or sense of duty; thus, we speak of the gospel ministry as a vocation or calling, rather than a business. Trade or trading is, in general, the exchanging of one thing for another; in the special sense, a trade is an occupation involving manual training and skilled labor; as, the ancient Jews held that every boy should learn a trade. A transaction is a single action, whether in business, diplomacy, or otherwise; affair has a similar but lighter meaning; as, this little affair; an important transaction. The plural affairs has a distinctive meaning, including all activities in which men deal with one another on any considerable scale; as, a man of affairs. A job is a piece of work viewed as a single undertaking, and ordinarily paid for as such. Trade and commerce may be used as equivalents, but trade is capable of a more limited application; we speak of the trade of a village, the commerce of a nation. Barter is the direct exchange of commodities; business, trade, and commerce are chiefly transacted by means of money, bills of exchange, etc. Business, occupation, etc., may be what one does independently; employment may be in the service of another. Work is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; thus, we speak of the work of God. See *DUTY*. — *Prep.* the business of a druggist; in business with his father; doing business for his father; have you business with me? business in New York; business about, concerning, or in regard to certain property.

— *to do the business* for [Colloq.], to settle completely; hence, to kill, destroy, or ruin. — *to make (a thing) one's b.* [*Colloq.*], to undertake to accomplish (a particular thing). — *to mean b.*, to be in earnest. — *to mind one's own b.*, to refrain from meddling; attend to one's own affairs.

*Mind your own business* with your absolute heart and soul; but see that it is a good business first.

*Bracton* *First Claviers* vol. 1, letter viii, p. 98, [i. n. a. 1885.] — *bush-ness-like*, *a.* Methodical or systematic, as in matters of business; practical. — *bush-ness-like-ness*, *n.*

*Bu-si-rane*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an enchanter, whose spells to make Amoret love him are thwarted by Britomart.

*Bu-si-ris*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. *Myth.* King of Egypt, son of Poseidon; sacrificed all foreigners to Zeus. 2. An ancient city in the Nile delta, Egypt; ruins of a great temple of Isis are still standing, called Abousir.

*bush*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* [*Scot. or Obs.*] 1. *To dress; to deck.*

*Bush ye, bush ye*, my bonnie, bonnie bride.

*Wm. Hamilton The Braces of Yarrow* st. 1. 2. To get into a state of readiness; prepare; fit out. 3. To employ; make use of.

*II. i.* 1. To get ready; dress. 2. Go; hasten. — *bush'er*, *n.* *bush't*, *vi.* 1. *Naït.* To stand on and off shore; beat about. 2. To cruise as a pirate. 3. To search everywhere; beat about. [*< Sp. buscar; see BUSCON.*]

*bushi*, *n.* 1. A thin, elastic strip of wood, whalebone, or steel, placed in a corset or the like to stiffen the front of it. 2. A corset. [*< F. busse, perhaps doublet of bois, wood, < LL. boscum, wood, < OHG. busc, bush.*]

*bushy*, *n.* A harvest-feast of the Creek Indians. *bushy*, *n.* A bush; shrub; thickset.

*bushed*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. Stiffened with a bush, *bush't*, as a corset. 2. Wearing a bush.

*Bush-er-ud*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* An amt in S. Norway; 5,790 sk.; capital, Drammen. [*about.*]

*bush-ker*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. A bosket. 2. A bush-kin, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. A high shoe or half-boot reaching halfway to the knee, and fastened or laced to the ankle.

Our buskins on our feet we drew.

Whittier *Snow-Bound* st. 5. 2. A woman's low-cut shoe; not in use. 3. A half-boot with very thick soles worn by actors in ancient Athenian tragedy; the cothurnus.

The tragic actor was made up to look larger than human with the long tragic mask, a sort of high wig, padding, and very thick-soled boots or buskins. *Milton* speaks of tragedy as 'the buskin'd stage' — but alludes to Ben Jonson's comedies as 'Jonson's learned sock,' because the ancient comic actors wore slippers (socks). *R. C. Jeay* *Greek Literature* pt. ii, p. 27, [i. n. a. 1885.]

4. Hence, the tragic drama in general. *Buskin*, *n.* 1. A stocking of a bishop in full pontificals. [*Orig. doubtful; cp. F. brousequin, D. brúzeken, Sp. borcequin.*]

*bush-kind*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* Having the feet bush-kind, i. e. laced in buskins, as on the stage; of or pertaining to the tragic drama; hence, tragic; lofty; dignified.

Of buskin'd limb, and swarthy lineament.

Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. i, st. 13. *bush-ket*, *ri.* To bustle; hurry about.

*bush-ky*, *a.* *Bosky*; burly. *bush-quet's* *dis-ease*, *a.* A disease affecting the metatarsal bones, characterized by inflammatory changes leading to bunion.

*Bu-srah*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* Same as *BASSORA*. *buss*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* 1. *To salute with a smacking kiss; kiss.* *II. i.* *To kiss.* [*CP. G. dial. bussen.*]

*buss*, *r.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To get ready; dress; busk. *bussy*, *n.* [*Archaic or Dial.*] A kiss; smack. *bust*, *n.* But every satyr first did give a *bust* to Helenore.

*Spenser* *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 10, st. 46. *buss*, *n.* 1. A two-masted fishing-vessel of from 50 to 70 tons, with a cabin at each end; fly-boat. 2. Any vessel of burden. [*< OF. busse, < LL. busa, boat, box, < buris; see BUSHELL, n.*]

*buss*, *n.* An omnibus. See *BUS*. *buss*, *n.* [*Scot.*] A bus.

*Buss-a-her*, *n.* Same as *BASSAHIR*. *Buss-sah*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* A walked town in northern Nigeria, W. Africa. Mungo Park was killed here, 1805.

*Buss-sat*, *Buss-sat*, *n.* 1. *Buss*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* A horse for omnibus work. *buss-sock*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. A tuft of grass, as in a swamp. 2. A grasshopper. 3. A fat dummy person. 4. A donkey. *buss-sock*, *n.*

*buss-t*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* [*Braz.*] A palm (*Mantaria sacchara*) with leaves sometimes 30 feet long. The spathes furnish material for a coarse cloth. *buss-up*, *n.*

*buss-y*, 1 *bush*; 2 *bushy*; *n.* [*Tenn.* U. S.] A sweetheart. *bust*, *imp. & pp.* *Bussed*. *bust*, *n.* 1. *Bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* Same as *BUST*.

*bust*, *i.* 1. *[Vulgar.] To burst.* 2. [*Slang* U. S.] To break or tame; as, to bust a bronco. [*II. i.* 1. [*Dial.*

or *Vulgar.*] To burst. 2. [*Colloq. & Slang* U. S.] (1) To fall in a recitation. (2) To fall in examinations; also, to be dismissed from college in consequence of failure. 3. [*Slang.*] To become ruined; fall in business or an enterprise. *bust*, *n.* 1. The human chest or breast; upper front part of the body; the bosom, especially of a woman. 2. The human head, shoulders, and breast, generally without the arms, as represented in sculpture. [*< F. buste, < It. busto, < LL. bustum, trunk of the body; cp. box, n.*]

*bust*, *n.* Same as *BUST*. *bust*, *n.* [*Slang.*] A drinking-bout; spree. *bust-ert*, *n.* [*Slang.*] A bust-me-té; 1 *bust-me-té*; 2 *bust-me-té*, *n.* *Anastasio* (1780–1853). A Mexican revolutionist; President of Mexico.

*bust-a-mite*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* *Afneral*. A grayish-red variety of rhodonite containing ilme. [*< Bustamite, the discoverer.*]

*Bustar*, *n.* Same as *BASTAR*. *bustard*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* 1. A large Old World otoid bird, related to the plovers and cranes, having stout reticulated tarsi, three short toes, and stout vaulted bill; of high reputation as a game-bird. The great bustard (*Otts tarda*) was formerly indigenous to Great Britain, and is the largest European bird.

Both sexes have the ear-coverts elongated, and the male has a tuft of feathers on each side of the lower mandible. The little *b.* (*Otts tetraz*) inhabits southern Europe and Africa. The thick-kneed *b.* is the stone-curlew. See *KHOORAN*.

2. [*F.* Canada.] The Canada goose. 3. The stone-curlew. 4. [*Local*, Eng.] A large moth-like lure used in angling. [*< OF. bustard, mo outarde, cor. of L. aris tarda, aris bird; tardus, slow.*]

— *bustard-quail*, *n.* A small black-breasted hemipode (*Turnix taigour*) of India. *bust'ed*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* [*Slang* U. S.] Financially broken; wrecked; ruined; bankrupt.

*bust'ed*, *a.* [*Rare.*] Adorned with or containing busts. *bust'ed*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A village; an inhabited quarter; a small native settlement; a group of humble and squalid tenements in a city, as in Calcutta. *bust'it*, *n.*

*bust'it*, *n.* Same as *BASTI*. *bust'er*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* 1. [*Slang* U. S.] (1) Something great or remarkable. (2) A wild carouse; bust. 2. [*Australasia.*] A violent gale. [*Vulgar* for *BURSTER*.]

In the Southern Hemisphere the southerly *buster* occurs in New Zealand. A. V. Gentry *Am. Weather* ch. 12, p. 107, [in m. & c. 1880.] *Bust*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* A village in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

*bust'le*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* The pigeonwood (*Dipholis salicifolia*) of southern Florida. *bust'le*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* [*Slang* U. S.] 1. To cause to move in haste or disorder; hurry; bustle; as, he bustled his men into the room; often reflexively.

2. To stir about actively or excitedly; keep up activity, stir, or excitement. 3. To make a stir or fuss. I sing! If these mortals, the critics, should bustle. I care not, not I — let the critics go whistle.

*BURSA Fragment*, To C. J. Fox st. 1. [*< Ice. bustla, bustle, splash about as a fish; cp. Dan. bust, bounce, < bustler, n.*]

*bust'le*, *n.* A bustling person. *bust'le*, *n.* 1. Activity with excitement and hurry; noisy stir; fuss. 2. [*Archaic.*] A conflict; fray.

*bust'le*, *n.* A pad or frame worn by women on the back below the waist to distend the skirts. [*< bustk, n., influenced in form by BUSTLE, v.*]

*bust'le-pipe*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* The large outside air-pipe of a ship. *bust'le-pipe*, *n.* Full of or characterized by bustle; agitated; stirring. *Syn.* see *ACTIVE*; *ALERT*; *NIMBLE*.

*bust-to*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* [*It.*] [*Rare* or *Obs.*] A bust. *Bust-to-Ar-si-zl-o*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* [*It.*] A town in Milan province, Italy.

*Bust-los*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon. *bust'los*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon.

*Bu-su-an-ga*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* An island of the Calimianes group, P. I.; 500 sq. m. *bust-y*, 1 *bust*; 2 *bust*; *n.* [*Slang* U. S.] 1. *To make busy; keep in employment; engage; interest; oftenest reflexively; as, he busties himself about many things; to busy oneself with trifles.* 2. To disturb or agitate, as the sea or other object.

3. To be busy; occupy oneself. [*< AS. bysian, < byst, active.*] *Syn.* see *OCCUPY*. *bust-y*, *a.* [*Bu-si-er; bu-si-er.*] 1. Actively engaged in something that engrosses the attention; constantly or habitually occupied, as in some employment; devoted to business; as, a busy housewife; busy in God's service.

It is possible that the word *busy* may have its root of origin in the production of the great bustling world which may be called the ushering of the word.

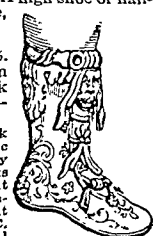
*Enam. Philol. Eng. Tongue* 4 10, p. 90, [i. n. 1873.] 2. Constantly active; as, busy tongues, feet, or hands. 3. Temporarily engaged; not at leisure. 4. Officially active; prying; meddling; as, a busy gossip. 5. Marked by or pertaining to active, continuous work or duty; filled with business; as, a busy day. 6. Telephone. Engaged; said of a line or number. 7. Anxious; requiring care. [*< AS. bysian, active.*] *Des'ty*.

*Syn.* active, diligent, employed, engaged, industrious, occupied. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary; *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is busy just now; that is, occupied at the moment with something that takes his full attention. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is industrious just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a busy man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition. *Industrious* is a word which is a different, rather than an *industrious*, reader of the Bible. In the use of the nouns, we speak of plodding industry, but not of plodding diligence. See *ACTIVE*. Compare *AS-INDUITY*. — *Ant.* careless, dilatory, dull, idle, inactive, indolent, lazy, listless, negligent, remiss, slack, slothful. — *Prep.* busy at work; about



Bustards. 1/2

1. The great bustard (*Otts tarda*). 2. The little or lesser bustard (*Otts tetraz*).





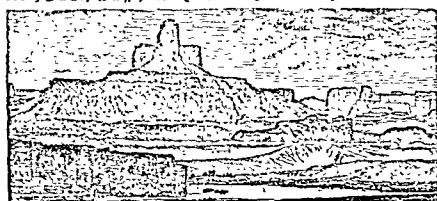


A distance equal to the length of an archery range; a rough unit of measure. [*< OF. but, bot. < bōter; see BUTT, n. 1.*] **butt**, *n.* **butt** and **but**, placed with the butt ends together. **butt-bolt**, *n.* An arrow with a blunt head. **b-shaft**, *n.* **b-chain**, *n.* A chain connecting a harness with a whippletree. See **HARNESS**. **b-hinge**, *n.* A hinge composed of two plates or leaves which are screwed to the abutting surfaces of the door and the jamb. **b-hovel**, *n.* A heavy shave or hovel used by coopers. **b-joint**, *n.* A joint made by placing the component parts end to end and holding them in place either by welding or by side-plates riveted to the joint. **b-joints** and **bounds**, the end and side boundaries of land. **butt's** length, the ordinary distance covered by a target-range. **b-stock**, *n.* That part of a gun-stock behind the breech-action. **b-strap**, *n.* To weld so as to form a butting point: said of two pieces of metal. **b-tool**, *n.* A tool adapted to calking butt-joints. **b-weld**, *n.* A weld made between two abutting ends or edges without overlapping. **close b.**, a joint that can not well be filled without cutting. **crup-b.**, *n.* In leather manufacturing, the thickest and best part of a horse's hide, that covering the long, full, full tilt. **to give the b. (to)**, or **to show (a fish) the b.**, in angling, to bring the rod back over the shoulder as the last movement in playing a fish.

**butt**, *n.* 1. A stroke, thrust, or push with the head, or with the heavier part or end of anything; as, a **butt** in the stomach; the goat gave the dog a heavy **butt**. 2. A fencing-thrust. [*< BUTT, n.*] **butt**.

**butt**, *n.* 1. A large cask, chiefly for wine. 2. A definite measure of wine in a cask, usually 126 United States gallons: a pipe. See **MEASURE**. As a measure of ale or beer the butt formerly contained 96 (= 97.64 imp. or 117.2 U. S.) gallons of ale, and 108 (= 109.84 imp. or 131.9 U. S.) gallons of beer. Since the establishment of the Imperial gallon in England the former system was legally abolished, though the term has continued in use to designate the form and size of a package. The butt also varied in contents when used for different wines. 3. [Local, Eng.] (1) A cart. (2) A buttrive. 4. In the tobacco-trade, a box 12 inches square, with a capacity of from 15 to 50 pounds. [*< F. botte, cask; cp. AS. but, leather bottle; see BUTTLE, n.*] **butt**.

**butt**, 1 butt; 2 butt, *n.* Same as **butt**, *n.* [abuttal.] **but'**, 1 but'; 2 but', *n.* A butt or boundary; **but'**, 1 but'; 2 but', *n.* A buttrive. **but'**, 1 but'; 2 but', *n.* [W. U. S.] To chop with a dull ax.



Buttes of the Cross, Green River Valley, Southern Wyoming.

**butte**, 1 but'; 2 but', *n.* A conspicuous hill, low mountain, or natural turret, generally isolated, especially in the Rocky Mountain region. [*F. hillock, = but; see BUTT, n.*] **butte**.

**Butte**, *n.* 1. A county in California; 1,660 sq. m.; county-seat, Oroville. 2. A county in South Dakota; 7,534 sq. m.; county-seat, Bellefourche. 3. A city, county-seat of Silver Bow county, Mont.

**butted**, 1 butted; 2 butted, *n.* Having a butt: chiefly in compounds; as, oak-butted; heavy-butted.

**but/ter**, 1 but'er; 2 but'er, *vt.* 1. To put butter upon; spread, dish up, or dress with butter.

Who was the blundering idiot who said that 'fine words **butter** no parsnips'? Half the parsnips of society are served and rendered palatable with no other sauce.

2. [Colloq.] To flatter fulsomely. 3. In gambling, to increase, as one's bet, by the addition of one's previous winnings.

**but/ter**, 1. The fatty constituent of milk, especially cow's milk, from which it is commonly separated by agitation, as in churning; largely used in the household economy as an article of food. In the domestic manufacture of **butter** the cream is collected and set aside until sour, that is, until lactic fermentation has been set up. When this is sufficiently advanced the cream is placed in a churn. When the churn is churned the butter is produced by agitation with the dasher. In dairies and large establishments churning is accomplished by machinery. The crude **butter** secured by churning is subjected to washing and seasoning processes in order to prepare it for the market. The washing or working of **butter** is accomplished by means of water. The object of this working is to separate from the crude **butter** as much of the curd and other non-fatty constituents of the cream as can be conveniently removed. According to the standard established by the authority of Congress **butter** must not contain more than 16 per cent. of water and not less than 82.5 per cent. of **butter** fat. H. W. WILDER *Food and Their adulteration* pp. 182-186. In N. W. C. 111.

The word **butter** is in use in various terms describing dairy implements and products, or otherwise relating to **butter**; as, **butter-bowl**, **b-carrier** (a box for conveying ball butter unaltered), **b-cow**, **b-crock**, **b-dairy**, **b-extractor** (for extracting **butter** from fresh milk), **b-flickin** (sometimes a definite measure), **b-knife**, **b-knife**, **b-knife** (a butter-man (a butter-dealer), **b-mold**, **b-print**, or **b-stamp** (for molding or stamping **butter**), **b-paddle**, **b-pat**, **b-rations** (given to cows to enrich the milk), **b-tongs**, **b-tub**, **but/ter-wife** or **b-woman** (a woman who makes or sells **butter**), **b-worker** (machine), **creamery** **b.** (made at a creamery), **dairy** **b.** (made at a private dairy).

2. A substance having the consistency or some of the qualities of **butter**; originally applied to the chlorides of some metals; as, **butter** of antimony, **butter** of bismuth, etc. 3. One of the numerous easily fused oils of vegetable origin, resembling animal **butter**; called usually vegetable **butter**. Among the more common vegetable **butters** are **Bambouze** or **Bambuk** **butter**, from the kernels of the shea-tree (*Bassia parkii*); called by Munro Park **Bambara** **b.** from the kingdom in which he found it, and shea-**b.** from the tree (see **shea**); **cacao**-**b.** from the nuts of *Theobroma cacao*; **Canara** **b.** from the fruit of *Vateria indica*; **cocum** (kokum)-**b.** from the fruit of *Garcinia indica*; **fulva**-**b.** from the seeds of *Bassia butyrosa*; **galaun**-**b.** from the fruit of the *Bassia butyrica*; **maceja**-**b.** from the seeds of *Cocos aculeata*; **malwa**-**b.** from the fruit of the *Bassia latifolia*; **nutmeg**-**b.** from nuts of *Myristica fragrans*; **otobab**-**b.** from the fruit of *Myristica cinnam.*

4. A fruit preserve of a semi-solid consistency; as, **apple butter**. 5. [Colloq.] Insecticide praise; flattery. [*< AS. butiro, = L. butyrum. < Gr. butyrum, prob. < bous, cow, = tyros, cheese. - but/ter-ale*, *n.* Beer brewed without bitter ingredients and flavored with **butter**, sugar, and spice. **buttered** **ale**, *n.* **b-and-eggs**, *n.* Any one of various species of plants having two shades of yellow in the flower, as the toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) in the United States, and a variety of the *Narcissus curviflorus* in England. **b-and-fallow** tree, see **TALLOW-TREE** (2). **b-ball**, *n.* **Butter** molded into a roll or ball. **but/ter-ball**, *n.* A duck, the buffhead, *b-bean*, *n.* A variety of Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) cultivated in the United States. **but/ter-bill**, *n.* The black scoter (*Edemia americana*). **b-blrd**, *n.* [Jamaica.] The bobolink. **b-boat**, *n.* A boat-shaped dish for serving melted **butter** or sauce; a sauce-boat. **b-box**, *n.* 1. A box for holding **butter**. 2. [Slang.] A Dutchman. **but/ter-box**, *n.* A duck, the buffhead. **but/ter-bump**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bitter. **but/ter-mump**, *n.* **b-burr**, *n.* An old world herb (*Petasites petasites*), a sweet coltsfoot, with large round or roundish leaves often a foot wide, said to have been used by the Scotch as English **butter**. **but/ter-mump**, *n.* Somewhat naturalized in southeastern Pennsylvania. See **PETASITES**. **b-burr**; **b-dock**; **b-bush**, *n.* [Austral.] A plant (*Ptilosporum phylloroides*) bearing bitter, non-poisonous berries. Its leaves are used as fodder. **b-color**, *n.* A preparation used to impart a rich color to **butter** and allied substances. **b-cream**, *n.* Any one of several buttercreams, as the **buttercream** (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) or the **creeping buttercup** (*R. repens*). **b-daisy**, *n.* 1. The oxeye daisy. 2. **Butter-cream**. **b-duck**, *n.* 1. The buffhead. 2. The saddle duck. 3. The black surt-duck (*Fuligula perspicillata*) of the Pacific coast. **b-fat**, *n.* The fatty substance obtained from milk, and available for **butter**-making, milk being graded according to the proportion of **butter-fat** it contains. Its standard is 65 per cent. palmitin and 30 per cent. olein. **b-fingers**, *n.* One who drops that which he should hold; especially, one who fails to hold after touching with his hands, a thrown or batted ball in baseball, cricket, etc. **b-fingered**, *n.* **but/ter-fing**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The avoet. **but/ter-flower**, *n.* The **buttercup** (*Ranunculus bulbosus*). **b-jags**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bird's-foot trefoil. 2. The sickle-podded medick (*Medicago falcata*). **b-leaves**, *n. pl.* 1. The leaves of the garden-orchid. 2. Monk's-shrub. **but/ter-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the **butter** has been removed. **but/ter-munk**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The black-crowned night-heron. **b-oll**, *n.* Refined cottonseed oil used in manufacturing oleomargarin or other artificial **butter**. **b-root**, *n.* Same as **BUTTERWORT**. **b-scotch**, *n.* Candy made with sugar and **butter**; toffee. **b-shape**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The spotted sandpiper. **b-stoop**, *n.* A wide front tooth. **b-tree**, *n.* Any one of various trees yielding vegetable **butter**, as the shea (*Bassia parkii*) of western Africa. See **BUTTER**, 3. **b-titer**, *n.* A segment of a tube used to pierce a skin of **butter** for sample. **but/ter-weed**, *n.* Any one of various plants, as a cosmopolitan horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), a groundsel (*Senecio lobatus*) of the southern United States, and the Indian mallow. **b-weight**, *n.* Good measure; overweight. **b-wheat**, *n.* Malted **butter** used in making gravy, etc. **Dutch** **b.** [Colloq.] oleomargarin. **lard**-**b.** A substitute for **butter**, with a lard basis. **but/ter-in**, *n.* midshipman's **b.**, the avocado. **run** **b.**, **butter** clarified for cooking purposes. See **GHEE**. **vegetable** **b.**, see **BUTTER**, 3. **whicy**-**b.** An inferior **butter** produced from whey-fat.

**but/ter**, *n.* A person or an animal that butts. **but/ter**, *n.* A machine for sawing off butts, as of logs. **but/ter-a**, *n.* 1. **but/ter-a**-saw; 2. **but/ter-a**-saw. Same as **but/ter-a**.

**but/ter-cup**, 1 but'er-cup; 2 but'er-cup, *n.* One of various species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, with yellow cup-shaped flowers; also the flower. **but/ter-flower**, *n.* **gold-cup**, *n.* **king-cup**, *n.* **bristly buttercup**, an erect, hispid branching perennial (*Ranunculus pennsylvanicus*), 1 to 2 feet high, of wet, open places in the United States from the Atlantic to the Rockies, with ternately divided leaves and yellow flowers 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide, the petals no longer than the reflexed sepals. **but/ter-herb**, *n.* **Buttered**. S. S. **But/ter-herb**, 1 but'er-herb; 2 but'er-herb, *n.* **Daniel** (1831-1901). An American soldier and banker. **but/ter-fish**, 1 but'er-fish; 2 but'er-fish, *n.* 1. One of various fishes with an unctuous coating. (1) A stomateoid, especially the dollar-fish (*Stomatopus trachurus*). (2) The guller-fish. (3) A kelpfish. (*Cor-dodax pilus*) of New Zealand. (4) The moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*). (5) A cirrhitid fish (*Haplodactylus lophodon*) in New South Wales. (6) A blenny; the rock-eel. **but/ter-fly**, 1 but'er-fly; 2 but'er-fly, *n.* [*FLIES*, 1 -fly; 2 -flies, *pl.*] 1. A diurnal rhopalocerous lepidopterous insect, having knobbed antennae, and carrying its wings erect when in repose. 2. Figuratively, a gay idler or trifler; also, one gaudily dressed.

'Spare him—he's none; a mere court **butterfly** That butters in the parent of a monarch.'

3. The rest for the reins on the front of the roof of a harness cab. 4. Anything light and flimsy or resembling a butterfly. 5. [Railroad Cant, U. S.] A note thrown from the rear of a freight train. [*< AS. butroflode* (so called after the yellow species, or from its excrement resembling **butter**; cp. *OD. boterschele*, **butterfly**, lit. 'butter-valder'), *< butere* + *flode*; see **BUTTER**, *n.*, *FLY*, *n.*] **but/ter-fly**.

— **Antlopa** **butterfly**, a butterfly (*Erannassa antlopa*) of a brownish purple color with yellow border on the wings, found both in America and Europe. **butterfly** **cock**, a butterfly valve. See **VALVE**. **but/ter-fly-cock**, *n.* A Tasmanian volute shell (*Volva papillosa*). **b-damper** (*Meek*), a damper composed of a disk forming an axis across a flue or pipe so as to open or close it according to its position. **b-dock**, *n.* Same as **BUTTER-ACRE**. **b-dish**, *n.* One of various fishes, as the eyed blenny (*Blennius ocellatus*), the Chinese fish-of-paradise (*Macropodus bidulatus*), or the butterfly-gurnard. **b-flower**, *n.* Same as **FLYING-ROSE**. **b-gurnard**, *n.* A tricolor fish (*Lepidotrigla gurnardus*) of Australia, etc. **b-illy**, *n.* 1. Any one of various showy Mexican and Central American species of the genus *Calceolaria*. The three outer divisions of the perianth are linear and beardless, and the three inner are petaloid, much larger and broader, and bearded on the inside. **Mariposa** **illy**. 2. See **HELYCHUM**. **b-lobster**, *n.* A

Tasmanian scyllarid crustacean (*Ibacus veronif*). **b-mose**, *n.* A spotted or mottled nose, as of a dog. **b-mut**, *n.* A mechanical nut with wing-like projections to help turn it; wing-nut. See **ILLUS**. under **NUT**. **b-orchid**, *n.* Any one of several epiphytic orchids: (1) An ornamental epiphytic orchid (*Oncidium papillo*), with the 3 upper segments of the flower erect and linear and the 3 lower yellow and broad, suggesting a butterfly. (2) An East-Indian orchid (*Phalaenopsis*) bearing a panicle of pure white flowers often as much as 5 inches across, with the lip streaked with bright yellow and spotted with purple. **b-plant**, *n.* **b-orchid**, *n.* Either of two British orchids, *Habenaria bifolia* and *H. chlorantha*. **b-pea**, *n.* 1. A smooth, erect, ascending, or twining perennial herb (*Clitoria mariana*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*), with pinnately compound leaves and very showy pale-blue flowers about 2 inches long, found in sandy soils from New Jersey to Florida and Texas. 2. A nearly allied perennial (*Bradyrrhiza triglana*), of similar habit and range, with pinnate trifoliate leaves and violet flowers, called spurred **b-pea**. **b-plan**, *n.* 1. Same as **BUTTERFLY-ORCHID** (2). 2. [Austral.] A bladderwort (*Utricularia dichotoma*). **b-ray**, *n.* A broad sting-ray (*Pteroplatea mactura*). **b-shaped**, *a.* **Papilionaceous**. **b-shell**, *n.* 1. A univalve of the genus *Volva*, having a very large broad disk and found from Virginia southward. 2. A pteropod or sea-butterfly. **b-tulip**, *n.* Any one of several butterfly-lilies, especially *Calochortus venustus*. **b-valve**, see **VALVE**. **b-weed**, *n.* A **bush** species of *Asclepias* (*A. tuberosa*), the orange milk-weed, common in the United States and Canada, and conspicuous in midsummer by its large masses of orange flowers. A variety with decumbent stems has been by some reckoned a distinct species (*A. decumbens*). The fleshy root, reputed to be diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and in large doses cathartic and emetic, is known as **pleurisy-root**. **eltron** **b.**, a large yellow butterfly *Callidryas*, without decided markings, found in the southern United States. **four-footed** **butterflies**, the *Neptolythidium*—orange-**b.** **b.** A large papilionid butterfly (*Papilio cresphontes*) whose caterpillars feed on the orange. **orange-dot**, *n.* **pine-b.** A pleiad butterfly (*Pieris menapia*) whose caterpillar is destructive to young pines.

**but/ter-in**, 1 but'er-in, in or in; 2 but'er-in, in or in. **but/ter-line**, *n.* Artificial **butter**, variously manufactured, as from oleo-oil and other ingredients worked together, with the addition of some coloring compound. See **OLEOMARGARIN**.

**but/ter-ness**, 1 but'er-ness; 2 but'er-ness, *n.* The state of being buttery.

**but/ter-is**, 1 but'er-is; 2 but'er-is, *n.* A hoof-paring tool with a bent shank, used by farriers. [*cp. F. boutoir, boutereau, boutelle, boring-instruments.*]

**but/ter-jags**, *n.* **b-leaves**, **but/ter-milk**, etc. See **BUTTER**, 1. **but/ter-nut**, 1 but'er-nut; 2 but'er-nut, *n.* 1. The oily edible nut of the North-American white walnut (*Juglans cinerea*); also, the tree, or its cathartic inner bark.

The dark fruit That falls from the tree  
butter-nut's long boughs.  
BRYANT *The Fountain*, 8.

2. An oily nut-like seed of a tall tree (*Caryocarp nucifera*), of the family *Caryocaraceae*, a native of British Guiana, having a hard, brown, tubercled shell. 3. A crude yellowish-brown color, as of cloth dyed with **butter-nuts**.

[Slang, U. S.] A Con. **b.** **b.** with and without shuck removed. **federate** soldier in the Civil War: from the color of their uniforms, like a **butter-nut**-shell.

**but/ter-ail**, *n.* **b-root**, *n.* **b-scotch**, *n.* **b-tooth**, *n.* **but/ter-weed**, *n.* See **BUTTER**, *n.*

**but/ter-wort**, 1 but'er-wort; 2 but'er-wort, *n.* 1. Any small stemless herb of the genus *Pinguicula*, of the butterwort or bladderwort family (*Lentibulariaceae*), with broad fleshy leaves that secrete a greasy substance. Insects are captured by the turning inward of the margins of the leaves. 2. Any plant of the butterwort family.

**But/ter-worth**, 1 but'er-worth; 2 but'er-worth, *n.* **Hezekiah** (1213-1339-1905). An American author; edited the *Youth's Companion*, 1870-1894.

**but/ter-y**, 1 but'er-y; 2 but'er-y, *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing **butter**; like **butter**, as in consistency appearance; soft. 2. Smeared with **butter**. 3. loq. Not holding things securely; **butter-fingered**.

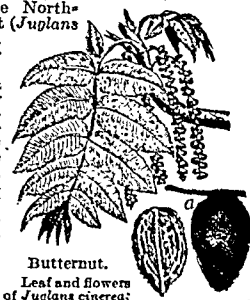
**but/ter-y**, *n.* [*IES*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. A room in a house where provisions, especially **butter**, milk, cheese, and the like, are kept; a pantry; originally, a place to keep bottles. 2. [Eng.] A room where wines and other liquors are stored. 3. In the English universities, a place in each college from which students are served with bread, **butter**, ale, and the like. 4. A cellar where butts of wine are stored. (Seemingly *< OF. boterie, < LL. botaria, < bota, var. of butta, bottle; see BUTTLE, n.*]) **but/try**, *n.* **but/ter-y**, *n.* A ledge or shelf on a **buttery-hatch**. **b-hatch**, *n.* A half-door opening into a **buttery**.

**but/ter-hinge**, *n.* See under **BUTT**, *n.* **but/thorn**, 1 but/thorn; 2 but/thorn, *n.* A European star-bush. **but/ter-horn**, *n.* See under **BUTT**, *n.* **but/ter-ice**, 1 but'er-ice; 2 but'er-ice, *n.* An abutment. **but/ter-joint**, *n.* See under **BUTT**, *n.* (In serving (drink). **but/ter**, 1 but'er; 2 but'er, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] To act as a **butter** **lock**, 1 but'er; 2 but'er, *n.* **Wrestling**. To throw or try to throw by the buttock.

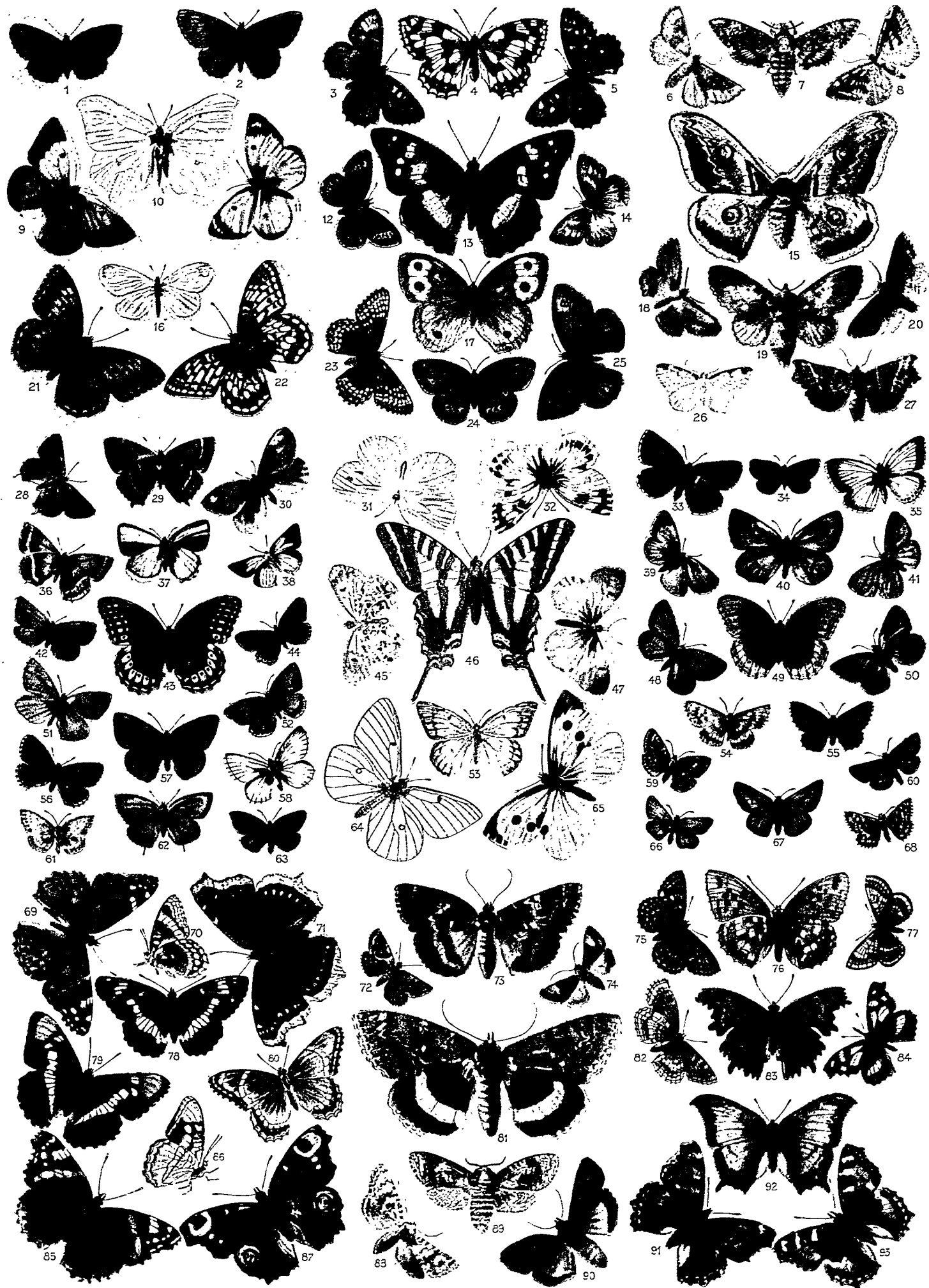
**but/lock**, *n.* 1. One of the two rounded fleshy prominences that the body rests on when sitting; one side of the rump. 2. The hinder part of a ship's hull, above and in front of the rudder, and merging into the run. 3. [Eng.] Mining. The portion of the face of the coal that the buttock or hip is brought into play in order to effect a throw. Compare **cock-buttock**. [Dime, of **BUTT**, *n.*]

**but/lock**, 1 but'er; 2 but'er, *n.* 1. [Eng.] Mining. One who works the breaking coal from the buttock. See **BUTTOCK**, 2. 2. A wrestler who favors the buttock throw.

**but/ton**, 1 but'n; 2 but'n, *n.* 1. 1. To fasten by slipping buttons through buttonholes, as a garment: often with up. 2. To secure by turning a button, as a lid or



Butternut. Leaf and flowers



# BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

# Butterflies and Moths of North America and Europe.

1. Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis Selene*).
2. Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis Euphrosyne*).
3. Wall Butterfly (*Pararge Megæra*).
4. Marbled White (*Melanargia Galatea*).
5. Wood Argus (*Pararge Egeria*).
6. Scalloped Oak Moth (*Crocallis Elinguaria*).
7. Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia Atropos*).
8. Treble Bar Moth (*Anaitis Plagiata*).
9. Clouded Yellow (*Colias Edusa*).
10. Brimstone (*Gonopteryx Rhamni*).
11. Pale Clouded Yellow (*Colias Hyale*).
12. Small Ringlet (*Erebia Epiphron*).
13. Purple Emperor, Male (*Apatura Iris*).
14. Large Heath (*Epinephele Tithonus*).
15. Great Peacock Moth (*Saturnia Pyri*).
16. Wood White (*Leucophasia Sinapis*).
17. Blue-eyed Grayling or Satyr, Male (*Satyrus Alope*).
18. Waved Umber Moth (*Hemerophila Abruptaria*).
19. Grass Egger Moth (*Lastiocampa Trifolii*).
20. Brindled Beauty Moth (*Biston Hirtaria*).
21. Mead's Fritillary, Male (*Argynnis Meadii*).
22. Mead's Fritillary, Female (*Argynnis Meadii*).
23. The Baltimore, Female. (*Melitæa Phaeton*).
24. Ringlet (*Epinephele Hyperanthus*).
25. Meadow Brown, Female (*Epinephele Janira*).
26. Brimstone Moth (*Rumia Luteolata*).
27. Herald Moth (*Gonoptera Libatrix*).
28. Acadian Hairstreak, Male (*Thecla Acadica*).
29. Brown Hairstreak (*Thecla Betulæ*).
30. Marsh Ringlet (*Cænonympha Typhon*).
31. Green-veined White (*Pieris Napi*).
32. Bath White (*Pieris Daphidice*).
33. Chalk-hill Blue, Female (*Lycæna Corydon*).
34. Small Blue (*Lycæna Minima*).
35. Chalk-hill Blue, Male (*Lycæna Corydon*).
36. Purple Hairstreak, Underside (*Thecla Quercus*).
37. Green Hairstreak, Underside (*Thecla Rubi*).
38. Spring Beauty, Female (*Thecla Læta*).
39. Holly. Blue, Female (*Lycæna Argiolus*).
40. Large Blue (*Lycæna Arion*).
41. Holly Blue, Male (*Lycæna Argiolus*).
42. Silver-studded Blue, Male (*Lycæna Ægon*).
43. Diana Fritillary, Female (*Argynnis Diana*).
44. Silver-studded Blue, Female (*Lycæna Ægon*).
45. Orange Tip, Underside of Male (*Euchloe Cardamines*).
46. Zebra Swallowtail, Male (*Papilio Ajax*).
47. Orange Tip, Upperside of Male (*Euchloe Cardamines*).
48. Mazarine Blue, Male (*Lycæna Semiargus*).
49. Diana Fritillary, Male (*Argynnis Diana*).
50. Mazarine Blue, Female (*Lycæna Semiargus*).
51. Common Blue, Male (*Lycæna Icarus*).
52. Common Blue, Female (*Lycæna Icarus*).
53. Orange Colias, Female (*Colias Eurytheme*).
54. Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, Underside (*Nemeobius Lucina*).
55. Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, Upperside (*Nemeobius Lucina*).
56. Clifden Blue, Female (*Lycæna Bellargus*).
57. Large Copper, Male (*Polyommatus Dispar*).
58. Clifden Blue, Male (*Lycæna Bellargus*).
59. Dingy Skipper (*Nisoniades Tages*).
60. Checkered Skipper (*Carterocephalus Palæmon*).
61. Brown Argus, Underside (*Lycæna Astrarche*).
62. Tailed Blue (*Lycæna Bætica*).
63. Brown Argus, Upperside (*Lycæna Astrarche*).
64. [Unnamed], Female (*Colias Christina*).
65. Large White, Female (*Pieris Brassicæ*).
66. New Small Skipper (*Hesperia Lineola*).
67. Large Skipper, Male (*Hesperia Sylvanus*).
68. Grizzled Skipper (*Syrichthus Malvæ*).
69. Painted Lady (*Vanessa Cardui*).
70. Bastard Purple, Male, Underside (*Limenitis Proserpina*).
71. Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiopa*).
72. Mother Shipton Moth (*Euclidia Mi*).
73. Dark Crimson Underwing Moth (*Catocala Sponsa*).
74. Small Angle Shades Moth (*Euplexia Lucipara*).
75. Glanville Fritillary (*Melitæa Cinxia*).
76. High Brown Fritillary, Underside (*Argynnis Adippe*).
77. Greasy Fritillary (*Melitæa Aurinia*).
78. [Unnamed] (*Limenitis Bredowii*).
79. White Admiral (*Limenitis Sibylla*).
80. Bastard Purple, Male (*Limenitis Proserpina*).
81. Clifden Nonpareil Moth (*Catocala Fraxini*).
82. Heath Fritillary, Underside (*Melitæa Athalia*).
83. Green Comma, Male (*Grapta Faunus*).
84. Snout, Male (*Libythea Bachmanni*).
85. Red Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*).
86. [Unnamed] Underside (*Limenitis Bredowii*).
87. Peacock (*Vanessa Io*).
88. Marvel-du-Jour Moth (*Agriopsis Aprilina*).
89. Goat Moth (*Cossus cossus*).
90. Large Yellow Underwing Moth (*Triphæna Pronuba*).
91. Large Tortoiseshell (*Vanessa Polychloros*).
92. Goatweed, Male (*Paphia Glycerium*).
93. Small Tortoiseshell (*Vanessa Urticæ*).





**Bu'z'l**, 1 bu'z'al; 2 bu'z'l, n. *Bib.* Father of Ezekiel. *Ezek.* 1, 3.  
**Buz'ite**, 1 bu'z'it; 2 bu'z'it, n. *Bib.* *Job* xxxiii, 2.  
**Bu'zu-luk'**, 1 bu'zu-luk'; 2 bu'zu-luk', n. A town in Samara government, Russia.  
**buz'zy-lene**, 1 bu'z'zi-lē; 2 bu'z'zy-lē, n. A theoretical compound of hydrogen and nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_2\text{N.NH}_2$ ) of which certain derivatives are known to exist. [*butylene*; -z- in azote replacing -y-].  
**buzz'**, 1 bu'z; 2 bu'z, n. *I. t.* 1. To utter or express by buzz; buzzing; whisper; gossip; as, they buzzed the news everywhere.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity, . . .  
That is not quickly buzz'd into his ear?

SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [Rare.] To assail with buzzing or whispering.  
II. *t.* 1. To make a humming or sibilant sound, as a bee, a humming-bird, or a circular saw; drone.  
Or how he fancied the hum of bees  
Were bullets buzzing among the trees.

BART HARTS John Burns of Gettysburg at 1.

2. To whisper or speak in a low, indistinct, hissing tone; murmur sibilantly; make a low noise as of many voices or mingled sounds; as, the city buzzed beneath us. [Imitative.] 3. [Prov. Eng.] To be in a great rush and hurry; to run about hurriedly; run back and forth; fussing; fuss about. 4. [Slang, Eng.] To steal from the person; pickpocket.—**buzz'-plan'er**, n. A planing-machine in which the revolving cutter is set in the plane of the table, the wood to be planed being applied by hand.  
-**baw**, n. A circular saw: so called because it emits a buzzing sound when in rapid motion.

**buzz'**, *cl.* [Gt. Brit.] To drain to the last drop; share equally the last in (the bottle). **buzz'at**.

**buzz'**, *cl.* [Prov. Eng.] To thrust or throw with great force.  
**buzz'**, n. 1. The noise of bees, humming-birds, or the like; a low murmur of talk or of distant sounds blended; as, the low buzz from the engines.

I first of all called in at St. James's, where I found the whole outward room in a buzz of politics. *Admission Spectator* June 12, 1712.  
2. Indistinct rumor; gossip; report.

Yes, that, on every dream,  
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,  
He may enguard his lot.

SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act i, sc. 4.

3. [Gt. Brit.] A downy melonthe beetle or cockchafer (*Rhizotropus solstitialis*), used as a bait, or a lure made in imitation of it. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A bur. **buzz'**; **buzz'let**.

**buzz'**, n. A perforated disk, through which cords are passed or a flat piece of wood or bone attached to the end of a thong, which when whirled or twirled makes a buzzing noise; used as a toy and widely distributed among the North-American Indians and among the Australian aborigines.—**buzz'-fly**, n. [Austral.] A flesh-fly, the yellow-bottle; *Korumbura*.

**buzz'ard**, a. [Rare or Obs.] Dull; stupid; slow.

**buz'ard**, 1 bu'z'ard; 2 bu'z'ard, n. 1. Any large buteo-line hawk. *Buteo vulgaris* is the common European buzzard. The most prominent American species (*B. borealis*, the red-tailed, *Archibuteo lagopus*, the broad-winged (*B. platypterus*), and the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*) are commonly known as *hen-haw* ks.

2. Any of various hawks neither eagles nor falcons, including some harriers, kites, etc.: in this case usually with a descriptive adjunct; as, the honey-buzzard; bald buzzard (osprey); moor-buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*).

The buzzards are fine-looking birds, but are slow and heavy of flight, so that in the old days of falconry they were regarded with infinite scorn, . . . and to call a man a buzzard is to denounce him as stupid.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 895.

3. A turkey-buzzard. 4. A blockhead; coward. [*OF. busart* (*F. busard*), *buse*, < *L. buteo*, buzzard].

**buz'ard**; **buz'sard**; **buz'zart** [*Scot.* & *Dial.*].—**buz-zard dollar** [*Slang*, U. S.], the silver dollar of 412½ grains, coined under the Bland bill of 1878: in allusion to the appearance of the eagle on the reverse.—**buz-zard-eagle**, n. An eagle-hawk (*Accipiter*).—**b-z-lope**, n. [*Local*, U. S.]. A noisy shuffling dance.—**whitetail'd**, a. A buzzard (*Buteo albidus*) ranging from Texas to Panama.—**buz-zard-ly**, a.

**buz'zard**, n. [*Dial.*, Eng.] A cockchafer, moth, or other noisy insect that flies by night. **buz'zard-cloak**, n.

**Buz'zard Bay**. A bay west of the "heel" of Cape Cod, S. E. Massachusetts, 30 by 10 m.; separated from Vineyard Sound by the Elizabeth Islands.

**buzz'er**, 1 bu'z'er; 2 bu'z'er, n. 1. One who or that which buzzes. 2. *Elec.* In high-frequency measurement, a device for interrupting the circuit, consisting of a thin plate adjusted over an electromagnet so as to vibrate 250-300 times a second. 3. [Thieves' Cant.] A pickpocket. **buzz'-cove'**; **buzz'-cloak**, n. A whisperer; secret tale-teller.—**electric buzzer**, a. cl. or signal making a buzzing sound, produced by an automatic electric make-and-break.—**steam-b.**, n. A hoarse, buzzing factory whistle. **buz-zard**.

**buz-zing-ly**, 1 bu'z'ing-ly; 2 bu'z'ing-ly, *adv.* With a buzzing sound.

**buzz'nack'ing**, 1 bu'z'nak'ing; 2 bu'z'nak'ing, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] Gossip talk; idle chatter.

**buzz'om**, 1 bu'z'am; 2 bu'z'am, n. [*Dial.*] Besom.

**buzz'wig**, 1 bu'z'wig; 2 bu'z'wig, n. A large, thick wig; also, a person who wears such a wig; hence, a person of importance.

**buz'zy**, 1 bu'z'zy; 2 bu'z'zy, a. Humming; buzzing.

**B. V. abb.** See *ABBREVIATION*.

**Bwa'na**, 1 bu'wā; 2 bu'wā, n. [*MAWANA*, local pl.] [Swahili.] Master: a title given by slaves to the master of their establishment. *Sir H. H. Johnston*. [*< Ar. Abu*, our father.]

The porters speedily christened each of the white men by some title of their own, using the ordinary Swahili title of *Bwana* (master) as prefix. [*See* *Swahili African Game Trails* in *Scribner's Mag.* Dec., '09, p. 68.]

**bwa'na ma-kub'wa**, 1 bu'wā-na-ma-kub'wa; 2 bu'wā-na-ma-kub'wa. [Swahili.] Great master: a title used by natives to designate a British official.

I was . . . called . . . *Bwana Makuba* or 'Great Master,' the title always given to the head of a big expedition, or of a big trading post, any thing of the kind. [*See* *Standard Dict.* Aug. 1, '10. Theodore Roosevelt in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Aug. 1, '10.]

**Bwa'na Tum'bo**, 1 bu'wā-na-tum'bo; 2 bu'wā-na-tum'bo. Literally, chief with the stomach: name said to have been given to Theodore Roosevelt by the East-African natives.

**B. W. G., abbr.** Birmingham wiregauge.

**B. W. T. A., abbr.** See *ABBREVIATION*.

**bx., abbr.** See *ABBREVIATION*.

**by**, 1 bai; 2 by, a. *Bye*: the adverb by used adjectively by some writers: now chiefly and properly in combination, as, *by-path*, *by-law*, *by-way*. See *BYE*, a., and *BY*, *adv.*

**by**, n. 1. Something of minor or secondary importance; a side issue: used now only in the phrase *by the bye*. 2. A goal, as in the games of lacrosse, hide-and-seek, tag, etc. 3. *Cricket*. A run made on a ball missed by the batsman and which has passed the wicket-keeper. 4. The condition of a person left without a competitor, as in tennis; an odd. 5. *Golf*. Any hole or holes remaining unplayed when the match ends. [*< av, prepos.*]—*bye-bye*, n. *Golf*. A hole, or holes, remaining unplayed after a bye is played.—*by the bye* or *by*, incidentally; by the way.—*to draw a by*. 1. In drawing for partners, to be left without a competitor in the earlier stages of any game or sport. 2. To pass from one stage of any progressive game to another without a contest. See *BYE*, n. 4.

**by**, n. 4. A town; dwelling-place: now only in place-names; as, *Derby*: originally Danish. See *BYLAW*.

**by't**, n. A ring; bracelet.

**by**, *adv.* 1. In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near; as, the spectators stood by; the church is far by.

I also was standing by, and consenting. *Acts* xiii, 20.

The adverb by is identical in origin with the prefix *by-*, and both at first meant about, or towards.

*EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 10, p. 512. [*cf.* *Fr.* 1873.]

2. Up to and beyond; past: of moving objects; as, the train flashed by.

Makes hours like minutes, hand in hand,  
Dance by fu' light. *BURNS* *To James Smith* st. 12.

3. On one side; aside, as discarded or for future use; apart; off; up; as, to lay a garment by; to lay money by.

Fixed in his right, and born to good estate,  
From common ills set by and separate.

*JEAN INGLEW* *The Dreams that Came True* st. 5.

4. At an end; over; as, all that is by and gone.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,  
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are by.

*W. KNOX* *Mortality* st. 4.

*By* is an element of many compounds, the more important of which are defined in vocabulary place; others are grouped below for convenience and briefly defined; some self-explaining ones have been omitted; still others are self-explaining in classes, in the sense of:

(1) At one side; inconspicuous; sometimes, retired; as,

by-alley by-chapel by-room

by-bit (bite) by-conduit by-turning

by-chamber by-corner by-walk

by-channel by-passage

(2) Incidental or secondary; as,

by-act by-bid by-form

by-aim by-business by-speech

by-assembly by-ceremony by-stroke

by-authority by-character by-touch

by-battle by-effect

(3) Private or clandestine; sometimes, underhand; as,

by-conference by-doing by-hint

by-convention by-end by-intent

by-design by-errand by-intimation

(4) Aside; as,

by-glance by-motive by-step

by-glancing by-regard by-time

by-hour by-stare by-view

(5) Near; as,

by-dweller by-stroller by-walk

by-sitter by-thing

—*by'al'tar*, n. 1. A side or minor altar, as distinguished from the high altar. 2. A table for the vestments, sacred vessels, etc., beside the altar.—*by and by*. 1. After a time; at some time in the future; before long.

*By and by*; I come.

SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 2.

2. The hereafter: a common substantive use. 3. [Archaic.] At once; immediately.

But the end is not *by and by*. *Luke* xii, 9.

4. Separately. 5. Close together, as if side by side.—*by and large*. [U. S.]. 1. In its fulness; in all respects; as, take the thing *by and large*. It is the best of its kind. 2. Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel.—*by'stall*, n. Same as *BY*, n. 3.—*by-bidder*, n. A person who bids at a public auction, not to purchase, but only to raise the price.—*by-bidding*, n.—*by-blow*, n. 1. A side or chance blow; a blow that falls of its aim. 2. An illegitimate child.—*by-book*, n. A notebook; memorandum-book.—*by-cause*, n. A secondary cause.—*by-common*, a. [Scot.] More than common; extraordinary.—*by-course*, n. An erratic, inappropriate course of action.—*by-day*, n. A leisure day.—*by-dependence*, n. An appendage; accessory.—*by-dependency*, n.—*by-drinking*, n. A drinking between men.—*by-election*, n. [Gt. Brit. & Canada.] A parliamentary election between the general election, to fill a vacancy.—*by-fall*, n. An incidental or secret end.—*by-fall*, n.—*by-fall*, n. A secondary article of faith.—*by-fellow*, n. One holding an English university fellowship carrying only inferior privileges.—*by-fellowship*, n.—*by-foundation*, n. An endowment or gift added to an original benefaction.—*by-founder*, n.—*by-gold*, n. Mock gold; tinsel.—*by-hand*, *adv.* [Scot.] Out of the way; incidentally.—*by-hour*, n. A leisure or extra hour; an hour between times.—*by-interest*, n. Selfish or private interest.—*by-lane*, n. A byway; also, a side passage in a mine.—*by-head*, n. See *BY-WASH*.—*by-legislation*, n. The making of minor laws, as by-laws.—*by-letter*, n. [Eng.] A letter forwarded by a provincial postmaster to any place other than to "London and beyond": so called in the early days of the post-office.—*by-motive*, n. A selfish or private motive.—*by-name*, n. A nickname; epithet.—*by-name*, n.—*by-note*, n. *Mus.* Either a harmonic or an overtone.—*by-office*, n. An office other than the usual one; one, generally, for only set times and occasions.—*by-ordinary*, a. More than common or ordinary.—*by-ordinary*, n.—*by-pass*, n. 1. *Mech.* A pipe or channel passing around a valve (operated by a special cock) allowing some fluid to flow by or out of the valve-chamber, when the valve is closed; often applied to gas-burners so as to leave a small flame burning continuously from which the burner is relighted by pulling a check-cord. 2. *Elec.* A switch.—*by-pass*, n.—*by-passer*, n. A passer-by.—*by-pass*, a. *Bygone*.—*by-*

*path*, n. A side or retired path; byway; figuratively, indirect or crooked means.—*by-pit*, n. *Coal-mining*. An air-shaft or a minor shaft coming nearer to the surface than the main hoisting-shaft.—*by-place*, n. An out-of-the-way place or nook.—*by-play*, n. 1. Action on the stage conducted through aside or dumb show as an accompaniment to or explanation of the main action. 2. Any diversion from the main action, by plot, n. 1. A secondary plot in a story or play. 2. A detached plot (or lane).—*by-product*, n. An accessory product resulting from some specific process; as, coal-tar is a *by-product* in the manufacture of gas.—*by-production*, n.—*by-respect*, n. Private motive; personal end or interest.—*by-road*, n. A back road or cross-road; a private way; hence, secret means.—*by-stake*. *Basketwork*. *I. t.* To supply with by-stakes. II. n. A basket-makers' framing-rod, smaller than a main stake.—*by-station*, n. A way-station.—*by-street*, n. A side-street; byway.—*by-tail*, n. [*Local*, Eng.] The handle of the main action.—*by-term*, n. 1. A term, as at school, out of the regular course, especially used at Cambridge University to designate a term other than the main one for examinations for honors. 2. A nickname.—*by-time*, n. Leisure time.—*by-wash*, n. A conduit for carrying off superfluous water from a dam, reservoir, etc.—*by-west*, *prep.* To the west of.—*by-wipe*, n. [Archaic.] A covert stroke, as of sarcasm.—*by-work*, n. Work for odd hours or during leisure time.

*by*, *prep.* 1. Expressing relations of place or direction: (1) Alongside of; next to; near; as, "I dwell by the Capitol." SHAKESPEARE *Julius Caesar* act iii, sc. 3. (2) Along the line of; beside; past; over (a course); as, they walked along by the river; the boat went by them.

The way to God is by the road of men.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. v, p. 225. [*fr.* a. w.]

2. Expressing the relation of agency, cause, means, or instrument: (1) Through the agency or means of; through; with; as, the rope hangs by a thread; he crossed the river by the bridge; he died by poison.

For we walk by faith, not by sight. *2 Cor.* v, 7.

(2) Through the direct action of; through the help of; as, he was helped by his father.

The distinction of the two particles in the modern language consists essentially in that *by* is referred to the object immediately operative as the independent bearer of the activity; with, on the other hand, to an object mediately operative, and participating in the activity. *MATTHEW* *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. ii, p. 414. [*fr.* *aver*, 1874.]

No one was ever yet made utterly miserable excepting by himself. *J. LUBBOCK* *Pleasures of Life* ch. i, p. 13. [*fr.* a. 1857.]

(3) In accordance with; according to, taking, or regarding as a standard; as, they work by the month.

It was one by the village clock.

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn*, *Paul Retere's Ride* st. 11.

(4) *Naut.* One point toward; as, to sail west by north.

3. Expressing relations of quantity: (1) To the extent, number, or amount of; as, they swarmed by hundreds; to reduce by half. (2) [North. Eng. & Scot.] More than; reaching beyond; in excess of. 4. Expressing relations of time; not later than; in the time of; during; as, come by ten o'clock; the moon shines by night. 5. Expressing possession; in possession of; with; as, he came honestly by it; there was no money by him. 6. Expressing order, arrangement, etc.: (1) In connection with; alongside of; arranged with or in. (2) Multiplied into; in connection or measurement with; as, six by eight. 7. Expressing the relation of an action to its object: (1) With regard to; for; to; as, to do well by one. (2) [Archaic.] Against; derogatory to.

I know nothing by myself [against, R. V.].

This idiomatic use of *by*, as equivalent to "concerning," but with also a suggestion of "against," was not peculiar to our Translators. *FRENCH Select Glossary* p. 37. [*fr.* a. c. 1890.]

8. In the name, presence, or view of; as, in oaths or adjurations; as, by the gods. [*< AS. bi, big*] *byef*.

*Syn.* by means of, through, with. *By* refers to the agent; *through*, to the means, cause, or condition; *with*, to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with*, to things; *through* may refer to either; hence *by* is properly used before the agent or doer, *with* before the instrument or means; as, "He was killed by the assassin with a dagger." But active forces are often thought of as agents, so that we properly say "The house was destroyed by fire." "His friends were displeased by the selection of another chairman" means that the action displeased them; "his friends were displeased with the selection," etc., means that the man selected was not their choice. The road having become impassable through long disuse, a way was opened by pioneers with axes. *By* may, however, be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of agency, and *with* may be used before the agent or doer, as skill is gained by practice. We speak of communicating with a person by letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived by the mind through the senses. See *AT*.

—*by all means*, certainly; on every account.—*by north*, south, east, northeast, etc. (*Naut.*), with deflection toward the north, etc.; as, our course was northeast by east, i. e., between northeast and east; used in navigation or boating.—*by oneself*, alone; apart; unassisted.

—*by the ears*, in disagreement; at variance; commonly in the phrase *to set by the ears*. See under *EAR*.—*by the head or stern* (*Naut.*), drawing most water forward or aft; said of a vessel.—*by the run* (*Naut.*), entirely and at once; as, to let go *by the run*.—*by the way*. 1. On or beside the road. 2. Incidentally; by the by.—*by trade*, n. The exercise of, or professing, a trade, as, a tailor *by trade*.—*by day*, *adv.* One by one, piece by piece, each day, one, or piece, as the case may be, individually and separately.—*to come by*, to acquire.—*to set store by*, to esteem; hold as valuable or of worth.—*to stand by*, to stand up for; support.

**by'ard**, 1 bai'ard; 2 by'ard, n. *Mining*. A leather breast-strap used by miners in drawing car-loads of ore or coal. [Special use of *DAYARD*.]

**by'ast**, n. Same as *BIAS*, n.

**by'at**, 1 bai'at; 2 by'at, n. pl. Buntions.

**by'ball**, n. See under *BY*, *adv.*

**by'bis**, 1 bi'bīs; 2 by'bis, n. A nymph in love with her brother, who after pursuing him in many lands harkens back, and, according to Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, is transformed into a well.

**by'bloem-en**, 1 bai'blūm-en; 2 by'blūm-en, n. A variety of the garden tulip. [*D.* < *blū*, by, & *bloem*, flower.]

**by'bus**, n. Same as *BIUS*.

**by'bus**, 1 bai'bus; 2 by'bus, n. An ancient Phœnician city, the core of the worship of Adonis or Tammuz, who was born there. *Byblos* [*Gr.*].

**by'by**, 1 bai'bi; 2 by'by, n. & *interj.* [*Colloq.* or *Child*]. 1. Good-by. 2. Sleep. 3. A walk. *bye-bye*.

by. c., abbr. Battery commander.

by-cock'ett, n. A medieval and early Renaissance hat, cap, or head-dress, with brim turned up and ending in a point or points before or behind; a cap of maintenance. ab'a-cott; ab'o-cock [corrupt forms].

bye, 1 bai; 2 bŷ, a. Not principal or main; of secondary importance; situated aside or apart; privy: the adverb *by*, properly compounded, but used thus adjectively by some writers; as, a *bye* consideration; a *bye* debate. Sometimes spelled *by*, but more usually *bye* when not in combination. See *by*, a. Truth . . . is rigid and inflexible to any *bye* interests. Locks Essays, Conduct of Understanding in vol. ii, § 14, p. 228. [in 1818].

bye, n. Same as *by*, n. The noun is often spelled *bye*. We may write either *by the by* or *by the bye*, the last word being a noun, as in the kindred phrase *by the way*. In *by and by* both the first word and the last are adverbs, and the form should be *by*.

bye, interj. Good-by: a word used in lullabies and cradle-songs; as, *bye, baby* bunting—*bye-low*. I. interj. A soothing lullaby-word suggesting slumber. II. n. Sleep; dreamland; used in the nursery. *by-lo!*  
bye-lection, etc. See under *by*, adv.  
Bye-to-stock, n. See BIELSTOCK.

bye-ite, 1 bai'et; 2 bŷ'er-it, n. Mineral. A jet-black caking bituminous coal somewhat like albertite and torbante. [*< Byers*, in Colorado].

bye-rite, 1 bai'er-rit; 2 bŷ'er-rit, n. Devolatilized petroleum used as a substitute for asphalt.

Byers, 1 bai'erz; 2 bŷ'ers, Mount. A peak of the Sawatch range, Middle Park, Colo.; 12,778 ft. high.

Byes-ville, 1 bai'es-vil; 2 bŷ'es-vil, n. A village in Guernsey county, O.

by-falsh', etc. See under *by*, adv.  
by-form', prep. Before.

by-fet'dlet, n. A girder; also, a purse, as hanging from it.

by-gone', 1 bai'gon; 2 bŷ'gon, n. 1. Gone by; former; past; long past; out of date.  
by-gone', n. That which has gone by; something said or done in the past; as, let *bygones* be *bygones*: usually in the plural. *by-gone!* [Scot.].

Healthy minds let bygones be bygones. Bacon's *Ring and Book* pt. iv, l. 238.

Byg-ver, 1 big'ver; 2 bŷ'ver, n. Norse Myth. Frey's servant. Byggvilt.

by-hour', by-interest, etc. See under *by*, adv.

byke, bike, 1 baik; 2 bŷk, n. [Scot.] A hive, nest, or swarm of wild bees; hence, any crowd.

by-land-er, n. Same as BILANDER.

by-law', 1 bai'lō; 2 bŷ'lō, n. A rule or law adopted by an association, a corporation, or the like, for its government in the conduct of its own affairs, subordinate to its constitution or charter.

They were not joined thereto as principal laws but as *by-laws*. COVERDALE Writings, Old Faith p. 41. [in r. 1844.]

By-laws, that is Laws made obiter or by the By. COWELL Interpr. *By-laws* ed. 16. [M.]

[< *by*, adv., + *law*, n.]  
By-leipt', 1 bū-lept; 2 bū-lept, n. Norse Myth. Literally, the dwelling destroyer, or raging flame; Loki's brother. By-leipt'r; By-leipt'.

byndet, r. To bind.  
byn'e-des'tin, 1 bin'ē-des'tin; 2 bŷ'n'e-des'tin, n. The edictal characteristic of barley-malt. [*< Gr. bynē*, malt, + *edestōs*, eatable].

Byns, 1 bin; 2 bŷng, n. 1. Sir George (1571-1633-171733), Viscount Torrington, an English admiral; captured Gibraltar, 1704, and destroyed the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, Sicily, July 31, 1718. 2. John (1704-1757), an English admiral; shot for falling to relieve Minorca. 3. Julian Hedworth George, Viscount B of Vimy (1862-1918), British general; commanded first tank-attack at Cambrai, against the Germans; Governor-General of Canada, 1921.

by-nin, 1 bai'nin; 2 bŷ'nin, n. A protoid found in barley-malt. [*< Gr. bynē*, malt].

byn'ik, 1 bin'ik; 2 bŷ'n'ik, n. A barbel (*Barbus bynni*) of by'ous, 1 bai'ous; 2 bŷ'ous, f. a. [Scot.] Uncommon; extraordinary. *by'ast*, n. ad. Uncommonly; very. — *by*, adv.

Byrd, 1 būrd; 2 bŷrd, n. (1533-1633). English composer.  
byre, 1 bai; 2 bŷr, n. [Scot.] A cow-stable. *byart*; *byert*.

The old cottage now only exists in part, and that part fulfils the homely office of a 'byre' or cowshed.

ASTIN Donson Thomas Beck p. 9. [o. & co. 1884.]

byrl, r. Same as BIRL. *byrl't*. [*of oath or expletive*.  
byrl'a-dyt, byrl'a'kint, interj. By our lady: an old form

byrlaw, 1 bir'lō; 2 bŷrlō, n. 1. Local custom or law administered by arbitration, called *byrlage*, *byrlawe*, in northern England and Scotland, A. D. 1257; bilage in Kent, 1253. 2. A similar law passed by authorities of villages and administered in their courts, 1370. 3. A place or district having a byrlaw-court. [*< Ice. byr*, n., a settlement (*< būa*, dwell) + *lag*, pl. *lög*, Law.] bilflage; bir'law; burley; byrlaw; — *byr-*

law-court", n. A court proceeding under byrlaw. — *byrlaw-man*, n. One of the judges of a byrlaw-court. *berlle-mant*; *bir'law-mant*.

Byrnes, 1 būnz; 2 būnz, n. 1. Thomas (1850-1895), an Australian statesman; premier of Queensland. 2. Thomas F. (1842-1910), an American detective, inspector, and superintendent of police, New York city.

byr'nlet, n. A coat of mail.  
Byr'rom, 1 bai'ram; 2 bŷ'rom, John (1591-171763). An English poet who invented a system of shorthand; *Three Black Crofs*.

Byron, 1 būron; 2 bŷ'ron, n. 1. George Gordon Noel, Lord (1788-1824), an English poet; *Childe Harold*, *Don Juan*, etc. 2. Henry James (1834-1916), an English dramatist; *Our Boys*. 3. A village in Ogle county, Ill.

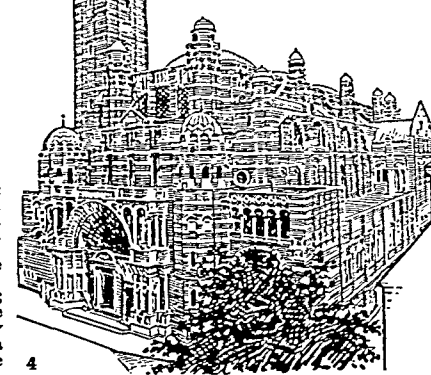
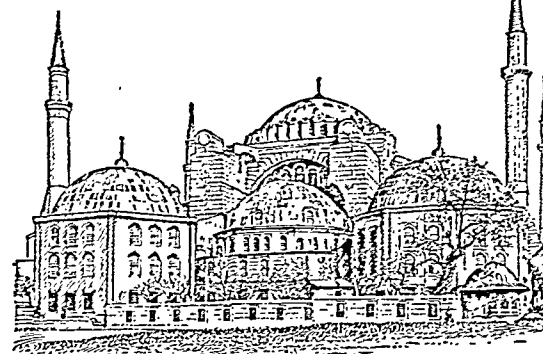
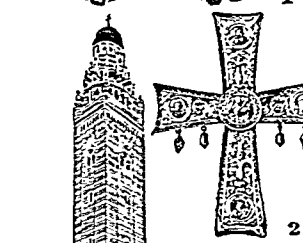
By-ron'ic, 1 bai-ron'ik; 2 bŷ-ron'ic, a. Of or pertaining to Lord Byron or his style; characterized by romanticism, sentiment, and passion; by striving after dramatic effect, or by cynicism and libertinism.

Her memory he nursed as a kind of a tonic, Something bitter to chew when he'd play the *Byronic*. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 1.

By-ron'ial-ant; By-ron'ial-ant. — By-ron'ial-ly, adv. — By-ron'ish, a. Somewhat *Byronic*. — By-ron'ism, n. 1. The characteristics of Byron or of his poetry. 2. Imitation of Byron.

It is on the question how much of true poetry lies behind and independent of the scenery and properties of *Byronism* that the great debate arises. GEORGE SAINTSBURY *A History of Nineteenth Cent. Lit.* p. 80. [MACM. '06.]

— By-ron'ite, n. A student or admirer of Byron or his work. By-ron'ist. — By-ron'ize, v.



Types of Byzantine Architecture and Art. 1. Bas-relief from St. Mark's, Venice. 2. Cross of Emperor Justinian II. (in the Vatican). 3. Santa Sophia, Constantinople. 4. Westminster Cathedral, London. 5. Ivory Oliphant. 6. Capital from Santa Sophia. 7. Church of the Twelve Apostles, Salonika.

Byr'hl-dæ, 1 bir'hl-dæ; 2 bŷ'hl-dæ, n. pl. Entom. A family of elavicorn beetles with grooved posterior coxae, convex oval body, and retractile legs. *Byr'rhūs*, n. (t. g.) [*< LL. byrrhus*; see *byrrhus*]. — *byr'rhid*, a. & n. — *byr'rhoid*, a.

byr'sold, 1 bū'soid; 2 bŷ'soid, n. Anthropol. A cranium somewhat resembling the shape of a purse. [*< Gr. byrra*, skin, + *eidos*, form].

Byr-son'f-ma, 1 bar-son'f-ma or būr'so-nai'ma; 2 bŷr-son'f-ma or bŷr'so-nai'ma, n. Bot. A large genus of tropical American evergreen shrubs or small trees of the malpighiaceae family (*Malpighiaceae*), with opposite, entire, glandless leaves and terminal racemes of generally yellow, but sometimes pink or white, flowers. The bark of all the species is used for tanning and for dyeing red, and the berries of some species are edible. Several species, as *B. altissima* with white and *B. chrysophylla* with yellow flowers, are in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [*< Gr. byrronē*, tan].

Byr-sop'f-dæ, 1 bar-sop'f-dæ; 2 bŷr-sop'f-dæ, n. pl. Entom. A family of weevils with elytra strongly ridged on their inner surface, proteronum elevated, and tarsal setae. *Byr'sops*, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. byrra*, skin, + *ops*, face]. — *byr'sopid*, a. & n. — *byr'sopoid*, a.

byr'thyn-sak', 1 bir'thyn-sak'; 2 bŷr'thyn-sak', n. Old Eng. Law. A theft, as of a calf or sheep, or of as much as the thief can bear on his back. [*< AS. byrthen*, burden, + *saca*, sold at law].

by'sen, 1 bai'sen or bir'in; 2 bŷ'sen or bŷ'en, n. [Prov. Eng.] A sorry sight; disgraceful spectacle; bad example.

by'sma-lith, 1 bi'zma-lith; 2 bŷ'ma-lith, n. Geol. A plug-like mass of igneous rock forced vertically into overlying strata, forming in them a dome-like uplift often accompanied by faulting. [*< Gr. bysma*, plug, + *lithos*, stone].

by'spel, 1 bai'spel; 2 bŷ'spel, n. 1. [Scot.] A prodigy. [Dial.] A worthless fellow. 3f. A proverb. *by'spel*; *by-spell*.

byss-, 1 bis-, bis'-, bis'-o; 2 bŷs-, bŷs'-, bŷs'-o. Derived from *byssus*: combining forms. *byss'-eous*, a. Bz., abbr. Benzoyl.

byss'-ous, Like a byssus; divided into fine threads like flax or wool. — *byss'-al*, a. Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk. — *byss'-sif'er-ous*, a. Bearing or having a byssus.

byss'sine. I. a. Made of byssus; flax-like; silken. II. n. A byssine garment. *byss'sint*, — *byss'-sif'er-ous*, n. Chronic inflammation of the lungs caused by the inhalation and lodgment of cotton-wool. — *byss'-sif'er-nous*, a. Producing a byssus. — *byss'sold*, a. Byssaceous. — *byss'-so-lite*, n. *Byrral*. Same as *AMANTOIN*.

byss'sus, 1 bis'us; 2 bŷ'sus, n. [Brs'si, 1 -ai; 2 -i, or bŷs'sus-ES, pl.] 1. Class. Antiq. A variety of flax, or the fine white cloth into which it was made; the "fine linen" of the Bible; also, in late times, any costly white stuff of cotton, silk, or linen.

Slaves Bearing red jars of byssus, sealed for Rome. EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 194. [r. & w. 1891.]

2. Conch. A bunch of silky threads secreted by the foot of certain stationary bivalve mollusks, as mussels or mytilids, pinnids, aviculids, etc., and serving as a means of attachment to an anchorage. The byssus of the pinna has been woven into fabrics. 3. Bot. A filamentous fungus of the obsolete group *Byssi*. — *byssus* silk, a delicate quality of silk manufactured from the hair-like excrescences of a species of mussel found in the Mediterranean near Italy and Dalmatia. [L. < Gr. *byssos*, a fine yellowish flax.] *byss*; *bysses*.

by'stand'er, 1 bai'stand'er; 2 bŷ'stand'er, n. 1. One who stands by or is passively present; a looker-on; a chance observer. 2. In the early Church, one of the fourth order of penitents. See PENITENT.

by'start', 1 bai'start'; 2 bŷ'start', n. [Scot.] An illegitimate child.

byth'tum, 1 bir'th'tum; 2 bŷth'tum, n. A supposed chemical element claimed to have been discovered by subjecting sulfur to electrolysis. The claim has been disproved. [*< Gr. bythos*, depth].

by'town-ite, 1 bai'toun-ait; 2 bŷ'town-ite, n. Mineral. A triclinic feldspar nearly related to anorthite. [*< Bytown* (Ottawa), Ontario].

By-tur'ner, 1 bai'tūr-nēr; 2 bŷ-tūr-nēr, n. A river in Kutch state, India; length, 300 to 400 m. to Bay of Bengal. *Val-tur'-an-i'*.

by-wa, 1 bai'wā; 2 bŷ'wā, n. [Jap.] The loquat. *bi'wat*.

by-wa'ter, 1 bai'wō'ter; 2 bŷ'wō'ter, a. Slightly yellowish or off color: said of diamonds.

by-way', 1 bai'wē; 2 bŷ'wē, n. A branch or side road; a secluded or private road or path; by-road: opposed to highway.

Waits and strays these, who came to light from highways and byways. E. E. HALL *In His Name* p. 239. [n. broo. 1886.]

by-word', 1 bai'wōrd; 2 bŷ'wōrd, n. 1. A phrase, person, institution, etc., that has become an object of derision or mockery.

Thou makest us a *byword* among the heathen. Ps. xlv, 14.

Roman justice, above all things, is a *byword*. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 261. [o. & co. 1876.]

2. A nickname, especially one given in contempt. 3. A trite saying; proverbial phrase. [*< AS. byword*, *< bi*, by, + *word*, word.] *bi'-word'*; *by'-saw'tet*. Ssn: see ADAGE.

By-zan'tine, 1 bi-zan'tin; 2 bŷ-zan'tin; 3 bi-zan'tin or bŷ-zan'tin or bŷ-zan'tin

(xru), a. Of or relating to (1) ancient Byzantium, or (2) the Eastern or Greek empire. [*< LL. Byzantinus*, *< L. Byzantium*, *< Gr. Byzantion*, *< Byzas* (Byzant), the founder.] *By-zan'tiant*. — *Byzantine architecture*, the style of architecture developed in the Byzantine empire during the 4th century and continuing in modified forms in Eastern lands until the present day. Its characteristic forms are the round arch springing from columns or piers, and the dome resting on pendentives. The capitals in early medieval examples are often most delicately sculptured with arabesques or foliage ornament, and mosaic or other incrustation is a feature of the general ornamentation. See plate and chart at Architecture. — *B. Church*, the Eastern or Greek Church. — *B. empire*, the Eastern or Greek empire from A. D. 395 to 1453. — *B. era* (*Gr. Ch.*), an era calculated as originating with the supposed date of the creation of the world, 5508 years and four months before the birth of Christ. — *B. Greek*, the Greek language employed by the later Byzantine writers or medieval Greek. — *B. historians*, the Greek chroniclers of the Eastern empire from its beginning to its conquest by the Turks, 1453. — *B. period* (*Ch. Hist.*), a period in the Eastern Church which extended from the rise of Mohammedanism to the fall of Constantinople (650-1453). — *B. school*, a primitive school of painting emanating from Byzantium, and influencing the early Italian painters, which lent itself admirably to the early ecclesiastical mosaics. — *B. text*, one of the accepted readings of the text of Holy Scripture. — *By-zan'tine*, n. A native or inhabitant of Byzantium. *Bi-zan'tine*; *By-zan'tiant*. — *By-zan'tin-ism*, a. After the Byzantine style of art. — *By-zan'tin-ism*, n. The style of art or architecture peculiar to the Byzantine empire. — *By-zan'tin-ize*, v. To render *Byzantine*. *by-zan'tine*; n. Same as *Byzant*. *By-zan't*.

By-zan'tin-um, 1 bi-zan'sh-um; 2 bŷ-zan'sh-um, n. An ancient city founded by emigrants from Megara in 667 B.C.; in A. D. 330 it was known as New Rome, now Constantinople. *By-zan'ti-on*; [*Gr.*].

Bzu'ra, 1 bū'ra; 2 bū'ra, n. A tributary of the Vistula river in Poland, where Russians defeated the Germans Feb. 4-6, 1915.





**cab/hack**, 1 keb'ak; 2 cáb'ak, n. [Scot.] A cheese.  
**cab/hage**, 1 kab'ij; 2 cáb'ag, r. [CAB'AGED; CAB'-  
 BAG-ING.] I. To form a head, as cabbage. II. f.  
 Same as CABOCHE.

**cab/hage**, r. & c. 1. To pilfer; purloin: said originally  
 of a tailor who appropriates a part of his customer's cloth.  
 2. [Slang, Eng.] To crib; use a pony; among schoolboys.  
 Compare CAB. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

**cab/hage**, n. 1. The head formed by the leaves of many  
 varieties of *Brassica oleracea*, usually compact and globu-  
 lar and much used as a vegetable. Among popular Ameri-  
 can varieties are the curled and drumhead savoy, stone-  
 mason drumhead, Schweinfurth, Marblehead, mam-  
 moth drumhead, red Dutch, etc. Altho Brussels  
 sprouts and the cauliflower are varieties of cabbage, they  
 are distinct types. Of the diseases of the cabbage-plant,  
 black rot and clubroot are the most serious and are controlled  
 by the rotation method.

2. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

5. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

6. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

7. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

8. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

9. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

10. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

11. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

12. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

13. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

14. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

15. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

16. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

17. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

18. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

19. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

20. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

21. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

22. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

23. A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard  
 family (*Brassicaceae*), or one of its cultivated varieties.  
 3. The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (caba-  
 gae-trees), used as a vegetable. 4. One of various  
 other plants; as, dog-cabbage, skunk-cabbage, etc. See  
 below. [CAB'AGED; CAB'AG-ING.] To grow to  
 a head, as a deer's antlers. [CAB'AGED, n.]

**cab/be-ce/ra**, 1 kab'be-ce/ra; 2 kab'be-ce/ra, n. [P. I.] 1.  
 The head man of a barangay or district. 2. The chief  
 city of a province. [Sp., < CABEZA.]

**cab/be-ce/ra**, n. A town in N. Luzon, P. I.  
**Cab/ell**, 1 kab'el; 2 cáb'el, n. A county in West Virginia;  
 261 sq. m.; county-seat, Huntington.

**cab/be-le-ro/te**, 1 kab'be-le-ro/te; 2 cáb'be-le-ro/te, n. [W.  
 Ind.] A large food-fish, the gray snapper (*Lutjanus griseus*).  
**cab/ber**, 1 kab'ber; 2 cáb'ber, n. [Scot.] A pole or spar; round  
 timber: the stem of a sapling thrown or tossed in a High-  
 land athletic game, cab/bert; kab/bert; kab/bert.

**Cab/be-re/dá**, 1 kab'be-re/dá; 2 cáb'be-re/dá, n. pl. *Hel-  
 minth*. A family of polychaetes having filamentous appen-  
 dages on the dorsal surface. [a rope used as a larlat.]

**cab/be-tro**, 1 kab'be-tro; 2 cáb'be-tro, n. [Sp. Am.] A halter;  
**Cab/bet**, 1 kab'be; 2 cáb'be, Etienne (1788-1856). A  
 French lawyer and socialist: *Tracts in Icaria*, 1842.

**cab/be/za**, 1 kab'be/za; 2 cáb'be/za, n. [Sp.] Literally, a  
 head; in the Philippines, a leader or important person.—  
**cabeza de barangay** [P. I.], an agent of the Spanish gov-  
 ernment; formerly, a chief of a barangay.

**cab/be-zon**, 1 kab'be-zon or kab'be-són; 2 cáb'be-zón or cáb'be-són,  
 n. [Sp.] One of various fishes; especially (1) a sculpin  
 (*Hemilepidotus spinosus*), of California; (2) a scorpionfish  
 (*Larimus brevipinnis*), of the West Indies; (3) a toad-fish  
 (*Porichthys notatus*), of California.

**cab/be-zo/te**, 1 kab'be-zo/te; 2 cáb'be-zo/te, n. [Sp.] An  
 atherine fish (*Atherina latipes*) living in the southern  
 Atlantic waters of the United States.

**cab/bul**, 1 kab'bul; 2 cáb'bul, n. As many as a cab will hold.  
**cab/bul**, 1 kab'bul; 2 cáb'bul, n. [Braz.] The capybara.  
**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. A town in Nueva  
 Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

**cab/bu/ro**, 1 kab'bu/ro; 2 cáb'bu/ro, n. [So. U. S.] A chap-  
 ter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church.  
 [Sp., < L. capitulum; see CHAPTER.]

scientific collections or apparatus, etc.; also, the arti-  
 cles so collected.

I am proud of the specimens I gather into my cabinet as ever  
 a collector of crystals was of his captured gems.

JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* p. 225. [n. x. & co. 1883.]

5. **Print**. An enclosed rack or receptacle with small  
 cases or drawers for display-type, cuts, etc. 6. A piece  
 of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers for various  
 purposes, as for keeping coins, medals, prints, pottery,  
 and curiosities, or for the deposit of papers, manu-  
 scripts, etc. [archaic] A private room for consultation,  
 retirement, or intimate intercourse; a small private  
 room; a study or closet. 8. A little cabin. **cab'net-te'**.

Can I ever forget that low-cowled cabinet, in its misde-  
 pined grove, beside the queer little stream, upon the hill-side?

E. INGERSOLL in *Scribner's Monthly* Oct., 1879, p. 822.

9. A cabinet photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH. [F., closet,  
 dim. of *cabane*; see CABIN, n.] **cab'a-net'**; **cab'bi-net'**.  
 Sp. n. council, ministry.—**cabinet finish** (*Building*),  
 finish, like cabinetwork, applied to hardwood trimming  
 used for panels, frames, etc., in the interior of a house.—  
**cab'l-net-mak'er**, n. One who makes household furni-  
 ture, such as cabinets, sideboards, bureaus, etc.—**cab'l-net-**  
**mak'ing**, n. c.-molding, n. A molding resembling the  
 twisted strands of a cable.

**cab'l-net**, n. A molding resembling the twisted strands of a  
 cable, used for trimming interiors of houses, polished or  
 varnished like cabinetwork.—**cab'l-net-work**, n. Fine  
 joinery-work, such as is put upon cabinets.—**kitchen c.**,  
 a political coterie of intimate friends of President Jackson,  
 who were supposed to have more influence in his adminis-  
 tration than his cabinet and were said to have access to  
 him metaphorically "through the kitchen." [CABIRI.]

**Cab'bi-re'an**, 1 kab'bi-re'an; 2 cáb'bi-re'an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

Roman antiquarians identified the Cab'bi-ri with the three  
 Capitoline deities or with the Penates. . . By far the most  
 important seat of their worship was Samothrace. Here, as  
 early as the 5th century B. C. their mysteries . . . attracted  
 great attention, and initiation was looked upon as a general safe-  
 guard against all misfortunes.

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

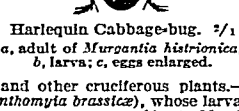
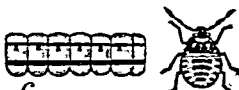
**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

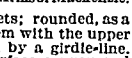
**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]

**Ca-bir'i-an**, 1 kab'bi-an; 2 cáb'bi-an, n. One of the  
 Cab'bi-ri, 1 kab'bi-ri; 2 cáb'bi-ri, n. pl. *Gr. Myth.* Divin-  
 ities of Oriental origin, worshipped especially in Lemnos,  
 Samothrace, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over  
 all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the  
 mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan  
 as being masters in metal-working. [C. Cab'bi-ri, < Gr.  
 Kab'bi-ri.]



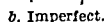
Irving *Columbus* vol. i, p. 215. (a. r. r. 1861)







a. Perfect.



c. Interrupted.

cad'cw, 1 kad'yü; 2 cād'yü, n. A caddis-worm. cade'  
cadge, 1 kaj; 2 cādġ, r. I. t. 1. [Dial., Eng.] To carry

100% (4/4) of the patients with a positive result on the first test, and 100% (4/4) of the patients with a positive result on the second test.

which are supposed to be continuous.

**caer** 'l-mo'ni-a-r-i-us, 1 ser'i-mo'ni-a-r-i-us; 2 çer'i-mo'ni-a-r-i-us, n. [1. 1. -i, 2. -i, pl.] R. C. Ch. A director of ceremonies in solemn offices, as in cathedral services. [*< L. caeremonia, CEREMONIA.*]

**Caer** 'te-on, 1 kær'i-on; 2 cær'te-on, n. A Roman station in Britain in 200 Mammouthshire, on the river Usk; a ruined amphitheater is the supposed seat of King Arthur's court, where he held his Round Table.

**Caer** 'philly, 1 kær'philly; 2 cær'philly, n. A mining town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

**caer** 'ru-le-an, a. Same as CERULEAN.

**Caes** 'al-plin'a, 1 ses'al-plin'a; 2 çes'al-plin'a, n. Bot. A genus of tropical or semitropical trees or shrubs of the family *Casapintaceae*. *C. echinata* furnishes brazil-wood, and *C. sappan* the sapan-wood of India. [*< Andreas Casapintus*, an Italian botanist and physician.]

**Caes** 'al-plin'a-cc-e, 1 ses'al-plin'a-cc-e; 2 çes'al-plin'a-cc-e, n. pl. Bot. 1. A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs—the brazil-tree or senna family—formerly included in the family *Leguminosae*, but separated from it by modern botanists on account of its flowers, which have nearly regular corollas, with the upper petal enclosed by the others and the stamens distinct. It embraces about 90 genera and 1,000 species, mostly tropical. Four or five genera, including *Cercis*, *Cassia*, *Gymnocladus*, and *Gleditsia*, are represented in the eastern United States by the Judas-tree, the Maryland senna, the Kentucky coffee-tree, and the honey-locust, respectively. 2. Formerly a subfamily, tribe, or suborder of the *Leguminosae* according to many botanists, some of whom designated it variously as *Casapintaceae*, *Casapintaceae*, and *Casapintoidae*. [*< Andreas Casapintus*, Italian botanist.] — **caes** 'al-plin'a-cc-eus, a.

**Caesar**, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör, n. 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. Cæsar, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör; F. Cæsar, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör; G. Cæsar, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör; I. Cæsar, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör; 2 çs'zör; Sp. Cæsar, 1 s'zör; 2 çs'zör; 2. A Roman emperor, especially one of the Augustan line; figuratively, any powerful emperor or autocrat. The title was first assumed by Octavianus, as adopted son of the dictator (Julius Cæsar). When the emperors took the title *Augustus*, their heir apparent was entitled *Cæsar*.  
 Go forth, and fetch their conquering Cæsar in.  
 SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act v, cho.

3. [Archaeol.] The temporal power; the state. 4. An emperor of Germany or the Holy Roman Empire; supplanted by the German form *Kaiser*. 5. In Byron's *The Deformed Transformed*, the demon who transforms Arnold into Achilles. 6. Julius (103–44 B. C.), a Roman general, statesman, and historian; assassinated on the Ides of March (Mar. 15). [L., hairy; or Punic, elephant.]

— **Caesar's** agaric, the orange amanita. — **Caesar**-dom, n. [Rare.] The dominion or dignity of a Caesar. — **Caesar**-ship, n. The office of a Caesar.

**caesar**, n. A hamuloid fish, the red-mouth grunt (*Bathystoma rimator*), of the West Indies and Brazil. — **caesar**-grunt, n. A hamuloid fish (*Hamulon carbonarium*) of the Bermudas, the West Indies, Cuba, and Brazil. **Caes** 'a-re-a, 1 ses'a-re-a; 2 çes'a-re-a, n. An ancient seaport in Palestine, now a ruined village; 55 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem. Acts x, 24.

**Caes** 'a-re-an, 1 si-z'e-re-an; 2 çs'a-re-an, a. Of or pertaining to a Caesar or the Caesars. **Caes** 'a-r-i-an, a. Of or pertaining to a Caesar or the Caesars. **Caes** 'a-r-i-on, a. Obsolete; the delivery of the child by section of the abdominal walls and the womb of the mother when ordinary delivery is apparently impossible; reported to have been performed at the birth of Julius Cæsar.

**Caes** 'a-re-an, n. 1. An adherent of Julius Cæsar or the Roman emperors, or of the German emperors in their conflict with the Pope; an advocate of Caesarism. 2. Eccl. Hist. One of the stricter Franciscan friars who followed Cæsar of Spire (13th century). — **Caes** 'a-r-i-an, a.

**Caes** 'a-re-a Phil-ly-pl. A city in ancient Palestine at the head of the Jordan; originally Pa'n-lum, now Pa'ne-as.

**Caes** 'a-r-i-sm, 1 s'zör-izm; 2 çs'a-r-i-sm, n. 1. Government, whether in fact or theory, like that of the Caesars, in which one person had autocratic powers; imperialism. We find an elaborate and formal system of titles substituted for the personal names of the Julio-Claudian emperors, an increasing tendency to insist on the inherent prerogatives of the Principate, and an attempt to invest *Cæsarism* with an hereditary character, either by natural descent or by adoption, while the worship of the dead Cæsar was made the symbol of its continuity and legitimacy. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 652.

2. A grasping after imperial or despotic power by one placed in power by the people. — **Caes** 'a-r-i-st, n. An imperialist; an advocate of Caesarism. — **Caes** 'a-r-i-ze, v. t. & r. To rule, or attempt to rule, despotically; act like a Caesar.

**Caes** 'a-r-o-pa-plism, 1 s'zör-o-pa-plism; 2 çs'a-r-o-pa-plism, n. The theory that the civil government has supreme authority over ecclesiastical affairs. [*< Cæsar* + *LL. papa*, POPE.]

**Caes** 'a-r-o-m-y, 1 s'zör-o-m-y; 2 çs'a-r-o-m-y, n. The Cæsarean section or operation. See CÆSAREAN, a. [*< CÆSAR* + *Gr. temnō*, cut.]

**caes** 'a-r-wed, 1 s'zör-wid; 2 çs'a-r-wid, n. A small tropical shrub (*Urena lobata*), used medicinally for its mucilaginous properties and yielding a jute-like fiber. See URENA.

**caes** 'a-r-i-us, 1 s'zör-i-us; 2 çs'a-r-i-us, a. Pale-blue or greenish-blue. [*< L. cæsius*, blue.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. A silver-white metallic element; named from the two sky-blue lines in its spectrum. See CAESIUM.

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**caes** 'a-r-i-um, 1 s'zör-i-um; 2 çs'a-r-i-um, n. [*< L. cæsius*, neut. of *cæsius*, purple-gray.]

**cafe** 'a-te, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A salt of caffeic acid. **cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee. [*< F. café, < café, < O.F. café, < L. caffea, a yellow crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), obtained variously, as by treating a decoction of coffee with potassium hydroxide.*

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

**cafe** 'fe-t, 1 ka-f'e-t; 2 ca-f'e-t, n. Chem. A liquid compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating caffeine with concentrated baryta-water.

Leo; his adventures form the subject of Schiller's *Geister-scher*, Goethe's *Gross-Kophia*, and Dumas's *Joseph Balsamo*. **ca** 'mag, 1 ka-mag; 2 cæ-mag, a. [Dial., Eng.] Tainted; decaying. **ca** 'mag, n. [Dial., Eng.] 1. Tainted meat; offal. 2. An old goose. 3. A small inferior breed of sheep. 4. A loose character.

**Ca** 'gno'la, 1 ka-nyo'la; 2 cæ-nyo'la, n. [F.] Marquis (1762–1791) (1833). An Italian architect; his masterpiece is the famous Arco della Pace (Arch of Peace) in Milan, built 1807–1833.

**ca** 'go, 1 kû'go; 2 cæ'go, n. [F.] A species of turmeric.

**ca** 'gon' de lo al'to, 1 ka-gon' de lo al'to; 2 cæ-gon' de lo al'to. A food-fish, the bastard snapper (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*), of the West Indies and tropical America. See SNAPPER, 2.

**Ca** 'got', 1 ka'go; 2 cæ'go, n. [F.] One of a degenerate race, formerly outcast, supposed to be of Gothic blood, found in some parts of France and Spain, especially in the valleys of the Pyrenees.

It was felt by the proscribed millions, the *Casots* and *Pariahs* of a merciless theocracy, that He (Jesus) was their champion, by the very fact that He was deemed an enemy by the dominant caste. *Christ Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 53, p. 347. [A. 1880.]

**Ca** 'sai'au, 1 ka-sai'au; 2 cæ-sai'au, n. A town in the province of Albay, Luzon, P. I.

**ca** 'guli, 1 kû'guli; 2 cæ'guli, n. [Braz.] A saki, or fox-tailed monkey (*Sciurus*), 2 cæ'guli, a. [Slang.] Sly; artful; shrewd.

**Ca** 'ha'ba, 1 ka-ha'ba; 2 cæ-ha'ba, n. A river in central Alabama; 200 m. long to Alabama river.

**ca** 'har', 1 ka-har; 2 cæ-har, n. [Java.] A one-horse spring-car for the conveyance of passengers. *Forbes Nat. Wand.* in East. Arch. 1855, p. 51.

**Ca** 'hen'sly-sm, 1 ka-hen'sly-sm; 2 cæ-hen'sly-sm, n. 1. A plan of polity for the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, submitted to Pope Leo XIII., in 1891, by Herr Peter Paul Cahensly of the German Parliament. According to it, bishops should be so chosen as to give due proportionate representation in the hierarchy to the different foreign nationalities to which Roman Catholics in the United States belong, and still other measures should be taken to maintain among this foreign element the use of their native tongues and foreign traditions.

2. Hence, by extension, foreignism among Roman Catholics in America.

**Ca** 'hism, as commonly presented to the public, is simply a bugaboo—this and nothing more. There never has been and never could be any serious thought of introducing into the United States national extra-territorial bishops. *J. L. Spaulding Letter to the People* [Ill.] Journal Oct. 10, 1892.

**ca** 'hler', 1 ka'yê; 2 cæ'yê (xiii), n. [F.] 1. A memorial, report of proceedings, or the like. 2. A quarter of a quire of writing-paper. 3. A few leaves, as of printed matter, loosely stitched together; a number of a book issued in parts.

**ca** 'hin'ca-root, n. Same as CAINCA-ROOT.

**ca** 'hin'cic, a. Chem. Same as CAINIC.

**ca** 'hin'cin, n. Chem. Same as CAINIC ACID. **ca** 'in'cin, n. 1. A kind; 2 cæ'cin, n. A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.

**Ca** 'hler-reen', 1 ka-har-en-vin; 2 cæ-har-en-vin, n. A town in County Kerry, Ireland; birthplace of Daniel O'Connell.

**ca** 'hoot', 1 ka-hoot; 2 cæ-hoot. [Slang. U. S.] I. c. To be partners. II. n. sing. & pl. Partnership. [*< F. cahute*, cabin.]

**Ca** 'hors', 1 ka'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. A town, capital of the department of Lot, France.

**ca** 'hot', 1 ka'hô'ôr; 2 cæ'hô'ôr or cæ'ôr, n. [F.] [Canada.] 1. The bump of a vehicle in passing over a rut. 2. Any unevenness of surface causing such bounce.

**ca** 'houn', n. See COHUNE.

**ca** 'how', 1 kû'how; 2 cæ'how, n. A sea-bird of the Bermudas, formerly very abundant; generally identified with the dusky shearwater (*Puffinus obscurus*), but by some supposed to be an extinct species of unknown relations. **ca** 'how; cō'how.

Lefroy, in his Bermuda Ornithology, identified this bird with the dusky shearwater. . . . Bartram's idea is that the *cahow* was a species of Manx shearwater, the last specimen of which was picked up, unable to fly, in 1851, measuring 10.2 inches in length, with an expanse of wings of 44 inches.

H. B. Swart, Naturalist, Bermuda, in letter to *Standard Dict.* **ca** 'huy', 1 ka-wi; 2 cæ-wi, n. [P. I.] Timber; also, kindling-wood. [*< Tagalog term.* *ca-hoy*.]

**Ca** 'a-phas, 1 k'ôr (or k'ôr) phas; 2 cæ'ôr (or cæ'ôr) phas, n. Bib. A Jewish high priest. *Luke* iii, 2.

**Ca** 'bi-ran, 1 ka-bi-ran; 2 cæ-bi-ran, n. A town in Leyte, P. I. cald, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. An alcalde.

**ca** 'dos, 1 ka-f'dos; 2 cæ-f'dos, n. pl. [P. I.] Rents or taxes not paid; the tax-money of subdued tribes appropriated by officials. [Sp.]

**Ca** 'guas, 1 k'ôr'guas; 2 cæ'guas, n. pl. An uncivilized native people of Paraguay. **Ca** 'nast.

**cal** 'ced'ra, 1 kail-ced'ra; 2 cæ-ild'ra, n. The Senegal mahogany.—**cal** 'ced'rin, n. A bitter resinous substance found in the bark of the calcedra, used as a tonic.

**Ca** 'll-a-phas, 1 ka-f'phas; 2 cæ-f'phas, n. pl. [P. I.] [Rare.] Sil. 1. k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'lin, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'liet, n. To curdle.

**cal** 'liet, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'lette, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'lache, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'lache, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'lache, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.

**cal** 'lache, 1 k'ôr; 2 cæ'ôr, n. [Ir.] A colleen.



cal-na'na, 1 kal-nā'na; 2 cf-nā'nā, n. [Brazil.] A snake-root (*Chiocece brachiata*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceae*), native of Brazil.

ca-in'ca-ro'ot', 1 ka-in'ka-rūt'; 2 ca-in'ca-ro'ot', n. The root of a shrub (*Chiocece racemosa*) of the madder family, of Florida and tropical America, or of *C. angulifuga*, of Brazil. [*cf. Braz. chinica*] ca-hin'ca-ro'ot'. - ca-lin'ele, a. Derived from calceate-root. ca-hin'ele: - calceic acid, a white crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>10</sub>), in calceate-root, tasteless at first and afterward bitter.

Caine, 1 kē; 2 cān. Sir Thomas Henry Hall (1853- ). An English novelist and poet; pen-name, "Hall Caine." *The Christian*, *The Manxman*, etc.; knighted 1918.

Caln'guas, 1 kal'n'gwā; 2 cā'n'gwās, n. pl. Same as CAIGUAS.

Caln'whale', n. Same as CAING-WHALE.

Caln'te, 1 kē'n'tē; 2 cā'n'tē, n. 1. Any one of Cain's descendants. 2. *Ch. Hist.* A member of an Antinomian sect, alleged to have existed in the 2d century and to have imitated Cain by practicing what was forbidden in the Bible. ca-l'n'to, 1 kē'n'tō; 2 cā'n'tō, n. [W. Ind.] The star-apple. cal'no-sile, 1 kal'nō-silt; 2 cē'nō-sit, n. *Mineral.* Cenosite. Cal'no-zo'ic, a. Same as CENOZOIC.

cal'no-zo'ic-o-gy, 1 kal'nō-zō'ic-o-gy; 2 cē'nō-zō'ic-o-gy, n. Same as CENOZOLOGY.

Ca'in-tā, 1 kē'in-tā; 2 cā'in-tā, n. A town in the province of La Laguna, Luzon, P. I.

cal'per-cal'lie, n. Same as CAPERCAILLIE.

Ca'l-phas, 1 kē'fās; 2 cā'fās, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

ca-l'que', 1 kē'k; 2 cā'k, n. 1. A long, narrow, pointed skiff, with from two to ten oars, used on the Bosphorus. 2. A small Levantine sailing vessel.

[*cf. F. caïque, c. Turk. kalcık.*] ca-l'que', ka-l'que', -ca-l'que'jee, One who rows a calque. ca-l'que'jee.



A Calque.

Ca-l'ra', 1 kē'ra'; 2 cā'ra', n. [F.] The earliest (Oct., 1789) of the famous songs sung by the populace in the French Revolution, the refrain of which was suggested by Franklin's saying concerning the progress of the American Revolution, "Ca ira" (It will go), meaning "It will succeed."

calrd, 1 kār'd; 2 cār'd, n. (Scott.) A tinker; gypsy. calrd'man, calrd, Edward (1833-1903). A Scottish philosopher, theologian; master of Balliol College, Oxford, 1893-1907.

Cal'ri-ris, 1 kal'ri-ris; 2 cē'ri-ris, n. pl. A mountain range in Brazil; 309 m. long. Ja'bi-ta'ca, C. Novos and C. Velhos are also Brazilian mountain ranges, forming boundaries between provinces.

calrn, 1 kār'n; 2 cār'n, n. A mound or heap of stones erected for a memorial or mark, as a sepulchral monument, or a landmark, or to indicate the site of a cache. The prehistoric calrns were either chambered or unchambered, and often contained remains, implements, etc. Sometimes they were simply commemorative of local events.

[*cf. Gael. carn, heap.*] calrned; calrned; calrned, a. Marked by a calrn. calrns, n. Abounding in calrns.

Calrnes, 1 kār'nes; 2 cār'nes, n. John Elliot (1823-1875). An Irish economist and publicist; *Character and Logical Method of Political Economy*.

Calrn'gorm, 1 kār'n'gōrm; 2 cār'n'gōrm, n. 1. A mountain between Inverness-shire and Banffshire, Scotland; 4,095 ft. high. 2. [*cf. Mineral.*] A black or smoky-yellow to smoky-brown variety of quartz, often transparent, but sometimes nearly opaque, which, when heated, becomes dark brown, then yellow. See QUARTZ.

So great a favourite is the Calrn'gorm with the people of Scotland, that brooches, pins, bracelets, and a variety of ornaments are made with this stone.

[*cf. Gael. carn, heap, + gorm, blue.*] Calrn'gorm stone; calrn'gōrm-stōn.

Calrns, 1 kār'ns; 2 cār'ns, n. 1. Lord (1819-1885), Hugh MacCallum, a British lawyer, orator, and statesman; Lord Chancellor, 1868, 1874-1880. 2. A town in Queensland, Australia. [Same as SEATANGLE.]

calrn'tan'gle, 1 kār'n'tā'ngl; 2 cār'n'tā'ngl, n. [Scott.] Cal'ro, n. 1. 1. kal'ro; 2 cē'ro. A governorship in Egypt; 42 sq. m. 2. A city, capital of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile. 3. 1 kē'ro; 2 cē'ro. A city in Illinois, county-seat of Alexander county. 4. A village in Greene county, N. Y.

Cal'rud, n. A city in Brittany. CHAUVER C. T. I. 11.120.

Ca-l'sa, 1 kē'sā; 2 cā'sā, n. *Chess.* The presiding deity of the game of chess; a concoction of recent writers on chess.

cal'son, 1 kē'sōn; 2 cā'sōn (xiii), n. 1. Mil. (1) A strong four-wheeled vehicle consisting of two parts, the body and the limber, and usually carrying three ammunition-chests or boxes. Secillus, under FIELD-BATTERY.

There were, in the cal'son, cushioned, unhinged boxes, and all the paraphernalia of a camp. CURTIS RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN 44, p. 400, in 1891.

(2) An ammunition-chest.

(3) A chest containing explosives to be set off in the track of an enemy.

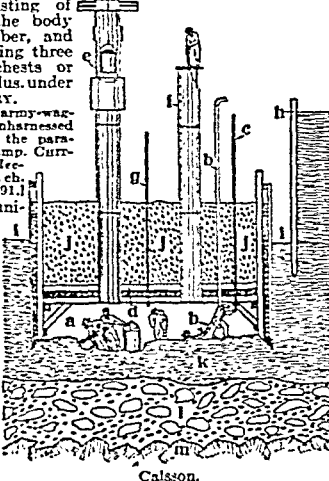
(4) A large and strong water-tight box or casing in which work is conducted below water level, as on a bridge-pier.

Thus the two pipe for signaling; d, roof, or deck, of cal'son; e, large river excavating lock; f, man-lock; g, pipe to supply the high tower with water; h, concrete; k, quicksand; l, hand- and machinery; m, m. bedrock.

of the Tower Bridge, London, were each founded and built within a group of twelve platform cal'sons open at the top.

Ence. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 958.

(2) A watertight box, or other apparatus, to be placed beneath a sunken vessel and inflated in order to raise



Cal'son.

the latter; a floating dry dock. (3) A boat-gate for closing the entrance to a dry dock. 3. Arch. A sunken ceiling-panel; a coffer. [*cf. c. caisse, chest; application to foundations; see CASE, n.*] cal'soon; - cal'son-dis-ease', n. A disease caused by repeatedly passing between the compressed air of a caisson and the ordinary atmosphere; it rarely occurs below 20 lbs. pressure per sq. inch, in addition to atmospheric pressure of 14.7 lbs. per sq. inch; bends. - c. gate, n. Same as CAISSON, 2 (3). - pneumatic c. (Engin.), a caisson used, in water more than 20 feet deep, for supporting a bridge or building under construction; it consists of a working or air-chamber but with no bottom. On the roof a concrete or masonry pier is built, usually in a coffer-dam, as the caisson is being sunk by the excavation of material in the air-chamber. The weight of the pier helps to overcome the force of the compressed air acting up against the roof of the working chamber and also the friction of the earth against the sides of the caisson and coffer-dam pier above it.

Cal'stor, 1 kē'stōr; 2 cā'stōr, n. 1. An ancient parish in Norfolk, England; capital of the Iceni tribe. 2. An ancient Roman town in Lincolnshire, England, anciently Thongcester, supposedly because Hengist in rebuilding it used as much land as could be covered by an ox-hide cut in thongs.

Cal-tan'yan, 1 kal-tān'yā; 2 cā'tān'yā, n. pl. A low-caste Indian sect, votaries of Krishna and of the deified Caitanya, a Bengali who flourished in the 15th century.

Calth'ness-shire, 1 kē'th'ness-shir; 2 cā'th'ness-shir, n. A county in Scotland; 712 sq. m.; capital, Wick.

cal'tiff, 1 kē'tif; 2 cā'tif, a. 1. Vile; cowardly; basely cal'tif, wicked.

This cal'tiff Monk, for gold, did swear. Scott's Marmion can. 2, st. 29.

21. Captive; wretched; servile; base. Cal'tiret, -ly, ad.

cal'tiff, n. 1. A base, mean, wicked wretch.

Remember of what blood thou art. And strike the cal'tiff down! Arcton Execution of Montrose st. 3.

21. A miserable person. 31. Originally, a captive; prisoner. [*cf. OF. caltis, c. L. captivus; see CAPTIVE, n.*] cal'tiret, cal'tire-ness, n. Baseness. cal'tiff-ness.

Ca'tus, 1 kē'us or -yus; 2 cā'us or -yūs, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

Ca'tus, n. 1. John (1510-1573), an English physician and master of Caius College, Cambridge. 2. In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, assumed name of Kent when he attended on Lear. 3. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, a French physician.

Cal-va'no, 1 kal-vā'no; 2 cē-vā'no, n. A town in Italy.

Ca'ja, 1 kē'ja; 2 cā'ja, n. [Sp.] Funds; means; moneys.

Ca'ja-bam'ba, 1 kē'ja-bām'bā; 2 cā'ja-bām'bā, n. A city, capital of the province of Chimborazo, Ecuador; 30,000 lives were lost in an earthquake in 1797.

Ca'ja-mar'ca, 1 kē'ja-mar'ka; 2 cā'ja-mar'ka, n. 1. A department in Peru; 12,535 sq. m. 2. Its capital; altitude, 9,400 ft. for dhul.

Ca'jan, 1 kē'jan; 2 cā'jan, n. [Anglo-Ind.] The pigeon-pea.

Ca'janus, 1 kē'janus; 2 cā'janus, n. *Bot.* A small genus of East-Indian shrubs of the bean family. *Cajanus indicus* is the pigeon-pea or Congo pea, the East-Indian *cajan* or dhul. [*cf. Malay kachang.*]

cal'ja-put, 1 kē'ja-put; 2 cā'ja-put, n. The calajput.

cal'e-put, 1 kē'put; 2 cā'e-put, n. 1. The California laurel. 2. The calajput.

Cal'etan, 1 kē'tan; 2 cā'tan, n. Thomas de Vio (1469-1534), an Italian monk, papal legate to Germany to induce Luther to recant, 1518; named from his birthplace, Caieta (Gaeta).

ca'jole, 1 kē'jōl; 2 cā'jōl, n. A Caribbean fish (*Neomantis apoda*).

ca-jole', 1 kē-jōl'; 2 cā-jōl', n. [*cf. JOLED; CA-JOLING.*]

I. To impose on or dupe by flattering speech, delusive promises, or the like; as, *cajole* one out of or into something.

You courtiers so cajole us. Pope's Satires of Donne iv, l. 90.

II. To use cajolery. [*cf. F. cajoler (OF. cajoleur, chatter), c. cage; see CAGE, n.*] ca-jol', ca-joul', -ca-jol'er, n. 1. A cajol'ing-ly, ad.

ca-jol'er-y, 1 kē-jōl'er-y; 2 cā-jōl'er-y, n. [*cf. IRES, I-Z; -is, -ol.*] The act or practice of cajoling; delusive speech; flattery. [*cf. F. cajolerie, c. cajoler; see CAJOLE, n.*] ca-jol'm, n. See CAJOLING.

ca-jon', 1 kē-jōn'; 2 cā-jōn', n. [Sp.] 1. [W. U. S.] A cañon or narrow gorge with steep sides; a box-gorge. 2. Arch. A Spanish method of building like the French *pié*.

ca-jol'te, 1 kē-jōl'tē; 2 cā-jōl'tē, n. Same as COJOTE.

ca'ju, 1 kē'ju; 2 cā'ju, n. See CASHEW.

ca'ju', 1 kē-ju'; 2 cā-ju', n. [P. I.] A log. Compare ca'jun, 1 kē-jun; 2 cā-jun, n. [Louisiana.] A reputed descendant of the Aeduan French. *ca'ju'en*.

ca-jun', 1 kē-jūn; 2 cā-jūn, n. A West-Indian plant (*Cajuputa*), yielding a valuable strong white fiber. See FURCRAEA.

ca'ju-put, 1 kē'ju-put; 2 cā'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

[*cf. Malay kaju-putih, c. kaju, tree, + puteh, white.*] ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put; ca'ju-put, n. 1. A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*), of the Moluccas, etc. 2. Oil of cajuput. See table under oil.

**cal'a-man'der**, 1 käl'a-man'dar; 2 cäl'a-män'der, n. The wood of various trees of the family Ebenaceae, especially *Diospyros hirtula* of Ceylon, finely veined, hard, and valuable for cabinetwork. [*< Coromandel coast, India. cal'a-min'dert.*]

**cal'a-man'ra-sa-nay'**, 1 käl'a-män'sa-noi'; 2 cäl'a-män'sä-näy', n. [P. I.] A large tree (*Terminalia calamansary*) of the family Combretaceae, 90 to 100 ft. high, yielding a solid, fine-grained, light-rose to bright-red wood, used in construction work, especially for flooring. Found chiefly in Luzon, Masbate, and Mindoro. [Tag., *calamansaray*.] **cal'a-man-saun'**.

**cal'a-mar**, n. Same as CALAMARY.  
**Cal'a-mar'ri-a-ce-æ**, 1 käl'a-mä-rä-cä-sä; 2 cäl'a-mä-rä-cä-æ, n. pl. Bot. A large family of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariales*; ranging from the Devonian into the Mesozoic, but most developed in the Carboniferous, where it constitutes one of the chief classes of plant life. [*< CALAMARY.*]

**Cal'a-mar'ri-a-tes**, 1 käl'a-mä-rä-tä-s; 2 cäl'a-mä-rä-tä-s, n. pl. Paleobot. An order of fossil plants constituted by the family *Calamariaceae*.

**Cal'a-mar'ri-dä**, 1 käl'a-mä-rä-dä; 2 cäl'a-mä-rä-dä, n. pl. Herp. The *Calamariidae* as a family. [*< CALAMARIA.*]

**cal'a-mar'ri-id**, n. — **cal'a-mar'ri-old**, a. — **cal'a-mar-old**, a.

**Cal'a-mar'ri-nä**, 1 käl'a-mä-rä-nä; 2 cäl'a-mä-rä-nä, n. pl. Herp. A subfamily of colubroid snakes without a distinct neck. **Cal'a-mar'ri-a**, n. (t. g.) [*< CALAMARY.*]

**cal'a-mar'ri-ous**, 1 käl'a-mä-rä-us; 2 cäl'a-mä-rä-us, a. Like a reed.

**cal'a-ma-ry**, 1 käl'a-mä-ry; 2 cäl'a-mä-ry, n. [*< RIES, -ri-z; -2-ry, pl.*] One of various cuttlefishes with a horny internal shell shaped like a quill pen, especially a loliginid; a squid; inkfish or penfish. 2. The horny internal shell or pen of such a squid. [*< L. calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, *< calamus*, pen, *< Gr. kalamos*, reed.] **cal'am-bar**; **cal'a-mer**; **cal'a-mur-y**.

**Cal'a-ma'ta**, n. See KALAMATA.

**cal'a-may'**, 1 käl'a-mä-y; 2 cäl'a-mä-y, n. [P. I.] A pastry-like dessert, made of flour or rice and coconut.

**Cal'am-ba**, 1 käl'am-bä; 2 cäl'am-bä, n. A town in the province of Laguna, Luzon, P. I.

**cal'am-bac**, 1 käl'am-bak; 2 cäl'am-bäc, n. Agallochum, alse-wood, or eaglewood. [*< Per. kalambak*, fragrant wood.] **cal'am-ba-ot**; **cal'am-beg**; **cal'am-bour**.

**cal'a-me-on**, 1 käl'a-mä-on; 2 cäl'a-mä-on, n. Chem. A compound (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>12</sub>), derived from calamus-oil, and melting at 168° C.

**Cal'a-mi-nä-s**, 1 käl'a-mä-nä-s; 2 cäl'a-mä-nä-s, n. pl. A group forming a part of the province of Palawan, P. I.; capital, Cuyo.

**cal'a-mi-fer-ous**, 1 käl'a-mä-fä-rä-us; 2 cäl'a-mä-fä-rä-us, a. Bearing reeds; reedy. [*< CALAMUS + L. fero*, bear.]

**cal'am-i-form**, 1 käl'am-i-färm; 2 cäl'am-i-färm, a. Shaped like a reed. [*< CALAMUS + -FORM.*]

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMINED; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

**cal'a-min**, 1 käl'a-män; 2 cäl'a-män, n. [*< CALAMIN; CALA-MIN-ING.*] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal'a-minet**.

cluding members of the genus *Calamites*. [*< Gr. kalamos*, reed, + *stachys*, ear of corn.]

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*]

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

**cal'a-mus**, 1 käl'a-müs; 2 cäl'a-müs, n. [*< -mi, -1-mai;*

two wheels, a seat for two, and a driver's seat on the dash-board.

2. The folding top or hood of a vehicle. 3. A woman's hood having hoops like a calabash-top; formerly much worn. [*< F. calèche, < G. kalesche, < Boh. koleska, < kolo*,

**cal'a-si-a-o**, 1 käl'a-sä-i-ä; 2 cäl'a-sä-i-ä, n. A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

**Cal'a-spar'ra**, 1 käl'a-spär-rä; 2 cäl'a-spär-rä, n. A town in Murcia province, Spain.

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-

**cal'a-ta**, 1 käl'a-tä; 2 cäl'a-tä, n. Mus. An Italian dance re-



A Calash.

stone; stony; gritty; *as*, a *calculus* deposit. 2. *Med.*  
Resembling, pertaining to, or affected with *calculus*.



[< L. *calculus*, < *calculus*, pebble; see CALCULUS.]  
**cal'cu-lose**, 1 kal'ku-lus; 2 cäl'cū-lūs, n. [-L, 1-lai; 2-li, pl.] 1. *Pathol.* A concretion formed in various parts of the body, as the kidneys, gall-bladder, joints, etc., resembling a pebble in hardness. A biliary calculus is one connected with the biliary passages; a hepatic c. is one found in the liver; a cystic c. is one found in the gall-bladder. For others see below.  
 2. *Math.* Any method of calculating or investigating by algebraic symbols.

While *calculus* is sometimes used in this wide sense, it is commonly used, without a qualifying word, for the *infinitesimal calculus*, and includes *differential calculus* and *integral calculus*. See phrases below.

3. *Logic.* Inference from propositions or hypotheses indicated and treated algebraically. 4. [Rare or Obs.] A reckoning; calculation. [L., dim. of *calz* (calc-), stone.]

—**alternating calculus**, a calculus formed in one of the urinary organs, consisting of successive layers of different chemical composition. —**alvine calculus**, concretions due to the thickening and drying of portions of feces in the intestine. —**arthritic c.**, a pebble concretion in the capsules of the joints, as in gout and like diseases. —**barycentric c.** (*Math.*), a geometrical method in which weight as well as position is assigned to a point. —**c. of enlargement** (*Math.*), a method of ascertaining algebraic developments or the like, in the calculus of finite differences, by the use of various symbols of operation, as E, A, and Σ. —**c. of extension**, a calculus for space-analysis, invented by Grassmann. —**directional c.** —**c. of finite differences**, the branch of analysis that treats of the ratios of finite corresponding increments of mutually dependent quantities. —**c. of fluxions**, or **fluxionary c.**, a form of the infinitesimal calculus used by Sir Isaac Newton, based on the conception of fluxions. —**c. of forms**, the theory of invariants or the like presented symbolically after the method of Jordan. —**c. of functions**, a method of finding functions that shall fulfil given conditions. —**c. of imaginaries**, algebra of two dimensions in which the so-called imaginary unit  $\sqrt{-1}$  is used. —**c. of limits**, a method of proof by testing the convergence of a series satisfying a differential equation by comparison with another series known to be convergent and formed similarly from another differential equation. —**c. of operations**, that branch of analysis which treats of the laws governing the combinations of symbols of operation. —**c. of probabilities**, the mathematical method founded on the theory of probabilities. —**c. of variations**, that branch of analysis which inquires what form a function must take in order that some quantity depending upon it may be a maximum or minimum. —**coral c.**, a calculus having a branched form caused by its being a cast of the pelvis and calices of the kidney. —**differential c.**, that branch of analysis which investigates the infinitesimal changes of quantities when the relations between the quantities are given. —**exponential c.** 1. The discussion and interpretation of exponents as a branch of algebra. 2. The division of infinitesimal calculus in which the exponential functions are treated. —**hedonic c.** 1. A proposed method of applying mathematics to the deduction of particular consequences from certain assumed principles of ethics or economics. 2. A calculus in which a certain hypothetical quantity of eudemonistic good is made the unit of measurement. —**c. of pleasure**. —**hemp-seed c.**, a small smooth calculus of calcium oxalate in or near the kidneys. —**infinitesimal c.**, the principles of reasoning by the use of symbols representing the infinitesimal increments or variations of quantities, comprehending the differential and integral calculus. —**integral c.**, that branch of analysis which, from the relations among the infinitesimal changes or variations of quantities, deduces relations among the quantities themselves. —**intestinal c.** (*Vet.*), a dust-ball. —**nephritic or renal c.**, a concretion formed in the kidney. —**seal c.**, a calculus dealing with seals, or portions, of straight lines. —**urinary c.**, a concretion formed in the urinary passages; the stone.

**cal'cu-me-ter**, 1 kal'kü-mi-tēr; 2 cal-cū-me-ter, n. A form of adding-machine.

**Cal-cut'ta**, 1 kal'kut'tā; 2 cäl-cūt'tā, n. A commercial and manufacturing city, on the Hugli river, capital of Bengal; captured from the British by Surajah-ud-daula, 1756; prisoners kept in the "Black Hole"; recaptured by Clive after 7 months. Capital of India till 1911.

**cal'd**, pp. Called. S. S.

**Cal-da'ra**, 1 kal'dā-rā; 2 cäl-dā-rā, Polidoro (1492-1543). An Italian painter; sometimes called Caravaggio, from his birthplace; murdered at Messina by his servant.

**cal-da'ri-um**, 1 kal'dā-rī-um; 2 cäl-dā-rī-um, n. [-rit-a, pl.] [*L.* *Rom. Antiq.*] A room for the hot bath in a bathing-establishment.

**Cal'das**, 1 käl'dās; 2 cäl'dās, n. A department of Colombia; 7,380 sq. m.; capital, Manizales.

**Cal'dees**, n. pl. Bib. Same as CHALDEES.

**Cal'der**, 1 käl'dēr; 2 cäl'dēr, St. Robert (1745-1818). A British admiral; fought indecisive action against French and Spanish fleet, July 22, 1805, which frustrated Napoleon's intended invasion of England.

**cal-de'ra**, 1 kal'dē-rā; 2 cäl-dē-rā, n. [*Sp.*] 1. *Geol.* A large, roughly circular depression, in many cases with a partially broken-down rim, formed by the explosive disruption of a volcanic cone, or by the collapse of a crater-floor. 2. A large caldron. *chal-de'ra*.

**Cal'de-ra'ri**, 1 käl'dē-rā-rī; 2 cäl'dē-rā-rī, n. pl. A Neapolitan secret society formed to oppose the revolutionary Carbonari, before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. [*It.*, pl. of *calderaro*, coppersmith, < *caldara*, < *L. caldaria*; see CALDARA.]

**Cal'de-ra-ro**, 1 -ro; 2 -rō, n. [*It.*] A member of the Caldarari. See CALDERARI and CARBONARO.

**cal'de-ril'lay**, 1 käl'dē-ril'ya; 2 cäl'dē-ril'ya, n. [*Sp.*] The current; also applied to any Spanish copper coin current among Spanish peoples.

**cal'der-ite**, 1 kal'dēr-ait; 2 cäl'dēr-it, n. *Mineral.* A variety of garnet.

**cal'de-ron de la Bar'ca**, 1 kal'dā-rōn dē la bār'cā; 2 cäl'dē-rōn dē la bār'cā, Pedro (1716-1800-1818). A Spanish dramatist.

**cal'dese't**, n. To cheat; more correctly, *chaldeise*.

**Cal'dew-gate**, 1 käl'dū-gēt; 2 cäl'dū-gāt, n. A suburb of Carlisle, Cumberland, England.

**cal'drife**, a. Cauldrite. See CAULDRIF.

**cal'dron**, 1 käl'drōn; 2 cäl'drōn, n. [*Rare.*] To place or enclose in a caldron.

**cal'dron**, n. 1. A large kettle or boiler. 2. Any object shaped like a caldron or represented as similar to a caldron of boiling liquid. [*ME.* *caudron*, < Old Norman *F. caudron*, = OF. *chaudron*, aug. of *caudiere*, < *L. caldaria*, < *calidus*, hot, < *calo*, be hot.] *cauf'dron*; -*cal'dron*-*bot'tom*, n. A cast of a vertical, Sillaridol, tree-trunk above or below a coal-bed. Same as KETTLE-BOTTOM.

**Cald'well**, 1 käl'dwēl; 2 cäl'dwēl, n. 1. A county in Kentucky; 338 sq. m.; county-seat, Princeton. 2. A parish in Louisiana; 557 sq. m.; parish-seat, Columbia. 3. A county in Missouri; 426 sq. m.; county-seat, Kingston. 4. A county in North Carolina; 530 sq. m.; county-seat, Lenoir. 5. A county in Texas; 530 sq. m.; county-seat, Lockhart. 6. A city in Sumner county, Kan. 7. A town, county-seat of Burleson county, Tex. 8. A village, county-seat of Noble county, O. 9. A borough in Essex county, N. J. 10. 1 käl; 2 cäl, r. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To throw. 2. To taper.

**cale**, n. [*North. Eng.*] A turn; as, one's *cale* to watch. *cale'an*, 1 käl'e-an; 2 cäl'e-an, n. The Persian water-pipe or narghile; hubble-bubble. *cale'ron*; *cale'le-an*; *cale'le-on*; *cale'le-ant*.

**Ca'leb**, 1 käl'ēb; 2 cäl'ēb, n. A masculine personal name. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* II, 9.

**Ca'leph'ra-tah**, 1 -e'ra-tā; 2 -ē'ra-tā, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* II, 24.

**cale-can'non**, 1 käl'kan'an; 2 cäl'cān'on, n. A stew composed principally of potatoes and greens; an Irish dish. [*COLE*; orig. of *canon* unknown.] *col-can'non*; *col-can'non*; *calcanon* night [*St. Johns, Newfoundland*].

**Cal'che'**, 1 käl'chē; 2 cäl'chē, n. [*Sp.*] A calash.

**Cal'e-do-ni-a**, 1 käl'ē-dō-ni-a; 2 cäl'ē-dō-ni-a, n. 1. Ancient and poetical name of Scotland. 2. A county in Vermont; 652 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Johnsbury. 3. A village in Livingston county, N. Y. 4. A village in Houston county, Minn.

**Cal'e-do-ni-an**, 1 käl'ē-dō-ni-an; 2 cäl'ē-dō-ni-an, a. Of or pertaining to Caledonia (northernmost Britain of Roman times) or its inhabitants, or, in modern rhetorical usage, of or pertaining to the Highlands, all Scotland, or the Scotch. —**Caledonian folding** (*Geol.*), a pre-Devonian mountain-building crumpling that affected the rocks of Northern Europe.

**Cal'e-do-ni-an**, n. 1. A Scotchman. 2. An ancient Briton of northern Scotland. 3. pl. A dance similar to the quadrille.

**Cal'e-do-ni-an Ca-nal**. A ship-canal from Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, Scotland; begun in 1805, opened in 1822, and completed in 1847. It is 60½ miles long (the canal itself being 22 and the remainder consisting of lakes), 110 ft. wide at water-level, 40 ft. wide at the bottom, and its average depth is 18 ft.

**cal'e-do-nite**, 1 käl'ē-dō-nit; 2 cäl'ē-dō-nit (xiii), n. *Mineral.* A resinous, dark greenish, basic lead-copper sulfate ( $(\text{H}_2\text{PbCu}_2\text{SO}_4)$ ), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< Caledonia, Scotland.*]

**cal'er**, 1 käl'r; 2 cal'r. [*Ir.*] 1. To spring or leap playfully; jump. 2. *n.* A frolicsome skip; leap.

**cal'e-ver**, 1 käl'vēr; 2 cal'vēr. [*Dial. Eng.*] 1. To frolic; play or run about aimlessly. 2. *n.* A rough, noisy game; prank.

**cal'e-fa'cent**, 1 käl'fā-shēnt; 2 cäl'fā-shēnt, a. Causing heat or warmth. [*< L. calefaciens* (f-), ppr. of *calefacio*, make hot, < *calo*, be warm, & *facio*, make.] —**cal'e-fac'tion**, n. The act or operation of heating, or the state of being heated. —**cal'e-fac'tive**, a. Having a heating property or tendency. —**cal'e-fac'tory**, n. 1. One who or that which warms. 2. A small stove.

**cal'e-fa'cent**, n. Something that produces heat or warmth, especially a medical agent having this property.

**cal'e-fac'to-ry**, 1 käl'fak'tō-rī; 2 cäl'fāc'tō-rī, a. Adapted or used for heating or warming; communicating warmth. [*< L. calefactorius*, < *calefacio*; see CAL-EPACIENT.]

**cal'e-fac'to-ry**, n. [-ries, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. *Ecol.* An artificially warmed sitting-room in a monastery. 2. *Ecol.* A chafing-dish of burning charcoal, or a hollow sphere containing hot water, placed on an altar for warming the priest's hands in cold weather. 3. A calefactory.

**cal'e-fy**, v. I. 1. To heat or warm. 2. To become hot or warm. II. 1. *cal'e-fy*. 1 käl'lek-tris'it; 2 cäl'lēc-tris'it, n. Electricity generated by changes of temperature in the iron core of a transformer. —**cal'e-lec'tric**, **cal'e-lec'tric-al**, **cal'em-bour**, 1 kal'em-būr (F.); 2 cäl'ēm-būr (F.) [*cal'ēmbur*, n. A pun. *cal'em-bourg*.

**cal'e-mes**, 1 käl'mē; 2 cäl'mēs, n. *Logic.* Same as CAMELUS.

**cal'en'dal**, 1 käl'en'dāl; 2 cäl'en'dāl, a. Of or pertaining to calendars. *cal'en-dar*.

**cal'en-dar**, 1 käl'en-dēr; 2 cäl'en-dēr, n. To register in a calendar or list; place in the calendar of saints; digest and index, as documents. —**cal'en-dar-er**, n.

**cal'en-dar**, n. 1. A system of fixing the order, length, and subdivisions of years and months so as to define the dates of events; as, the Gregorian calendar. Compare *SEXILE*; *LEAP-YEAR*.

The period of seven days... was used by the Brahmins in India with the same denominations employed by us, and was alike found in the calendars of the Jews, Egyptians, Arabs and Assyrians. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* 412, p. 80, fig. 1833.

2. A table or series of tables giving the time of sunrise and sunset, and of other astronomical phenomena, for each day of the year; an almanac. 3. A table showing all the several days or dates of the months, numbered in their order, and the dates of exercises or observances for the year; as, a church or university calendar. 4. A schedule or list of things or events classified or chronologically or numerically arranged with details of information; as, a racing-calendar; a calendar of causes for trial in court (in this use limited in England to criminal cases). 5. A sculptured or painted emblematic series of the months. 6. A list in order of persons or occurrences. 7. A guide for conduct. 8. A record. [*< L. calendarius*, account-book, < *calendx*, calends.]

—**Abyssinian Calendar** begins with the 1st of Maskaram, which corresponds to about September 10; the year consists of 365 days (366 in leap-year) divided into 12 months of 30 days. Maskaram, Tekmet, Hadar, Tahsas, Taz, Kekatit, Magawit, Miziat, Genbot, Sannil, Hamle, Nashit, with 8 days, known as Pagmen or Quagim, and kept as holidays. In style this calendar is 7 years and 8 months behind the Gregorian, and Easter falls a week later. —**Calendar Amendment Act**, an English statute providing for the adoption of the Gregorian amendment of the Julian calendar, passed in 1751, and going into effect

Sept. 3, 1752, which day was by its provisions reckoned as the 14th, to cancel the 11 days' difference between the old and new styles. It further transferred the beginning of the New Year from March 25 to Jan. 1, beginning in 1753. Lord Chesterfield's Act, — c. clock, which, in addition to the ordinary time-recording functions, notes the days of the week, month, or year, the movements of the heavenly bodies, etc. — **c. month** or year, a month or year as defined in a calendar, especially the Gregorian calendar; distinguished from a lunar month; also, a period equivalent to a month, as from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. — **cal'en-dar-stone**, n. A stone bearing carved figures formerly considered of calendar value; specifically, a circular Aztec monolith, weighing almost 50 tons, unearthed in Mexico in 1790 and moved to the Museum in Mexico City in 1895. Its carvings, formerly taken to represent the Aztec calendar, are now believed to indicate that the stone was a votive offering. — **Chinese c.**, the calendar used by the people of China, having a year composed of twelve months, each having about 29 or 30 days, an intercalary month being added every thirty years. The New Year falls between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19, or on the first moon after the sun enters Aquarius. — **Greek c.**, any one of the calendars used by the Greeks. In ancient times these varied in the different states, as to length, names, and positions in the year, of the several months; and there is much uncertainty about some of the systems followed. But the year was generally based on lunar motions, and alterations were made from time to time to adjust the lunar and solar year. The following is a list of the Attic months, with the number of days in each and approximation to the months of our present system:

Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to	Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to
Ga-me'il-on....	30	Jan.	Hek'a-tom'bal-on	30	July
An-thes'ter-on....	29	Feb.	Met-a-gel'ni-on....	29	Aug.
El'a-ge-bo'i-on....	30	March	Bo'e-dol'm-on....	29	Sept.
Mu-nyeh'lon....	29	April	Fy'a-nep'si-on....	30	Oct.
Thar-ge'lon....	30	May	Mā'a-mak'te'ri-on	30	Nov.
Sel'r-phor'lon....	29	June	Pho-sel'de-on....	29	Dec.

*Runic Calendars.* 1. From the Ashmolean Museum. 2. From the Bodleian Library.

The following is a list of the Attic months, with the number of days in each and approximation to the months of our present system:

The following is a list of the Attic months, with the number of days in each and approximation to the months of our present system:

Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to	Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to
Ga-me'li-on....	30	Jan.	Hek'a-tom'bal-on...	30	July
An'thes-te'ri-on...	29	Feb.	Met'a-gel't'ni-on...	29	Aug.
El'a-phe-bo'li-on	30	March	Bo'e-dro'mi-on...	30	Sept.
Mu-nych'li-on....	29	April	Py'a-nep's'li-on...	29	Oct.
Thar-ge'li-on....	30	May	Ma'l-mak-te'ri-on...	30	Nov.
Schr'o-pho'ri-on...	29	June	Po-se'l-de-on....	29	Dec.

The Julian calendar is the one in use in modern Greece. — **Gregorian c.**, the calendar prescribed by Pope Gregory XIII., by which the Julian calendar was modified by calling Oct. 5, 1582, Oct. 15, and continuing the count ten days in advance, and by making the terminal years of the centuries, 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., common years of 365 days, except when the year was a multiple of 400, as 1600, 2000, etc.; the calendar now in use in nearly all Christian countries except Russia and Greece. *new style*. See *CAL-NDAR AMENDMENT ACT*. The months are:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
January....	31	May....	31	September....	30
February (y) 28	Feb.	June....	30	October....	31
March....	31	July....	31	November....	30
April....	30	August....	31	December....	31

(1) In leap-years, 29.  
 — **Hebrew c.** The present calendar of the Jews; derived from the Babylonians and in use substantially in its present form since the Babylonian captivity. The present names of the months are all of Babylonian origin. A few of the months have older Hebrew names, given in the Bible, but in the main the months were given simply by number. The Hebrew calendar reckons the date of creation 3,760 years and 3 months before the birth of Christ. The Hebrew month is a lunar month, but the years are corrected to solar time. Its principal periods are the *cycle*, of 19 years; the *year*, either ordinary or embolismic, containing 12 and 13 lunar months respectively, or 353-355 and 383-385 days; the *month*, of 29 or 30 days; and the *intercalary month*, occurring only in the embolismic years, and containing 30 days intercalated. Of these 30 days, 29 belong to *Ve-Adar*; and the month *Adar*, which in ordinary years has 29 days, in embolismic years has 30 days. Each cycle contains 7 embolismic years. The adjustment of the months as above indicated precludes the comparison of the Hebrew months with those of the Gregorian calendar except by approximation based on an average. The following gives the results of such an average, with the length of the respective months in days:

No. of Month in Year (present calendar).	No. of Month in Time of Babylonian Captivity.	Months.	No. of Days.	Approximate Correspondence in Gregorian Calendar.
1	7	Tis'ri or Eth'a-nim....	30	October
2	8	Hes'van, Mai'-ches'van, or Bul....	29 (y) 29 (y)	November
3	9	Kis'leu or Chis'leu....	30 (y) 30 (y)	December
4	10	Tev'et or Te'beth....	29 (y) 29 (y)	January
5	11	Se'bat....	30	February
6	12	Ad'ar....	29	March
7	1	Ve'-ad'ar (y)....	29	March
8	2	Ni'san or A'bib....	30	April
9	3	Iy'yar or Zif....	29	May
10	4	Siv'an....	30	June
11	5	Tam'muz or Ta'muz....	29	July
12	6	Ab....	30	August
		El'ul....	29	September

(1) The additional Adar, or intercalary month. (2) One day more if required. (3) One day fewer if required.

— **Hindu c.**, the calendar in use in India. The Vedic races from whom the Hindus sprang divided the year into six seasons, *Vasanta*, or Spring, the "flowery"; *Grishma*, the "hot"; *Varsha*, the "rainy"; *Sarada*, the "salty"; *Hemanta*, the "frosty"; and *Sisira*, the "dewy." In process of time



these seasons were subdivided in honor of the Solar and Lunar Dynasties who were believed to have held sway in India, and these lunar divisions were named after or held sacred to these legendary heroes or divinities. The months of the year, beginning with Balsakh, which corresponds to the latter part of April and the opening week of May, are Jeth, Asarh, Sravastha, Bhadra, Kuar, Kartika, Agrah, Pus, Margh, Phagun, or Phalguna, and Chaitra. The intercalary month takes the name of the month after which it is inserted. Phagun or Phalguna is a month of rejoicing, and from Phag, its eighth day, to Poonini, its last day, the festivities resemble the Saturnalia of ancient Rome. Bhadra is the month of the birth of Krishna, to whom the months of Sravastha and Kartika are sacred.—**hundred-year c.**, a form of almanac giving the calendar and predictions of the weather for a hundred years; formerly common in Germany.—**Julian c.**, the calendar prescribed by Julius Caesar, in which three years of 365 days each were always followed by one of 366 days, and the months, after some changes made by Augustus as to their number and days, had the length now adopted in Europe and America. This calendar is now 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar. **old style.**—**Mexican c.**, a pre-Columbian calendar used by the inhabitants of Mexico and Yucatan, combining an astrological and a solar calendar, the first consisting of 13 and the second of 18 periods of 20 days each, or 260 and 360 days respectively. To the latter were added 5 days, making a year of 365. Each of the 360 days was dedicated to a deity; the last 5 were not, and were consequently deemed unlucky. The days of the astrological calendar bore the names of objects.—**Mohammedan c.**, the calendar generally used in almost all Mohammedan countries, reckoning time from July 16, A. D. 622, the day following Mohammed's flight from Mekka to Medina (the Hegira). The year consists of 12 lunar months of a mean duration of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. A cycle consists of 30 years, of which 19 are ordinary years of 354 days each, and 11 are embolismic, with 355 days. The following list gives the names and durations of the months:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
Mu-har-räm.	30	Ju-ma-da 'l.	30	Ram-a-dan.	30
Sa-far.	29	U-l-a.	30	Shaw-wal.	29
Ra-bi'u 'l.	30	Ju-ma-da 'l.	30	Zu 'l-Qa-dah.	29
Aw-wal.	30	Ukh-ra.	29	Zu 'l-Hij-jah.	29
Ra-bi'zi 'u 'l.	30	Raj-ab.	30		
A-khir.	29	Sha-ban.	29		

(1) In embolismic years, 30. HUGHES Dict. of Islam.  
—**Newgate c.**, see the quotation.

The New Neoplatonic Calendar, or Malesforter's Bloody Register, containing Authentic and Circumstantial Accounts of the Lives, Transactions, Exploits, Trials, Executions, Dying Speeches, Confessions, and Other Curious Particulars, relating to all the most notorious Criminals, and Violators of the Laws of their Country, who have suffered Death and other Exemplary Punishments, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the Commencement of the Year 1700 to the Present Time. *Newgate Calendar* title-page.—**perpetual c.**, a calendar by which may be ascertained the day of the week in any given year during a widely extended period of time.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

To find the day of the week for any given date:  
(1) Take the last two figures of the year, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of them, neglecting remainder. (2) Add for the month, if for Jan. or Oct., 1; May, 2; Aug., 3; Feb., Mar., or Nov., 4; June, 5; Sept., or Dec., 6; April or July, 0; if leap-year (that is, if it be divisible by 4 without remainder) Jan., 0; Feb., 3.  
(3) Add day of month. Divide the sum of these three by 7, and remainder gives the number of the day of the week. Thus:

What day of the week was August 23, 1911?  
(1)  $11 + 2 = 13$   
(2) August = 3  
(3) Date = 28  
 $44 = 7 \times 6 + 2$  or second day of the week = Monday.

The foregoing applies only to the 20th century. For 19th century, add 2; for 21st century, add 6; 18th century, 4; but before 1752 the "old style" was used.

**Republican or Revolutionary c.** (*F. Hist.*), the calendar instituted by the French Republic, by the first French republic, and abolished Dec. 31, 1805. Its scheme divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each, with five (or six) supplementary days (Sansculottides) at the end of the last month. The months were divided into 3 decades, every tenth day being a day of rest, Sundays being ignored. Provision was made for leap-years by adding a sixth day to the supplementary days whenever necessary to make the year terminate at the equinox, which was generally every fourth year. Each four-year period was termed a *franchise*. The calendar was retrospective in action, and its first year (Year I) began Sept. 22, 1792. The months and their corresponding periods in the Gregorian calendar are as follows:  
Vendémiaire, Sept. 22 to Oct. 21. Floréal, April 20 to May 19. Brumaire, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20. Prairial, May 20 to June 18. Frimaire, Nov. 21 to Dec. 20. Messidor, June 19 to July 18. Nivose, Dec. 21 to Jan. 19. Thermidor (or Fervidor), Pluviose, Jan. 20 to Feb. 18. July 19 to Aug. 17. Ventose, Feb. 19 to Mar. 20. Fructidor, Aug. 18 to Sept. 16. Germinal, Mar. 21 to April 19. Sansculottides, Sept. 17 to Sept. 21.

—**Roman c.**, the earliest Roman calendar, attributed to Romulus, is supposed to have been based upon a year of 10 months, or 304 days, viz.:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
Mar-tius.	31	Quin-tilis.	31	No-ven-ber.	30
Apr-ilis.	30	Sep-tilis.	30	De-cem-ber.	30
Ma-ius.	31	Sep-tem-ber.	30		
Jun-ius.	30	Oc-to-ber.	31		304

Like all lunar calendars, this had to be adjusted by intercalation to correct the difference between the lunar and solar years. Numa intercalated a month called Mercedinus; this consisted of 22 or 23 days alternately, and was inserted every second year. Other changes were made by decemviral legislation. Numa also added two months—February and January—which were inserted between December and March, but in 452 B. C. the Decemvirs changed their positions, and placed these months in the order they now occupy. In 463 B. C. Julius Caesar ordained the Julian calendar, by which time was measured by most civilized nations till the accumulation of error necessitated the establishment of the Gregorian calendar.—**Russian c.**, the Julian calendar, *cal'en-deri*.—*cal'en-da-ri-al*, a. [*Rare*] Of or pertaining

to a calendar. *cal'en-da-ri-ant*; *cal'en-da-ric*; *cal'en-da-ry*. *cal'en-da-ri-al*.—*cal'en-dric*, a. Of or pertaining to a calendar. *cal'en-dri-al*.

*cal'en-dard*, pp. *Calendared*. S. S. *cal'en-da-ri-um*, 1 *cal'en-de-ri-um*; 2 *cal'en-da-ri-um*, n. [*Lat*, pl.] 1. A calendar. 2. A thermometer or other instrument indicating changes in atmospheric temperature.

*cal'en-der*, 1 *cal'en-dër*; 2 *cal'en-der*, v. To press in a paper, or to make smooth, glossy, or wavy, as paper. *cal'en-der-ed*, *cal'en-der*, n.

*cal'en-deri*, n. 1. A machine of two or more cylinders, usually steam-heated, rotating practically in contact, for giving to cloth, paper, etc., a smooth, glossy surface or a wavy or watered appearance. See *PAPER-MAKING MACHINE*. *cal'en-der-mill*. 2. Sometimes, a place where such a machine is used. 3. A calendarer. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. *cal'en-deri*, n. [*< F. calandre, < LL. calandra, cor. of L. cylindrus, see CYLINDER.*]

*call*, n. [*CALLVS*, 1 *callvz*; 2 *callvz*, pl.] The rounded prominence of the hinder part of the human leg below the knee.

Full longe were his legges, and full lean,  
Ylike a staff, there was no call yseen.  
CHAUCER C. T., Prologue 1.594.

[*< Ice. kalla*.]—*call*, n. The tibia. [*< Ice. kalla*.]

*call*, n. 1 *call*; 2 *call*, n. Like a calf; inexperienced, 1 *call*; 2 *call*, n. A small calf.

*Call* Pasture river. A river in Augusta and Rockbridge counties, Va., 100 m. long.

*call*, n. 1 *call*; 2 *call*, n. The skin of a calf, or leather made from it.

*call*, n. 1 *call*; 2 *call*, n. A city in Alberta, N. W. Canada.

*Call-houn*, 1 *call-hun*; 2 *call-hun*, n. 1. John Caldwell (1782-1850). An American Democratic statesman; States' rights advocate; Vice-President (1825-1832); favored adoption of ordinance to nullify the tariff.

2. A county in Alabama; 636 sq. m.; county-seat, Anniston. 3. A county in Arkansas; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Hampton. 4. A county in Florida; 1,067 sq. m.; county-seat, Blountstown. 5. A county in Georgia; 276 sq. m.; county-seat, Morgan. 6. A county in Illinois; 252 sq. m.; county-seat, Hardin. 7. A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockwell City. 8. A county in Michigan; 697 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. 9. A county in Mississippi; 697 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsboro. 10. A county in Texas; 592 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Lavaca. 11. A county in West Virginia; 276 sq. m.; county-seat, Grantsville.

*Ca-li*, 1 *ca-li*; 2 *ca-li*, n. A town in Cauca department, Colombia. [*Beautiful*.]

*cal-i*, 1 *cal-i*; 2 *cal-i*, n. [*Gr.*] A combining form signifying *cal-i-a-tour-wood*, 1 *cal-i-a-tür-wood*; 2 *cal-i-a-tür-wood*, n. A dyewood from the Comorandel coast, resembling sandalwood, but with brighter colors. *cal-i-a-tour-wood*.

*Cal-i-ban*, 1 *cal-i-ban*; 2 *cal-i-ban*, n. 1. In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a deformed savage slave of Prospero; the "freaked whelp" of Sycorax. 2. A man of low and fierce temperament.—*Cal-i-ban-ism*, n.

*cal-i-ber*, 1 *cal-i-ber*; 2 *cal-i-ber*, n. 1. The internal diameter of a tube, as of an artery; especially, such diameter of a gun-barrel, cannon, or the like; size of bore. In the United States and Great Britain, *caliber* of small arms is commonly expressed in decimals of an inch, otherwise in millimeters (see *RIFLE*); *calibers* of ordnance, in inches or centimeters (see *CANNON*).

The enemy had generally new arms which . . . were of uniform caliber. U. S. GRANT *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 572. [*C. L. W. 1855.*]

2. Degree of individual capacity, especially of intellectual power; personal merit, ability, or importance.

3. *Naut.* The combined weight of a vessel's armament; as, a ship's *caliber*. 4. A mold or gage for carved stone cornicework. 5. *Horol.* (1) The distance between the outside plates of a watch-movement. (2) A pattern-plate used in clock-making. 6. [*Rare* or *Obs.*] Diameter of a round body; applied first to cannon-balls and bullets (whence came the common meaning), and in architecture to columns. [*< F. calibre, bore of a gun, perhaps < Ar. qalib, mold.*]

*cal-i-ber*, 1 *cal-i-ber*; 2 *cal-i-ber*, n. [*Ar.*] A measure of length, diameter, force, age, power, strength. Primarily, *caliber* is the internal diameter of a gun-barrel or the like. Figuratively, we may speak of *large* or *small calibers*, but *high* or *low caliber* involves a mixed metaphor.

—*cal-i-ber-com-pass*, n. A pair of calipers.—*cal-i-ber*, n. A gage for measuring calibers, external or internal.—*cal-i-ber*, n. A gunners' calipers for determining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and vice versa.—*cal-i-ber*, n. A rule having two movable cross-heads adapted for measuring external and internal sizes.

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing

*cal-i-bered*, 1 *cal-i-berd*; 2 *cal-i-berd*, a. Possessing *cal-i-ber*





within the precincts of a court into or before the court by crying his name aloud in open court.—to c. attention, to direct another's attention specifically.—to c. away, to direct to go away; order off; figuratively to divert, as the mind.—to c. back, to summon back; recall; hence, to revoke or retract.—to c. cousin, sister, etc., to address one as "cousin," etc.; allege relationship; generally followed by with.—to c. down, 1. To pray heaven to send, 2. [Island.] To remove, c. for, 1. To demand; require; specifically, to require according to the express terms; as, the deed calls for twenty acres.

Our human need calls for divine help.  
E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser. v. p. 90. [U. P. 1885.]  
2. To order, as refreshment at an inn. 3. To stop for in passing; as, to call for a friend; to call for freight at a port.—to c. forth, to summon into action; draw out.—to c. for trumps (*Card-playing*), to indicate to one's partner that he should lead trumps.—to c. home (*Dial.*, Eng.), to call again to memory.—to c. in, 1. To collect, as debts. 2. To retire from circulation, as an issue of currency. 3. To invite into one's house as assistance, or for merry-making, etc.—to c. in doubt, to dispute; throw doubt upon.—to c. in question, to summon, as for examination; to cast doubt upon; dispute; also, formerly, to investigate into; examine.—to c. into being, existence, etc., to bring into being, existence, etc.—to c. into play, to bring into action or exercise.

Reading, like conversation, is an idealism most profitable, as it calls imagination into play.

A. BACON *Essays* Tablets bk. i. p. 129. [in. 1808, 1868.]  
—to c. names, to vituperate; address abusively; colloquially, abbreviated from to call out of one's (proper) name, i. e., by other than one's own name.—to c. off, to summon away; divert, as the attention.—to c. on or upon, 1. To make a short visit to. 2. To present a request or invitation to, as for a speech. 3. To invoke; implore. 4. To ask a payment from.—to c. one's own, to regard or claim as one's own.—to c. out, 1. To call loudly. 2. To challenge to a duel. 3. To order into service or action; as, to call out the cavalry. 4. To utter; evoke.—to c. over, to pronounce in ordination; enumerate, as a list of names or items.—to c. the plaintiff (*Law*), to call loudly the plaintiff's name in open court so that if not appearing nonsuit may be entered against him.—to c. to account, to demand explanation of; take to task.—to c. to mind, to bring back to memory.—to c. to order, 1. To summon to begin and proceed with business, as a deliberative assembly. 2. To ask or command to obey a rule of order which is being violated.—to c. to the bar (*U. S.*, *Brit.*), (*Law*), to admit to practise at the bar.—to c. up, 1. To bring before the memory or mind, as the scenes of youth. 2. To bring up for action or discussion, as a legislative measure. 3. To demand payment of, as amounts due on shares. 4. To notify to appear before some tribunal, as a court; etc. 5. To urge or cause to stand up and speak. 6. To summon by telephone.

call, 1 kōl; 2 cāl, n. 1. A lifting up of the voice in speech or other utterance. (1) A summons; as, the muezzin's call to prayer.

Christ roused them to earnestness when he said, 'Rise.' A short, sharp, rousing call.

Boissonnet *Sermons* second series, p. 435. [in. 1876.]  
(2) The cry of an animal, especially a bird; as, the plover's call to its mate. See also voice. 2. Any form of summons or invitation; specif., a divine vocation; as, a call to the ministry; a bugle-call; a call before the curtain (to an applauded actor).

Many a preacher becomes an author who has no other call to this vocation than the call of an admiring congregation for a volume of discourses.

PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 20, p. 327. [in. 1873.]  
Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. Emerson *Essays*, *Spiritual* first series, p. 14. [in. 1899.]

3. Anything required by duty or the like; claim; right; obligation; as, the call of filial affection; you have no call to interfere. 4. An instrument or contrivance for giving an audible signal, as a boatswain's whistle. 5. (1) Imitation of the note of an animal to lure it within range; also, the whistle with which such a note is produced. (2) *Hunting*. A blast on a horn to encourage the hounds. 6. A brief visit; as, a morning call.

In Simla people make morning calls in the morning instead of after dark, as in more civilized countries.

F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* p. 62. [MCM. 1882.]

7. An assessment on the members of a corporation or joint-stock company for the payment of subscription instalments, or for cash to meet losses. 8. A request from a government or corporation that holders of its redeemable bonds will present them for payment. 9. [U. S.] A contract requiring, in consideration of money paid, the delivery of some article named, as stocks, wheat, or cotton, at a stipulated price; the opposite of put.

In practice, provision is usually made to pay only the difference between the price at date of contract and date of calling; no call is made if the price does not advance, the holder of the privilege sacrificing the money paid to secure the option. See option; put, n.

10. Law. A natural object or an established point mentioned in the descriptive part of a deed for tracing a line of division or boundary; as, a call of the deed. 11. (1) In the game of poker, a demand for a show of hands; made only after equaling preceding bets. (2) In whist, a signal to one's partner to lead trumps; also, a demand made by a player holding two honors on his partner to produce one and thereby win the game. 12. A vocation; calling. 13. A decoy bird.

—at or on call, payable on demand, or without previous notice, as a loan or deposit.—call 'bell', n. See bell.—c. bird, n. A bird trained to allure others into a snare.—c. box, n. A bulletin-board for calls or rehearsals hung in the greenroom of a theater.—c. boy, n. 1. A boy who answers a call-bell; a bell-boy. 2. A boy who transmits the captain's orders on shipboard. 3. A boy who calls the actors upon the stage.—c. button, n. A button for closing an electric circuit, thus sounding a call-bell or a buzzer.—c. change, n. In bell-ringing, a change rung in conformity with specific instructions.—c. day, n. (Eng.) The day set apart in each term in the Inns of Court to admit students to practise at the bar.—c. duck, n. A decoy duck.—c. game, n. A game in billiards in which the player designates the particular shot he is about to play.—c. loan, n. A loan of money to be repaid on demand.—c. meeting, n. [U. S.] A meeting called, as for a special purpose.—c. money, n. Money loaned, usually on stocks as security, payable on demand of the lender.—c. night, n. (Eng.) The night of a call-day when law students are called to the bar.—c. note, n. The note by which a bird or other animal calls its mate or young.—c. number, n. In library use, the number indicating the location of a book.—c. of the house, the calling of the roll of members of a legislative

body.—c. slip, n. In library use, a slip for noting the titles of books desired.—close c. [*Colloq.*], a narrow escape from death or crushing calamity.—to have the c. 1. To be the leader or the most sought after. 2. (1) *Whist*. To be entitled to call honors. (2) In napoleon and some other games, to have the right of declaring first.—within c., readily accessible or easily called; also, subject to call.

calla, 1 kāl; 2 cāl, n. Bot. 1. A South-African plant (*Aroides aethiopicum*) of the arum family (*Araceae*), with a large milk-white spathe, common in cultivation. calla-lily, n. Egyptian calla; Egyptian lily; lily of the Nile. 2. Any plant of the genus *Calla*. 3. [C.] A monotypic genus of low perennial herbs of the arum family (*Araceae*). *C. palustris*, the water-arum, found in cold bogs from Nova Scotia to Virginia, Minnesota, and northward, at similar latitudes of the Old World; has slender rootstock sending up long-petioled, broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves and a solitary scape supporting an ovate-lanceolate persistent white spathe, 1 to 2½ inches long, and a shorter cylindric spadix, bearing red berries in fruit. [L., name of an unknown plant; perhaps < Gr. *kalyx*; see *calyx*.]



Calla-lily.

—black calla, an ornamental arum (*Arum palaestinum*) from Palestine, with cordate-hastate leaves and calla-like spathe green without and blackish-purple within.

calla-lily, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. A long hooded cloak worn by Irish women. call-a-bile, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

call-a-bly, 1 kāl-lī; 2 cāl-lī, n. Subject to summons.

Call'lich-thy'l-dæ, 1 kāl'ik-thy'l-dī; 2 cāl'ic-thy'l-dē, n. pl. Ich. A family of catfishes with two interlocking rows of vertical plates and a reflected lip, including South-American fresh-water forms. Call'lich-thys, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. kallichthys, < kalos, beautiful, & ichthys, fish.*] Call'lich-thy'of-de-lī, —call'lich-thy'ld, n. —call'lich-thy'old, a. & n.

Call'icra-fes, 1 ka-līk-ra-fis; 2 cāl'ic-ra-fis, n. An Athenian architect of from 600-500 B. C.; one of the two designers of the Parthenon.

Call'icra-t'las, 1 kāl'ic-ra-t'las; 2 cāl'ic-ra-t'las, n. A Spartan admiral; defeated Cimon at Mytilene, 446 B. C.; defeated by him and slain at Arginusæ.

call'ld, 1 kāl'ld; 2 cāl'ld, a. [*Rare.*] Expert; crafty; cunning; skillful.—call'ld-ty, cāl'ld-ness, n. Shrewdness.

call'li-graph, 1 kāl'li-graf; 2 cāl'li-graf, n. 1. A special call'li-graph, a men of beautiful penmanship. 2. [*Rare.*] A calligrapher. call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

call'li-graphic, —call'li-gra-pher, n. One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist.

**cal'lis-te'la**, 1 kal'is-ti'e; 2 cāl'is-tē'a, n. pl. Gr. *Antig.* Beauty contests held during certain festivals in ancient Greece.  
**Cal'i-lis-tē'mon**, 1 kal'is-sti'man; 2 cāl'i-lis-tē'mon, n. A genus of large Australian myrtaceous evergreen shrubs and trees, commonly called bottle-brushes, a name suggested by their cylindrical densely flowered spikes. Species introduced into Florida and California have proved hardy. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *stemon*, thread.]  
**Cal'lis-the-phus**, 1 kal'is-thi-fus; 2 cāl'is-the-fūs, n. Bot. A genus of plants of the aster family, embracing the China aster (*C. chinensis*). See *illus.* under *ASTER*. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *sthephos*, crown, < *stēphō*, crown.]  
**Cal'lis-the-nes**, 1 kal'is-thi-niz; 2 cāl'is-the-nēs, n. A Greek philosopher and historian of the 4th century B. C.; put to death by Alexander for alleged conspiracy.  
**cal'lis-then'ic**, 1 kal'is-then'ik; 2 cāl'is-then'ic, a. Of or pertaining to callisthenics; promotive of bodily vigor and grace. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *sthenos*, strength.] **cal'lis-then'i-cal'**, a.  
**cal'lis-then'ics**, 1 kal'is-then'iks; 2 cāl'is-then'ies, n. pl. Light gymnastics suitable for or adapted to girls, designed to promote grace as well as health.  
**cal'lis-the-ni-um**, 1 kal'is-thi-ni-um; 2 cāl'is-the-ni-um, n. [*Lat. a. pl.*] A place for callisthenic exercise. **cal'lis-the-ni-um't**, n.  
**Cal'lis-to**, 1 kal'is-to; 2 cāl'is-to, n. Gr. & Rom. *Myth.* A nymph of Arcadia who was transformed into a bear by Artemis, in which form she was about to be slain by Arcas (her own son by Zeus) when Zeus seized her from the earth and set her as a constellation in the heavens; the "Great Bear."  
**Cal'li-tham-ni-on**, 1 kal'li-tham-ni-on; 2 cāl'li-tham-ni-on, n. Bot. A large genus of delicate red marine algae. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *thamnon*, dlm. of *thamnos*, small shrub.]  
**Cal'li-thrix**, 1 kal'li-thrix; 2 cāl'li-thrix, n. Zool. A genus including the true marmosets; by a number of writers used as the generic name of certain tettees. [*Gr. kallithrix*, < *kalos*, beautiful, + *thrix*, hair.] Compare *CALLICEBUS*.  
**cal'li-thump**, 1 kal'li-thump; 2 cāl'li-thump, n. [U. S.] A noisy parade or serenade, in which horn-blowing, the beating of tin pans, and the use of other discordant instruments are the principal feature; charivari; done in rough play or to express hostility to some one. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *thump*, Humorous.] **cal'li-thump't**, a.  
**cal'li-thum-pli-an**, 1 a. Of or pertaining to a callithump; as, a callithumpian band. II. n. 1. A participant in a callithump performance. 2. Same as *CALLITHUMP*.  
**Cal'li-ri-cha-ce-ae**, 1 kal'li-ri-cha-ce-ae; 2 cāl'li-ri-cha-ce-ae, n. Bot. A family of small aquatic or mud plants, consisting of one genus, *Callitriche*, and belonging to the order *Geraniales*. — **cal'li-ri-cha-ceous**, a.  
**Cal'li-ri-che**, 1 kal'li-ri-che; 2 cāl'li-ri-che, n. Bot. A genus of small-leaved water- or mud-plants of the family *Callitricheaceae*, the water-starworts or star-grasses. They have entire spatulate or linear leaves and minute perfect or monoecious axillary flowers. [*Gr. kallitrichos*, = *kallithrix*; see *CALLITHRIX*.]  
**Cal'li-tris**, 1 kal'li-tris; 2 cāl'li-tris, n. Bot. A genus of pinaceous shrubs and trees, native in Africa and Australasia. Their cones have from 4 to 6 separating woody scales and 3- to 6-winged seeds to each scale. *C. quadrilateralis* and some other species yield sandarac. *C. robusta*, the cypress-pine, has been introduced into Florida. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *tris*, three.] See *SANDARAC*.  
**cal'li-trol'ic**, 1 kal'li-trol'ic; 2 cāl'li-trol'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from *Callitriche*.  
**cal'li-type**, 1 kal'li-type; 2 cāl'li-type, n. 1. To make a copy of (reading-matter) on printing-plates by typewriting and photoengraving. II. n. A plate or impression so produced. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *type*, a type.] — **cal'li-type'y**, n.  
**cal-loo**, 1 kal-loo; 2 cāl-loo, n. A duck, the old-squaw; named from its note.  
**Cal'lo-rhyn'chus**, 1 kal'lo-rhyn'chus; 2 cāl'lo-rhyn'chus, n. Ich. A genus of holoccephalous fishes of the family *Chimaridae* of the southern hemisphere, the males having a prehensile organ on the snout. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *rhynchos*, beak.]  
**cal-lo'sal**, 1 kal-lo'sal; 2 cāl-lo'sal, a. Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum; as, the callosal gyrus. — **callosal fissure**, a fissure between the corpus callosum and the callosal gyrus. — **c. gyrus**, a convolution surrounding the corpus callosum.  
**cal'lose**, 1 kal'los or ka-lōs; 2 cāl'los or cāl-lōs, a. Having hardened spots; callous. [*Lat. callosus*; see *CALLOUS*, a.] — **cal-lo'si-ty**, n. To make callous.  
**cal'lose**, n. Bot. A substance largely developed in the walls of certain fungi, supposed to be distinct from cellulose and pectin compounds on account of its unlike reaction with certain anilin dyes.  
**cal-lo'si-ty**, 1 kal-lo'si-ty; 2 cāl-lo'si-ty, n. — **TIES**, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, pl. I. A thickened, hardened portion of the skin, as produced by pressure or friction, or as seen in old wounds, ulcers of long standing, etc.; a hard or thickened part, as on the buttocks of certain apes, on the legs of horses, on or in a plant, etc.  
A large callosity forms on the shoulders of regular Unyamwezi porters, from the heavy weights laid on them.  
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 4, p. 187. [in 1875.]  
2. The state of being hard and insensible. [*Gr. callositas*, < *callosus*; see *CALLOUS*, a.]  
**cal-lo'so-mar'gi-nal**, 1 kal-lo'so-mar'gi-nal; 2 cāl-lo'so-mar'gi-nal, a. Anat. Lying between the callosal and marginal convolutions; as, the callosomarginal sulcus.  
**cal-lo'sum**, 1 kal-lo'sum; 2 cāl-lo'sum, n. — **SA**, pl. Anat. The corpus callosum or great commissure connecting the hemispheres of the brain. [Neut. of *L. callosus*; see *CALLOUS*.]  
**cal'lot**, 1 kal'lot; 2 cāl'lot, n. 1. Same as *CALOTTE*. 2. [Scot.] An unbordered cap worn by women.  
**Cal'lot'**, 1 ka-lōt'; 2 cāl'lot', Jacques (1592-1635). A French painter, engraver, and etcher.  
**cal-lo-tech'nic**, 1 kal-lo-tech'niks; 2 cāl-lo-tech'nic, n. [Rare.] The ornamental fine arts. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *technē*, art.]  
**cal'lo'us**, 1 kal'lo'us; 2 cāl'lo'us, n. To make callous; specifically, among nurserymen, to develop the parenchymal system in, as a graft or twig placed in the earth, resulting in the formation of rootlets.  
**cal'lo'us**, a. 1. Hardened, as the skin when habitually rubbed or pressed; indurated. 2. Hardened in feeling; insensible; indifferent; unfeeling; as, *callous* to rebuke. With that dull, rooted, callous impudence.  
CHURCHILL *Rosiclad* l. 135.  
[< *L. callosus*, < *callum*, hard skin.] **SYN:** see *HARD*. — **cal'lo'us-ly**, adv. — **cal'lo'us-ness**, n.  
**cal'low**, 1 kal'low; 2 cāl'low, a. 1. Not yet feathered out; unfeathered, as a nestling bird; downy.  
Like *callo* birds left desert to the skies.  
E. B. BROWNING *Sonnets from the Portuguese* sonnet xxxi.

2. Of or pertaining to an unfledged bird; as, *callo* down. 3. *Entom.* Just issued from the cocoon, as an insect. 4. Without experience of the world; youthful. Pluffies Mamma adored him. She was only a little less callo than Pluffies, and he behaved everything he said.  
KIPPLING *Plain Tales, Rescue of Pluffies* p. 53. [L. co.]  
5. [Prov. Eng.] Bare; said of land. 6. [Ir.] Swampy; low; said of meadow-land, etc. 7. Hairless; bald. [*Gr. AS. cald*, bald.] — **cal'low-ness**, n. — **cal'low-y**, a.  
**cal'low'**, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] The top stratum of gravel overlying the beds of a quarry; also, tillable earth covering a subsoil. 2. [Ir.] Bottom-land; a water-meadow. 3. An unfledged bird or a youthful person.  
**cal'low'**, n. Same as *CALLLOW*.  
**Cal'low-way**, 1 kal'low-wā; 2 cāl'low-wā, n. A county in Kentucky; 402 sq. m.; county-seat, Murray.  
**Cal'lu-el'li-dā**, 1 kal'yu-el'li-dā; 2 cāl'yu-el'li-dē, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of firmisternal toad-like amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral apophyses, precoracoids apposed to coracoids, and small sternum; generally united with *Dyscophidae*. **Cal'lu-el'li-dā**, n. (t. g.) [Dlm. < *Gr. kallos*, beauty.] — **cal'lu-el'li-dā**, n. — **cal'lu-el'li-dā**, n. & n.  
**cal'lu'**, 1 kal'lu'; 2 cāl'lu', n. — **cal'lu'**, n. A lily septum formed by pholad mollusks in the gape between the valves after they have finished the burrow.  
**Cal'lu-na**, 1 ka-lū'na; 2 cāl'lu-na, n. Bot. A genus of low and branched evergreen shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceae*), with one species, the Scotch heather (*C. vulgaris*). See *HEATH*. [*Gr. kallynō*, sweep, < *kalos*, beautiful.]  
**cal'lus**, 1 kal'us; 2 cāl'us, n. [*Lat. L.* 1 -oi; 2 -i, pl.] 1. An unusually hardened or thickened part; a callosity; any thickening. 2. The new bony tissue formed between and around the fractured ends of a broken bone in the process of reuniting. 3. Bot. The parenchymatous tissue which forms over a cut on a stem and, by suberization, protects the exposed wood. Callus is essential to the rooting of cuttings. 4. *Conch.* A growth inside the umbilicus of certain mollusk-shells. [L. hardened skin.] — **cal'lus**, n. **cal'lu'**, n. The hardening of flesh.  
**Cal'ly-n-te-ri-a**, n. pl. Same as *KALYNTERIA*.  
**calm**, 1 kām; 2 cām, n. I. 1. To bring into repose, mental or physical; make calm; soothe; tranquillize. 2. To be calm.  
II. i. To become quiet or calm; subside; often with down; as, the multitude calmed down. **calm'et**, n. **SYN:** see *ALLAY*. — **calm'ant**, n. A calmative. — **calm'a-tives**, n. A. Sedative. II. n. A sedative; also, figuratively, anything that calms. — **calm'er**, n.  
**calm'a**, a. Free from disturbance or agitation. (1) Without motion; in repose; as, the sea is calm.  
Even in the most violent storms the water is probably calm at the depth of ninety or a hundred feet. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 13, p. 91. [in 1853.]  
(2) Unmoved by passion or emotion; serene; as, a calm and tranquil heart.  
In the calm lights of mild philosophy. ADDISON *Cato act* i, sc. 1.  
[< *F. calme*, < *LL. cauma*, heat of the sun, < *Gr. kauma*, < *kaib*, burn.] **calmet**; **calmet**; — **calm'y**, adv. **SYN:** collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, self-possessed, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. We speak of a calm sea, a placid lake, a serene sky, a still night, a quiet "smooth sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. Of mental conditions, one is calm who triumphs over a tendency to excitement; cool, if he scarcely feels the tendency. One may be calm by the very reaction from excitement, or by the oppression of overpowering emotion, as we speak of the calmness of despair. One is composed who has subdued excited feeling; he is collected when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a tranquil mind, a placid disposition. The serene spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm and shadow.  
The star of his home-coming will. He rises in my breast, Serene, and resolute, and still. And calm, and self-possessed, LONGFELLOW *Light of Stars* st. 7.  
— **Ant:** agitated, bolsterous, disturbed, excited, fierce, frantic, frenzied, furious, heated, passionate, raging, roused, ruffled, stormy, turbulent, violent, wild, wrathful.  
**calmi**, n. The absence of disturbance, commotion, or turmoil; tranquillity; stillness. (1) Quiet of the elements, especially absence of wind to propel a vessel; as, a dead calm in the tropics; specif. [pl.], the calm-belt. (2) Repose of mind; serenity. (3) [Prov. Eng.] The scum of liquor. **calmet**; **calmet**. **SYN:** see *CALMNESS*. **REST**. — **calm'belt**, n. The region of calms or calm latitudes, a zone from four to nine degrees wide, just north of the equator, where ships were likely to be becalmed. Compare *DOLDRUMS*; *HORSE-LATITUDE*. — **dead or flat c.** (New.) a complete or absolute lack of wind. — **calm'**, n. [Poet.] 1. One of the heddles of a loom. 2. A cog on a wheel. 3. (1) A mold for metals; a frame. (2) A H-shaped strip of lead used in leaded windows. [Var. of *CAM*, n.] **caam**; **caumi**. — **In the calms**, in the course of making.  
**calm't**, n. A qualm.  
**Cal'mar**, n. 1. See *KALMAR*. 2. 1 kal'mar; 2 cāl'mar. A village in Winneshiek county, Ia.  
**cal'ma-tiv**, 1 kal'lor kō'ma-tiv; 2 cāl'lor cō'ma-tiv. I. a. Having a soothing effect; sedative. II. n. A sedative.  
**calm'd**, pp. Calmed.  
**calm'ness**, 1 kām'nes; 2 cām'nes, n. The state or quality of being calm, in any sense.  
The real strength and majesty of the soul of man is calmness. ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. xi, p. 529. [in 1872.]  
**SYN:** apathy, composure, quietness, quietude, serenity, steadiness, stillness, tranquillity. *Calmness* is feeling without agitation; *apathy* is want of feeling. *Calmness* is the result of strength, courage, or trust; *apathy* is the result of dulness or weakness. See *APATHY*; *REST*. Compare synonyms for *CALM*, a. — **Ant:** agitation, alarm, confusion, disturbance, excitement, frenzy, fury, passion, rage, storm, turbulence, violence.  
**cal'mone'**, n. Same as *CALMSTONE*.  
**Cal'muck**, n. Same as *KALMUCK*.  
**Cal'ne**, 1 kām; 2 cām, n. A town in Wiltshire, England, where the Synod of St. Dunstan convened in 977. A figure of a white horse, 157 ft. h. h. is cut in the cliff 3 m. E. of Calne.  
**Cal'neh**, 1 kal'ne; 2 cāl'ne, n. Bib. Gen. x. 10.  
**Cal'no**, 1 kal'no; 2 cāl'no, n. Bib. Isa. x. 9.  
**cal'lo**, 1 ka-lō; 2 cāl-lo, n. [P. I.] 1. A hat. 2. A tackle-block. 3. A small shield.  
**cal'o**, 1 kal'o; 2 cāl'o, n. From the Greek *kalos*, beautiful; a combining form interchangeable in certain words with *CALLI*.  
**Cal'o-chor'tus**, 1 kal'o-kōr'tus; 2 cāl'o-kōr'tus, n. Bot. A genus of showy tulip-like plants of the lily family, mostly of

western North America. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *choros*, grass.]  
**cal'o-cub**, 1 kō'lo-kub; 2 cāl'lo-cub, n. Bot. A large tree (*Eugenia nicrocarpa*), native of the Philippine Islands, with dark-brown, smooth, and weak wood.  
**Cal'o-da'sa**, n. Same as *KALIDAS*.  
**Cal'o-den'dron**, 1 kal'o-dēn'dron; 2 cāl'o-dēn'dron, n. Bot. 1. A genus of South-African trees of the rose family. The only species (*C. capense*) is an ornamental evergreen tree with beautiful creamy-white flowers. 2. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *dendron*, tree.]  
**Cal'o-gē-nus**, 1 ka-lō'gē-ni; 2 ca-lō'gē-ni, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of pigeons with 12 tail-feathers and acuminate neck-feathers, including the Nicobar pigeon.  
**Cal'o-las**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *olas*, wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *oinē*, vine.] — **cal'o-las-din**, a. & n.  
**cal'o-las-phy**, n. Same as *CALLIGRAPHY*.  
**Cal'o-lō'bon**, 1 ka-lō'lon; 2 cāl'lo'lon, n. A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.  
**cal'o-lō'm-b'ga**, 1 kō'lo-m-b'ga; 2 cāl'lo-m-b'gā, n. [P. I.] A g. g. g. of arled pattern.  
**cal'o-lō'm**, n. Same as *CALLIUM*.  
**cal'o-mel**, 1 kal'o-mel; 2 cāl'o-mel, n. A heavy, white, tasteless compound (HgCl<sub>2</sub>) used in medicine as a purgative, and found native as horn quicksilver. Chemically it is mercurous chloride or mild chloride of mercury. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *melas*, black.]  
**Cal'o-ne'**, 1 kal'o-nek'tri-a; 2 cāl'o-nek'tri-a, n. Bot. A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the family *Hypocrea*. The perithecia are yellow or red and the asci contain spores composed usually of three or more cells. *C. psychrodo* destroys the young leaves of plane trees.  
**Cal'onne**, 1 ka-lō'n; 2 cāl'lon, Charles Alexandre de (1733-1784-1802). French Controller-general under Louis XVI.; brought national debt up to 115,000,000 francs; disgraced and banished.  
**Cal'o-nye'ti-on**, 1 kal'o-nik'ti-on; 2 cāl'o-nye'ti-on, n. Bot. A genus of twining herbs of the convolvulus family (*Convolvulaceae*), natives of tropical America and Asia. They have alternate cordate leaves and large showy flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, with a long tube and spreading limb, and the 4-valved capsule contains 4 seeds. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *nyktos*, night.] See *IPOMEEA*.  
**Cal'o-o'can**, 1 kō'lo-o'kan; 2 cāl'lo-o'can, n. A town in the province of La Laguna, Luzon, P. I.  
**cal'ool'**, 1 ka-lōl'; 2 ca-lōl', n. Bot. An Australian tree (*Sterealia quadrida*) from which a gum resembling tragacanth is obtained.  
**Cal'o-phy'lum**, 1 kal'o-phy'lum; 2 cāl'o-phy'lum, n. Bot. A genus of tropical climacaceous trees, with handsome evergreen foliage and fragrant panicle flowers. Tacamahac is obtained from *C. apetalum* and *C. tacamahaca*. *C. wrightianum* and *C. tomentosum* yield medicinal balsams, and the wood of the latter species is used in southeastern Asia for masts and spars. In southern California and Florida *C. inophyllum*, a very ornamental tree, is cultivated outdoors. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *phyllon*, leaf.]  
**Cal'o-po'gon**, 1 kal'o-pō'gon; 2 cāl'o-pō'gon, n. Bot. The *Limodorum*.  
**Cal'op-sit'ti-ne**, 1 kal'op-sit'ti-ne; 2 cāl'op-sit'ti-ne, n. pl. Ornith. A subfamily of *Ornithidae* with narrow and pointed tail-feathers, including the cockatoos. [*Cal'op-sit'ti-ne*, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, + *psittacus*, parrot.] — **cal'op-sit'ti-ne**, a.  
**cal'o-res'cence**, 1 kal'o-res'ens; 2 cāl'o-rēs'ēns, n. The generation of luminous heat-rays from obscure heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body.  
**cal-or'i-a**, 1 ka-lō'ri-a; 2 ca-lō'ri-a. Derived from Latin *calor*, heat; (see *CALORIC*) a combining form.  
Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
**cal-or'ic**, 1 ka-lō'rik; 2 ca-lō'rik, a. Of or pertaining to heat. — **caloric paradox**, see *SPHEROIDAL STATE*.  
**cal-or'ic**, n. 1. A hypothetical elastic imponderable fluid formerly supposed to produce the phenomena of heat. 2. Heat.  
This word [*caloric*] is still used loosely as a synonym for heat. . . . To me it has been new to find that this so familiar word *caloric* . . . was apparently coined only toward the last quarter of the last century. S. P. LANGLEY in *Proc. A. A. S.* vol. xxxvii, p. 7. [pub. by sec.]  
[< *L. calor*, heat, < *calere*, be hot.] — **cal-or'i-cal-ly**, adv.  
**cal'o-rim'e-ty**, n. The power possessed by animals of developing heat and maintaining a nearly constant internal temperature. — **cal'o-rim'e-duct**, n. A caloduct.  
**cal'o-rie**, 1 ka-lō'ri; 2 cāl'o-re, n. — **FI** Same as *CALORY*.  
**cal-or'i-fa'cient**, 1 ka-lō'ri-fē'shent; 2 ca-lō'ri-fā'shent, a. Heat-producing. — **cal-or'i-fa'nt**, n. — **cal-or'i-fa'nt**, n. A French heating apparatus employing hot water.  
**cal'o-rif'ic**, a. Able to produce heat; heating; carrying heat; thermal. **cal'o-rif'ic-cal**, a.  
It is the caloric waves emitted by the sun which heat our air, produce our winds, and hence agitate our ocean.  
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. viii, p. 208. [A. 1871.]  
— **calorific intensity**, the degree of temperature obtained by the complete combustion of a fuel; pyrometric effect.  
— **c.** power, the number of gram-calories resulting from complete combustion of a gram of fuel. — **c. value**, the number of calories present in a unit of fuel. — **cal'o-rif'ic-ally**, adv. — **cal-or'i-fa'ction**, n. The production of heat, especially of animal heat. — **cal'o-rif'ic**, n. 1. The science of heating. 2. The branch of physics that treats of heat, especially of the discarded caloric theory. — **cal-or'i-fier**, n. A heating-apparatus. — **cal-or'i-fy**, n. To make hot; heat.  
**cal'o-rim'e-ter**, 1 kal'o-rim'e-ter; 2 cāl'o-rim'e-ter, n. 1. Any apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat generated in a body or emitted by it, as by observing the quantity of a solid liquefied or a liquid vaporized under given conditions, used in determining specific heat, latent heat, the heat of chemical combination, etc.  
The amount of heat developed by chemical action is of great practical importance. . . . The first experiments upon this subject were made in 1780, by Lavoisier and Laplace, by means of their ice calorimeter. B. SILLIMAN, which chopped ice is melted; o. 2. The combined area of cross-section of outer ice-chamber-smoke-flues or passages, as in a loco-bore to counter-motive-boiler. [*CALORI* + *METER*.] — **act outside heat**, **res'pl-ra-tion**, **cal'o-rim'e-ter**, n. An instrument for measuring the amount of heat exhaled by respiration, — **throttling c.**, a mechanism for determining the moisture



in steam.—calor-i-met'ric, *a.* Relating to or serving for calorimetry; as, a *calorimetric* unit. *calor-i-met'ric*—calorimetric bomb, an instrument for measuring the heat generated by combustion.—calor-i-met'ric-cal-y, *adv.* *calor-i-met'ric-ly*, *n.* The art or process of measuring heat, especially the quantity of heat emitted or absorbed by a body.

calor-i-mo'tor, 1 ka-lor'i-mō'tor or -tor, 2 ca-lōr'i-mō'tor *n.* *Elec.* A voltaic battery with two very large plates and great heat-producing power. [*< CALORI- + MOTOR.*]

cal'o-ris't, 1 ka'l'o-ris't; 2 ca'l'o-ris't, *n.* A believer of the caloric hypothesis. [*< L. calor, heat, < caleo, be hot. i—cal'o-ris'tic, a.*]

cal-or'i-trop'ic, 1 ka-lor'i-trop'ic; 2 ca-lōr'i-trop'ic, *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the growth or deflection of certain organisms under the effect of heat. [*< CALORI- + TROPIC*]

cal-or'i-tropism, *n.*

cal-or'i-za'tor, 1 ka-lor'i-zā'tor; 2 ca-lōr'i-zā'tor, *n.* A cylindrical apparatus used in extracting beet-sugar to heat the juice and so promote diffusion. *cal'o-riz'eri*.

cal'o-ry, 1 ka'l'o-ry; 2 ca'l'o-ry, *n.* [*-ries, 1-niz; 2-ry, pl.*]

1. One of two recognized units of heat, of which the greater calory or kilogram *c.* is the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 kilogram of water 1° C.; the lesser *c.* or small *c.* being the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 gram of water 1° C.

The values of the equivalent in terms of the units most commonly employed at the present time are as follows:

777 foot-pounds (Lat. 45°) are equivalent to 1 B. Th. U. (lb. deg. Fahr.)

1399 foot-pounds (Lat. 45°) are equivalent to 1 lb. deg. C.

426.3 kilogrammetres are equivalent to 1 kilogram-deg. C. or kilocalorie.

426.3 grammetres are equivalent to 1 gram-deg. C. or calorie.

4180 joules are equivalent to 1 gram-deg. C. or calorie.

The water for the heat units is supposed to be taken at 20° C. or 68° F., and the degree of temperature is supposed to be measured by the hydrogen thermometer.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 145.

2. *Dietetics.* A unit to indicate heat or energy-producing value of food; also, the amount of food required to produce them. [*< F. calorie, < L. calor, see CALORI.*]

cal'o-ri-er, *n.* The quantity of heat necessary to bring a gram of water from 0° C. to 100° C.—15° water *c.*, a calory determined by using the thermometric scale of hydrogen and taking water at 15° C as the standard of heat capacity.

cal'o-so'ma, 1 ka'l'o-sō'ma; 2 ca'l'o-sō'ma, *n.* A carabid beetle (genus *Calosoma*), as *C. scrutator*, which preys upon canker-worms. [*< Gr. kalos, beautiful, + soma, body.*]

cal'o-sphie'ri-a, 1 ka'l'o-sf'i-ri-a; 2 ca'l'o-sf'i-ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fungi belonging to the class *Ascomycetes*, having one-celled transparent spores, and in which the perithecia occur grouped beneath the outer coat of the host. [*< Gr. kalos, beautiful, + sphaira, sphere.*]

cal'o-sio'ma, 1 ka'l'o-siō'ma; 2 ca'l'o-siō'ma, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of parasitic fungus, the puffballs—of the order *Lycoperdites*, with the peridium situated at the head of a stalk which consists of gelatinous intertwined filaments. [*< Gr. kalos, beautiful, + soma, mouth.*]

cal'tro-ro-plis, 1 ka-lōt-ro-plis; 2 ca-lōt-ro-plis, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical shrubs or small trees of the milkweed family. *C. gigantea* of the East Indies furnishes a strong fiber and a medicinal bark. [*< Gr. kalos, beautiful, + tropis, keel, < trepo, turn.*]

cal-lotte', 1 ka-lōt'; 2 ca-lōt', *n.* [*F.*] 1. A skull-cap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. 2. The close-fitting crown of anything worn on the head; as, the calotte of a helmet. 3. *Zool.* A cap-like part: (1) A patch of color covering a bird's crown. (2) The point of attachment of diatomid parasites. (3) The aboral polar disk in an embryonic polyzoon. 4. (1) A dome, cap-shaped ceiling of a room, or the like. (2) A cover or metal cap, as for a spire. 5. [*Eng.*] The coil of a serpent at its tail. [*Cal-lotte'* *cal-lotte'*—to assume the calotte, to enter the priesthood.]

cal'o-type, 1 ka'l'o-taip; 2 ca'l'o-typ, *n.* 1. A photograph made by the process invented in 1841 by Fox Talbot, now superseded. The image was received directly upon paper sensitized by silver iodide and a solution of silver nitrate in gallic acid, then developed by the two last-named agents and fixed by sodium hyposulfite. 2. The process of making such pictures. [*< Gr. kalos, beautiful, + typos, type, < cal'o-type, et.*]

cal'o-tye, 1 ka'l'o-tye or ka-lō-tye; 2 ca'l'o-tye or ca-lō-tye, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* A monk, especially one of the order of St. Basil. [*F.* *< Gr. kalos, beautiful, + typos, old age.*]

calp, 1 kalp; 2 cāp, *n.* [*Ir.*] A bluish-black to grayish-blue limestone found in Ireland.

cal'pac, 1 kal'pak; 2 cā'pāc, *n.* [*Turk.*] A black sheepskin or felt cap worn by Armenians and other Orientals. *cal'packed, a.* Wearing a calpac.

cal'pet, 1 kalp; 2 cāp, *n.* [*Scot.*] A Highlander's tribute, usually a cow or horse, paid to his chief for protection.

cal'pē, 1 kal'pē; 2 cā'pē, *n.* The ancient name of Gibraltar. *Cal'pē, 1 kal'pē; 2 cā'pē, n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xl, 70.

cal'pils, *n.* Same as *KALPIS*.

cal-pul'it, 1 kal-pul'it; 2 cā-pul'it, *n.* [*Mex.*] A section of a city; also, the inhabitants of such a section.

Cal-pur'ni-a, 1 kal-pūr'ni-a; 2 cā-pūr'ni-a, *n.* Julius Caesar's fourth wife. [*process of calking.*]

cal-put'tee, 1 kal-put'tee; 2 cā-put'tee, *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. The calque. 1 kalp; 2 cāp, *n.* [*Scot.*] Same as *CALK*.

cal'so-mine, *et.* Same as *CALUMINE*.

Cal'ta-bel-ō-tā, 1 kal'tā-bēl-ō-tā; 2 cā'tā-bēl-ō-tā, *n.* A town in Girgenti province, Sicily.

Cal'ta-gi-ro-nē, 1 kal'tā-gi-rō-nē; 2 cā'tā-gi-rō-nē, *n.* A manufacturing town in Catania province, Sicily.

Cal'ta-ni-set'ta, 1 kal'tā-ni-sē'tā; 2 cā'tā-ni-sē'tā, *n.* 1. A province in Sicily; 1,263 sq. m. 2. Its capital. *Cal'ta-ni-sē'tā, n.*

cal'te-pōn, 1 kal'tē-pōn; 2 cā'tē-pōn, *n.* [*Mex.*] A lizard (*Holacercus horridum*).

Cal'tha, 1 kal'tha; 2 cā'tha, *n.* [*L.*] *Bot.* 1. A small genus of chlorous perianth marsh-herbs of the crowfoot family, having large heart-shaped or kidney-shaped entire leaves, and one or several yellow or white flowers. *C. palustris* is the marsh-marigold of Europe and North America. 2. [*le*] Any plant of the genus *Caltha*.

cal'throps, 1 kal'throps; 2 cā'throps, *n.* [*Scot.*] A quadrilateral spicule. [*< CALTHROPS*]

cal'trop, 1 kal'trop; 2 cā'trop, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright. 2. A caltrop.

cal'trop, 1 kal'trop; 2 cā'trop, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright. 2. A caltrop.

cal'trop, 1 kal'trop; 2 cā'trop, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright. 2. A caltrop.

cal'trop, 1 kal'trop; 2 cā'trop, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright. 2. A caltrop.

cal'trop, 1 kal'trop; 2 cā'trop, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright. 2. A caltrop.

cal'trop, 1 kal'trop; 2 cā'trop, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright. 2. A caltrop.

stands erect; also, in the plural, broken pottery or other material used in the place of such irons.

It was found necessary to erect a stockade about the town-hall and to plant caltrops and other obstructions in the squares and streets.

Motley *John of Barnefeld* vol. ii, p. 135. [*l.*]

2. One of various plants with spiny heads or fruit that entangle the feet, as the star-thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*), the land-caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*), and the water-caltrop (*Trapa natans*). 3. One of the sharp, curved, loose spicules in the skin of the stinging caterpillars of butterflies of the family *Limacodidae*, to which urtication is due. 4. A trap or snare for the feet. [*< AS. calcitrapa, < LL. calcitrapa, < L. calx (calc-), heel, + LL. trappa, < OHG. trapo, trap.*]

cal'throp; 1 kal'throp; 2 cā'throp, *n.* [*Scot.*]

Cal'tu'le, 1 ka-lū'tu; 2 ca-lū'tu, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Cal'tu'le-et-Cul're, 1 ka'lū'tw-ē't-cul'r; 2 cā'lū'tw-ē't-cul'r, *n.* A town, suburb of Lyons, in Rhone department, France.

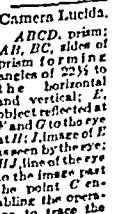
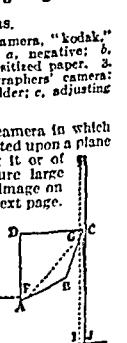
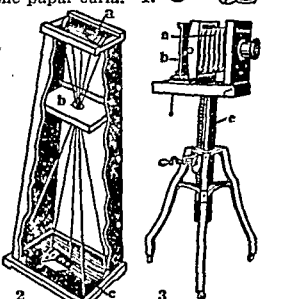
cal-um'ba, 1 ka-lū'm'bā; 2 ca-lū'm'bā, *n.* *Bot.* An evergreen menispermaceous climbing plant (*Coccoloba fenestrata*) native in southern India. In medicine the dried root is sometimes substituted for the more valuable root of *Calumba radix*, an East-African twiner. See *CALUMBA*.

cal-um'ba; 1 ka-lū'm'bā; 2 ca-lū'm'bā; 3 co-lū'm'bā; 4 co-lū'm'bā; 5 co-lū'm'bā; 6 co-lū'm'bā; 7 co-lū'm'bā; 8 co-lū'm'bā; 9 co-lū'm'bā; 10 co-lū'm'bā; 11 co-lū'm'bā; 12 co-lū'm'bā; 13 co-lū'm'bā; 14 co-lū'm'bā; 15 co-lū'm'bā; 16 co-lū'm'bā; 17 co-lū'm'bā; 18 co-lū'm'bā; 19 co-lū'm'bā; 20 co-lū'm'bā; 21 co-lū'm'bā; 22 co-lū'm'bā; 23 co-lū'm'bā; 24 co-lū'm'bā; 25 co-lū'm'bā; 26 co-lū'm'bā; 27 co-lū'm'bā; 28 co-lū'm'bā; 29 co-lū'm'bā; 30 co-lū'm'bā; 31 co-lū'm'bā; 32 co-lū'm'bā; 33 co-lū'm'bā; 34 co-lū'm'bā; 35 co-lū'm'bā; 36 co-lū'm'bā; 37 co-lū'm'bā; 38 co-lū'm'bā; 39 co-lū'm'bā; 40 co-lū'm'bā; 41 co-lū'm'bā; 42 co-lū'm'bā; 43 co-lū'm'bā; 44 co-lū'm'bā; 45 co-lū'm'bā; 46 co-lū'm'bā; 47 co-lū'm'bā; 48 co-lū'm'bā; 49 co-lū'm'bā; 50 co-lū'm'bā; 51 co-lū'm'bā; 52 co-lū'm'bā; 53 co-lū'm'bā; 54 co-lū'm'bā; 55 co-lū'm'bā; 56 co-lū'm'bā; 57 co-lū'm'bā; 58 co-lū'm'bā; 59 co-lū'm'bā; 60 co-lū'm'bā; 61 co-lū'm'bā; 62 co-lū'm'bā; 63 co-lū'm'bā; 64 co-lū'm'bā; 65 co-lū'm'bā; 66 co-lū'm'bā; 67 co-lū'm'bā; 68 co-lū'm'bā; 69 co-lū'm'bā; 70 co-lū'm'bā; 71 co-lū'm'bā; 72 co-lū'm'bā; 73 co-lū'm'bā; 74 co-lū'm'bā; 75 co-lū'm'bā; 76 co-lū'm'bā; 77 co-lū'm'bā; 78 co-lū'm'bā; 79 co-lū'm'bā; 80 co-lū'm'bā; 81 co-lū'm'bā; 82 co-lū'm'bā; 83 co-lū'm'bā; 84 co-lū'm'bā; 85 co-lū'm'bā; 86 co-lū'm'bā; 87 co-lū'm'bā; 88 co-lū'm'bā; 89 co-lū'm'bā; 90 co-lū'm'bā; 91 co-lū'm'bā; 92 co-lū'm'bā; 93 co-lū'm'bā; 94 co-lū'm'bā; 95 co-lū'm'bā; 96 co-lū'm'bā; 97 co-lū'm'bā; 98 co-lū'm'bā; 99 co-lū'm'bā; 100 co-lū'm'bā; 101 co-lū'm'bā; 102 co-lū'm'bā; 103 co-lū'm'bā; 104 co-lū'm'bā; 105 co-lū'm'bā; 106 co-lū'm'bā; 107 co-lū'm'bā; 108 co-lū'm'bā; 109 co-lū'm'bā; 110 co-lū'm'bā; 111 co-lū'm'bā; 112 co-lū'm'bā; 113 co-lū'm'bā; 114 co-lū'm'bā; 115 co-lū'm'bā; 116 co-lū'm'bā; 117 co-lū'm'bā; 118 co-lū'm'bā; 119 co-lū'm'bā; 120 co-lū'm'bā; 121 co-lū'm'bā; 122 co-lū'm'bā; 123 co-lū'm'bā; 124 co-lū'm'bā; 125 co-lū'm'bā; 126 co-lū'm'bā; 127 co-lū'm'bā; 128 co-lū'm'bā; 129 co-lū'm'bā; 130 co-lū'm'bā; 131 co-lū'm'bā; 132 co-lū'm'bā; 133 co-lū'm'bā; 134 co-lū'm'bā; 135 co-lū'm'bā; 136 co-lū'm'bā; 137 co-lū'm'bā; 138 co-lū'm'bā; 139 co-lū'm'bā; 140 co-lū'm'bā; 141 co-lū'm'bā; 142 co-lū'm'bā; 143 co-lū'm'bā; 144 co-lū'm'bā; 145 co-lū'm'bā; 146 co-lū'm'bā; 147 co-lū'm'bā; 148 co-lū'm'bā; 149 co-lū'm'bā; 150 co-lū'm'bā; 151 co-lū'm'bā; 152 co-lū'm'bā; 153 co-lū'm'bā; 154 co-lū'm'bā; 155 co-lū'm'bā; 156 co-lū'm'bā; 157 co-lū'm'bā; 158 co-lū'm'bā; 159 co-lū'm'bā; 160 co-lū'm'bā; 161 co-lū'm'bā; 162 co-lū'm'bā; 163 co-lū'm'bā; 164 co-lū'm'bā; 165 co-lū'm'bā; 166 co-lū'm'bā; 167 co-lū'm'bā; 168 co-lū'm'bā; 169 co-lū'm'bā; 170 co-lū'm'bā; 171 co-lū'm'bā; 172 co-lū'm'bā; 173 co-lū'm'bā; 174 co-lū'm'bā; 175 co-lū'm'bā; 176 co-lū'm'bā; 177 co-lū'm'bā; 178 co-lū'm'bā; 179 co-lū'm'bā; 180 co-lū'm'bā; 181 co-lū'm'bā; 182 co-lū'm'bā; 183 co-lū'm'bā; 184 co-lū'm'bā; 185 co-lū'm'bā; 186 co-lū'm'bā; 187 co-lū'm'bā; 188 co-lū'm'bā; 189 co-lū'm'bā; 190 co-lū'm'bā; 191 co-lū'm'bā; 192 co-lū'm'bā; 193 co-lū'm'bā; 194 co-lū'm'bā; 195 co-lū'm'bā; 196 co-lū'm'bā; 197 co-lū'm'bā; 198 co-lū'm'bā; 199 co-lū'm'bā; 200 co-lū'm'bā; 201 co-lū'm'bā; 202 co-lū'm'bā; 203 co-lū'm'bā; 204 co-lū'm'bā; 205 co-lū'm'bā; 206 co-lū'm'bā; 207 co-lū'm'bā; 208 co-lū'm'bā; 209 co-lū'm'bā; 210 co-lū'm'bā; 211 co-lū'm'bā; 212 co-lū'm'bā; 213 co-lū'm'bā; 214 co-lū'm'bā; 215 co-lū'm'bā; 216 co-lū'm'bā; 217 co-lū'm'bā; 218 co-lū'm'bā; 219 co-lū'm'bā; 220 co-lū'm'bā; 221 co-lū'm'bā; 222 co-lū'm'bā; 223 co-lū'm'bā; 224 co-lū'm'bā; 225 co-lū'm'bā; 226 co-lū'm'bā; 227 co-lū'm'bā; 228 co-lū'm'bā; 229 co-lū'm'bā; 230 co-lū'm'bā; 231 co-lū'm'bā; 232 co-lū'm'bā; 233 co-lū'm'bā; 234 co-lū'm'bā; 235 co-lū'm'bā; 236 co-lū'm'bā; 237 co-lū'm'bā; 238 co-lū'm'bā; 239 co-lū'm'bā; 240 co-lū'm'bā; 241 co-lū'm'bā; 242 co-lū'm'bā; 243 co-lū'm'bā; 244 co-lū'm'bā; 245 co-lū'm'bā; 246 co-lū'm'bā; 247 co-lū'm'bā; 248 co-lū'm'bā; 249 co-lū'm'bā; 250 co-lū'm'bā; 251 co-lū'm'bā; 252 co-lū'm'bā; 253 co-lū'm'bā; 254 co-lū'm'bā; 255 co-lū'm'bā; 256 co-lū'm'bā; 257 co-lū'm'bā; 258 co-lū'm'bā; 259 co-lū'm'bā; 260 co-lū'm'bā; 261 co-lū'm'bā; 262 co-lū'm'bā; 263 co-lū'm'bā; 264 co-lū'm'bā; 265 co-lū'm'bā; 266 co-lū'm'bā; 267 co-lū'm'bā; 268 co-lū'm'bā; 269 co-lū'm'bā; 270 co-lū'm'bā; 271 co-lū'm'bā; 272 co-lū'm'bā; 273 co-lū'm'bā; 274 co-lū'm'bā; 275 co-lū'm'bā; 276 co-lū'm'bā; 277 co-lū'm'bā; 278 co-lū'm'bā; 279 co-lū'm'bā; 280 co-lū'm'bā; 281 co-lū'm'bā; 282 co-lū'm'bā; 283 co-lū'm'bā; 284 co-lū'm'bā; 285 co-lū'm'bā; 286 co-lū'm'bā; 287 co-lū'm'bā; 288 co-lū'm'bā; 289 co-lū'm'bā; 290 co-lū'm'bā; 291 co-lū'm'bā; 292 co-lū'm'bā; 293 co-lū'm'bā; 294 co-lū'm'bā; 295 co-lū'm'bā; 296 co-lū'm'bā; 297 co-lū'm'bā; 298 co-lū'm'bā; 299 co-lū'm'bā; 300 co-lū'm'bā; 301 co-lū'm'bā; 302 co-lū'm'bā; 303 co-lū'm'bā; 304 co-lū'm'bā; 305 co-lū'm'bā; 306 co-lū'm'bā; 307 co-lū'm'bā; 308 co-lū'm'bā; 309 co-lū'm'bā; 310 co-lū'm'bā; 311 co-lū'm'bā; 312 co-lū'm'bā; 313 co-lū'm'bā; 314 co-lū'm'bā; 315 co-lū'm'bā; 316 co-lū'm'bā; 317 co-lū'm'bā; 318 co-lū'm'bā; 319 co-lū'm'bā; 320 co-lū'm'bā; 321 co-lū'm'bā; 322 co-lū'm'bā; 323 co-lū'm'bā; 324 co-lū'm'bā; 325 co-lū'm'bā; 326 co-lū'm'bā; 327 co-lū'm'bā; 328 co-lū'm'bā; 329 co-lū'm'bā; 330 co-lū'm'bā; 331 co-lū'm'bā; 332 co-lū'm'bā; 333 co-lū'm'bā; 334 co-lū'm'bā; 335 co-lū'm'bā; 336 co-lū'm'bā; 337 co-lū'm'bā; 338 co-lū'm'bā; 339 co-lū'm'bā; 340 co-lū'm'bā; 341 co-lū'm'bā; 342 co-lū'm'bā; 343 co-lū'm'bā; 344 co-lū'm'bā; 345 co-lū'm'bā; 346 co-lū'm'bā; 347 co-lū'm'bā; 348 co-lū'm'bā; 349 co-lū'm'bā; 350 co-lū'm'bā; 351 co-lū'm'bā; 352 co-lū'm'bā; 353 co-lū'm'bā; 354 co-lū'm'bā; 355 co-lū'm'bā; 356 co-lū'm'bā; 357 co-lū'm'bā; 358 co-lū'm'bā; 359 co-lū'm'bā; 360 co-lū'm'bā; 361 co-lū'm'bā; 362 co-lū'm'bā; 363 co-lū'm'bā; 364 co-lū'm'bā; 365 co-lū'm'bā; 366 co-lū'm'bā; 367 co-lū'm'bā; 368 co-lū'm'bā; 369 co-lū'm'bā; 370 co-lū'm'bā; 371 co-lū'm'bā; 372 co-lū'm'bā; 373 co-lū'm'bā; 374 co-lū'm'bā; 375 co-lū'm'bā; 376 co-lū'm'bā; 377 co-lū'm'bā; 378 co-lū'm'bā; 379 co-lū'm'bā; 380 co-lū'm'bā; 381 co-lū'm'bā; 382 co-lū'm'bā; 383 co-lū'm'bā; 384 co-lū'm'bā; 385 co-lū'm'bā; 386 co-lū'm'bā; 387 co-lū'm'bā; 388 co-lū'm'bā; 389 co-lū'm'bā; 390 co-lū'm'bā; 391 co-lū'm'bā; 392 co-lū'm'bā; 393 co-lū'm'bā; 394 co-lū'm'bā; 395 co-lū'm'bā; 396 co-lū'm'bā; 397 co-lū'm'bā; 398 co-lū'm'bā; 399 co-lū'm'bā; 400 co-lū'm'bā; 401 co-lū'm'bā; 402 co-lū'm'bā; 403 co-lū'm'bā; 404 co-lū'm'bā; 405 co-lū'm'bā; 406 co-lū'm'bā; 407 co-lū'm'bā; 408 co-lū'm'bā; 409 co-lū'm'bā; 410 co-lū'm'bā; 411 co-lū'm'bā; 412 co-lū'm'bā; 413 co-lū'm'bā; 414 co-lū'm'bā; 415 co-lū'm'bā; 416 co-lū'm'bā; 417 co-lū'm'bā; 418 co-lū'm'bā; 419 co-lū'm'bā; 420 co-lū'm'bā; 421 co-lū'm'bā; 422 co-lū'm'bā; 423 co-lū'm'bā; 424 co-lū'm'bā; 425 co-lū'm'bā; 426 co-lū'm'bā; 427 co-lū'm'bā; 428 co-lū'm'bā; 429 co-lū'm'bā; 430 co-lū'm'bā; 431 co-lū'm'bā; 432 co-lū'm'bā; 433 co-lū'm'bā; 434 co-lū'm'bā; 435 co-lū'm'bā; 436 co-lū'm'bā; 437 co-lū'm'bā; 438 co-lū'm'bā; 439 co-lū'm'bā; 440 co-lū'm'bā; 441 co-lū'm'bā; 442 co-lū'm'bā; 443 co-lū'm'bā; 444 co-lū'm'bā; 445 co-lū'm'bā; 446 co-lū'm'bā; 447 co-lū'm'bā; 448 co-lū'm'bā; 449 co-lū'm'bā; 450 co-lū'm'bā; 451 co-lū'm'bā; 452 co-lū'm'bā; 453 co-lū'm'bā; 454 co-lū'm'bā; 455 co-lū'm'bā; 456 co-lū'm'bā; 457 co-lū'm'bā; 458 co-lū'm'bā; 459 co-lū'm'bā; 460 co-lū'm'bā; 461 co-lū'm'bā; 462 co-lū'm'bā; 463 co-lū'm'bā; 464 co-lū'm'bā; 465 co-lū'm'bā; 466 co-lū'm'bā; 467 co-lū'm'bā; 468 co-lū'm'bā; 469 co-lū'm'bā; 470 co-lū'm'bā; 471 co-lū'm'bā; 472 co-lū'm'bā; 473 co-lū'm'bā; 474 co-lū'm'bā; 475 co-lū'm'bā; 476 co-lū'm'bā; 477 co-lū'm'bā; 478 co-lū'm'bā; 479 co-lū'm'bā; 480 co-lū'm'bā; 481 co-lū'm'bā; 482 co-lū'm'bā; 483 co-lū'm'bā; 484 co-lū'm'bā; 485 co-lū'm'bā; 486 co-lū'm'bā; 487 co-lū'm'bā; 488 co-lū'm'bā; 489 co-lū'm'bā; 490 co-lū'm'bā; 491 co-lū'm'bā; 492 co-lū'm'bā; 493 co-lū'm'bā; 494 co-lū'm'bā; 495 co-lū'm'bā; 496 co-lū'm'bā; 497 co-lū'm'bā; 498 co-lū'm'bā; 499 co-lū'm'bā; 500 co-lū'm'bā; 501 co-lū'm'bā; 502 co-lū'm'bā; 503 co-lū'm'bā; 504 co-lū'm'bā; 505 co-lū'm'bā; 506 co-lū'm'bā; 507 co-lū'm'bā; 508 co-lū'm'bā; 509 co-lū'm'bā; 510 co-lū'm'bā; 511 co-lū'm'bā; 512 co-lū'm'bā; 513 co-lū'm'bā; 514 co-lū'm'bā; 515 co-lū'm'bā; 516 co-lū'm'bā; 517 co-lū'm'bā; 518 co-lū'm'bā; 519 co-lū'm'bā; 520 co-lū'm'bā; 521 co-lū'm'bā; 522 co-lū'm'bā; 523 co-lū'm'bā; 524 co-lū'm'bā; 525 co-lū'm'bā; 526 co-lū'm'bā; 527 co-lū'm'bā; 528 co-lū'm'bā; 529 co-lū'm'bā; 530 co-lū'm'bā; 531 co-lū'm'bā; 532 co-lū'm'bā; 533 co-lū'm'bā; 534 co-lū'm'bā; 535 co-lū'm'bā; 536 co-lū'm'bā; 537 co-lū'm'bā; 538 co-lū'm'bā; 539 co-lū'm'bā; 540 co-lū'm'bā; 541 co-lū'm'bā; 542 co-lū'm'bā; 543 co-lū'm'bā; 544 co-lū'm'bā; 545 co-lū'm'bā; 546 co-lū'm'bā; 547 co-lū'm'bā; 548 co-lū'm'bā; 549 co-lū'm'bā; 550 co-lū'm'bā; 551 co-lū'm'bā; 552 co-lū'm'bā; 553 co-lū'm'bā; 554 co-lū'm'bā; 555 co-lū'm'bā; 556 co-lū'm'bā; 557 co-lū'm'bā; 558 co-lū'm'bā; 559 co-lū'm'bā; 560 co-lū'm'bā; 561 co-lū'm'bā; 562 co-lū'm'bā; 563 co-lū'm'bā; 564 co-lū'm'bā; 565 co-lū'm'bā; 566 co-lū'm'bā; 567 co-lū'm'bā; 568 co-lū'm'bā; 569 co-lū'm'bā; 570 co-lū'm'bā; 571 co-lū'm'bā; 572 co-lū'm'bā; 573 co-lū'm'bā; 574 co-lū'm'bā; 575 co-lū'm'bā; 576 co-lū'm'bā; 577 co-lū'm'bā; 578 co-lū'm'bā; 579 co-lū'm'bā; 580 co-lū'm'bā; 581 co-lū'm'bā; 582 co-lū'm'bā; 583 co-lū'm'bā; 584 co-lū'm'bā; 585 co-lū'm'bā; 586 co-lū'm'bā; 587 co-lū'm'bā; 588 co-lū'm'bā; 589 co-lū'm'bā; 590 co-lū'm'bā; 591 co-lū'm'bā; 592 co-lū'm'bā; 593 co-lū'm'bā; 594 co-lū'm'bā; 595 co-lū'm'bā; 596 co-lū'm'bā; 597 co-lū'm'bā; 598 co-lū'm'bā; 599 co-lū'm'bā; 600 co-lū'm'bā; 601 co-lū'm'bā; 602 co-lū'm'bā; 603 co-lū'm'bā; 604 co-lū'm'bā; 605 co-lū'm'bā; 606 co-lū'm'bā; 607 co-lū'm'bā; 608 co-lū'm'bā; 609 co-lū'm'bā; 610 co-lū'm'bā; 611 co-lū'm'bā; 612 co-lū'm'bā; 613 co-lū'm'bā; 614 co-lū'm'bā; 615 co-lū'm'bā; 616 co-lū'm'bā; 617 co-lū'm'bā; 618 co-lū'm'bā; 619 co-lū'm'bā; 620 co-lū'm'bā; 621 co-lū'm'bā; 622 co-lū'm'bā; 623 co-lū'm'bā; 624 co-lū'm'bā; 625 co-lū'm'bā; 626 co-lū'm'bā; 627 co-lū'm'bā; 628 co-lū'm'bā; 629 co-lū'm'bā; 630 co-lū'm'bā; 631 co-lū'm'bā; 632 co-lū'm'bā; 633 co-lū'm'bā; 634 co-lū'm'bā; 635 co-lū'm'bā; 636 co-lū'm'bā; 637 co-lū'm'bā; 638 co-lū'm'bā; 639 co-lū'm'bā; 640 co-lū'm'bā; 641 co-lū'm'bā; 642 co-lū'm'bā; 643 co-lū'm'bā; 644 co-lū'm'bā; 645 co-lū'm'bā; 646 co-lū'm'bā; 647 co-lū'm'bā; 648 co-lū'm'bā; 649 co-lū'm'bā





for the introduction of a sensitized plate or film so placed as to receive an image of an object or scene in the field of the lens, image at  $f$ .







kampa, < Pg. campo.]

**Cam'po-phag'l-dæ**, etc. Same as **CAMPAPHAGIDÆ**, etc.  
**Cam'pos**, 1 kām'pōs; 2 cām'pōs, n. 1. **Martinez Arsenio** (1840-1900), a Spanish statesman and soldier; captain-general of Cuba, 1877-1896. 2. A town in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.

**cam'po san'to**, 1 kām'pō san'to; 2 cām'pō san'to. [It.] Literally, holy field: said particularly of the burial-ground adjoining the cathedral at Pisa, Italy, for which Archbishop Ubaldo (1188-1200) bought 53 ship-loads of earth from Mt. Calvary; hence, any cemetery.

**Cam'pos-to-m'l-næ**, 1 kam'pōs-to-m'al'næ; 2 cām'pōs-to-m'l-næ, n. pl. *Ich.* A subfamily of cyprinoids with the air-bladder developed in folds of the elongated intestinal canal, including the North-American stone-rollers. **Cam'pos-to-ma**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kampē*, bending, + *stoma*, mouth.] — **cam'pos-to-mine**, a. & n.

**Camp Point**. A town in Adams county, Ill. [pricious.  
**camp'ru-ly**, 1 kam'p'rū-lī; 2 cām'p'rū-lī, a. [Scot.] **Ca-camp'sis**, 1 kam'p'sis; 2 cām'p'sis, n. *Pathol.* 1. Any unnatural bend, as of a leg. 2. An enforced bending of a bone or cartilage without breaking. [*Gr. kampis*, bending.]

**camp't**, pp. Camped. S. S.  
**camp'te-ri-um**, 1 kam'p'te-ri-um; 2 cām'p'te-ri-um, n. [*Ri-A*, pl.] *Ornith.* The bend of the wing. [*Gr. kampiēr*, a bending, < *kampio*, bend.]

**camp'to-drome**, 1 kam'p'tō-drōm; 2 cām'p'tō-drōm, a. *Bot.* Having curved nerves: said of leaves in which the nerves curve near the margin, along which they arch. [*Gr. kampiōs*, bent, + *dromēin*, run.] **camp'tō-ro-mou'st**.

**Camp'to-læ-mus**, 1 kam'p'tō-læ-mos; 2 cām'p'tō-læ-mus, n. *Ornith.* A genus of ducks composed of the Labrador duck, recently extinct. [*Gr. kampiōs*, flexible, + *laimos*, throat.]

**camp'to-lite**, 1 kam'p'te-lī-tē; 2 cām'p'te-lī-tē, n. *Geol.* A lamprophyric aphanitic intrusive igneous rock, having phenocrysts of hornblende, and perhaps augite, in a ground-mass of fine-grained hornblende, augite, and magnetite. [*Campion*, New Hampshire.]

**Camp'to-saur**, 1 kam'p'tō-sā-rus; 2 cām'p'tō-sā-rus, n. *Herp.* A genus of large dinosaurian reptiles of the family *Iguanodontidae*, now extinct, specimens of which have been found in the Upper Jurassic deposits of Colorado, Wyoming, and England. [*Gr. kampiōs*, curved, + *sauros*, lizard.]

**Camp'to-so-rus**, 1 kam'p'tō-sō-rus; 2 cām'p'tō-sō-rus, n. *Bot.* A genus of small polypodiaceous ferns consisting of a simple frond taking root at the tip, including but two species, the walking-leaf or walking-fern (*C. rhizophyllus*) of eastern North America and *C. sibiricus* of eastern Asia. [*Gr. kampiōs*, flexible (< *kampio*, bend), + *sōros*, heap.]

**camp'to-trich**, 1 kam'p'tō-trīk; 2 cām'p'tō-trīk, n. A fin-ray of the class or subclass *Dipnoi*. [*Gr. kampiōs*, bent, + *trichē* (trich-), hair.]

**camp'to-ro-pal**, 1 kam'p'tō-rō-pāl; 2 cām'p'tō-rō-pāl, a. Same as **CAMPYLOTROPAL**.

**camp'tu-lū-con**, n. Same as **CAMPYLOCON**.

**cam'pu-lū-ro-pal**, a. Same as **CAMPYLOTROPAL**.

**cam'pump**, n. See under **CAM**.

**cam'pus**, 1 kam'pūs; 2 cām'pūs, n. 1. [U. S.] The grounds of a college, or school, or the court enclosed by the buildings.

The buildings of South Carolina College, founded in 1804, disposed about a square of ten acres, which is called the *Cam'pus*. R. *Mullis Statistics of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1826) p. 701.

2. *Old Eng. Law.* The ground marked out for the combatants in a trial by battle. [L., field.]

**Cam'pus Mar'tius**, 1 kam'pūs mār'tiūs; 2 cām'pūs mār'tiūs, [L.] *Rom. Hist.* Literally, the field of Mars; specifically, in ancient Rome, a field on the right bank of the Tiber where military drills, games, elections, etc., were held; hence, any field of action.

**camp'y**, 1 kam'pī; 2 cām'pī. [Scot.] I. a. Courageous; full of vim. II. n. A bright, spirited young man.

**Cam'py-las-pl'd-dæ**, 1 kam'pī-las-pl'd-dī; 2 cām'pī-las-pl'd-dī, n. pl. A family of shrimp-like crustaceans with carapace enormous and vaulted and no telson. **Cam'py-las-pl's**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kampylō*, < *Gr. apylō*, shield.]

**Cam'py-las-pl'dæ**, 1 kam'pī-las-pl'd; 2 cām'pī-las-pl'd, n. — **cam'py-las-pl'd-dæ**, a.

**cam'py-lite**, 1 kam'pī-lī-tē; 2 cām'pī-lī-tē, n. *Mineral.* A yellowish to brown variety of malmite, crystallizing in barrel-shaped forms. [*Gr. kampylōs*, bent; < *campio*, bend.]

**cam'py-lo**, 1 kam'pī-lō; 2 cām'pī-lō, n. From Greek *kampylōs*, bent: a combining form. — **cam'py-lo-drome**, a. *Bot.* Having curved nerves: said of leaves of certain monocotyledonous plants in which the nerves run in a slight curve from the base to the apex of the blade. **cam'py-lo-ro-mou'st** — **cam'py-lo-graph**, n. An instrument used in drawing the curves and figures in algebra and geometry. — **cam'py-lo-m'e-ter**, n. *Surr.* A pocket instrument for giving the graphic or natural length of curved map-lines of any scale. — **cam'py-lo-rhyn-el-læ-næ**, n. pl. *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Troglodytidae*, including the fan-tailed wrens.

**Cam'py-lo-rhyn-chus**, n. (t. g.) — **cam'py-lo-rhyn-chine**, a. — **cam'py-lo-rhyn-chous**, a. *Paleon.* Curved with the upper border concave: applied to the mandibles of extinct saurians. — **cam'py-lo-sper-mous**, a. *Bot.* Having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form a longitudinal furrow on the ventral face: said of certain mericarps in the parsley family. **cam'py-lo-sper-mate** — **cam'py-lo-ro-pal**, a. *Bot.* Bent on itself so as to bring the true apex or micropyle down to the base or hilum: said of an ovule. **cam'py-lo-ro-pal**; **cam'pu-lū-ro-pal**; **cam'pu-lū-ro-pous**; **cam'py-lo-ro-pous**.

**cam'rup**, n. Same as **CAMPUR**.

**cam'sha-ch**, 1 kam'shāch; 2 cām'shāch, a. [Scot.] 1. Mischapen; deformed. 2. Badly tempered; disgruntled.

**cam'sha-chie**, 1 kam'shāchī; 2 cām'shāchī, tr. [Scot.] To twist away; crook. **cam'shauch'let**.

**cam'shell**, 1 kam'shēl; 2 cām'shēl, n. [Orkney & Shetland.] Cuttlebone.

**cam'sin**, 1 kam'sin; 2 cām'sin, n. A hot wind, the kham'sin, **cam'steer**, 1 kam'stēr; 2 cām'stēr, a. [Scot.] Riotous; quarrelsome. **cam'staife**; **cam'stear'y**.

**cam'stone**, 1 kam'stōn; 2 cām'stōn, n. [Scot.] 1. A compact whitish limestone. 2. A bluish-white clay used for whitening purposes. — **cam'stone**.

**Ca-na-ut**, 1 kē-nā-ut; 2 cā-nā-ut, n. *Bib.* (Douai). **ca'mu-ning**, 1 kē-mū-nīng; 2 cā-mū-nīng, n. [P. I.] *Bot.* A small tropical Asiatic tree (*Murraya exotica*) of the rue family. The wood, which is yellow and hard, is used for furniture and tool-handles. [Tag.]

**cam'us**, 1 kam'ūs; 2 cām'ūs, I. a. Flat and short, as a nose. II. n. A flat or pug-nosed person. [F., < *Kelt*, cam, crooked.] — **cam'used**, a.

**cam'usi**, n. A camls; robe.

**Ca'mus**, 1 kō'mūs; 2 cā'mūs, Armand Gaston (1740-1792). A French lawyer and revolutionist; he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and against Napoleon's consulship for life.

**cam'wheel**, n. See under **CAM**. [WOOD.]

**cam'wood**, 1 kam'wūd; 2 cām'wūd, n. Same as **BAR-**

**cam'yoke**, n. See under **CAM**.

**can**, 1 kan; 2 cān, tr. [COULP.] [A defective auxiliary now having no infinitive and used only in the present and imperfect indicative and in forming the subjunctive. Compare **may** and **will**.] 1. To have physical, moral, or intellectual ability to; as, he can outdo every competitor. 2. To have the skill or knowledge to; as, can you tell me?

Can is a variety of ken, 'to know,' and means etymologically 'to know how.'

Whitney *Lang*, and *Study of Lang*, p. 111. [s. 1874.]

3. To be able under existing circumstances to; as, I could bear to see it. 4. To have capacity to; as, my cup can hold more. 5. To have the means to; as, when men can sail through the air. 6. To be competent or permitted to; as, you can come and go as you please. 7. To be possible to; as, could this but last forever. 8f. To understand; be able to do; know; as, I can no Latin. [*AS. can*, 1st and 3d per. sing. of *cunnan*, know.] Can is constantly misused for may. Can always refers to some form of possibility. An armed guard may say "You can not pass," since he has physical power to prevent; hence the question "Can I pass the guard?" is perfectly natural. But where simple permission is referred to, may should be used. "May I (not can I) use your ruler?"

Sometimes the terms "can" and "can not but" are misused. They should be carefully distinguished. "I can but conclude" means that to the speaker no other conclusion is possible: "I can not but conclude" signifies that the speaker can not help drawing the conclusion.

**can**, tr. [CANNED, CANN'D; CANN'ING.] To put up for preservation in cans of metal or the like; as, to can tomatoes. See **CANNING** — **canned goods**, prepared meat, vegetables, fish, fruit, etc., hermetically sealed in suitable receptacles, as cans, glasses, etc. — **canned music**, music impressed upon phonographic cylinders: in humorous allusion to its "preserved" state.

**can't**, imp. Began: variant of **GAN**.

**can**, n. 1. A vessel for holding and carrying liquids, usually of tin-plated iron or other sheet metal and with a handle over the top; as, a milk-can; oil-can; watering-can. 2. [U. S.] A vessel of tin-plate in which fruit, meat, or the like, is hermetically sealed: commonly called tin in Great Britain; also, loosely, a glass jar designed for preserved fruit. 3. An open-top cylinder for receiving the silver for a carding-machine. 4. *Mech.* A hollow roller, as one for drying cloth by heat. 5. A chimney-pot. 6. [Archaic.] A mug or pot for wine, ale, or other liquor; drinking-cup. [*AS. canna*, can.]

**canet**, n. Many cans are named (1) from their contents; as, fruit-can, milk-can, paint-can, etc.; and (2) from their use; as, filling-can, watering-can, etc.

— **can'bot'**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The long-tailed tit-mouse. — **can'buoy**, n. A buoy consisting of a hollow iron cylinder or cone. — **can'cart**, n. A two-wheeled cart having a large can containing milk or some other fluid swung on trunnions between its wheels. — **can'disk**, n. A revolving plate of a machine with a silver-can fitted upon it as part of the roller-motion: used in cotton-factories. — **can'frame**, n. That part of a cotton-rolling machine which holds the cans that receive the roving. — **can'house**, n. A canning-factory.

**can**, n. 1. [Scot.] Skill; knowledge; power. 2. An extensive built, on a chimney; a chimney-pot.

**Can**, can, abbr. See **ABBREVIATION**.

**Ca'na**, 1 kē-nā; 2 cā-nā, of Gal'i-lee. A ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth, Palestine; the scene of Christ's first miracle.

**Ca'naan**, 1 kē-nān; 2 cā-nān, n. 1. The 4th son of Ham. 2. The part of Palestine between the Jordan, Dead Sea, and Mediterranean, peopled by the descendants of Canaan. See **PALESTINE**. 3. A village in Wayne county, O. 4. A town in Grafton county, N. H. [Heb., low land.]

**Ca'naan-ite**, 1 kē-nān-ī-tē; 2 cā-nān-ī-tē, n. 1. *Bib.* (1) A dweller in the land of Canaan previous to the Israelitish conquest. (2) A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham. 2. Same as **CANAANEAN**. 3. [*-i*] *Mineral.* A massive whitish variety of pyroxene found near Canaan, Connecticut. — **Ca'naan-ite'ss**, n. A Canaanitish woman. — **Ca'naan-ite'ish**, a. Relating to Canaan or the Canaanites.

**ca'na-bo'ta**, 1 kē-nā-bō'ta; 2 cā-nā-bō'ta, n. [Sp. W. Ind.] A cow-shark, especially *Hexanchus griseus*.

**Ca-na-ce**, 1 kē-nā-cē; 2 cā-nā-cē, n. 1. *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of *Zeus*; she loved her brother and was beloved by *Poseidon*. 2. In *Caueser's Guide to Tala*, the daughter of *Cambusen*, who received a ring that enabled her to understand the language of the birds.

**ca-na-da'**, 1 kē-nā-dā; 2 cā-nā-dā, n. [Pg.] A small Portuguese liquid measure. See **MEASURE**.

**Ca-na-da**, 1 kē-nā-dā; 2 cā-nā-dā, the Dominion of. A federation, since 1867, of all the colonies and provinces in British North America, except Newfoundland. It includes as provinces Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada); New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island (the Maritime Provinces); Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta (the Northwest Territories); and British Columbia; and as territorial districts Yukon (western Alaska) and the subarctic regions north of the provinces; 3,729,665 sq. m.; capital, Ottawa.

**ca-na-da'**, 1 kē-nā-dā; 2 cā-nā-dā, n. [Sp.] A narrow cañon; a small valley, usually with precipitous sides.

**Ca-na-di-an**, 1 kē-nā-dī-an; 2 cā-nā-dī-an, I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Canada. 2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata comprised in the Ordovician system in North America. II. n. A native or legally constituted citizen of Canada. — **Canadian bur**, the Jerusalem artichoke.

**Ca-na-di-an**, 1 kē-nā-dī-an; 2 cā-nā-dī-an, n. A county in Central Oklahoma; 503 sq. m.; county-seat, El Reno. [river; 30 m. wide.]

**Ca-na-di-an Chan'nel**. The N. estuary of the St. Lawrence.

**Ca-na-di-an riv'er**. A river flowing from the southern Rocky Mountains through Oklahoma; 900 m. long to Arkansas river.

**ca-na-dine**, 1 kē-nā-dīn; 2 cā-nā-dīn, n. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO) allied to berberin and obtained from the root of *Hydrastis canadensis*.

**ca-na-dol**, 1 kē-nā-dōl or -dol; 2 cā-nā-dōl or -dol, n. A petroleum product resembling gasoline, obtained by fractional distillation and used as a local anesthetic in medicine. [*Gr. CANADA* + *-ol*.]

**ca-na-dul'ce**, 1 kē-nā-dūl'sē; 2 cā-nā-dūl'sē, n. [Sp.] 1. The sugar-cane. 2. A Central-American plant (*Licania arborea*) of the family *Rubiaceae* with entire leathery leaves and small flowers in terminal clusters. The seeds yield an oil useful in several industries.

**ca'na-fis**, 1 kē-nā-fis; 2 cā-nā-fis, n. [*P. I.*] *Bot.* A handsome cactacean plant (*Cassia fistula*), a native of southeastern Asia, remarkable for its cylindrical

woody pods, 1 to 2 feet long, containing seeds embedded in a pulp that is used medicinally. [Sp., < its botanical name.] **ca'na-fis-to-loi**; **ca'na-fis-tu-loi**.

**can'age**, 1 kan'ā; 2 cān'āg, n. [Scot.] 1. Rent in kind. 2. The amount of such rent; also, the collection of cane. See **CANE**.

**ca-na'gila**, 1 kē-nā-gī-lā; 2 cā-nā-gī-lā, n. [It.] Canaille.

**ca-na'gua**, 1 kē-nā-gwā; 2 cā-nā-gwā, n. Same as **KOTI**.

**ca-na'gre**, 1 kē-nā-gar; 2 cā-nā-gar, n. [Mex. Sp.] 1. A dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) which grows profusely in Texas and New Mexico. 2. A tanning-material from its rootstock.

It is said to tan quickly, making leather soft, plump, and tough, and imparting an inimitable orange color to all goods treated with it. *The Young Man* (London) Jan., 1892, p. 19.

**ca-nalle'**, 1 kē-nāl' or (F.) kē-nā'yā; 2 cā-nāl' or (F.) cā-nā'yē (xīn), n. 1. The vulgar multitude; rabble; mob. 'Because,' said Alfred, 'it is the educated, the intelligent, the wealthy, the refined, who ought to have equal rights, and not the canaille.' *Hannibal B. Browe Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 23, p. 298. [It. m. & co. 1890.]

2. Middlings or shorts of an inferior quality. [F., < *It. canaglia*, orig. pack of dogs, < *cane*, < *L. canis*, dog.]

**ca-nalle'te**; **ca-nal'te**; **ca-nal'yte**; [Scot.]

**Ca-na'jo-har'le**, 1 kē-nā-jō-hār; 2 cā-nā-jō-hār, n. A village in Montgomery county, N. Y.

**Ca-na'jong**, 1 kē-nā-jōn; 2 cā-nā-jōn, n. [Austral.] *Bot.* The Australian fig-marigold: a name sometimes given to the fruit also, but the latter is commonly called pig-face.

**ca-na'kong**.

**ca-na'king**, n. Canalkin.

**ca-nal'**, 1 kē-nāl'; 2 cā-nāl', tr. [*CA-NALLED*, *CA-NALD*'s; *CA-NAL-LING*.] To dig a canal or canals across or through; canalize.

**ca-nal'**, n. 1. An artificial waterway for inland navigation, the conveyance of water-power, or the irrigation of lands, often connecting large bodies of water; as, the Caledonian canal; the Erie canal; the Panama canal. See **PANAMA**.

The canal around the falls (Niagara) was built in 1796, and was of great benefit to the United States during the war with Great Britain. C. C. Corbin *Building the Nation* p. 239. [It. 1883.]

2. An arm of the sea; as, Lynn canal. 3. *Arch.* (1) A flute of a column or pilaster. (2) A spiral channel or sinking on the face of an Ionic volute, beginning at the eye and extending until the whole number of turns is completed. (3) A channel or groove on the soffit of a larnier to keep rain-water from running down the lower part of a cornice. 4. A passage or duct; as, the spinal canal; named (1) after various anatomists; as, Arnold's canal, c. of Cuvier, c. of Ferrein, c. of Jacobson's, c. of Reeklinghausen, Hunter's c., Jacobson's c., Saviotti's c., Schlemm's c., etc.; or (2) from their location; as, alveolar c., inguinal c., neural c., etc.

5. *Zool.* A groove, as for the siphon in the shells of gastropods, or a pore, as in sponges, or the like. 6. One of the peculiar markings visible on the face of the planet Mars. See **CANALES OF MARS**. [F., < *L. canalis*, channel.] **ca-nale'te**; **can-nal'te**.

— **apertural canal**, a canal existing in certain gastropods in which the siphon is situated. — **auditory c.** (*Anat.*), the passage leading from the auricle to the tympanic membrane. **auricular c.** — **billary c.**, same as **HEPATIC DUCT**. — **ca-nal'boat**, n. A long and heavy-decked barge, principally used on canals and usually drawn by horses or mules walking on a tow-path. — **c. diff.**, n. A cradle for carrying canal-boats up an incline or on a railway; also, a hydraulic elevator for raising boats in a tank from one level of a canal to another. c. of Hensen (*Anat.*), a minute channel extending between the ductus cochlearis and the sacculus in the labyrinth of the ear. — **canals of Mars**, linear markings

on the planet Mars which appear double at certain seasons: believed by some astronomers to be waterways, but by others to be phenomena of vegetation induced by irrigation from these waterways. See **MARS**. **canals of Schlaperell**; **Schlaperellian canals**; — **carotid c.** (*Anat.*), the winding passage for the internal carotid artery, traversing the temporal bone. — **centripetal c.**, one of several blind canals existing in *Hydromedusae* arising from the circular canal. — **cervical c.**, the passage in the uterine cervix forming a communication between the vagina and the internal cavity of the uterus. — **circular c.**, a canal existing in certain of the *Hydromedusae* encircling the circumference of the bell and having a number of communicating canals leading into the cavity of the stomach. — **Cuvier's c.** (*Embryol.*), in a vertebrate embryo, one of two transverse venous trunks, on either side, which open into the auricle of the heart, each of the ducts being formed by the junction of a primitive vein, the primitive jugular, and an inferior vena. Both may persist, but in the higher *Vertebrata* the left usually disappears, the right becoming the superior vena cava. — **cystic c.**, same as **CYSTIC DUCT**. — **dorsal c.**, a canal existing in *Palmatosa* serving for the lodgment of the arial cord. — **facial c.**, the aqueduct of Fallopius. — **Gartner's c.** (*Anat.*), same as **DUCT OF GARTNER**. — **Hunter's c.**, a passage by which the femoral vessels and long saphenous nerve pass to the back of the leg: formed by aponeurotic tissue stretching over from the vastus internus to the adductor longus and adductor magnus. — **adductor c.** — **infundibular c.**, a communication present in some ctenophores forming a communication between the infundibulum and the aboral poles and emptying through excretory pores. — **Julee-c.**, n. One of the irregular lymphatic spaces present in connective tissues and regarded as the origin of the capillary lymph-vessels. — **lateral c.**, a canal connecting places in the same valley and having a fall in only one direction. — **Laurer's c.** (*Compar. Anat.*), a passage from the surface of the body in *Trematoda* to the outside.

The outcrop has an exit either in the dorsal or the ventral surface of the body through one more canal, *Laurer's Canal*. **ARNOLD LANG Corp. Anal.** p. 159. [MACM. 1891.]

**canal**, n. 1. A vessel for holding and carrying liquids, usually of tin-plated iron or other sheet metal and with a handle over the top; as, a milk-can; oil-can; watering-can. 2. [U. S.] A vessel of tin-plate in which fruit, meat, or the like, is hermetically sealed: commonly called tin in Great Britain; also, loosely, a glass jar designed for preserved fruit. 3. An open-top cylinder for receiving the silver for a carding-machine. 4. *Mech.* A hollow roller, as one for drying cloth by heat. 5. A chimney-pot. 6. [Archaic.] A mug or pot for wine, ale, or other liquor; drinking-cup. [*AS. canna*, can.]

**canet**, n. Many cans are named (1) from their contents; as, fruit-can, milk-can, paint-can, etc.; and (2) from their use; as, filling-can, watering-can, etc.

— **can'bot'**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The long-tailed tit-mouse. — **can'buoy**, n. A buoy consisting of a hollow iron cylinder or cone. — **can'cart**, n. A two-wheeled cart having a large can containing milk or some other fluid swung on trunnions between its wheels. — **can'disk**, n. A revolving plate of a machine with a silver-can fitted upon it as part of the roller-motion: used in cotton-factories. — **can'frame**, n. That part of a cotton-rolling machine which holds the cans that receive the roving. — **can'house**, n. A canning-factory.

**can**, n. 1. [Scot.] Skill; knowledge; power. 2. An extensive built, on a chimney; a chimney-pot.

**Can**, can, abbr. See **ABBREVIATION**.

**Ca'na**, 1 kē-nā; 2 cā-nā, of Gal'i-lee. A ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth, Palestine; the scene of Christ's first miracle.

**Ca'naan**, 1 kē-nān; 2 cā-nān, n. 1. The 4th son of Ham. 2. The part of Palestine between the Jordan, Dead Sea, and Mediterranean, peopled by the descendants of Canaan. See **PALESTINE**. 3. A village in Wayne county, O. 4. A town in Grafton county, N. H. [Heb., low land.]

**Ca'naan-ite**, 1 kē-nān-ī-tē; 2 cā-nān-ī-tē, n. 1. *Bib.* (1) A dweller in the land of Canaan previous to the Israelitish conquest. (2) A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham. 2. Same as **CANAANEAN**. 3. [*-i*] *Mineral.* A massive whitish variety of pyroxene found near Canaan, Connecticut. — **Ca'naan-ite'ss**, n. A Canaanitish woman. — **Ca'naan-ite'ish**, a. Relating to Canaan or the Canaanites.

**ca'na-bo'ta**, 1 kē-nā-bō'ta; 2 cā-nā-bō'ta, n. [Sp. W. Ind.] A cow-shark, especially *Hexanchus griseus*.

**Ca-na-ce**, 1 kē-nā-cē; 2 cā-nā-cē, n. 1. *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of *Zeus*; she loved her brother and was beloved by *Poseidon*. 2. In *Caueser's Guide to Tala*, the daughter of *Cambusen*, who received a ring that enabled her to understand the language of the birds.

**ca-na-da'**, 1 kē-nā-dā; 2 cā-nā-dā, n. [Pg.] A small Portuguese liquid measure. See **MEASURE**.

**Ca-na-da**, 1 kē-nā-dā; 2 cā-nā-dā, the

ence, virulent; incurable. [*< L.L. cancerosus, < L. cancer, cancer.*] **can'cer-ate**; **can'cered**; **can'ker-ous**.—**can'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**can'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

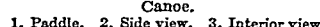




can'ker-rash", etc. See under CANKER, n.



4. *Ecdl.* A rule or decree of the Church. Especially: (1) A rule enacted by an ecclesiastical council. (2) A rule or regulation as established in decrees of the Pope or in statutes of councils. See *Glossary*, *Index*, *Conciliar*.

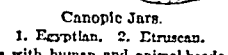


4. *Ecdl.* A rule or decree of the Church. Especially: (1) A rule enacted by an ecclesiastical council. (2) A rule or regulation as established in decrees of the Pope or in statutes of councils. See *Glossary*, *Index*, *Conciliar*.

shot. It is to the cannon repeatedly or continuously.



2. A eloping board; specif., in carriage-building, a board



showing the cant of the side of a vehicle.—c.-body, *n.* In ship-building, that part of the plans which shows the outlines of the cant-timbers and the bevels.—c.-dog, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sling and a cant may be raised and lowered.—c.-fall, *n.* A fall or rope rove through the cant-blocks at the masthead of a whaler.—c.-file, *n.* A file with cutting faces at an obtuse angle to each other.—c.-frames, *n. pl.* The sloping ribs near each extremity of a ship.—c.-hook, *n.* 1. A hook and lever for handling logs. 2. Same as CANT-DOG.—c.-molding, *n.* A beveled molding.—c.-piece, *n.* In ship-building, one of the small timbers fastened to the angles of the fishes and side-trees to serve in case any of such pieces give out.—c.-purchase, *n.* A purchase in which the upper block is fastened to the masthead, and the lower to a dead whale to turn the latter over in stripping it of blubber.—c.-rail, *n.* 1. [Eng.] In car-building, a horizontal timber with its upper edge beveled to the roof-angle, running along the upper ends of the uprights in a side-frame and supporting the roof and roof-slopes; a plate. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A triangular rail. (2) A fire-pole.—c.-robin, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarf dog.—c.-spar, *n.* A pole suitable for making a boom, yard, or small mast.—c.-timbers, *n. pl.* Cant-frames.—c.-window, *n.* A projecting window with an angled front, as distinguished from one with a curved or bow front.

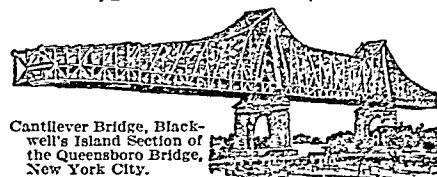


Canting a Log with a Cant-hook.

**cant**, *n.* 1. The hypocritical or perfunctory use of speech in order to obtain credit for piety or goodness; hypocritical or ill-timed religious or pious talk. *Cant is itself properly a double-distilled Lie; the second power of a Lie.* CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. 1, p. 52. [L.] 2. Any technical or professional phraseology; words peculiar to a class, set, sect, or calling; as, legal cant; sectarian cant; the cant of fashion. Specif.: (1) Slang or provincial jargon. (2) The dialect of thieves, gipsies, or beggars; argot; hence, any similar dialect or jargon employed for secrecy. It is likewise to be observed that this society hath a peculiar cant and jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand. SWIFT *Gulliver* pt. iv, ch. 6, p. 199. [w. p. n. 1871.] 3. Phraseology assumed as a fashion or for effect; insincere talk; show of feeling without reality; stock phrases; as, the modern cant of realism and romanticism. 4. One who cants, in any sense; especially, a hypocrite. 5. [Archaic.] A whining or singsong speech or tone; a chant, as of a beggar asking alms. [OF. < L. cantus, song, < cano, sing. SYM. SEE AFFECTATION; SLANG.] **cant**, *n.* [Dial.] Sale by auction; licitation; specifically, in Louisiana, the sale of property held by tenants in common to the highest bidder among them. **cant**, *n.* 1. *Cte. Law.* A plan for the division of property the ownership of which is vested in two or more persons. 2. [Dial.] A part or share; portion; as of standing grain, set apart for a reaper. [*< CANTLE.*] (fraction.) **cant**, *n.* 1. kant; 2. cant (XIII). *Cant* not: a colloquial cant. **cant**, *abbr.* Canterbury. Canticles. [Brigan.] **cant**, *n.* 1. kant; 2. cant (XIII). [Colloq.] A Britan. Cantab. *abbr.* SEE ABBREVIATION. **cantab., *abbr.* Cantabile. **cant-a-bank**, *n.* 1. kant-a-bank; 2. cant-a-bank, *n.* [Rare.] A platform singer; hence, a strolling ballad-singer: used contemptuously. **cant-a-bl-le**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-bl-lē; 2. cant-tā-bl-lē. [It.] *Mus.* I. a. Melodious; flowing. II. *n.* Style or music characterized by melodious swing. **cant-a-bri**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-bri; 2. cant-tā-bri, *n. pl.* An ancient warlike people of N. Spain, perhaps the ancestors of the modern Basques. **cant-a-bri-an**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-bri-an; 2. cant-tā-bri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cantabri or their region.—*Cantabrian Mountains*, a range in N. Spain; highest peak, about 10,000 ft. **cant-ta-brig-tan**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-brij-tan; 2. cant-tā-brij-tan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambridge, especially Cambridge in England, or its university. [*< LL. Cantabrigiensis, < Cantabrigia, Cambridge.*]—*Cant-ta-brig-tan-ly*, *adv.* [Rare.] After the manner of Cambridge or of Cantabrigia. **cant-ta-brig-tan**, *n.* A resident of Cambridge; a student or graduate of Cambridge University. **cant-ta-brize**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-briz; 2. cant-tā-briz, *vt.* [BRIZED; -BRIZING.] To adopt the language or ways of Cantabrigians. **cant-ta-cu-zene**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-cu-zin; 2. cant-tā-cu-zin, *n.* John (—1333). A Byzantine emperor (1341–1354) and historian. **cant-ta-cu-zen-ist**, *n.* [L.] **cant-ta-gal-to**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-gāl-tō; 2. cant-tā-gāl-tō, *n.* A town in the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. **cant-tal**, *n.* 1. kant-tāl; 2. cant-tāl, *n.* A department in central France; 2,217 sq. m.; capital, Aurillac. **cant-ta-lev'er**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-lēv-er; 2. cant-tā-lēv-er, *n.* Same as CANTLEVER. **cant-ta-loup**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-lōp or -lōp; 2. cant-tā-lōp or -lōp (XIII). *n.* A variety of muskmelon, having a yellowish or pale-green skin and reddish flesh. You call all kinds of melons cantelopes in Philadelphia, but permit me to say that it is a local error. F. S. COZZENS *Sparrowhawk Papers* p. 134. [n. & j. 1856.] [*< F. cantaloup, < It. cantalupo, < Cantalupo, Italy, where it was first grown in Europe.*] **cant-ta-loup**; **cant-ta-loupe** or -lupet; **cant-te-lope** or -loup. **cant-tan-ker-ate**, *n.* 1. kant-tān-ker-ēt; 2. cant-tān-ker-āt, *vt.* [Colloq.] To annoy by being cantankerous. **cant-tan-ker-ous**, *n.* 1. kant-tān-ker-ōs; 2. cant-tān-ker-ōs, *a.* [Colloq.] Given to contention and wrangling; disposed to find fault and contradict; ill-natured; contrary. You won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by sitting out. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act v, sc. 3. [*< ME. conteckour, a quarrel, < conteck, strife, cor. of contest.*] **cant-tan-ker-ous**; **cant-tan-ker-some**; **cant-tan-ker-ous-ty**; **cant-tan-ker-ous-ness**, *n.*—**cant-tan-ker-ous-ly, *adv.* **cant-tar**, *n.* 1. kant-tār; 2. cant-tār, *n.* 1. The cental or hundred-weight of countries around the Mediterranean, especially of Turkey, Egypt, or the Barbary States. An Oriental unit of weight, having a wide range of values, commonly between 100 and 130 pounds. I... found that I had fifty-four cantars (100 lbs. each). BAKER *Albert Nyanza* p. 73. [MCM. 1883.] 2. A measure of capacity in Spain, of 2 to 4 gallons. [In sense 1 < *It. cantaro, < Turk. qandir, < Ar. qandir*, hundred weight, < *L. centinarus*; see CENTINAR. In sense 2 < *Sp. cantaro, < L. cantharus*; see CANTHARUS.] **cant-ta-ro**; **kant-tar**. **cant-ta-rin**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-rin; 2. cant-tā-rin, *n.* Simone, or St. Peter's re-se, *n.* 1. kant-tā-rē-se; 2. kant-tā-rē-se (1612–1643). An Italian painter and engraver. **cant-ta-ta**, *n.* 1. kant-tā-tā; 2. cant-tā-tā (XIII). *n.* [It.] *Mus.*****

A choral composition, either sacred and in oratorio style, but shorter, or secular and in the form of lyric drama, written with or without a view to stage presentation. **Can-ta-te**, *n.* 1. kan-tē-tē; 2. cān-tā-tē, *n.* [L.] The 98th Psalm (97th in Roman Catholic usage), used as an alternative canticle in the Book of Common Prayer at Evening Prayer: so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate Domino* (Sing unto the Lord).—*Cantate Sunday* (Eccl.), the fourth Sunday after Easter, the introit for which is the first verse of the Cantate. **can-ta-tion**, *n.* Incantation; singing. **can-ta-tor**, *n.* 1. kan-tā-tōr; 2. cān-tā-tōr, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] A male singer. **can-ta-tōr-ic**, *n.* 1. kan-tā-tōr-ik; 2. cān-tā-tōr-ik, *n. pl.* Ornith. A bird or order of birds, containing primarily the singing birds. [*< L. cantator, singer, < cano, sing.*] **Can-ta-tōr-ic**, *n.* 1. kan-tā-tōr-ik; 2. cān-tā-tōr-ik, *n. pl.* [L.] R. C. Ch. A book of services containing the antiphons and the gradual. **can-ta-to-ry**, *n.* 1. kan-tā-tō-ri; 2. cān-tā-tō-ri, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a singer or singing; also, singsong; canting. **can-ta-tri-ce**, *n.* 1. kan-tā-tri-che; 2. cān-tā-tri-che (XIII), *n.* [rare] 1. tri-che; 2. tri-che, *pl.* [It.] A female professional singer. One has heard famous cantatrice, all art down to their finger-nails, who could not sing a simple ballad. ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p. 264. [n. m. & co. 1890.] **cant-block**, *c.-dog*, etc. See under CANT. **cant-ed**, *n.* 1. kant-ēd; 2. cān-tēd, *a.* 1. Tilted up; sloping or slanting. 2. Arch. Having cant or beveled corners, as polygonal pillars, turrets, or towers. **can-teen**, *n.* 1. kan-tēn; 2. cān-tēn, *n.* Mil. 1. A drinking-flask used by soldiers for carrying water, liquor, etc. While the border-tale's told and the canteen flits round. LOWELL *Growth of the Legend* st. 5. 2. A sutler's shop, under control of military authorities, where refreshments and liquors are sold to soldiers. In Great Britain the canteen serves as a soldier's club. In the United States since 1901, the canteens are forbidden to sell liquor. 3. [Gt. Brit.] A chest containing an officer's cooking-outfit. [*< F. cantine, < It. cantina, cellar, dim. of canto, < LL. cantus, corner; see CANT, n.*] **can-tine**, *n.* Same as CANTLE. **can-tlope**, *-loup*, *n.* Same as CANTALOUPE. **can-tem**, *n.* The Bulgarian cantine. **Can-tē-mir**, *n.* 1. kan-tē-mir; 2. cān-tē-mir, *n.* 1. Antho-chus, Prince (1709–1744), a Turkish poet in Russia; the father of Russian poetry. 2. Demetrius (1473–1473), a Turkish Orientalist and historian; father of preceding; *History of the Ottoman Empire*. **can-ter**, *n.* 1. kant-er; 2. cān-ter, *v. i.* To cause to move in or with a canter; ride at a canter; as, to canter a horse. II. *i.* To move or proceed at a canter, as a horse or rider. Doesn't thou 'ear my 'orse's legs, as they canters away? TENNISON *Northern Farmer, New Style* st. 1. [Abb. of *canterbury* in same sense, < *CANTERBURY*, in allusion to the pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury.]—**can-ter**, *n.* 1. kant-er; 2. cān-ter, *n.* 1. A cantering rhythm, rhythm with the two regular heart-sounds broken by the introduction of a third sound, due to reduplication of the second sound. **can-ter**, *n.* 1. A system of quadrupedal locomotion in which the feet are landed on the ground in the same consecutive order as in the walk, but at shorter or quicker comparative intervals of time. See WALK. Assuming that in the canter the notation is begun after a propulsion through the air with a final thrust by the left fore foot, the landing will take place on the right hind foot, followed in order by the right fore, the left hind, and the left fore, from which a succeeding thrust of the ground will be effected. The consecutive supporting feet are: (1) the right hind foot; (2) the right hind and right fore feet; (3) both hind and the right fore feet; (4) the left hind and right fore feet; (5) the left hind and both fore feet; (6) the left hind and left fore feet; (7) the left fore foot alone, from which the animal leaves the ground. See MOVEMENT, *n.* The canter is usually regarded as a slow gallop, probably from the facility with which a change from one gait to the other can be effected; an important difference will, however, be observed. EDWARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 10. [n. i. or. Brit.] 2. A moderate, easy gallop; a hand-gallop.—**to win in a canter**, in horse-racing, to outstrip all competitors so far as to come leisurely to the winning-post; hence, to vanquish opponents with ease. **can-ter**, *n.* One who or that which tilts. See CANT, *v.* **can-ter**, *n.* 1. A person given to hypocritical ranting; specif. in the 17th century, a Puritan. 2. One who cants; hence, a beggar; rogue; vagabond. See CANT, *v.* **Can-ter-bur**, *n.* 1. kant-ber; 2. cān-ter-ber, *n.* 1. A. Of or pertaining to Canterbury or its archbishopric; hence, in the 17th century, designating High Church Anglicanism.—**Can-ter-bur**, *n.* 1. kant-ber; 2. cān-ter-ber, *n.* 1. An ancient city in Kent, England; its cathedral is the seat of an archbishop, the Primate of all England and contains the tomb of the Black Prince. It was formerly a pilgrim resort having the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. 2. A province in the South Island of New Zealand; 14,040 sq. m. 3. An ornamented stand containing divisions for portfolios, music, etc. [*< AS. Cantuaraburh, < Cantware, people of Kent (< Cant, Kent, & ware, people), & burh, town.*]—**can-ter-bur**, *n.* 1. One of various cultivated bellflowers, especially *Campanula medium*.—**C. gallo**, a canter: the original term. See CANTER, *v.*—**C. tale**, a tale told by or resembling those told by pilgrims to Canterbury; a fable; cock-and-bull story; as, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. **can-ter**, *pp.* Cantered. S. S. **can-ter-er**, *n.* One who or that which canters. **can-te-ro**, *n.* 1. kant-rō; 2. cān-tē-rō, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A gold coin of Madras. See COIN. **can't-fall**, etc. See under CANT, *n.* **can't-hal**, *n.* 1. kant-thal; 2. cān'thal, *a.* Of or relating to the canthus, especially the canthus rostralis. [*< Gr. kanthos, corner.*]—**canthal scale**, the scale overlying that section of a reptile's head between the eye and the rostrum (can-thal rostralis). **c. shield**. **Can't-hal-re-lus**, *n.* 1. kant-thal-rē-lus; 2. cān'thal-rē-lus, *n.* Bot. A genus of fungi of the family *Agaricaceae*, differentiated from other white-spored agarics by blunt-edged forked gills. *C. cantharellus* is the well-known edible mushroom, the chanterelle. [Dim. of *L. cantharus, drinking-cup; see CANTHARUS.*] **can't-ha-re-n**, *n.* 1. kant-tha-rin; 2. cān'tha-rēn, *n.* Chem. A liquid having a terpene-like odor (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), produced from cantharic acid and caustic potash by heat.

**can-thar'ic**, *n.* 1. kan-thar'ik; 2. cān-thar'ic, *a.* Chem. Of, pertaining to, or derived from cantharidin. [*< CANTHARIC.*]—**can-thar'ic acid** (Chem.), a crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained by treating cantharidin with hydriodic acid. **Can-thar'id-e**, *n.* 1. kan-thar'id-i; 2. cān-thar'id-e, *n. pl.* Entom. The Meloidae. [*< CANTHARIS.*]—**can'tha-r'id**, *a. & n.* **can'tha-r'id-es**, *n.* 1. kan'tha-r'id-z; 2. cān'tha-r'id-z, *n. pl.* 1. Pharm. The Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), or other cantharis dried in quantity and employed externally as a blister and internally as an irritant, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. 2. [C.] Entom. A group of meloid beetles with elytra not covering the sides entirely and the third antennal joint longer than the second, including the Spanish flies and similar beetles. 3. Plural of CANTHARIS. [*< L. cantharis (-rid-); see CANTHARIS.*]—**can'tha-r'id-al**, *a.* 1. Of or derived from cantharides. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Cantharides*.—**can'tha-r'id-date**, *v.* To treat with cantharides.—**can'tha-r'id-date**, *n.* A salt of cantharide acid.—**can'tha-r'id-i-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to cantharides or the *Cantharides*.—**can'tha-r'id-e-ant**, *n.*—**can'tha-r'id-ic**, *a.* Of or derived from cantharidin; as, *cantharidic acid* (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>).—**can'tha-r'id-in**, *n.* Chem. A white crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) contained in Spanish flies and other insects, and having poisonous vesicating properties. It has extensive application in medicine and pharmacy. **can'tha-r'id-ine**, *n.*—**can'tha-r'id-ism**, *n.* The condition produced by poisoning with cantharides.—**can'tha-r'id-ize**, *vt.* To treat or poison with cantharides. **can'tha-ris**, *n.* 1. kan'tha-ris; 2. cān'tha-ris, *n.* [CAN-THAR'-ID-ES, *pl.*] 1. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis*, especially the Spanish fly, or blister-beetle (*C. vesicatoria*). These beetles are from half an inch to about an inch in length, of a shining coppery green, and with a fetid, somewhat mouse-like, odor. They come mostly from around the Mediterranean, but the most esteemed are from southern Russia. 2. One of similar beetles having vesicatory properties, as *Mylabris cichorii* or *M. indica*. See CANTHARIDES, 2. 3. [C.] Entom. A genus typical of *Cantharidae*. [*< Gr. kantharis, blistering fly, < kantharos, kind of beetle.*] **can'tha-rold**, *n.* 1. kant-tha-rōld; 2. cān'tha-rōld, *a.* Like a can'tha-r'id-ous, *n.* 1. kant-tha-rōld-lus; 2. cān'tha-rōld-lus, *a.* Having pollution effected by beetles. **can'tha-rus**, *n.* 1. kant-tha-rus; 2. cān'tha-rus, *n.* [Ri, 1 -rui; 2 -ri, *pl.*] Class. Antiq. 1. A large two-handled drinking-cup. Compare CARCHESIUM. 2. A laver or basin placed in the courtyard before ancient churches. 3. A disk-like candle-holder used in churches. [*< Gr. kantharos, sea-fish, drinking-cup.*] **can'the-e-to-my**, *n.* 1. kant-thē-tō-mi; 2. cān'thē-tō-mi, *n.* Surg. Division or cutting away of an angle of the eye. [*< CANTHUS, & Gr. ektemē, excision.*] **Can'thi-gas-ter**, *n.* 1. kant-thi-gas-ter; 2. cān'thi-gas-ter, *n.* 1. Ich. A family of gymnotoid fishes, the sharp-nosed puffers. **Can'thi-gas-ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. kanthos, corner, & gasēr, belly.*]—**can'thi-gas-ter-id**, *a. & n.* **can'thol-y-sis**, *n.* 1. kant-thōl-y-sis; 2. cān'thol-y-sis, *n.* Surg. The act of dividing the canthus of the eye. [*< CANTHUS & Gr. lysis, dissolution.*] **can'tho-plas'ty**, *n.* See under CANT, *n.* **can'tho-plas'ty**, *n.* 1. kant-thō-plas'ti; 2. cān'tho-plas'ti, *n.* Surg. The plastic surgery of the canthus of the eye. [*< CANTHUS & -PLASTY.*]—**can'tho-plas'tic**, *a.* **can'thor-rha-phy**, *n.* 1. kant-thor-rā-phi; 2. cān'thor-rā-phi, *n.* Surg. The operation of joining the slit between the eyelid at either canthus. [*< CANTHUS & Gr. rōphē, sewing.*] **can'tho-o-my**, *n.* 1. kant-thō-o-mi; 2. cān'tho-o-mi, *n.* Surg. The surgical division of a canthus, generally the outer one. [*< CANTHUS & -TOMY.*] **can'thus**, *n.* 1. kant-thūs; 2. cān'thūs, *n.* [THI, 1 -thai; 2 -thi, *pl.*] 1. Anat. A corner of the eye where the lids join. See ILLUS. under EYE. 2. Entom. A process of the face which enters the posterior notch of the eye. [*< Gr. kanthos, corner of the eye.*]—**canthus rostralis**, the angle between the upper and lateral surfaces of the head, between brisls and nostrils, in reptiles. **can'ti-cle**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-clē; 2. cān'ti-clē, *n.* 1. A non-metrical hymn or psalm, mostly taken from the Scriptures, and chanted in the prescribed services of the Church, as the Benedictine. 2. [C.] *pl.* The Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs, one of the books of the Old Testament. 3. A canto of a poem. [*< L. cantilicium, dim. of cantium, < cano, sing.*] **can'ti-coy**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-coy; 2. cān'ti-coy, *n.* [Local, U. S.] 1. A dancing party; an Indian ceremonial dance. 2. A noisy conversation or company. **can'ti-coy**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-coy; 2. cān'ti-coy, *n.* 1. A cancle. 2. The term sung by ancient Roman actors. **Can'ti-gny**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-gny; 2. cān'ti-gny, *n.* A village, Somme department, France, captured by United States troops May 29, 1918, in their first engagement against the Germans. **can'ti-le-na**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-lē-na; 2. cān'ti-lē-na, *n.* 1. A ballad or a song. 2. A passage produced in a flowing style or with a vocal tone by a player of instrumental music. His [Pagani's] cantilena was extremely expressive. PAUL DAVID GROCE *The Diet of Music* vol. ii, p. 631. 3. In medieval music: (1) A singing exercise. (2) A church melody or plain-song. [*< L., song, < cantillo, dim. of canto, freq. of cano, sing.*] **can'ti-lev'er**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-lēv-er or -li-vēr; 2. cān'ti-lēv-er or -li-vēr, *n.* 1. Arch. A heavy bracket supporting a cornice, balcony, projecting story, or the like. 2. Engin. A long bracket-like truss, supported upon a pier and balanced or counterweighted, projected over a space to be bridged toward a similar truss from an opposite pier, with which it is connected either directly or by a girder: used also attributively; as, a *cantilever bridge*. [*< CANT, n. & LEVER.*] **can'ti-lev'er-er**, *n.* **can'ti-lev'er-er**, *n.* 1. kant-ti-lēv-er-er; 2. cān'ti-lēv-er-er, *n.* [LAT'ED; LAT'ING.] [Rare.] To rectify by intoning or chanting; said especially of the manner of rendering the service in Jew



Cantilever Bridge, Blackwell's Island Section of the Queensboro Bridge, New York City.

ish synagog. **can'ti-late**.—**can'ti-la'tion**, **can'ti-la'tion**, *n.* A chanting or half-singing recitation. *Orators generally read aloud . . . and utter the words with a tone which comes nearer to singing or cantillation, than to our unimpassioned mode of reading.*

**can'ti-lor**—**ti-la-to-ry**, *n.* Fitted for chanting.

**can'ti-ly**, *1* **kan'ti-ly**; *2* **cān'ti-ly**, *adv.* [**Scot.**] In a canty manner; cheerily.

**can'ti-nā**, *1* **kan'ti-nā**; *2* **cān'ti-nā**, *n.* [**Sp. Am.**] A sutlers' **can'ti-ness**, *1* **kan'ti-ness**; *2* **cān'ti-ness**, *n.* [**Scot.**] The state of being canty or cheerful.

**can'ting**, *1* **kan'ting**; *2* **cān'ting**, *pa.* *1.* Addicted to the use of cant; affectively pious; hypocritical. *2. Her.* Containing a rebuff or figured allusion to a family name; allusive.—**can'ting arms** or **coat** (*Her.*), a coat of arms containing an allusion to or a pun on a name. **allusive arms**.—*c.* heraldry, allusive heraldry.—**can'ting-ly**, *adv.*—**can'ting-ness**, *n.*

**can'ting**, *n.* The use of cant; the language or phraseology of cant.—**can'ting-coat**, *n.* The Geneva gown worn by Puritan ministers.

**can'ting**, *n.* [**Dial. Eng.**] Sale by auction.

**can'ting-quin**, *c.* wheel. See under **CANT**, *v.*

**can'ti-nière**, *1* **kan'ti-nière**; *2* **cān'ti-nière**, *n.* [**F.**] A woman in charge of a military canteen; a female sutler; a vivandière.—**can'ti-nier**, *can'ti-nier*, [**franc.**]

**can'tish**, *1* **kan'tish**; *2* **cān'tish**, *a.* Smacking of or affected by cant.

**can'tlet**, *r.* To divide; also, to piece together. **can'tilet**, *can'tile*, *1* **kan'tile**; *2* **cān'tile**, *n.* *1.* A piece or fragment cut or broken off; a wedge or hunch, as of cheese or bread; a segment or corner; as, a **cantile** of the moon.

*I can spare to go to church now, without grudging the huge cantile which it used to seem to cut out of the holiday.* **LAMB** *Last Essays of Elia, Superannuated Man* p. 309. [**W. & L. C.**]

*2.* The hind bow of a saddle. See **SADDLE**, *3.* [**Scot.**] The crown of the head. [**OF.** *cantel*, < **LL.** *cantellus*, *dim. of canus*, corner; see **CANT**, *n.*] **can'telt**.—**can'tle**, *bar*, *n.* A bar replacing a cantile in a camel-saddle.—*c.* piece, *n.* A cant or side-piece in the head of a cask.—**can'tlet**, *n.* A small cantile.

**can'ting**, *1* **kan'ting**; *2* **cān'ting**, *n.* The under course of burned bricks enclosing a brick-clamp.

**can'tmold**, *ing*, *n.* See under **CANT**, *n.*

**can'to**, *1* **kan'to**; *2* **cān'to**, *n.* [**TO**, *1*—**to**; *2*—**tō**, *pl.*] *1.* One of the divisions of an extended poem, as in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, or of a book in such a poem, as in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*: usually confined to narrative poetry, and originally embracing so much as a minstrel might recite at one singing. *2. Mus.* The part to which the melody is assigned; the air: in old church music carried by the tenor, in modern music by the soprano. *3. Lit.* A poem; ballad. [**It.** < **L.** *cantus*, song.

*can'to*, *1* **kan'to**; *2* **cān'to**, *n.* The traditional Italian method of singing, characterized by ease of production and purity of tone.—*c.* **fermo**, the simple unadorned melody of the hymns and chants of the church; plain-song; hence, any theme bearing resemblance thereto and suitable for contrapuntal treatment.—*c.* **figurat**, figured or florid music; counterpoint added to a melody.

**can'ton**, *1* **kan'ton**; *2* **cān'ton**, *v.* *I. t.* *1.* To divide into cantons or districts; cut up into portions; as, to **canton** a country. *2.* To assign to or provide with quarters or cantonments; as, to **canton** troops.

*The mob was cantoned at home among an overwashed . . . people.* **EVERETT** *Orations*, July 4, 1826 p. 107. [**A. S.** *co.* 1836.]

*3. Her.* To furnish with a canton or cantons, as a shield or cross; to place upon a canton.

*II. t.* To enter into cantonments. **can'toont**.

**can'ton**, *n.* *1.* A district. **Specific:** (1) One of the 22 states of the Swiss confederation. (2) A group of communes in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; an electoral district. *2. Her.* The diminutive of the quarter, occupying one-third of the chief, usually on the dexter side of the shield. *3.* In an ensign or flag, the rectangular part next to the staff containing the union or other device. *4.* In building, the angle formed by a pilaster with the general wall-face level. *5.* [**C.**] A minor branch of the Society of Odd Fellows known as Patriarchs Militant. *6.* An assemblage of village communities each having its own government and center of worship. *7.* A portion of space, as of ground; a division; corner. [**P.**, < **LL.** *canto* (*n.*), < *canus*, corner; see **CANT**, *n.*]

—**can'ton-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a canton or cantons.—**can'ton-al-ism**, *n.* The system of cantonal division or government.

**can'ton**, *n.* A canto; song.

**Can'ton**, *1* **kan'ton**; *2* **cān'ton**, *n.* *1.* A city, county-seat of Stark county, O. *2.* A city in Fulton county, Ill. *3.* A town in Lewis county, Mo.; seat of Christian University, founded in 1853. *4.* A village, county-seat of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; seat of St. Lawrence University (non-sectarian), founded in 1858. *5.* A city, county-seat of Madison county, Miss. *6.* A town in Hartford county, Conn. *7.* A village in Norfolk county, Mass. *8.* A borough in Bradford county, Pa. *9.* A city in Lincoln county, S. Dak. *10.* *1* **kan'ton**; *2* **cān'ton**. A seaport city in Kwangtung province, China, on the Canton or Chu Kiang river.

**can'toned**, *1* **kan'tond**; *2* **cān'tond**, *a.* *1.* Separated into cantons, as a country. *2.* Quar-

tered in cantonments, as troops. *3.* Arch. Ornamented, as at the corner of sides, with projecting pilasters or quoins; said especially of outside walls or buildings.

*4. Her.* Placed in the midst of four bearings or groups of bearings, as a cross, or having a single canton, as a shield. **can'ton-nē**.

**Can'ton-ese**, *1* **kan'ton-ē**; *2* **cān'ton-ē**, *a.* Belonging to or concerning the Chinese city of Canton, its people, or their dialect. *II. n. sing. & pl.* *1.* A native or natives of Canton. *2.* The dialect of Chinese spoken by the natives of Canton.

**Can'ton-ist**, *n.* See **FRANSEL**.

**Can'ton-ist**, *1* **kan'ton-ist**; *2* **cān'ton-ist**, *n.* A person born in a military cantonment.

**can'ton-ite**, *1* **kan'ton-ite**; *2* **cān'ton-ite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of corallite. [**Canton** mine, Georgia.]

**can'ton-ize**, *1* **kan'ton-ize**; *2* **cān'ton-ize**, *vt.* [**Rare.**] To canton.

**can'ton-ment**, *1* **kan'ton-ment** or **kan'ton-ment** or **ment**; *2* **cān'ton-ment** or **cān'ton-ment** (*can'ton-ment*), *n.* *1.* The part of the town or district in which troops are quartered: one of several camps or groups of lodg-

ings where troops may rest and find subsistence, as after a campaign; in India, a military station.

*The men were comfortably housed . . . and settled down into the monotonous routine of the cantonment.*

**R. L. DABNEY** *J. J. Jackson* p. 632. [**ALB.** 1866.]

*2.* The act of locating troops for a protracted stay in some given place. *3.* Quarters in general. [**F.** *cantonement*, < *cantonner*, < *canton*; see **CANTON**, *n.*]

**can'ton-ment**, *n.* [**one side**]

**can'ton-ship**, *n.* A cotton strip showing a corded surface on **can'tor**, *1* **kan'tor**; *2* **cān'tor**, *n.* A precursor; a chief singer.

Cathedral choirs . . . have for ages been divided into two portions facing each other, and respectively named *Decani*, or the side of the Dean, . . . and *Cantoris*, or the side of the Cantor.

**H. G. B. HUNT** *Concise Hist. Music* 3 p. 85. [**ALB.** 1890.]

**can'to**, *1* **kan'to**; *2* **cān'to**, *n.* *1.* Of or pertaining to a precursor. **can'to-ri-ty**. *2. Zool.* Having the power of song, as a bird: in this sense also **can'tor-ous**.—**can'to-ri-s**, *a.* Pertaining to a precursor or, specif., designating the side occupied by him (on the left of one facing the altar): opposed to *decant side*. **cantor side**.—**can'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or position of a precursor.

**can'to-ri-a**, *1* **kan'to-ri-a**; *2* **cān'to-ri-a**, *n.* *II. Arch.* The choir-gallery of a church.

**can'to-ri-a**, *c.* hall, etc. See under **CANT**, *n.*

**can'tred**, *1* **kan'tred**; *2* **cān'tred**, *n.* A subdivision of a county; a hundred, as in Wales.

While the king was detained in the north, every *can'tred* in Wales had risen in arms.

**LINGARD** *England* vol. ii, p. 131. [**E. C.** 1827.]

[< **W.** *can'tref*, < *cant*, hundred, & *trif*, town.] **can't**, *thrift*; **can'tref**; **can'tref**; **kan'try**.

**can'trip**, *1* **kan'trip**; *2* **cān'trip**, *n.* An incantation; charm; piece of witchcraft; also, a mischievous trick or mad prank. [**Ep.** *Ice. gandr*, magic, and *trapp*, tramping.]

**can'trip**; **can'tralp**; **can'tralp**; **can'trop**.

**can'trob**, *n.* *c.* spar, *c.* timbers. See under **CANT**, *n.*

**Can'tu**, *1* **kan'tu**; *2* **cān'tu**, *n.* **Cesare** (1807-1895).

An Italian historian; *Universal History*.

**Can'tu**, *c.* **Can'tu**. See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

**Can'tu-ān**, *n.* See **kan'tu-ān**, *n.*

ber of or the facts concerning by going over in detail; scrutinize; sift; as, to **canvass** the prospective vote in an election; **canvassing** the votes cast. *3.* To sue for, seek or solicit, as a title. *4.* To criticize unsparingly; to subject to attack.

**II. i.** *1.* To go about soliciting votes, orders, or the like. *2.* To argue; to discuss; to debate. [**CANVAS**, *n.*, the orig. meaning being "sift through canvass."]

**Syn:** see **EXAMINE**.—**Prep.** **canvass** for votes; for, in the interest of, or on behalf of a candidate.

**can'vass**, *n.* *1.* The act of going about to solicit, as orders, interest, or votes; as, the political **canvass** has been very thorough in this State.

As the Republican party had as yet no enemy before it, the **canvass** . . . seemed stricken with languor and apathy. **NICOLAI** and **HAY** *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, p. 244. [**C. C.** 1890.]

*2.* A detailed examination or inquiry; as, a **canvass** of voters on a train. *3.* An official scrutiny; as, a **canvass** of votes at an election. *4.* [**Rare.**] Discussion. *5.* **Canvass**.

**can'vass-er**, *1* **kan'vass-er**; *2* **cān'vass-er**, *n.* *1.* One who canvasses; especially, one who solicits trade or orders from house to house, as for books or insurance. *2.* [**U. S.**] A member of a board of canvassers, who examines the returns of votes.

**can'y**, *1* **kān'y**; *2* **cān'y**, *a.* Full of canes; made of cane. **can'yon**, *n.* Same as **CAÑON**.

**Can'yon**, *1* **kan'yon**; *2* **cān'yon**, *n.* *1.* A county in Idaho; 1,227 sq. m.; county-seat, Caldwell. *2.* A city, county-seat of Fremont county, Colo.

**can-zo-ne**, *1* **kan-zō-nē**; *2* **cān-zō-nē**, *n.* [**It.**] *1.* A Provençal or Italian song resembling a madrigal, but less regular. *2.* The music for such a song; also, an instrumental composition in the style of a madrigal. The canzone originally consisted of several stanzas of the same length, except that the last was shorter; but after Dante and Petrarch there was less uniformity both as to form and length. **can'zon**; [**Arch.**] **can-zo-nai**.

**can'zo-net**, *1* **kan'zo-net**; *2* **cān'zo-net**, *n.* A short song; one of the lighter airs of an opera; formerly, a short part-song; also, a solo in more than one movement. [**It.** *canzonetta*, *dim. of canzone*, < **L.** *canitio*, song, < **cano**, sing.] **can'zo-net'ta**; **can'zo-net'te**.

**Can'zo-wān**, *1* **kan'zō-wān**; *2* **cān'zō-wān**, *n.* *1.* A town in Locos Sur province, Luzon, P. I. *2.* Bamboo.

**ca'o-ba**, *1* **kā'o-bā**; *2* **cā'o-bā**, *n.* [**Sp. Am.**] The mahogany (*Swietenia mahagani*).

**Caol'ty**, *1* **kāw'ty**; *2* **cāw'ty**, *n.* [**Ir.**] In the third or Fenian cycle of Irish legend, one of the Fiana and their poet. See **FENIAN**, *n.* *2.* **Caol'te**.

**Caor'sint**, *n.* A banker or usurer of Cahors, France, famous in the middle ages as a financial center for Italian bankers given to usury. [**head turtle**. **ca-ouanne**].

**ca-ouanne**, *1* **kā-wān**; *2* **cā-wān**, *n.* [**W. Ind.**] The logger.

**caout'chouc**, *1* **kā-ouch**; *2* **cā-ouch**, *n.* [**Chem.**] A colorless, mobile, oily compound (**C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>**) contained in the oil obtained by distilling caoutchouc. **caout'chouin**.

**caout'chouc**, *1* **kā-ouch**; *2* **cā-ouch**, *n.* *1.* The resinous milky juice of various tropical trees of the dogbane, nettle, and spurge families, which coagulates when exposed to the air; india-rubber; gum elastic. *2.* One of several substances resembling caoutchouc which are produced artificially from certain oils and are used as adulterants for india-rubber. Caoutchouc is a compound of carbon and hydrogen and in a pure state is white. Central and South America, Asia, and Africa yield differing varieties of caoutchouc, but Brazil through the port of Pará furnishes the product of the highest grade. [**F.**, < **S. Am.** *cauchuc*].—**caoutchouc** cement, rubber cement.—**linseed-oil** *c.*, same as **LINOSEUM**.—**mineral** *c.*, same as **LINOSEUM**.

**caout'chou-clin**, *1* **kā-ouch-clin**; *2* **cā-ouch-clin**, *n.* [**Chem.**] A thin oily liquid mixture containing isoprene (**C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>**), caoutchouc (**C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>**), and hevea, obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc.

**cap**, *1* **kāp**; *2* **cāp**, *v.* [**CAPED**, **CAPT**; **CAP'PING**.] *I. t.* *1.* To put a cap on, as the head; fit the summit or tip of with a cap or cover; as, a red-capped peasant; the building was capped with a dome; bees cap their cells. *2.* To serve as a cap to; crown; lie on top of; as, the cloud capped the mountain. *3.* To add a final touch to; complete; also, to excel; surpass; outdo. See phrases below.

*And to cap the whole you enjoy the official dignity of 'Register of the Land Office.'* **JAMES MADISON** in *Memoirs of Dolly Madison* p. 103. [**U. S.** & **C.** 1887.]





trained captain. 30-120 positions in 10-15

**cap'i-tal-ist**, 1 kap'i-tal-ist; 2 cäp'i-tal-ist, n. 1. An owner of capital; especially, one who has large means employed in productive enterprise. 2. A believer in capitalism.

The treatise on the Social Contract... assumes the existence of property just as completely as the theory of the most rigorous capitalist could.

J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. ii, p. 120. [c. n. 1873.]

— **cap'i-tal-ist-ic**, a. Of or pertaining to capitalists or capitalism. — **cap'i-tal-ist-ic-ly**, adv.

**cap'i-tal-ize**, 1 kap'i-tal-ize; 2 cäp'i-tal-iz, v. [—IZED; —IZ'ING.] To begin with a capital letter; as, to *capitalize* a word. — **cap'i-tal-ize**, v. [—IZED; —IZ'ING.] 1. To convert into capital; put a value on, as stock in an enterprise or business; as, a mine *capitalized*. 2. To convert (a periodical payment) into a sum in hand; also, to compute the value of in a single payment or capital sum. II. 1. To be or become a capitalist; accumulate a capital. — **cap'i-tal-ize**, v. to *capitalize* at, to represent (at a given rate) the interest on (a certain principal); as, an annual income of \$25,000 *capitalizes* at \$500,000 at 5 per cent. — **cap'i-tal-ize**, v. to *capitalize* on, n.

**Capitalization** means the amount at which a property is valued, and it may be ten times the cost of capital actually invested.

R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 218. [CHAV. 1889.]

**cap'i-tal-ly**, 1 kap'i-tal-ly; 2 cäp'i-tal-y, adv. 1. In a capital, excellent, or admirable manner. 2. In a manner involving capital punishment or the loss of life.

**cap'i-tal-ness**, 1 kap'i-tal-ness; 2 cäp'i-tal-nēs, n. [Rare.] The quality or condition of being capital or excellent.

**cap'i-tan**, 1 kăp'i-tän; 2 cäp'i-tän, n. [Sp.] A captain. — **cap'i-tan**, v. to *captain*, n. The chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. — **cap'i-tan**, v. to *captain*, n.

**Cap'i-tan** Moun'tains. A group of mountains in Lincoln county, S. E. New Mexico, including C. Peak, 10,023 ft. high, and C. Pass, 7,398 ft. high.

**cap'i-ta-no**, 1 kăp'i-tä-no; 2 cäp'i-tä-no, n. [It.] A captain, leader, boss.

**cap'i-tate**, 1 kap'i-tät; 2 cäp'i-tät, v. [—TÄT'ED; —TÄT'ING.] To provide with a head; specif. (*Math.*), to prefix to (a symbol) any number which is not less than the highest number contained in it, e. g., 42 may be *capitated* into 442.

**cap'i-tate**, a. 1. Bot. Head-shaped, as an organ or a globular cluster of flowers. 2. Enlarged terminally, as a feather; knobbed at the end, as tentacles. See *illus.* under ANTENNA. 3. Having a distinct head. [*L. capitatus*, < *caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tim**, 1 kap'i-tätim; 2 cäp'i-tätim, a. [L.] Of so much per head; as, a *capita-tim* tax.

**cap'i-ta-tion**, 1 kap'i-tätshon; 2 cäp'i-tätshon, n. 1. The act of assessing by heads or individuals, or the tax or fee so levied; a poll-tax or the like: used also attributively, as, a *capitation* grant. 2. A counting of heads or individuals. [*L. capitatio*(-n), < *L. caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap'i-ta-tive**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, a. Reck-  
**cap'i-ta-tiv**, 1 kap'i-tätiv; 2 cäp'i-tätiv, n. [Rare, pl.] 1. *Anal.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See *illus.* under HUMERUS. 2. *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [*L. dim. of caput* (*capit*), head.]

**cap-i'tu-lar**, n. 1. Any of the collections of laws issued by Charlemagne and his successors. 2. [Rare.] A heading or caption. 3.† A member of a cathedral chapter. [*L. capitulare*, *capitularium*, < *L. capitulum*, chapter; see CAPITULUM.]

**cap-i'tu-lar-ly**, 1 kap-i'tu-lar-ly; 2 cap-i'tu-lar-y, adv. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; capitular.

**cap-i'tu-lar-ry**, 1 kap-i'tu-lar-ry; 2 cap-i'tu-lar-y, n. 1. A. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; capitular. II. n. [—RIES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] A capitular.

A capitular of Charlemagne... regulates their [the tithes'] division into three parts. HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 263. [n. 1854.]

**cap-i'tu-late**, 1 kap-i'tu-lät; 2 cap-i'tu-lät, v. [—LAT'ED; —LAT'ING.] 1. To surrender, as a fort or army, to an enemy on stipulated conditions. 2. To make terms or arrangements about. 3.† To specify.

**II. 1. To surrender on stipulated terms.**  
Leicester... capitulated without a shot being fired.

FRANCIS BUNYAN p. 12. [n. 1880.]

**2. To make terms; come to terms.**  
Behold surrounding kings their power combine,  
And one capitulate, and one resign.

JOHNSON *Vanity of Human Wishes* l. 197.

**3.† To draw up items under heads or chapters; sum up; enumerate details.** [*L. capitulum*, pp. of *capitulum*, < *L. capitulum*, chapter; see CAPITULUM.]

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum.

**cap-i'tu-late**, v. Headed; having a capitulum. — **cap-i'tu**



ric but kind-hearted sailor who shelters Florence Domley









**Bacotian Car-**  
**chesium from**  
**Athens.**



mel-kō'-  
Pathol.  
[r. kar-  
ration.]

al'mi-o;  
hol. A

That branch of zoology that treats of crustaceans, as lobsters, crabs, etc.; crustaceology; malacostracology. [*< Gr. karkinos, crab, + -λογία, -logy>*]. — *car'ci-no-log'i-cal, a.* — *car'ci-no-log'i-st, n.*

*car'ci-no-ma, n.* [*car'ci-si-no-ma*; 2 *car'ci-no-ma, n.* {*-MA, TA, pl.*} *Pathol.* A malignant tumor that arises from epithelial cells. [*Lu., < Gr. karkinos, < karkinos, cancer.> car'ci-no-ma, n. < car'ci-nom-a-toid, a. Cancerous. car'ci-no-ma-tous, car'ci-nous.>*]

*car'ci-no-ma-tō'sis, n.* [*car'ci-si-no-ma-tō'sis*; 2 *car'ci-no-ma-tō'sis, n.* *Pathol.* The constitutional state in which carcinomata develop simultaneously in different parts of the body. [*< CARCINOMA.>*]

*car'ci-no-mel-cō'sis, n.* [*car'ci-si-no-mel-cō'sis*; 2 *car'ci-no-mel-cō'sis, n.* Same as CARCINOLECIS.

*Car'ci-no-mor'pha, n.* [*car'ci-si-no-mor'fa*; 2 *car'ci-no-mor'fa, n. pl. Crust.* The *Brachyura*. [*< Gr. karkinos, crab, + morphē, form.>*] — *car'ci-no-mor'phic, a.*

*car'ci-noph-a-gous, n.* [*car'ci-si-nof-a-gous*; 2 *car'ci-nof-a-gūs, a.* Eating crustaceans; gregarious. [*< Gr. karkinos, crab, + phagēin, eat.>*]

*car'ci-nō'sis, n.* [*car'ci-si-nō'sis*; 2 *car'ci-nō'sis, n.* *Pathol.* The growth or development of a cancer; any form of cancerous disease. [*< Gr. karkinos, cancer.>*]

*car'ci-nus, n.* [*car'ci-si-nus*; 2 *car'ci-nus, n.* {*-ni, -i; -no-i; -ni, pl.*} *Pathol.* A cancer. [*< Gr. karkinos, cancer, crab.>*]

*car'com-due'tor, n.* See under CAR, *n.* [*car'coon*]; *car-coon', n.* [*car-kūn*; 2 *car'cōon', n.* {*E. Ind.*} A clerk. *car'cou'pler, etc.* See under CAR, *n.*

*card, i.* 1 *kārd*; 2 *card, r.* 1. To comb out, dress, or cleanse with a card; said of cotton, flax, wool, etc.  
And the wind is beating the ice-blocks in.  
As the cards the wool is being dressed.  
ALICE CAR Seal Fisher's Wife etc.

2. To comb and cleanse the hair or hide of, as cattle or horses, with a card. 3. To tear or scratch with a card; a method of torture. 4. [Scot.] To scold sharply. 5. To stir (originally with a card); mix; adulterate.

*card, r.* 1. *I.* To fasten or write upon a card or cards; provide with a card; in library usage, to make out a book-card for (a book).  
II. *v.* To play at cards.

*card, n.* 1. A piece of cardboard, especially a rectangular piece bearing or intended to bear written or printed words; as, a *card of invitation*.  
Cards are often named from their use or the period of their use; as, *birthday-card, business-c., calling-c., Christmas-c., Easter c., New-year c., picture-c., playing-c., post-c., postal c., visiting-c., etc.*  
2. *pl.* Any or all games played with playing-cards.  
The cards, called collectively a *pack*, are divided into four suits of 13 each, called clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades, each suit including a king, queen, and knave (called *face cards* or *court-cards*), and ten spot-cards or cards bearing from 1 to 10 spots, the one-spot being known as the *ace*. An extra card, used in some games, is called the *joker*. Compare EUCHE, WHIST, etc.  
Cards (in 1730) were the resource of all the world.  
THACKERAY *Four Georges, George II.* p. 28. [O. c. 1873.]

3. A personal statement in a newspaper or periodical, or a small advertisement similar to a business-card; as, a *card of thanks*; a professional *card*. — 4. A chart, usually printed on cardboard, giving a table of information or the like; as, a compass-card, race-card, storm-card, etc. 5. Cardboard. 6. A program or a menu; hence, an authorized announcement of a coming event; something purposed or expected; usually in the phrase *on the cards*. 7. A person manifesting some peculiarity.  
You're one of the Patriarchs; you're a shaky old card; and you can't love love.  
DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 192. [n. r.]

8. The pattern-card of a Jacquard machine. 9. A piece of cardboard to which manufactured articles, as buttons, are affixed. [*< F. carte, < LL. carta, < L. charta, < Gr. charis, leaf of paper.> cardet, -author-card, n.* In a card-catalog, a card in which the first and principal entry is the name of the author of the book cataloged.—*burnt c. (Card-playing)*, a card on the bottom of the pack placed face upward in certain banking-games.—*c-case, n.* 1. A case to hold playing or other cards; especially, a pocket-case for calling-cards. 2. In library use, a card-traverse or card-index used for a catalog, a catalog, as of books, on separate cards, which are usually arranged in drawers.—*c-eradle, n.* *Wearing.* A receptacle attached beneath the cylinder of a Jacquard loom, to receive the cards as they fall.—*c-cutter, n.* A device for cutting sheets of cardboard into cards.—*c-money, n.* 1. An allowance of money to a person for the purpose of enabling him to gamble. 2. A heavy paper currency issued by a legal tender by the French Canevas toward the end of the 19th century.—*c-note, n.* A card used for a *trick* (*Bridge & Whist*), a card which by winning a trick will bring into play the established cards of another suit.—*c-pocket, n.* A pocket on the inside of the cover of a public-library book, for holding the reader's card, etc.—*c-recorder, n.* A clockwork apparatus having mechanism for recording on cards the time occupied on a particular piece of work. Compare CATECHISM.—*GRAPH.*—*c-repeating machine, n.* a machine which serves to repeat or copy the cards used for a Jacquard loom.—*Index system.*—*a system of card indexing or cataloging in which a separate card is used for each item.*—*caution-c. (Railroad).* In the block system, a card instructing the locomotive engineer to go ahead with great care.—*correspondence c., n.* a card, of a size suitable for enclosure in an envelop, on which a note or brief letter may be written by a defect *c. (Railroad).* a card on which is written by a delivering company such directions as to the direction of the goods.—*intermediate c.*—*intermediate company.*—*dumb c., n.* a compass-card without a magnetic needle.—*established cards (Card-playing).* cards that have become of the highest value in a suit, the higher cards of that suit having been played.—*exposed c. (Whist).* a card accidentally exposed or played in error.—*fall of the cards (Whist).* the order in which the cards of a suit are played.—*the other cards of the suit lie face up, &c.*—*to play a false card.*—*false c. (Card-playing).* a card played contrary to the accepted rules of the game with the intent to mislead an adversary.—*glass c., n.* a card-shaped transparent piece of gelatin.—*hockley c.* See *SODA CAR*.—*horn c.* a transparent horn sheet graduated to indicate the direction of a cyclone to be shown on a chart.—*leading c. (Whist).* a card led first, to indicate the strength of a suit; hence, a player's or dealer's card used for a suit.—*the star card is the leading c.*—*long cards (Whist).* cards held by one player in a suit of which the other three players have none.—*mariner's c., n.* a mariner's chart.—*master c. (Trick).* the best unplayed card in any suit. *king c.*—*re-entry c.* same as CARD OF REENTRY.—*soda c. (Pare).* the card shown





15'1-dē, n. pl. *Herp.* A family of turtles with 2-clawed  
paddle-shaped limbs and no scutes. Ca-ret''to-chel'ys,  
n. (l. g.) [*caretto*- (cp. CARET) + Gr. *chelys*, tortoise.]



goddess with these two sisters or companions. Car-men-tis = Car-men-tis-a, n. pl. The festival of Carmenta, which was celebrated Jan. 1 and 6.

Car'ml, 1 kār'māl; 2 cār'mī, n. Bib. 1. The fourth son of Reuben. Gen. xlvj. 9. 2. The father of Achan. 3. A city, county-seat of White county, Ill.

car'mil-mē, n. See under CAR', n.

car'mil-nat-et, c. I. t. To expel (wind) from the bowels. II. t. To card wool. [mincic acid.]

car'mil-nate, 1 kār'mā-nēt; 2 cār'mī-nāt, n. A salt of car-car-min-ā-tive, i. 1. kar-mīn-ā-tiv; 2 cār-mīn-ā-tiv (XIII).

car-min-ā-tiv, j Med. i. A. Tending to relieve flatulence; warming. II. n. A remedy for flatulence. [*L. car-minare*, pp. of *carmino*, cleanse, *cargo*, card.]

car'mine, j. 1. kār'mīn or -māin; 2 cār'mīn or -mīn (XII), car'mīns, j. n. 1. A rich purplish-red color like that of the pigment originally extracted from kermes and cochineal. 2. The coloring-matter of cochineal; loosely, any pigment resembling it; rouge. See ROUGE, n.

Carmine, as a pigment has the disadvantage of fading quickly. It is much used as a stain in microscopic work.

3. That lake which contains the greatest proportion of coloring-matter to the metallic oxid with which it is made; as, cochineal carmine, madder carmine, etc. 4. Carmine acid. [*Sp. carmin*, contr. of *carmesin*; *< Ar. qirmazi*, *< qirmiz*, scarlet grain-insect; see KERMEIS].

—burnt carmine, a rich reddish-purple pigment, made by partly charring the carmine of cochineal.—c. of indigo, same as INDIGO-CARMININE.—car'mī-nat'ed, a. Mixed with carmine.

car'mīn'ic, 1 kār-mīn'ik; 2 cār-mīn'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from carmine.—**carminic acid**, a purplish amorphous compound obtained from the insects of the genus *Coccus*, from which the pigment cochineal is made. **car'mīn-lite**, 1 kār'mīn-lit; 2 cār'mīn-it, n. *Mineral*. A carmine to thiered lead-iron arsenate (*PbAsO<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>10FeAsO<sub>4</sub>*).

Car'mites, 1 kār'mīts; 2 cār'mīts, n. pl. Bib. Num. xxvj. 6.

Car-mo'nā, 1 kār-mō'nā; 2 cār-mō'nā, n. 1. A manufacturing town in Sevilla, S. W. Spain. 2. A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

car'moot, 1 kār'mūt; 2 cār'mōot, n. A charloid fish (*Clarias anguillaris*) of the Nile and Sea of Galilee. **kar'mouth**, car'mot, 1 kār'mot; 2 cār'mōt, n. *Alchemy*. The material of the philosopher's stone.

car'mū, 1 kār'm; 2 cār'mūv, Eng. l. A calumny.

Car'nac', 1 kār'nāk'; 2 cār'nāv, n. A village in Morbihan department, France, has Celtic monuments and Gallo-Roman ruins; 1,000 granite monoliths.

car'nage, 1 kār'nāj; 2 cār'nāg, n. 1. Extensive and bloody slaughter; massacre; butchery.  
[They had come from the carnage of Taunton in a fierce and excited state. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 521. ff. s. a. co. 1849.]

2. [Archaic.] The flesh or bodies of slain animals or men. 3. The part of game given to the dogs. [*F., < It. carnaggio*, *< LL. carnationem*, flesh-meat, *< L. caro*, flesh.] SYN.: see MASSACRE.

Car'nā-im, 1 kār'nā-im or kar'nēm; 2 cār'nā-im or cār'nēm, n. Bib. (Apocrypha). 1 Mac. v, 26.

car'nal, 1 kār'nāl; 2 cār'nāl, a. 1. Pertaining to the fleshy nature; relating to bodily appetites; sensual; as, carnal desires.  
And when, at length, the mind shall be . . . Reft of its carnal life. Brown *Hilde Harold* can. 3, st. 7.

2. Belonging merely to this world; not spiritual; unregenerate; earthy; as, carnal ambitions; a carnal mind. I will now call to mind my own foolishness and the carnal corruptions of my soul. AUGUSTINE *Confessions* ed. by W. G. T. Shedd, bk. ii, p. 28. [w. f. r. d. 1885.]

3†. Flesh-eating; bloody. 4†. Related by blood or descent. [*< L. carnalis*, *< caro*, flesh.] **car'nallit**, SYN.: see DUTCHNESS.—**carnal knowledge**, sexual intercourse.—**c. mentality** (*Chr. Sci.*), see MORTAL ERROR; MORTAL MIND.—**car'nal-mind-ed**, a. Ruled by fleshy desires and appetites; worldly-minded; unspiritual.—**c.-mindedness**, n.—**car'nal-isim**, n. [Rare.] Carnality; sensuality.—**car'nal-ist**, n. An unspecialized sensual person.—**car'nal-ist**, —**car'nal-ity**, n. 1. The state or quality of being carnal. (1) Fleshliness; sensuality. (2) Unspirituality; worldliness. 2. Any carnal propensity or act.—**car'nal-ize**, vt. To make carnal; attribute carnality to; sensualize.  
At a very early age in the history of the world there was a tendency to carnalize the Divine character by representing it in symbol. McCOSH *Divine Governance* p. 21. lc. no. 1853.

car'nal-ly, adv.

car'nal-lite, 1 kār'nāl-lit; 2 cār'nāl-it, n. *Mineral*. A massive, greasy, milk-white, soluble hydrous magnesium-potassium chlorid (KCl.MgCl<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [*< Von Carnali*, mineralogist.]

Car'nā'r-i-a, 1 kār-nēr'i-a; 2 cār-nēr'i-a, n. pl. [*I.*] Zool. An obsolete group embracing the flesh-eating mammals.

Car-nar'von, 1 kār-nār-von; 2 cār-nār-von, n. An ancient town; county-town of Carnarvonshire, Wales; castle where Edward I. was born. [*Giles*, Wales.]

Car-nar'von-shire, 1 kār-nār-van-shir, 2 cār-nār-von-shir, n. A county in Wales; 564 sq. mi.; county-town, Carnarvon.

car-nas't-al, 1 kār-nās't-āl; 2 cār-nūs't-āl. I. a. Adapted for tearing flesh; sectorial; specifically said of the last upper premolar and the first lower molar in carnivores. II. n. A carnassial tooth. [*< F. carnassier*, carnivorous, *< Pr. carnacier*, *< carnaza*, flesh, *< L. caro*, flesh.]

car'natet, a. Of or in the flesh; incarnate.

Car'nat'ic, 1 kār-nat'ik; 2 cār-nāt'ic, n. A former division on the E. coast of S. India; acquired by Great Britain, 1801; now a part of Madras province.

car-na'tion', 1 kār-ne'shon; 2 cār-nā'shon, n. 1. The color of human flesh; flesh-color, ranging from pink to a deep crimson. 2. *Paint*. The flesh-tints in the human face and figure. 3. A pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) of southern Europe, or any of its cultivated varieties, usually having white, red, yellow, or pink flowers variously striped and spotted with green, tropical shrub of the beauty of the Spanish carnation (*Crespatia pulcherrima*). [*F., < It. carnagione*, *< l. carnatio(n)*, fleshiness, *< caro*, flesh.]—**carnation gillyflower** (*Bot.*), the carnation. **carnation gillyflower**,—**car-na'tion-grass**, n. A sedge with leaves like those of the carnation pink, as *Carex panicea*, C. hirta, or C. clauca.—**car-na'tioned**, a. Colored like the carnation; pink.—**car-na'tion-ist**, n. Bot. An expert in cultivating carnations.

car-na'tion'y, n. Incarnation.

car'nā'tion'ic, 1 kār-nā'tiōn'ic; 2 cār'nāt'ion'ic, n. [*Harz*] The Brazilian wax-palm (*Copernicia cerifera*); also, the wax from its leaves.

Car-ne'a, 1 kār-ne'a; 2 cār-ne'a, n. pl. Gr. Relig. A festival of the Peloponnesian Dorians, particularly the Spartans honoring Apollo, held for nine days in the second month of



the Greek year, the last of our August, and following the Olympian games. *Car-nel'-at*.

*Car-ne'-a-des*, 1 kar-nē'-a-diz; 2 cār-nē'-a-dēs, n. A Greek philosopher and orator (213-129 B. C.); delivered two orations on justice before Cato at Rome, presenting arguments so ably for and against that Cato urged his removal to his home, believing his influence harmful to the youth of Rome. *Car-ne'-a-dēs* [Gr.].

*Car-ne'-ge*, 1 kar-nē'-ge; 2 cār-nē'-gē, n. 1. Andrew (1837-1919), an American manufacturer and benefactor; born in Scotland. 2. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa. — *Carnegie Institution*, an institution for the encouragement of investigation, research, and discovery for the advancement of knowledge and improvement of mankind, founded at Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1902, by Andrew Carnegie.

*car-ne'-lian*, 1 kar-nī'-yan; 2 cār-nē'-yan, n. *Mineral*. A clear light or dark-red variety of chalcodony, generally obtained by staining with an iron solution and calcium, often cut as a gem for seals; a sard. [*F. cornaline*, < *It. cornalina*, dim. < *L. cornu*, horn, or *It. carne*, flesh.] *car-ne'-liant*; *car-ne'-oli*; *car-ne'-liant*.

*car-ne'-li-on'-yx*, 1 kar-nī'-li-on'-yks; 2 cār-nē'-li-on'-yks, n. An agate onyx with intermediate strata the color of a carmine.

*Car-ne'-o-spon'-gi-le*, 1 kar-nē'-o-spon'-gi-lē; 2 cār-nē'-o-spon'-gi-lē, n. *Spongy*. A section or subclass of sponges with a ceratodous or siliolous skeleton, embracing the fleshy sponges. [*L. carnosus* (see *CARNOUS*) + *spongia*, sponge.] — *car-ne'-o-spon'-gi-an*, a. & n.

*car-ne'-ous*, 1 kār-nē'-us; 2 cār-nē'-ūs, a. 1. Of or like flesh; fleshy; as, *carnaceous* columns (muscular bundles attached to the inside of the wall of the heart). 2. Flesh-colored. [*L. carnosus*, < *caro*, flesh.]

*car'-ney*, 1 kār-nē; 2 cār-nē, cf. *cf.* [*Slang*, Prov. Eng.] To act in a wheedling manner; coax. *car'-ny*.

*car'-ny*, n. A disease of horses, in which the mouth is turned. [Perhaps < *L. carnosus*; see *CARNOUS*.]

*car'-ny*, n. [*Slang*, Prov. Eng.] Flattery. *car'-ny*.

*Carn'-forth*, 1 kār-n'fōrth; 2 cār-n'fōrth, n. A market-town in Lancashire, England. [*county*, Victoria, Australia.

*Carn'-gham*, 1 kār-n'gām; 2 cār-n'gām, n. A town in Grenville car-nic, 1 kār-n'ik; 2 cār-n'ik, a. Consisting of flesh; obtained from flesh. [*L. caro*, flesh.]

*car-nif'-er-ous*, 1 kar-nī'-fer-us; 2 cār-nī'-fer-ūs, a. [Rare.] *car-nif'-er-in*, 1 kār-nī'-fer-in; 2 cār-nī'-fer-in, n. A proprietary meat preparation consisting of phosphocarnic acid and iron; used as a blood-tonic. [*L. caro*, flesh, + *ferum*, iron.]

*car-nif'-ex*, 1 kār-nī'-feks; 2 cār-nī'-fēks, n. 1. *Archaeol*. An executioner; specifically, the public executioner of criminals in ancient Rome; sometimes used as a word of reproach or abuse. 2†. A butcher. [*L. caro* (carn-), flesh, + *facio*, make.]

*Car-nif'-ex Fer'-ry*. A locality in Nicholas county, W. Va.; scene of a battle of the American civil war, 1861.

*car-nif'-ic* (fion), 1 kār-nī'-fīk-shōn; 2 cār-nī'-fīk-shōn, n. 1. *Pathol*. A morbid change of a tissue to the consistence of flesh or liver, as in hepatization of the lungs. 2. The conversion of the consecrated elements into flesh by transubstantiation; generally used opprobriously. [*F.*, < *L. carnificatus*, pp. of *carnifico*; see *CARNIFY*.]

*car-nif'-ic-al*, 1 kār-nī'-fīsh'al; 2 cār-nī'-fīsh'al, a. Of or befitting a carnificer or butcher.

*car-nif'-form*, 1 kār-nī'-fōrm; 2 cār-nī'-fōrm, a. Like or resembling flesh; flesh-like. [*L. caro* (carn-), flesh, + *-form*.]

*car-nif'-y*, 1 kār-nī'-fai; 2 cār-nī'-fai, v. [*-FIED*; *-FY'ING*.] 1. *Pathol*. To change (tissues) to the consistence of flesh.

Induration due to condensation is exemplified, in a striking manner, by the *carnified* lung in cases of pleuritis with large effusion. *FLINT Prin. and Prac. of Med.* p. 31. [*fr. anros*, & co. 1868.]

II. i. 1. *Pathol*. To change to a flesh-like consistence. 2. To form flesh; grow fleshy. [*F.*, < *L. carnificus*, < *L. carnifex*, behead, < *caro*, flesh; and see *-FY*.]

*car-nin*, 1 kār-nīn; 2 cār-nīn, n. 1. *Chem*. A crystalline compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in extract of meat and in the product of boiling yeast with water. [*L. caro* (carn-), flesh.]

*Car-ni'-ol*, 1 kār-nī'-ōl; 2 cār-nī'-ōl, n. A country of Jugoslav in southern Europe; 3,850 sq. m.; capital, Ljubljana. [*Slav. Kralj*.]

*Car-ni'-ol-an*, 1 kār-nī'-ōl-an; 2 cār-nī'-ōl-an, n. 1. a. Of pertaining to, or derived from the province of Carniola. II. n. See *BEE*.

*Car-ni'-on*, 1 kār-nī-on; 2 cār-nī-on, n. *BD*. (Apocrypha).

*car-ni'-val*, 1 kār-nī-val; 2 cār-nī-val, n. 1. A period of festival and gaiety immediately preceding Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries and districts, also in some cities in the United States, especially by the Latin races. It commonly includes from three days to a week. Shrove Tuesday being the conclusion. It is marked by street revelry, masking, pageants, and the like. See *MAHRT GRAS*.

2. Any gay festival, wild revel, or masquerade, sometimes characterized by excesses and indecorous behavior; riotous sport and confusion.

Tones would hold a perfect carnival of confusion. *HARRIET B. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 20, p. 277. [*fr. an*, & co. 1838.]

[< *It. carnevale*, < *LL. carnelevarium*, < *L. caro*, flesh, + *lavo*, take away, lighten, < *lavis*, light.] *car-na-val*; *car-ne-vall*; *car-ni'-vall*. *Syn*: see *CARNIVAL*; *REVEL*; *car-ni'-val-er*, n. A celebrant of a carnival. *car-ni'-val-er*, n. [*Rare*.] Besetting a carnival.

*Car-ni'-val-esque*, 1 kār-nī-val-esk; 2 cār-nī-val-esk, a. [*Rare*.] Besetting a carnival.

*Car-ni'-vora*, 1 kar-nī-vō-ra; 2 cār-nī-vō-ra, n. pl. 1. *Mam*. An order, sub-order, or family of mammals; especially, the order *Feræ*, including cats, dogs, bears, seals, etc. 2. [*c*] Animals that feed on flesh. [*L. neut. pl. of carnivorus*; see *CARNIVOROUS*.] — *car-ni'-vora'-ly*, n. [*Humorous*.] Greediness for flesh. — *car-ni'-vora'-ly*, a.

*car-ni'-vore*, 1 kār-nī-vōr; 2 cār-nī-vōr, n. 1. One of the *Carnivora*. 2. An insectivorous plant.

*car-ni'-vorous*, 1 kar-nī-vō-rus; 2 cār-nī-vō-rus, n. 1. Bear. 2. Dog. 3. Weasel. 4. Civet. 5. Lion. 6. Canine; n. 1. n. 2. n. 3. n. 4. n. 5. n. 6. n. 7. n. 8. n. 9. n. 10. n. 11. n. 12. n. 13. n. 14. n. 15. n. 16. n. 17. n. 18. n. 19. n. 20. n. 21. n. 22. n. 23. n. 24. n. 25. n. 26. n. 27. n. 28. n. 29. n. 30. n. 31. n. 32. n. 33. n. 34. n. 35. n. 36. n. 37. n. 38. n. 39. n. 40. n. 41. n. 42. n. 43. n. 44. n. 45. n. 46. n. 47. n. 48. n. 49. n. 50. n. 51. n. 52. n. 53. n. 54. n. 55. n. 56. n. 57. n. 58. n. 59. n. 60. n. 61. n. 62. n. 63. n. 64. n. 65. n. 66. n. 67. n. 68. n. 69. n. 70. n. 71. n. 72. n. 73. n. 74. n. 75. n. 76. n. 77. n. 78. n. 79. n. 80. n. 81. n. 82. n. 83. n. 84. n. 85. n. 86. n. 87. n. 88. n. 89. n. 90. n. 91. n. 92. n. 93. n. 94. n. 95. n. 96. n. 97. n. 98. n. 99. n. 100. n. 101. n. 102. n. 103. n. 104. n. 105. n. 106. n. 107. n. 108. n. 109. n. 110. n. 111. n. 112. n. 113. n. 114. n. 115. n. 116. n. 117. n. 118. n. 119. n. 120. n. 121. n. 122. n. 123. n. 124. n. 125. n. 126. n. 127. n. 128. n. 129. n. 130. n. 131. n. 132. n. 133. n. 134. n. 135. n. 136. n. 137. n. 138. n. 139. n. 140. n. 141. n. 142. n. 143. n. 144. n. 145. n. 146. n. 147. n. 148. n. 149. n. 150. n. 151. n. 152. n. 153. n. 154. n. 155. n. 156. n. 157. n. 158. n. 159. n. 160. n. 161. n. 162. n. 163. n. 164. n. 165. n. 166. n. 167. n. 168. n. 169. n. 170. n. 171. n. 172. n. 173. n. 174. n. 175. n. 176. n. 177. n. 178. n. 179. n. 180. n. 181. n. 182. n. 183. n. 184. n. 185. n. 186. n. 187. n. 188. n. 189. n. 190. n. 191. n. 192. n. 193. n. 194. n. 195. n. 196. n. 197. n. 198. n. 199. n. 200. n. 201. n. 202. n. 203. n. 204. n. 205. n. 206. n. 207. n. 208. n. 209. n. 210. n. 211. n. 212. n. 213. n. 214. n. 215. n. 216. n. 217. n. 218. n. 219. n. 220. n. 221. n. 222. n. 223. n. 224. n. 225. n. 226. n. 227. n. 228. n. 229. n. 230. n. 231. n. 232. n. 233. n. 234. n. 235. n. 236. n. 237. n. 238. n. 239. n. 240. n. 241. n. 242. n. 243. n. 244. n. 245. n. 246. n. 247. n. 248. n. 249. n. 250. n. 251. n. 252. n. 253. n. 254. n. 255. n. 256. n. 257. n. 258. n. 259. n. 260. n. 261. n. 262. n. 263. n. 264. n. 265. n. 266. n. 267. n. 268. n. 269. n. 270. n. 271. n. 272. n. 273. n. 274. n. 275. n. 276. n. 277. n. 278. n. 279. n. 280. n. 281. n. 282. n. 283. n. 284. n. 285. n. 286. n. 287. n. 288. n. 289. n. 290. n. 291. n. 292. n. 293. n. 294. n. 295. n. 296. n. 297. n. 298. n. 299. n. 300. n. 301. n. 302. n. 303. n. 304. n. 305. n. 306. n. 307. n. 308. n. 309. n. 310. n. 311. n. 312. n. 313. n. 314. n. 315. n. 316. n. 317. n. 318. n. 319. n. 320. n. 321. n. 322. n. 323. n. 324. n. 325. n. 326. n. 327. n. 328. n. 329. n. 330. n. 331. n. 332. n. 333. n. 334. n. 335. n. 336. n. 337. n. 338. n. 339. n. 340. n. 341. n. 342. n. 343. n. 344. n. 345. n. 346. n. 347. n. 348. n. 349. n. 350. n. 351. n. 352. n. 353. n. 354. n. 355. n. 356. n. 357. n. 358. n. 359. n. 360. n. 361. n. 362. n. 363. n. 364. n. 365. n. 366. n. 367. n. 368. n. 369. n. 370. n. 371. n. 372. n. 373. n. 374. n. 375. n. 376. n. 377. n. 378. n. 379. n. 380. n. 381. n. 382. n. 383. n. 384. n. 385. n. 386. n. 387. n. 388. n. 389. n. 390. n. 391. n. 392. n. 393. n. 394. n. 395. n. 396. n. 397. n. 398. n. 399. n. 400. n. 401. n. 402. n. 403. n. 404. n. 405. n. 406. n. 407. n. 408. n. 409. n. 410. n. 411. n. 412. n. 413. n. 414. n. 415. n. 416. n. 417. n. 418. n. 419. n. 420. n. 421. n. 422. n. 423. n. 424. n. 425. n. 426. n. 427. n. 428. n. 429. n. 430. n. 431. n. 432. n. 433. n. 434. n. 435. n. 436. n. 437. n. 438. n. 439. n. 440. n. 441. n. 442. n. 443. n. 444. n. 445. n. 446. n. 447. n. 448. n. 449. n. 450. n. 451. n. 452. n. 453. n. 454. n. 455. n. 456. n. 457. n. 458. n. 459. n. 460. n. 461. n. 462. n. 463. n. 464. n. 465. n. 466. n. 467. n. 468. n. 469. n. 470. n. 471. n. 472. n. 473. n. 474. n. 475. n. 476. n. 477. n. 478. n. 479. n. 480. n. 481. n. 482. n. 483. n. 484. n. 485. n. 486. n. 487. n. 488. n. 489. n. 490. n. 491. n. 492. n. 493. n. 494. n. 495. n. 496. n. 497. n. 498. n. 499. n. 500. n. 501. n. 502. n. 503. n. 504. n. 505. n. 506. n. 507. n. 508. n. 509. n. 510. n. 511. n. 512. n. 513. n. 514. n. 515. n. 516. n. 517. n. 518. n. 519. n. 520. n. 521. n. 522. n. 523. n. 524. n. 525. n. 526. n. 527. n. 528. n. 529. n. 530. n. 531. n. 532. n. 533. n. 534. n. 535. n. 536. n. 537. n. 538. n. 539. n. 540. n. 541. n. 542. n. 543. n. 544. n. 545. n. 546. n. 547. n. 548. n. 549. n. 550. n. 551. n. 552. n. 553. n. 554. n. 555. n. 556. n. 557. n. 558. n. 559. n. 560. n. 561. n. 562. n. 563. n. 564. n. 565. n. 566. n. 567. n. 568. n. 569. n. 570. n. 571. n. 572. n. 573. n. 574. n. 575. n. 576. n. 577. n. 578. n. 579. n. 580. n. 581. n. 582. n. 583. n. 584. n. 585. n. 586. n. 587. n. 588. n. 589. n. 590. n. 591. n. 592. n. 593. n. 594. n. 595. n. 596. n. 597. n. 598. n. 599. n. 600. n. 601. n. 602. n. 603. n. 604. n. 605. n. 606. n. 607. n. 608. n. 609. n. 610. n. 611. n. 612. n. 613. n. 614. n. 615. n. 616. n. 617. n. 618. n. 619. n. 620. n. 621. n. 622. n. 623. n. 624. n. 625. n. 626. n. 627. n. 628. n. 629. n. 630. n. 631. n. 632. n. 633. n. 634. n. 635. n. 636. n. 637. n. 638. n. 639. n. 640. n. 641. n. 642. n. 643. n. 644. n. 645. n. 646. n. 647. n. 648. n. 649. n. 650. n. 651. n. 652. n. 653. n. 654. n. 655. n. 656. n. 657. n. 658. n. 659. n. 660. n. 661. n. 662. n. 663. n. 664. n. 665. n. 666. n. 667. n. 668. n. 669. n. 670. n. 671. n. 672. n. 673. n. 674. n. 675. n. 676. n. 677. n. 678. n. 679. n. 680. n. 681. n. 682. n. 683. n. 684. n. 685. n. 686. n. 687. n. 688. n. 689. n. 690. n. 691. n. 692. n. 693. n. 694. n. 695. n. 696. n. 697. n. 698. n. 699. n. 700. n. 701. n. 702. n. 703. n. 704. n. 705. n. 706. n. 707. n. 708. n. 709. n. 710. n. 711. n. 712. n. 713. n. 714. n. 715. n. 716. n. 717. n. 718. n. 719. n. 720. n. 721. n. 722. n. 723. n. 724. n. 725. n. 726. n. 727. n. 728. n. 729. n. 730. n. 731. n. 732. n. 733. n. 734. n. 735. n. 736. n. 737. n. 738. n. 739. n. 740. n. 741. n. 742. n. 743. n. 744. n. 745. n. 746. n. 747. n. 748. n. 749. n. 750. n. 751. n. 752. n. 753. n. 754. n. 755. n. 756. n. 757. n. 758. n. 759. n. 760. n. 761. n. 762. n. 763. n. 764. n. 765. n. 766. n. 767. n. 768. n. 769. n. 770. n. 771. n. 772. n. 773. n. 774. n. 775. n. 776. n. 777. n. 778. n. 779. n. 780. n. 781. n. 782. n. 783. n. 784. n. 785. n. 786. n. 787. n. 788. n. 789. n. 790. n. 791. n. 792. n. 793. n. 794. n. 795. n. 796. n. 797. n. 798. n. 799. n. 800. n. 801. n. 802. n. 803. n. 804. n. 805. n. 806. n. 807. n. 808. n. 809. n. 810. n. 811. n. 812. n. 813. n. 814. n. 815. n. 816. n. 817. n. 818. n. 819. n. 820. n. 821. n. 822. n. 823. n. 824. n. 825. n. 826. n. 827. n. 828. n. 829. n. 830. n. 831. n. 832. n. 833. n. 834. n. 835. n. 836. n. 837. n. 838. n. 839. n. 840. n. 841. n. 842. n. 843. n. 844. n. 845. n. 846. n. 847. n. 848. n. 849. n. 850. n. 851. n. 852. n. 853. n. 854. n. 855. n. 856. n. 857. n. 858. n. 859. n. 860. n. 861. n. 862. n. 863. n. 864. n. 865. n. 866. n. 867. n. 868. n. 869. n. 870. n. 871. n. 872. n. 873. n. 874. n. 875. n. 876. n. 877. n. 878. n. 879. n. 880. n. 881. n. 882. n. 883. n. 884. n. 885. n. 886. n. 887. n. 888. n. 889. n. 890. n. 891. n. 892. n. 893. n. 894. n. 895. n. 896. n. 897. n. 898. n. 899. n. 900. n. 901. n. 902. n. 903. n. 904. n. 905. n. 906. n. 907. n. 908. n. 909. n. 910. n. 911. n. 912. n. 913. n. 914. n. 915. n. 916. n. 917. n. 918. n. 919. n. 920. n. 921. n. 922. n. 923. n. 924. n. 925. n. 926. n. 927. n. 928. n. 929. n. 930. n. 931. n. 932. n. 933. n. 934. n. 935. n. 936. n. 937. n. 938. n. 939. n. 940. n. 941. n. 942. n. 943. n. 944. n. 945. n. 946. n. 947. n. 948. n. 949. n. 950. n. 951. n. 952. n. 953. n. 954. n. 955. n. 956. n. 957. n. 958. n. 959. n. 960. n. 961. n. 962. n. 963. n. 964. n. 965. n. 966. n. 967. n. 968. n. 969. n. 970. n. 971. n. 972. n. 973. n. 974. n. 975. n. 976. n. 977. n. 978. n. 979. n. 980. n. 981. n. 982. n. 983. n. 984. n. 985. n. 986. n. 987. n. 988. n. 989. n. 990. n. 991. n. 992. n. 993. n. 994. n. 995. n. 996. n. 997. n. 998. n. 999. n. 1000. n. 1001. n. 1002. n. 1003. n. 1004. n. 1005. n. 1006. n. 1007. n. 1008. n. 1009. n. 1010. n. 1011. n. 1012. n. 1013. n. 1014. n. 1015. n. 1016. n. 1017. n. 1018. n. 1019. n. 1020. n. 1021. n. 1022. n. 1023. n. 1024. n. 1025. n. 1026. n. 1027. n. 1028. n. 1029. n. 1030. n. 1031. n. 1032. n. 1033. n. 1034. n. 1035. n. 1036. n. 1037. n. 1038. n. 1039. n. 1040. n. 1041. n. 1042. n. 1043. n. 1044. n. 1045. n. 1046. n. 1047. n. 1048. n. 1049. n. 1050. n. 1051. n. 1052. n. 1053. n. 1054. n. 1055. n. 1056. n. 1057. n. 1058. n. 1059. n. 1060. n. 1061. n. 1062. n. 1063. n. 1064. n. 1065. n. 1066. n. 1067. n. 1068. n. 1069. n. 1070. n. 1071. n. 1072. n. 1073. n. 1074. n. 1075. n. 1076. n. 1077. n. 1078. n. 1079. n. 1080. n. 1081. n. 1082. n. 1083. n. 1084. n. 1085. n. 1086. n. 1087. n. 1088. n. 1089. n. 1090. n. 1091. n. 1092. n. 1093. n. 1094. n. 1095. n. 1096. n. 1097. n. 1098. n. 1099. n. 1100. n. 1101. n. 1102. n. 1103. n. 1104. n. 1105. n. 1106. n. 1107. n. 1108. n. 1109. n. 1110. n. 1111. n. 1112. n. 1113. n. 1114. n. 1115. n. 1116. n. 1117. n. 1118. n. 1119. n. 1120. n. 1121. n. 1122. n. 1123. n. 1124. n. 1125. n. 1126. n. 1127. n. 1128. n. 1129. n. 1130. n. 1131. n. 1132. n. 1133. n. 1134. n. 1135. n. 1136. n. 1137. n. 1138. n. 1139. n. 1140. n. 1141. n. 1142. n. 1143. n. 1144. n. 1145. n. 1146. n. 1147. n. 1148. n. 1149. n. 1150. n. 1151. n. 1152. n. 1153. n. 1154. n. 1155. n. 1156. n. 1157. n. 1158. n. 1159. n. 1160. n. 1161. n. 1162. n. 1163. n. 1164. n. 1165. n. 1166. n. 1167. n. 1168. n. 1169. n. 1170. n. 1171.



2. [U. S.] To be open for matrimony.—to be up on the c., to be summoned before one in authority for a reprimand.—to have on the c., to chide; reprimand.—Venetian c., a worsted carpet for stairs and hallways, commonly of a simple striped pattern.

**car-pet-bag**, 1 kār-pet-bāg; 2 cār-pet-bāg, *n.* A handbag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting.—**carpetbag government** [U. S.], the government of a reorganized State in the South by the participation or through the alleged efforts of so-called carpetbaggers.

**car-pet-bag-ger**, 1 kār-pet-bāg-ger; 2 cār-pet-bāg-ger, *n.* [U. S.] 1. A Northern man who settled in the Southern States at the close of the Civil War (1865): commonly used invidiously: so called from reckless speculating bankers of the West, who decamped with funds entrusted to them. 2. Hence, an adventurer.—**car-pet-bag-ism**, *n.*

**car-pet-ing**, 1 kār-pet-ing; 2 cār-pet-ing, *n.* 1. Material or fabric used for carpets; carpets in the piece or in general. 2. The act of covering with or as with carpet or carpets.

**car-pho-lite**, 1 kār-pho-lit; 2 cār-pho-lit, *n.* Mineral. A silky, yellowish hydrous silicate (H<sub>2</sub>NaAlSi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>). [*Gr. karpophos*, straw (< *karpō*, dry up, + *-lītē*).

**car-phol-o-gy**, 1 kār-phol-o-jy; 2 cār-phol-o-jy, *n.* Pathol. A delirious automatic picking at the bedclothes in low forms of fever, considered as a fatal symptom; floccillation. [*Gr. karpologia*, gathering of dry sticks, < *karpophos* (see *CARP*) + *legō*, pluck.] **car-phol-o-gy**; **car-pho-lo-gi-a**.

**car-pho-sid'er-ite**, 1 kār-pho-sid'er-it; 2 cār-pho-sid'er-it, *n.* Mineral. A resinous, straw-yellow basic hydrous iron sulfate (3FeO.4SO<sub>3</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O). [*Gr. karpophos*, straw, + *sideritis*, of iron, < *sideros*, iron.]

**car-pho-spore**, 1 kār-pho-spōr; 2 cār-pho-spōr, *n.* Bot. A plant with disseminules possessing a scaly or chafy pappus.

**Car-pi**, 1 kār-pi; 2 cār-pi, *n.* A manufacturing town in Modena province, Emilia, Italy.

**car-pid**, 1 kār-pid; 2 cār-pid, *n.* A carpel. **car-pid-ū-mt.**

**car-pin'cho**, 1 kār-pin'cho; 2 cār-pin'cho, *n.* [Braz.] The capybara.

**car-ping**, 1 kār-ping; 2 cār-ping, *n.* I. a. Censorious; querulous; hypercritical; faultfinding. II. *n.* 1. Unreasonable faultfinding; censorious or capricious criticism; caviling. 2. Speech.—**car-ping-ly**, *adv.*

**Car-pi-ni**, 1 kār-pi-ni; 2 cār-pi-ni, *n.* Johannes de Plano (1327-1352). An Italian Dominican; sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to Tataria, 1246-1248, of which he wrote a narrative.

**car-pin-te-ro**, 1 kār-pin-te-ro; 2 cār-pin-te-ro, *n.* 1. [S. W. U. S.] One of various woodpeckers; especially, the acorn-storing woodpecker of California (*Melanerpes formicivorus*). 2. [S. Am.] A toucan. [Sp., < LL. *carpentarius*; see *CARPENTER*, *n.*]

**Car-pi-nus**, 1 kār-pi-nus; 2 cār-pi-nus, *n.* Bot. A small genus of trees of the birch family—the hornbeams—of the northern hemisphere, having alternate doubly serrate leaves, monococious flowers, and a small ovate nut. [L., hornbeam.]

**Car-pi-o**, 1 kār-pi-o; 2 cār-pi-o, *n.* Bernardo del. A semi-mythical hero in Spanish romances and ballads; reputed slayer of Orlando or Roland, at Roncesvalles.

**car-pi-tis**, 1 kār-pi-tis; 2 cār-pi-tis, *n.* [*Gr. -pītis* or *-pītis*, *n.* Pathol. An inflammatory condition affecting the synovial membranes of the carpal joint in animals and men. [*CARPUS*].

**car-pi-ouse**, *n.* See under *CARP*.

**car-po-**, 1 kār-po-; 2 cār-po-. From Greek *karpos*, fruit: a combining form.—**car-po-bal'sa-mum**, *n.* The dried fruit of the Oriental balsam-of-Gilead tree (*Balsamodendron opobalsamum*), or an aromatic oil that it yields.—**car-po-ceph'a-lum**, *n.* [*Gr. -pō-*, *pl.* Bot. The fruit-bearing receptacle of certain Hepaticae.—**car-po-der-mis**, *n.* Same as *PERICARP*.—**Car-pod'e-tus**, *n.* Bot. A monotypic genus of New Zealand trees and shrubs of the family Escalloniaceae. They have attractive white flowers and bacate fruits with a leathery skin. *C. serratus* is the white mapau or plipipi of the Maori.—**car-po-g'e-nal-um**, *n.* [*Gr. -pō-*, *pl.* Bot. The female organ of certain algae: more properly in the Floridæ, the carposogenous cell or cells of the procarpum which after fertilization develop a sporocarpium. **car-po-gonit**; **car-po-gonit**—**car-po-go-ni-al**, *a.*—**car-pog'e-nous**, *a.* Bot. Fruit-producing; said of the cell or group of cells from which the spores are formed in certain algae. **car-po-gen'ic**—**car-po-de-a**, *n.* *pl.* Paleon. An order or class of Paleozoic stalked pelmatozoans with a body much compressed and probably with two rays.—**car-po-lite**, *n.* A fossil fruit. **car-po-lith**—**car-po-log'ic-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to carpology.—**car-po-log'ic-st**, *n.*—**car-po-log'ic-y**, *n.* The department of botany which treats of fruits in general.—**car-po-ma-ni-a**, *n.* 1. The grittiness sometimes caused in fruits by the woody deposits formed by the development of sclerenchyma. 2. *Hort.* The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees.—**Car-po-nye'ter-l'ine**, *n.* *pl.* Mam. A subfamily of pteropodid bats with a very long tongue. **Car-po-nye'ter-l's, *n.* (t. g.)—**car-po-nye'ter-l'ine**, *a.* & *n.*—**Car-poph'i-a**, *n.* *pl.* Mam. A group of marsupials adapted for a frugivorous diet, including the *Phalangeridae*, etc. 2. *Ornith.* A genus of Oriental fruit-pigeons. See *FRUIT-PIGEON*.—**car-poph'a-gous**, *a.*—**car-po-phore**, *n.* 1. In flowering plants, a portion of the receptacle prolonged between the carpels, as in the geranium and many umbelliferous plants. 2. In fungi, the fruit-bearing structure or organ.—**car-po-phyl**, *n.* Bot. A carpel. **car-po-phyl-l**—**car-poph'y-ta**, *n.* *pl.* Bot. A former group of cryptogams including the Floridæ, Uredinæ, Ustilaginæ, etc.—**car-po-phyte**, *n.*—**car-po-sperm**, *n.* Bot. The impregnated oosphere in floriferous algae.—**car-po-spo-ran'gi-al**, *a.* Bot. Relating to or possessing carpospores.—**car-po-spo-ran'gi-um**, *n.* Bot. One of the sporangia composing the cystocarp in the Rhodophyceae.—**car-po-spore**, *n.* Bot. A spore produced in a sporocarp.—**car-po-spo-re-re**, *n.* *pl.* Bot. A former division of thallophytes, including the Floridæ, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, etc.—**car-po-stome**, *n.* Bot. The opening at the apex of the cystocarp through which the carpospores escape.—**car-po-strote**, *n.* Bot. A plant migrating by means of fruits.—**car-po-trop'ic**, *a.* Applied to the movements of a plant for the protection of its fruit or the scattering of its seed.**

**car-po-**, 1 kār-po-; 2 cār-po-. From Greek *karpos*, the wrist: a combining form.—**car-po-car-pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to two separated portions of the carpus; as, the *carpocarpal articulations*.—**car-poc'er-ite**, *n.* *Crust.* The fifth joint of the antenna, or the one borne by the ischiorite.—**Car-pod'a-cus**, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of finches dis-

tinguished by having the plumage flushed with carmine, especially in the males, and by a brilliant song: including the eastern purple finch and the western house finch.—**car-pog-na-thite**, *n.* The fifth joint of a gnathite.—**car-po-me'ta**, *n.* The skeleton of the thoracic limb of vertebrates; the arm of man.—**car-po-met'a-car-pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus.—**car-po-met'a-car-pus**, *n.* *Zool.* The merged carpal and metacarpal bones of birds; also, the section of the wing which these bones sustain.—**car-po-p'e-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the wrist and the foot.—**car-po-pha-lan'ge-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the wrist and the phalanges.—**car-pop'o-dite**, *n.* *Crust.* The fifth joint of a developed endopodite.—**car-pod-itet**—**car-pop'o-dit'ic**, *a.*—**car-pop-to-sis**, *n.* Wrist-drop.—**car-pos**, *n.* *Crust.* A carpodite or carpopathite.

**Car-po-er'a-tian**, 1 kār-po-krē'shan; 2 cār-po-krē'shan, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates of Alexandria (2d century). They believed in metempsychosis and the mere humanity of Christ, and held that a soul which remembered its past existence was rewarded by union with God and freedom from the Jewish ceremonial law, and that this was notably the case with Christ, Plato, and certain philosophers.

**car-pous**, *suff.* Bot. Adjectival form of the suffix *-CARP*, signifying characterized by such a kind or number of fruit or fruits, or carpels (little fruits); as, *acarcarpous*, *pleurocarpous*, *polycarpous*.

**car-puck'er**, *n.* See *CARP*.

**carpt**, *sup.* Carped.

**car-pus**, 1 kār-pus; 2 cār-pus, *n.* [*Gr. -pūs*, *pl.*]

1. Anat. That segment of the skeleton between the forearm or antibrachium and the metacarpus; the wrist. It consists, in man, of eight bones in two transverse rows. 2. (1) *Crust.* The fifth joint of a maxilliped or foot-jaw. (2) *Entom.* (a) The pterostigma in the wing of a dragon-fly. (b) The club of the stigmal vein in the fore wing of a chalcidid. [*Gr. karpōs*, wrist.]

**Car-pus**, 1 kār-pus; 2 cār-pus, *n.* *Bib.* 2 Tim. iv, 13.

**car-quaise**, 1 kār-kēz'; 2 cār-kāz', *n.* An annealing-arch for plate glass. [*F.*, < *carquois*, OF. *carquois*, quiver; see *CAR-CASS*.]

**Car-quil'nez**, 1 kār-kil'nēs; 2 cār-kil'nēs, *n.* A strait connecting Suisun and San Pablo Bays, Cal.; 8 by 1 m.

**carr**, 1 kār; 2 cār, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] *pal bones*; *a.* bones of the 1. A wet, or a boggy, grove; bog; *d.* uniform; *e.* pisiormach, or the spot reclaimed from *f.* cuneiform; *g.* ulna; *h.* trapezoid; *i.* trapezoid; *j.* os magnum; *k.* scaphoid; *l.* semilunar; *m.* radius. Iron which has exuded from bogs or coal deposits. [*Ice. kjarr*].—**carr's-wal'low**, *n.* The black tern. *c.-crown*.

**Carr, Robert**. See *SOMERSET*.

**Car-ra**, 1 kār; 2 cār, *n.* A barony in Mayo county, Ireland; 2 by 8 1/2 m.

**Car-rae-cesque**, 1 kār-rā-chesk'; 2 cār-rā-chesk', *a.* Characteristic of or like Ludovico Carracci and his cousins Agostino and Annibale (16th and 17th centuries), founders of the Bolognese school of painting.

**Car-rae'ci**, 1 kār-rā-čē; 2 cār-rā-čē, *n.* 1. Agostino (1557-1602), an Italian painter and engraver, brother of Ludovico; *last Communion of St. Jerome*. 2. Annibale (1575-1609), an Italian painter; brother of Agostino; decorated the Farnese Palace, Rome, 1600-1608. 3. Ludovico (1555-1619), an Italian painter; founder of the Bolognese school, 1589; *Preaching of St. John the Baptist*. **Car-rae'ci**; **Car-rē'ci**.

**car-rack**, *n.* Same as *CARACK*.

**car-ra-geen'**, 1 kār-rā-gēn'; 2 cār-rā-gēn', *n.* A small purplish-colored edible marine alga (*Chondrus crispus*) of rocky coasts: when bleached, the *Irish moss* of commerce. [*Carrageen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it is abundant.] **car-ra-geen't**; **car-ra-geen't**.

**car-ra-ge'e'nin**, 1 kār-rā-gē'nin; 2 cār-rā-gē'nin, *n.* The peculiar gelatinous substance (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>), resembling pectin contained in carrageen. **car-ra-ge'e'nine**.

**car-ran'cha**, *n.* Same as *CARANCHA*.

**Car-ran-tuo'hili**, 1 kār-ran-twō'il; 2 cār-ran-twō'il, *n.* A mountain in Macgillcuddy Reeks, Kerry county, Ireland; 3,414 ft. high; highest peak in Ireland. **Car-ran-tu'alt**.

**Car-ran'za**, 1 kār-ran'zā; 2 cār-ran'zā, *n.* Venustiano (1859-1920), president of Mexican republic, 1915-1920.—**Car-ran-zis'ta**, 1 kār-ran-zis'tā; 2 cār-ran-zis'tā, *n.* [Mex.] An adherent of Carranza and his political principles.

**Car-ra'o**, 1 kār-rā'o; 2 cār-rā'o, *n.* A town in Massa e Carrara province, Italy; its famous marble-quarries have been worked since the time of the Romans.

**Car-ra' Saint'Cy'r**, 1 kār-rā sāh'sir'; 2 cār-rā sāh'sir', *n.* Jean François, Count (1756-1834). A French general who participated in the American war of the Revolution; fought at Marengo, Hohenlinden, and Eylau; governor of French Guiana, 1817-1819.

**Car-ras'co**, 1 kār-rā'skō; 2 cār-rā'skō, *n.* Sanson. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a witty bachelor of Salamanca addicted to practical joking.

**car-ray**, *n.* Same as *CARAWAY*.

**car-rē**, 1 kār-rē; 2 cār-rē, *n.* [F. I.] A tracing-paper of demy size. 2. *Route*. A stake deposited on the intersecting lines of a square so as to include four separate numbers in the bet. [*cal* or *lamb*.]

**car-rē**, *n.* [F.] *Cookery*. The breast of a small animal, as a *car-reau*, 1 kār-rō; 2 cār-rō, *n.* [*FRAX*, 1-rō; 2-rō, *pl.*] [*F.*] 1. A pane, small square, or diamond of plain or colored glass, or an encaustic tile. 2. *Textile*. A square or diamond-shaped figure. 3. An old French game of bowls. 4. A cushion used in the making of lace. 5. A carrel, quarrel, or arrow.

**car-rē**, 1 kār-rē; 2 cār-rē, *n.* [Sp.] A quarry; specifically, in Sephardic cemeteries, a row of gravestones.

**Car-rē**, 1 kār-rē; 2 cār-rē, *n.* Alexis (1783-1873). A French surgeon and scientist; gained Nobel prize for medicine in 1912; associate member of Rockefeller Institute.

**car-rēl-age**, 1 kār-rēl-aj; 2 cār-rēl-aj, *n.* [F.] Tiling: a pavement or similar work of terra-cotta or encaustic tiles, bricks, or the like.

**car-rē-ta**, 1 kār-rē-tā; 2 cār-rē-tā, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A cart; es-

pecially, a long, narrow cart used for moving household goods, etc.

**car-rē-ta**, 1 kār-rē-tā; 2 cār-rē-tā, *n.* [P. I.] A light, two-wheeled wagon drawn by one horse and provided with adjustable roof and covers. [Sp., < It. *carrettella*.]

**car-rē-ta**, 1 kār-rē-tā; 2 cār-rē-tā, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A highway.

**car-rē-ton**, 1 kār-rē-tōn; 2 cār-rē-tōn, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A strong, small two-wheeled draylike freight-car used by the natives.

See *ILLUSTRATION*. **Carretela de Pasay**.

**car-rē-to-ne-ro**, 1 kār-rē-to-ne-ro; 2 cār-rē-to-ne-ro, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A native carter. See *ILLUSTRATION*.

**car-ri-a-bl(e)**, 1 kār-rā-bl; 2 cār-rā-bl, *a.* Capable of being carried. **car-ry-a-bl(e)**.

**car-riage**, 1 kār-rij; 2 cār-rij, *n.* 1. A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons, in distinction from those used for transporting goods; especially, an elegant conveyance in general, partly or wholly enclosed, drawn by one or more horses, and with seats for two or more persons. Such vehicles as the brougham, landau, landaulet, phaeton, coach, and even the top-buggy, are loosely included under this general term. 2. [Gt. Brit.] A railway passenger-car; as, a first-class or second-class carriage. 3. That which supports or carries something. Specif.: (1) A portion of a machine carrying another part, as a tool; as, the carriage of a lathe. (2) A vehicle or support for ordnance. (3) The running-gear as of a carriage. (4) *Mech.* The bearing for a running part. (5) Same as *CHAIR*, 3. (6) A support for a whetstone at a mower's waist. (7) A hanger or loop upon the belt for a sword. 4. A frame, as for supporting stairs or a bell. 5. A carrying or being carried; transportation; the business of carrying.

Nothing so difficult to send, or which is so easily spoilt in the carriage, as news. *Scripps in Lady Holland's Sydney Smith vol. ii, letter cxxvi, p. 210, [in 1855].*

6. Execution; management; control. 7. (1) Deportment; bearing; behavior. (2) Good conduct or manner. 8. The charge for or expense of carrying. 9. [Prov. Eng.] A conduit; water-furrow. 10. [Archaic.] That which is carried; baggage; burden; luggage; and went up to Jerusalem.

Carriage now signifies a vehicle for carrying; but in the Bible of 1611 it occurs eight times as the collective for things carried, impediments. *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue p. 314. [in 1873].*

11. The act or service of carrying. 12. The carrying of a besieged place. 13. *Law*. A feudal service of transportation or the money equivalent which a lord might demand from a tenant. 14. Ability and aptitude for carrying. 15. Direction; trend; tendency. 16. Import; meaning. [*OF. carriage*, < *carier*; see *CARRY*, *v.*] **car'lage**; **car'ry-age**. *Syn.*: see *ARR*; *BEHAVIOR*; *MANNER*.—**car'riage-bolt**, *n.* A bolt having the shank partly square, and a snap-head, threaded at the tip, and used in the manufacture of vehicles.—*c.-bow*, *n.* *Archery*. A long bow capable of disjoining in the middle to facilitate carriage. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *c.-bridge*. *n.* *Mtl.* A bridge on wheels or rollers, for use in sledges.—*c.-bridle*, *n.* A bridle provided with square blinkers but having no chin-pleck, valve, or noseband.—*c.-cloth*, *n.* A cloth with a rather short and bristly nap which can not be smoothed down as other nap-cloths.—*c.-free*, *a.* Free of charge for carrying.—*c.-gain*, *n.* *Spinning*. The gain made during the outward ride of a spindle.—*c.-guard*, *n.* A friction-plate on a carriage-body to prevent the forward wheels from injuring the box when the vehicle turns.—*c.-horse*, *n.* A horse used or suitable for use with a carriage; also, a pack-horse.—*c.-jack*, *n.* See *JACK*.—*c.-lock*, *n.* A brake attached to a carriage.—*c.-piece*, *n.* One of the sloping supports of a wooden staircase; a rough-string.—*c.-poreh*, *n.* A roof or canopy extending over a driveway at the entrance of a building.—*c.-spring*, *n.* *Mech.* Any spring adapted to wheels, especially an elliptical or C spring.—**car'riage-work**, *n.* *Auto.* The construction or body of an automobile considered apart from the chassis, wheels, etc.—*c.-wrench*, *n.* A wrench, usually double-ended, fitted for nuts upon the bolts of a carriage and especially for the axle-nuts.—**disappearing c.**, a movable mechanical appliance on which a coast-gun is mounted and by means of which it is quickly raised for firing and is quickly lowered behind the parapet for protection. See *GUN-CARRIAGE*.—**hydraulic-recoll**, *c.*, a gun-carriage fitted with a hydraulic appliance which checks recoil.—**car'riage-less**, *a.* Carriage is sometimes used colloquially with adjectival force, to designate a condition of wealth or persons of distinction, as in *carriage company*, *c. lady*, *c. people*.

**car-riage-a-bl(e)**, 1 kār-rij-a-bl; 2 cār-rij-a-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being carried; portable. 2. Suitable for the passage of carriages; as, a *carriageable road*.

**car-riaged**, 1 kār-rijd; 2 cār-rijd, *a.* 1. Furnished with carriages; as, well *carriaged*. 2. Behaved; mannered. **car-riage-way**, 1 kār-rij-wē; 2 cār-rij-wē, *n.* A road for vehicles.

**Car-ri-bee**, *n.* Same as *CARIBEE*, etc.

**car-ri-bou**, *n.* Same as *CARIBOU*.

**Car-ri-cal**, *n.* See *KARIKAL*.

**car-ri'k**, 1 kār-rik; 2 cār-rik, *n.* [Scot.] The block or ball that is knocked about in hockey, shinty, or shinty; also, the game itself. **car'rik**.

**car-ri'k**, *n.* *Naut.* A carack.—**car-ri'k-bend**, *n.* *Naut.* A knot used for joining two hawsers, etc. See *KNOT*.—*c.-bit*, *n.* *Naut.* One of the bits which support the ends of a windlass.

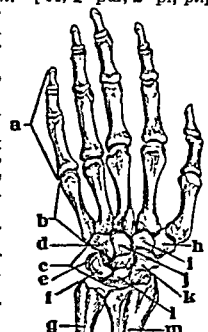
**Car-ri'k**, *n.* *Her.* A pursuivant of the Lyon king-at-arms. See *HERALD'S COLLEGE*, under *HERALD*, *n.*

**Car-ri'k-beg**, 1 kār-rik-beg; 2 cār-rik-beg, *n.* A town in Waterford, Ireland.

**Car-ri'k-fer-gus**, 1 kār-rik-fēr-gus; 2 cār-rik-fēr-gus, *n.* A seaport town in Antrim county, Ireland; castle built about 1178.

**Car-ri'k-ma-cross**, 1 kār-rik-mā-kross; 2 cār-rik-mā-kross, *n.* A town in Monaghan county, Ireland.

**Car-ri'k-on-Suir**, 1 kār-rik-on-shūr; 2 cār-rik-on-shūr, *n.* A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.



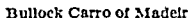
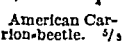
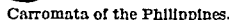
Human Carpus.



Carretonero of the Philippines, driving a carreton drawn by a carabao.



car-se, 1 kūr; 2 cār, n. [Scot.] A stretch of intervals  
beside a river; alluvial land. [Pl. = CARR] = carse'clay".



n. The clay-deposit found at the bottom of bogs, swamps, or fens; swamp-clay; c.-deposit, n. Clay formations found in estuaries which are deposited in valleys of erosion and which are often transformed in the upper banks of a stream into deposits of sand, gravel, and mud.—c.-land, n. Land formed from a once submerged valley which has been elevated to the surface; a cause formation which is lifted up.—C. of Falkirk, a district in Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire, Scotland; from Borrowstounness to Airth.—C. of Gowrie, a district in Perthshire, Scotland; extends 15 m. between the River Tay and the Sidlaw Hills.—C. of Stirling, a district in Stirlingshire, Scotland; 30,000 acres.

car'seal', etc. See under CAR, n. [Surrey, England. Car-shal'ton, 1 kar-shal'ton; 2 cār-shāl'ton, n. A village in Car'she-na, 1 kār'she-na or kor-shā'nō; 2 cār'she-na or cār-shē'na, n. Bib. Esth. 1, 14.

Car'son, 1 kār'son; 2 cār'son, n. 1. Christopher, known as Kilt (1809-1868), an American trapper and hunter. 2. A county in Texas; 860 sq. m.; county-seat, Panhandle. Car'son City, a city, county-seat of Ormsby county, and capital of Nevada. [Cal.; elevation, 7,952 ft.

Car'son Pass. A pass in the Sierra Nevada, Alpine county, Carson River. A river in W. Nevada; 170 m. long to Carson Lake.

Car'stairs, 1 kār'stāz; 2 cār'stāz, William (1649-1715). A Scottish divine and politician; chaplain and private secretary of William of Orange. Car'stair, Car'stens, 1 kār'stens; 2 cār'stens, Asmus Jakob (1754-1798). A Danish historical painter; *Visit of the Argonauts to the Centaur Chiron*.

cart, 1 kōrt; 2 cār't, n. 1. i. 1. To convey or carry in or as in a cart. It is a light horse's work... to cut and cart to a dozen or twenty head as much grass or corn as they will eat during the day. GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 6, p. 43. [Tr. ass. 1871.] 2. To carry ignominiously through the streets in a cart as a punishment.

II. t. 1. To drive or use a cart. 2. To be a carrier by trade.—cart-a-bl(e), a. That can be carted or traversed by a cart.—cart'age, n. 1. Carting; transportation. 2. The price paid for carting.

cart, n. 1. A heavy, two-wheeled, nearly square vehicle, without top and usually without springs, used for carrying loads; as, an ox-cart.

Carts are named (1) from that which they are designed to carry; as, apple-cart, ash-c., d u s t e r, mail-c.; (2) from their mechanical arrangement or use; as, dump-c., hand-c., tip-c., etc. 2. A light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, used for business or pleasure; as, a village cart; a dog-cart. 3. A four-wheeled wagon or vehicle for various uses; as, an ice-cart. 4. A cart-load. 5. A chariot or car. [*Ice cart*, cp. AS. *craz*, cart] cartet, Cape cart, a two-wheeled, four-seated vehicle in general use in South Africa; it has a top and a pole.—cart'photo, n. Old Eng. Law. Wood that a tenant is entitled to take as material for carts and agricultural implements.—cart'ful, n. As much as a cart will hold.—c-ladder, n. A lattice framework or rack used to increase the carrying capacity of a wagon or cart, as in harvesting hay.—cart'man, n. [MEN, pl.] A cart-driver or teamster.—c-tall, n. The rear of a cart-body.—cart'way, n. A roadway suitable for heavy carts.—c-wheel, n. 1. A large wheel, as of a cart. 2. [Colloq.] A large coin. 3. [Colloq.] A lateral sersault.—cart'wright, n. A maker or repairer of carts.—cart'wright'ing, n.—cocking-c., n. [Eng.] A conveyance with short body and large wheels, used for carrying game-cocks to a cock-fight.—hockey-c., n. The cart containing the last load of the harvest.—Jockey-c., n. [Local.] A light cart set on springs in distinction from one without springs.—to put the c. before the horse, to reverse the proper order of things or ideas; get things transposed.

Some self-explaining compounds have cart as the first element; as, cart-body, c-horse, c-load, c-rope, c-rut, c-saddle, c-whip. [CHARTACEOUS.]

car'ta'ceous, 1 kar-tē'shūs; 2 cār-tā'shūs, a. Same as car'ta'geous, 1 kār'ta'jē'nō or (Sp.) kār'ta'hē'nā; 2 cār'ta'gē'nō or (Sp.) cār'tē'hē'nā, n. 1. A seaport city in Murcia province, Spain. 2. A seaport city, capital of Bolívar, Colombia. Car'ta'ge'nō, 1 kar-tā'gō; 2 cār-tā'gō, n. 1. A city, capital of Cartago province, Costa Rica. 2. A town in Cauca, Colombia.

car'ta-ret, 1 kār'ta-rēt; 2 cār'ta-rēt, n. A cot (for sleeping).

car'ta-ver, 1 kār'ta-vēr; 2 cār'ta-vēr, n. [Scot.] A cart-horse. [province, Spain.]

Car'ta'ya, 1 kar-tā'yā; 2 cār-tā'yā, n. A seaport in Huelva cart'bote', etc. See under CART, n.

carte, 1 kūr't; 2 cār't, n. [F.] 1. A card or paper; especially, a carte-de-visite, a playing-card, or a bill of fare. 2. A chart, a charter, or other document. carti.—carte blanche, 1 kūr't blāñsh; 2 cār't blāñsh. [F.] 1. A blank paper, especially a blank form or order duly signed by some person and given to another person to be filled up at his discretion. 2. Hence, unconditional permission or authority to do what one pleases in a given matter. Buy any thing you will—do any thing you please—I give you carte-blanc. MARIA EDGEMORTH *Moral Tales*, Good French Governess p. 80. [L. 1837.]

3. In the game of piquet, a hand without a face-card; in some other games, a no-trump hand.—carte-de-vi-sitē, n. [CARTE'S-DE-VI-SITÉ, pl.] [F.] 1. A visiting-card. 2. A photograph, size 2½x3¼, mounted on a small card; originally intended to be used as a visiting-card.

car'te, 1 kūr't; 2 cār't, n. A position in fencing, sword-play, and bayonet-exercise, in which the closed hand is turned palm upward and the weapon directed upward toward the adversary's left; as, to engage or recover in carte. [*F. quart*, lit. fourth; see QUARTER.]

Car'te, 1 kūr't; 2 cār't, Thomas (1656-1754). An English historian; *History of England*, 1747-1755, etc.

car'tell, n. To call out; challenge. char'tell.—car'tel-lert or -llist, n. One who challenges.

car'tel, 1 kūr'tel; 2 cār'tēl (xim), n. 1. A written agreement between governments (especially when belligerent) and commonly concerning the exchange of prisoners of war. 2. A written challenge or defiance. as to single combat.



Benvenuto's retort was so swaggeringly insolent that it amounted to throwing down a cartel. Benvenuto Cellini tr. by J. A. Symonds, vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 112, p. 23. [L. 1888.]

3. A vessel under a flag of truce, engaged in the exchange of prisoners, negotiations with an enemy, or the like. car'tel-ship', n.

A cartel had arrived with American prisoners, in exchange for those whom Jones had retained on board of the Alliance.

A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 15. [L. 1878.]

4. A combination or clubbing together, as of political or commercial interests; especially in Germany and Austria, a combination of producers to regulate the prices and the output of a commodity. In German politics the Cartel of 1887 was an agreement of several political parties to support the candidate of the strongest of these parties in each electoral district. Its purpose was to support Prince Bismarck's policy, and to secure the renewal of the military laws. Renewed in 1890 it had little significance after the resignation of Bismarck in that year. car'tell', n.

Our trusts are no worse than the British syndicates, the German Cartels, and like bodies under different names in all nations where they give less trouble than here.

New York Times May 3, 1910, p. 12, col. 2.

5. A written or printed paper, card, or tablet. G. Arch. A cartouch. [F., < It. cartello, < LL. cartellus, dim. of carta, paper; see CARD, n.] car'tall'; char'telt. Syn: see CONTRACT.

car'ter, 1 kār'ter; 2 cār'ter, n. 1. One who drives a cart, or who makes a business of carrying loads in wheeled vehicles; a teamster. 2. A phalangid arachnid; a harvestman. 3. A flatfish, the whiff. 4. A charioteer.

Car'ter, n. 1. A county in Kentucky; 515 sq. m.; county-seat, Grayson. 2. A county in Missouri; 506 sq. m.; county-seat, Van Buren. 3. A county in Oklahoma. 4. A county in Tennessee; 345 sq. m.; county-seat, Elizabethton.

Car'ter-et, 1 kār'ter-et; 2 cār'ter-et, n. 1. John, see GRANVILLE. 2. A county in North Carolina; 538 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaufort. 3. A village in Middlesex county, N. J.

car'ter-ly, 1 kār'ter-ly; 2 cār'ter-ly, n. Having the bearing or manners of a carter; rude; boorish.

Car'ters-vill, 1 kār'terz-vil; 2 cār'terz-vil, n. A city in Bartow county, Ga.

Car'ter-vill, 1 kār'ter-vil; 2 cār'ter-vil, n. 1. A city in Jasper county, Mo. 2. A city in Williamson county, Ill.

Car'te'sian, 1 kar-tē'shān; 2 cār-tē'shān, a. Of or pertaining to René Descartes, a French philosopher and geometer of the 17th century, or his doctrines and methods. [*F. Cartesien*, < *Cartesius*, L. form of *Cartes*, in *Descartes*].—Cartesian coordinates, see AXES or COORDINATES, under AXIS.—C. curve (Geom.), any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. These curves are divided into three genera: (1) Curves of the sixth class, consisting of two Cartesian ovals, one within the other; (2) curves of the fourth class, or limacons; (3) curves of the third class, with a real cusp, or cardioids.—C. devil, C. diver, a hollow figure partly filled with air, and immersed in water in a glass jar, the jar being provided with an elastic cover, by pressure upon which the immersed figure is made to sink, rising again when the pressure is removed.

—C. geometry, analytical geometry using Cartesian coordinates.—C. oval, a curve in which the position of the describing point always gives the equation  $mr + m'r' = c$ ,  $r$  and  $r'$  being the variable distances of the point from the foci of the curve,  $m$ ,  $m'$ , and  $c$  being constants.—C. vortex, see VORTEX.

Car'te'sian, n. 1. A follower of Descartes, or believer in his doctrines. 2. A Cartesian curve.

Car'te'sian-ism, 1 kar-tē'shān-izm; 2 cār-tē'shān-izm, n. The philosophy of Descartes, sometimes called the "father of modern philosophy." The special characteristics of Cartesianism are involved in its method, which aimed to start from the postulate that the being of the Self is intuitively known in every act of self-consciousness (cogito; ergo sum), and then proceed by demonstrative arguments, after the analogy of mathematics, to indisputable propositions with regard to the Being of God and of an external world. Inasmuch, however, as the conception of God was made a matter of irresistible and clear perception, and the existence of an external world only an inference from the divine veracity, and because the distinction between thought and extension was so emphasized, the system resulted in an extreme form of dualism. See DESCARTES.

Car'te'sius, 1 kar-tē'syus; 2 cār-tē'shūs, n. See DESCARTES.

car'tul, n. See under CART, n.

Carth, abbr. Carthaginian.

Carthage, 1 kār'thij; 2 cār'thāz, n. 1. An ancient country in N. Africa. 2. Its capital, a seaport, destroyed by the Roman 146 B. C. 3. A city, county-seat of Jasper county, Mo. 4. A town, county-seat of Hancock county, Ill.; seat of Carthage College (Lutheran), founded in 1870. 5. A town in Jefferson county, N. Y. 6. A village in Hamilton county, O. 7. A town in Rush county, Ind.

Car'tha-gin'i-an, 1 kār'thā-jin'i-an; 2 cār'thā-gin'i-an, n. 1. a. Of or pertaining to Carthage, especially ancient Carthage. II. n. A native or inhabitant of Carthage.—Carthaginian Lion, Hamblal.

car'tha-min, 1 kār'thā-min; 2 cār'thā-mīn, n. Chem. A red amorphous compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), the coloring principle of the safflower. It is used as a dyestuff and mixed with chalk forms the cosmetic rouge. [*< CARTHAGINUS*].

Car'tha-mine, 1 kār'thā-mīn; 2 cār'thā-mīn, n. Bot. A small genus of Old World herbs of the aster family, including the safflower or saffron-thistle (C. tinctorius). [*< Ar. cartum*, < *cartham*, paint.]

car'thor', n. See under CART, n.

Car'thu'sian, 1 kar-thi'zhan; 2 cār-thū'shān, a. Of, pertaining to, or designating (1) the order founded by St. Bruno, its members or houses, or (2) the Charterhouse school. See CHARTERHOUSE.

Car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

car'thu'sian, n. 1. R. C. Ch. A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1085 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

The Carthusian is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of incommunicativeness.

LAMB *Essays of Elia*, Quaker Meeting p. 10. [w. L. & co.]

2. An inmate or pupil of the Charterhouse school. [*< LL. Cartusianensis*, < *Cartorissium*, Chartreuse, in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery was founded.]

Car'tier, 1 kar'tyē; 2 cār'tyē, n. 1. Sir George Etienne (1781-1857), Canadian statesman. 2. Jacques (1749-1857), a French navigator; discovered the St. Lawrence river, 1535.

car'ti-lage, 1 kār'ti-lj; 2 cār'ti-lāz, n. 1. An elastic animal tissue of firm consistence, composed of cells embedded in an opalescent matrix, either homogeneous or fibrous; gristle. At first cartilage forms the entire skeleton, but in most adult vertebrates it is restricted to the ends of bones and a few other localities.

2. A structure or part consisting of cartilage; as, an articular or costal cartilage. [*F., < L. cartilago*, gristle.]—calcified cartilage, cartilage hardened by the deposition of lime salts. Such formation differs from true bone-structure and is formed chiefly in the sternal ribs of old mammals and also in the head-bones of sharks; gristle. At first cartilage forms the entire skeleton, but in most adult vertebrates it is restricted to the ends of bones and a few other localities.

3. A structure or part consisting of cartilage; as, an articular or costal cartilage. [*F., < L. cartilago*, gristle.]—calcified cartilage, cartilage hardened by the deposition of lime salts. Such formation differs from true bone-structure and is formed chiefly in the sternal ribs of old mammals and also in the head-bones of sharks; gristle. At first cartilage forms the entire skeleton, but in most adult vertebrates it is restricted to the ends of bones and a few other localities.

by ossification of cartilage.—c-pit, n. In bivalve mollusks, a concavity, sometimes spoon-shaped, into which the ends of the internal ligaments fit.—epistapedal c. (*Herp.*), a cartilaginous extension of the columella of a reptile's cranium in contact with the tympanic membrane.—floating c., a cartilaginous body insulated in the cavity of a joint, and sometimes interfering with its free movement.—Santorinian c. (*Anat.*), one of two small, movable, conical cartilages articulated with the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; corniculum laryngis. corniculatē c.;—Weltbrecht's c., an interarticular cartilage sometimes found in the joint between the acromion and the clavicle.—Wrisberg's cartilages, small nodules found in the upper part of the larynx.—Y c., a piece of cartilage shaped like the letter Y, situated at the bottom of the socket of the hip-bone where the ilium, ischium, and pubic bones join.

Cartilages are known also (1) from the region near which they are situated; as, the aortic cartilage, arytenoid c., articular c., ciliary c., cranial c., nasal c., septal c., sternal c.; and (2) from anatomists after whom they have been named; as, c. of Meckel, Jacobson's c., Luschka's c., Belcher's c., etc.

—Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii. Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

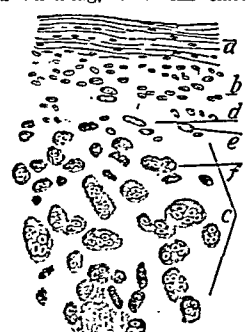
Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.

Car'ti-la-gin'e-i, n. pl. Ich. The Chondropterygii.



Cartilage.

a, perichondrium; b, cartilage-cells; c, cartilage-capsules; d, matrix; e, bone; f, daughter-cells.



Cartesian Diver.



A Carthusian.





**Ca-sal'** Mag-gio're, 1 ka-sāl' mod-jō'rē; 2 cā-sāl' mād-jō'rē. A manufacturing town in Cremona province, Lombardy, Italy.

**Ca-sa-loth,** 1 kas'-loth; 2 cās'-loth, n. *Bib.* (Douan).

**cas'al-ty,** 1 kaz'al-ty; 2 cās'al-ty, a. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] Uncertain; changeable; weakly. *cas'al-ty*.

**Ca-sa-no'va,** 1 kas'-no'va; 2 cās'-no'va, n. *Gianni* Giacomo de Setaigale (1725-1803). An Italian adventurer: "the Gil Blas of the 18th century"; wrote sprightly *Memoirs* (12 vols.).

**ca'saque,** 1 ka'sak'; 2 cās'ak', n. A short basque. [*F.*, < *case*, < *L. casa*, house.]

**cas-a-rep,** n. Same as *CASSAREP*.

**cas'as,** 1 kās'as; 2 cās'as, Bartolomé de las (1474-1566). A Spanish Dominican missionary and historian; called "Apostle of the Indies" because of heroic labors in behalf of the Indians against oppression.

**Ca'sas Gran'des,** 1 kās'as grān'dēs; 2 cās'as grān'dēs. A village in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, noted for its ruins of early Mexican buildings. From artificial mounds in the vicinity prehistoric stone axes and utensils have been excavated.

**ca'sate,** 1 kās'atē; 2 cās'atē, n. *Old Eng. Law.* A grant of land sufficient for the support of a family. [*L. casa*, < *L. casa*, house.]

**Ca-sa'ni,** 1 ka-sā'ni; 2 cās'ā'ni, Gaetano (1838-1902). An Italian explorer of Central Africa and a companion of Emin Pasha.

**Ca-sau'bon,** 1 ka-sā'bon or (F.) ka'sō'bōn; 2 ca-sā'bon or (F.) cās'ō'bōn, Isaac (?/1559-1614). A Swiss scholar and theologian; librarian to Henry IV. of France, 1603-1610; *Athenaeum*; *Ecclesiastical Library*.

**ca-sa'va,** n. Same as *CASSAVA*. *ca-sa'vet*.

**cas'ban,** 1 kas'ban; 2 cās'ban, n. A stiff cotton fabric smooth on one side and embossed on the other, used for dress-facings.

**Cas'bin,** n. Same as *KAZVIN*.

**Cas'ca,** 1 kas'ka; 2 cās'ca, n. In Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, a Roman citizen, one of the conspirators against Caesar.

**cas'ca-bel,** 1 kas'ka-bel; 2 cās'ca-bel, n. 1. A knob or breeching-loop behind the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon, to facilitate handling; sometimes, all back of the base-ring. 2. A rattlesnake or its rattle. [*Sp. cascabel*, little bell.] *cas'ca-bel*.

**cas-cade,** 1 kas-ked'; 2 cās-cad', ri. [*CAS-CAD'ED*; *CAS-CAD'ING*.] 1. To fall in or as in a cascade; form cascades. 2. [Low.] To vomit.

**cas-cade',** n. 1. A waterfall of moderate volume, or one of a series of small waterfalls, natural or artificial. They tumble like natural cascades from rock to rock, sending their murmur afar, to make the quiet and silence more appreciable. *HAWTHORNE Marble Faun* vol. i, p. 95. [*Jo. & Co.* 1874.] 2. Anything resembling a waterfall, as in the trimmings of a dress. 3. Series-connection, as of electrical sources, or of successive operations in physics, as cooling a gas by utilizing the effect of a previously expanded gas. 4. A pyrotechnic device to imitate a waterfall by Chinese fire. [*F.*, < *It. cascata*, < *cascare*, fall, prob. < *L. casus*, *quasso*, freq. of *quatio*, shake.] *cas-cade'* *hot'* *lie*, n. *Manuf. Chem.* A hollow stone vessel, open at the top, through which a tube is passed filled with charcoal or other material of like character, thus enabling any fluid passing over the contents to be charged with gas which is circulated through the jar.—*charging by c.*, the process of charging a series of Leyden jars by connecting the outer coating of each with the inner coating of the next one, so that, by charging the first, the others are charged successively by induction.—*Gassiot's c.*, an electric discharge in a vacuum, having the appearance of a cascade of light.

**Cas-cade',** n. 1. A county in Montana; 2,764 sq. m.; county-seat, Great Falls. 2. A town in Dubuque county, Ia.

**Cas-cade' moun'tains or range.** That part of the great Cordillera extending from northern California to British Columbia; highest peaks: in California, Mt. Shasta, 14,380 ft.; in Oregon, Mt. Hood, 11,225 ft.; in Washington, Mt. Rainier, 14,526 ft.; in British Columbia none exceeds 7,000 ft.

**cas'ca-do'ce,** 1 kās'ka-dō'sē; 2 cās'ca-dō'sē, n. [Brazil.] A large tree (*Pradosia laticens*) belonging to the family *Sapotaceae*; native name.

**cas-cal'ho,** 1 kas-kal'ho; 2 cās-cal'ho, n. [Brazil.] A stratum of gravel, sand, or other detritus, that contains diamonds and sometimes gold; mellon. [*Same as* *PIV-PIV*.]

**cas'ca-lo'te,** 1 kas'ka-lō'tē; 2 cās'ca-lō'tē, n. [*Mex.* *Bol.* *Cas-can'*, 1 kas-kan'; 2 cās-kan', n. *Mil. Engin.* A well-like hole, as for giving access to an underground gallery or for tapping an enemy's mine. [*F.* *cascane*.] *cas-can'e'*.

**Cas'ca-pe'di-ac,** 1 kas'ka-pē'di-ak; 2 cās'ca-pē'di-ak, n. A river in Bonaventure county, Quebec province, Canada; 150 m. long to Chaleur Bay.

**cas'ca-ra,** 1 kas'ka-rā; 2 cās'ca-rā, n. [Sp.] 1. See *BARK*, n. 2. A bark canoe. 3. 1 kas-kē'rā or kas'ka-rā; 2 cās-kē'rā or cās-kā-rā. A cathartic or laxative drug from the cascarabuckthorn.—*cas'ca-ra-buck'thorn*, n. *Bol.* A large deciduous-leaved shrub or small tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the buckthorn family, indigenous to the northwestern United States and adjacent Canadian provinces. The bark yields cascarabuckthorn. See *BARK*, n.

**cas'ca-ri'l'la,** 1 kas'ka-ril'la; 2 cās'ca-ril'la, n. The aromatic bark of a West-Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton eleuteria*), sometimes used as a tonic; also, the shrub. [*Sp.*, dim. of *cascara*, bark, < *cascar*, break, prob. < *L. casco*; see *CASCADE*, n.]—*native cascarilla* [Austral.], a small tree (*Croton terrestris*) yielding a yellowish, firm, coarse-grained timber.—*cas'ca-ril'lin*, n. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, bitter compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) contained in cascarilla-bark. *cas'ca-ril'linet*.

**cas'ca-rob,** 1 kas'ka-rōb; 2 cās'ca-rōb, n. [Trinidad, W. Ind.] A cichlid fish (genus *Cichlasoma*).

**Casch'cash,** 1 kas'kash'; 2 cās'cash', n. In the *Arabian Nights* (*Camaralzaman*), a *Badour*, a genus, "bunch-backed, lame, and blind in one eye, with six horns on his head, and both his hands and feet crooked"; slave to the fairy Malinche.

**ca'schle-law'ist,** n. [*Scot.*] An instrument of torture.

**cas'chire,** 1 kas'chiv; 2 cās'chiv, n. [*Afr.*] A mormyroid fish, especially *Mormyrus caschire*.

**cas'chrom,** 1 kas'krom; 2 cās'chrom, n. A Highland pick or bog-hoe for stony ground. [*Gael.*, < *cas*, foot, & *chrom*, crooked.] *crook'* *spade'*; *foot'* *plow'*.

**cas'co,** 1 kas'ko; 2 cās'co, n. [Sp.] 1. A square-ended flat-bottomed boat of the Philippine Islands, used as a lighter. 2. [So. Am.] The offspring of mulatto parents.

**Cas'co Bay** An island-studded inlet of the sea in S.W. Maine, including Portland harbor: a favorite summer resort.

**case,** 1 kēs; 2 cās, ri. [*CASED*; *CAS'ING*.] 1. To cover with a case; put into a case; incase; as, to case oneself in armor; to case a wall with stone.

Look! the massy trunks Are cased in the pure crystal.

2. To cover (a sheet or object of glass) with a layer of glass of another color fused on, as in making cameo-glass. 3. To render (tobacco-leaves) pliable and bring them into a proper condition as regards moisture, flavor, etc. 4. To strip off the skin or case from; flay.

**case',** r. [*CASED*; *CAS'ING*.] 1. To mention as a case or instance. 2. To give instances; put cases.

**case',** n. 1. The state of things in a given instance. (1) A special condition of affairs; juncture; as, what shall be done in the present case? in the case of Mr. X, there was no excuse. (2) Also, the fact; as, this is not the case. A hard case that hereupon I should be justly condemned of sin. *HOOKER Ecclesiastical Polity* p. 139. [*a. c.* 1688.]

(3) The amount of elasticity possessed by tobacco-leaves; also, their condition as regards moisture, at the time of their curing and afterward. 2. An event; contingency; as, in case of fire, sound the alarm. 3. A particular instance or example; as, a case of destitution; a case of embezzlement. Specifically: (1) *Med. & Surg.* An example, instance, or condition; sometimes, a subject of disease or injury; a statement of the history, etc., of a particular instance; as, a case of fever. (2) *Law.* (a) A cause of action; a suit; an action. (b) A state of facts constituting a cause of action submitted for judicial decision. (c) The printed report of a legal proceeding. "A case in law or equity consists of the right of one party as well as of the other." *WHEATON U. S. Supreme Court Reports* vol. vi, p. 379.

4. A particular group of facts, conditions, or circumstances under discussion; often, a hypothesis; as, Case 1 involves such and such mathematical considerations. 5. State (of circumstances, material or moral); physical condition or situation; plight; as, the shipwrecked party arrived in wretched case; he is in too good case to run far.

Full of sad anguish and in heavy case.

*SPENCER Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 7, st. 35.

6. *Gram.* The relation of a noun, pronoun, or, in inflected languages, an adjective to other words in the sentence, or its form indicating the relation.

In English case has for the most part come to signify a relation, the inflection or case-endings being confined to the possessive ('s) of the noun, and to the pronouns; as, nominative case, thou; possessive, thine; objective, thee. The French has no case-ending save for pronouns, Latin has six, German has four, Greek has five (including the vocative), Sanskrit has eight (nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative, and vocative); some Semitic and other languages have an elaborate case system, but the general tendency is to repress inflections by prepositions.

A case, in the declension of a noun, means a falling away, or a deflection from the upright nominative.

DE QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences* vol. ii, p. 300. [*r. & r.* 1854.]

7. [Colloq., U. S.] A "specimen"; a peculiar person; as, he is a regular case, or a hard case. [*F.* *cas*, < *L. casus*, event, < *casus*, pp. of *cado*, fall.] *cas'*; *cas'*.

*Syn.*: accident, action, cause, circumstances, condition, conjuncture, contingency, event, example, fact, incident, instance, occurrence, plight, predicament, situation, specimen, state, suit.—*Prep.*: a case of conscience; the case with children; [Archae.] in case for action.

—*action on the case* (*Law*), a common law remedy peculiar to and appropriate for injuries committed without force where the damage is only consequential; more comprehensive than assumption or trover.—*agreed c.*, a case in which the facts are agreed upon as between the parties to a suit, reduced to writing, and submitted to the court for its decision thereon without further testimony.—*all a c.*, all the same; all one; immaterial.—*American Tobacco Company c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 29, 1911, declared the American Tobacco Company and its accessories to be cooperators in a combination illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law.

*bankers' c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in which the U. S. Supreme Court held unconstitutional a State tax upon Federal securities. (2 *Wall* p. 200.)—*Beef Trust c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case wherein the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that combinations in restraint of trade affecting interstate commerce were unlawful. (196 *U. S.* p. 375.)—*Bradlaugh's c.* (*Eng. Law*), a case holding that a legislative body, as the House of Commons, has entire control of its own internal proceedings, with which the courts will not interfere. (48 *Vic.* 1884; 12 *Q. B. D.* p. 271.)—*Bushell's c.* (*Eng. Law*), a habeas corpus case deciding that a jury may not be punished for its findings.—*case'* *book'*, n. *Law & Med.* A book, as of a lawyer or surgeon, containing records of cases.—*c. certified* (*U. S. Law*), a single question of law submitted for determination to the U. S. Supreme Court by the judges of the Circuit Court.—*c. divinity*, n. Sophistical reasoning.—*c. endings*, n. *Gram.* An inflection; one of the terminations that distinguish cases.—*c. examination*, n. *U. S. Postal Service.* An examination as to the ability of applicants to distribute mail in cases, as in the railway service or in large cities.—*c. for motion* (*Eng. Law*), an abstract of the proceedings in a divorce or probate action, together with a statement of the relief desired, which is filed before the making of a motion.—*c. law*, law based upon or settled by decided cases; distinguished from *statute law*—*c. lawyer*, one better versed in reported cases.—*c. made*, a form of procedure in code States under which a statement of facts regarding a disputed point of law agreed to by both parties is submitted without any preceding action to the court.—*c. of conscience*, a matter for the decision of conscience.—*c. of Lord Shaftesbury* (*Eng. Law*), a habeas corpus case in King's Bench where it was held that the lower court could not pass on a commitment by the High Court of Peers.—*c. of monopolies* (*Eng. Law*), a case holding a monopoly granted by the crown void as against the authority and the statutes of Parliament.—*c. of the Caroline*, see *McLEOD CASE*.—*c. of the slave Grace* (*Eng. Law*), a case in the Admiralty Court deciding that a slave, having been in England but having returned voluntarily to his native country, reverted to a condition of slavery. (8 *Geo. IV.* 1827; 2 *Hagg. Adm.* 2, p. 94.)—*c. on appeal*. 1. The form of presentation of facts by the appellant to an upper court, together with the record of the proceedings in the action, as a basis of the appeal. 2. *Eng. Law.* The written statement of the inferior court in crown cases reserved and similar references to higher courts.—*c. stated*, a written statement of the facts in the case consented to by plaintiff and defendant and submitted to the court by their agreement for a decision without a trial by jury.—*c. system*, that system of law-teaching in which selected cases form the basis for study, supplemented by text-books.—*Chinese exclusion c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining the right of Congress to modify treaties with foreign nations, and determining the absolute control of Congress over immigration. (130 *U. S.* p. 581.)—*Clinton Bridge c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1867, giving effect to an act of Congress establishing a bridge as a post-route, and giving railroads the right to bridge waterways permanently. (10 *Wall* p. 454.)—*crown cases*, or

*crown cases reserved* (*Eng. Law*), legal questions in English criminal law reserved by the trial judges for determination by a special tribunal or by the High Court of Justice.—*Dartmouth College c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case upon the vested rights of corporations, deciding that the grant of a corporate charter by a State creates contract rights in the grantee which a later statute of the State can not alter, because of the provision of the Federal Constitution forbidding States to "pass any...law impairing the obligation of contract." This decision led the States to reserve expressly the right to alter their grants.—*direct case* (*Gram.*), the nominative and vocative; in Latin, *casus rectus*—*equity*, a cause properly cognizable in a court of equity or a chancery court.—*five per cent. case* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court, relative to the allotment of proceeds of lands sold, deciding that lands disposed of to satisfy military land-warrants were not sold within the meaning of the act granting to States a portion of the proceeds. (110 *U. S.* p. 471.)—*Hayburn's c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court holding it beyond the power of Congress to assign other than judicial duties to members of the judiciary. (22 *Wall* p. 81.)—*head-money c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining the right of Congress to regulate immigration by taxation and otherwise. (112 *U. S.* p. 580.)—*In any c.*, whatever may happen; under any circumstances.—*In c. (that, or of)*, if it should appear (that); provided; assuming; if; as, *in case* it rains, do not expect me.—*Income-Tax cases* (*U. S. Law*), cases in which the U. S. Supreme Court held unconstitutional the Federal income-tax law of 1894. In that it provided for a direct tax not apportioned among the States according to representation. (158 *U. S.* p. 601.)—*In good c.*, in good physical condition or form.—*Kosztka's c.*, see *KOSZTA*.—*Legal-tender c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining that Congress has the right to declare the treasury notes of the United States a legal tender. (110 *U. S.* p. 421.)—*license case* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the right of individual States to impose a license tax upon the sale of intoxicating liquors. (5 *Hov.* p. 504.)—*license-tax cases* (*U. S. Law*), cases in the U. S. Supreme Court which held that the imposition of a license was a method of indirect taxation and ruled that therein the right of the States and the right of the nation to tax the same article are consistent. (5 *Wall* p. 462.)—*lottery c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court deciding that lottery tickets are subjects of interstate commerce, the sale and circulation of which Congress, under its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, can prohibit. (188 *U. S.* p. 321.)—*McLeod c.* (*International Law*), a diplomatic controversy between Great Britain and the United States in which Great Britain denied the right of the courts of New York to try a member of the Canadian militia who had under proper authority come across the Niagara river during the insurrection of 1837 and destroyed the "Caroline," a filibustering steamer, and killed two persons. The United States acknowledged the right of Great Britain, but pleaded the inability of the Federal authorities to prevent the trial. This case led to the act of Congress of 1842 by which cases involving international relations may be removed from State to Federal courts. (25 *Wendell* 453; 26 *Wendell* 663.)—*McNaghten's c.*, an English case in which the House of Lords requested the judgment of the Judges of Queen's Bench upon certain propositions relating to legal insanity where it was decided that "the responsibility of an insane person must depend upon his power to distinguish between right and wrong," and that an insane delusion pleaded as a defense must be such that, if true, it would justify the act committed. (8 *Eng. Rul. Cas.* 29, 41.)—*negro c.*, see *SOMMERSETT'S CASE* (below).—*Northern Securities c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court in which it was held that a holding company, which in effect centered the control and regulation of various railroads, was a combination in restraint of trade. (193 *U. S.* p. 197.)—*obligue or indirect cases* (*Gram.*), all cases (in inflected languages) other than the nominative and vocative.—*particular c.* (*Math.*), the form that a general problem assumes by assigning values to some of the quantities entering into it.—*passenger cases* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining that a tax levied upon immigrants by a State was unconstitutional as being a regulation of commerce reserved to Congress. (7 *Hov.* p. 253.)—*Railroad Commission c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the rights of the States to regulate railroads in their territory by fixing rates and otherwise and to appoint commissions for this purpose. (116 *U. S.* p. 307.)—*Sennayne's c.* (*Law*), a leading case in England, followed in America, determining when an officer may break into a man's house, and involving the interpretation of the maxim "Every man's house is his castle." (5 *Coke* p. 91.)—*Shelley's c.* (*Law*), a case deduced from feudal tenure, involving the effect of words of devise, which became the leading case upon that subject, was adopted as part of the common law of the United States, and still prevails in some jurisdictions: "When the ancestor, by any gift or conveyance, taketh an estate of freehold, and in the same gift or conveyance an estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs, in fee or in tail, the heirs are words of limitation of the estate and not words of purchase." (1 *Coke* p. 104.)—*Sheriff of Middlesex's c.* (*Eng. Law*), a habeas corpus case in which it was held that an English court of law could not inquire into the merits of a commitment by the House of Commons. (3 *Vic.* 1840; 11 *Ad. & E.* p. 273.)—*slaughter-house cases* (*U. S. Law*), two cases in the U. S. Supreme Court, growing out of exclusive State grants to a corporation to slaughter animals in certain territory, construing the XIIIth and XIVth Constitutional Amendments and defining police powers. (10 *Wall* p. 273; 16 *Wall* p. 36.)—*Somerset's c.* (*Eng. Law*), a case deciding that a slave, once brought into England, could not be sent thence against his will. It became authority for the rule that a slave, coming under jurisdiction into the English law, was free thereby. (12 *Geo. II.* 1772; 20 *S. T.* p. 1.)—*Standard Oil c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 15, 1911, declared the Standard Oil Company to be a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade, monopolizing commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and ordered its dissolution within six months.—*State Tax cases* (*U. S. Law*), a series of cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court between 1870 and 1875 in which the constitutional limitations upon individual States to tax the means or material of commerce were defined.—*Tarble's c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court defining the relative authority of State and Federal courts and holding specifically that habeas corpus would not lie in a State court for the discharge of a Federal prisoner. (13 *Wall* p. 397.)—*to make out one's c.*, to demonstrate what one has asserted.—*to put a c.*, 1. To state a question. 2. To suppose an instance; present a supposed event or condition.—*Tweed's case* (*U. S. Law*), the various proceedings against the Tweed Ring in New York for municipal frauds, forming a mass of litigation. Principally cited

as to State control over county rights, questions of New York practise and, in criminal law, the effect of cumulative sentences. Tweed escaped to Spain, with which country the United States had no extradition treaty; Spain, however, as a matter of diplomatic courtesy surrendered Tweed in 1876.—*Twyne's c.* (*Eng. Law*), a case establishing the rule that conveyances of property for the purpose of defrauding creditors are void. (3 *Coke* p. 80.)—*Virginia coupon cases* (*U. S. Law*), a number of cases in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1854, determining that a State, having once by legislative act declared its bond coupons receivable for its taxes, could not alter their properties by revoking the act.—*Wheeling bridge c.* (*U. S. Law*), a case determining the right of Congress, under the commerce clauses of the Constitution, to decide what shall be deemed an obstruction to navigation and, by its action, to abrogate the effect of a judicial decision declaring a bridge unlawful.

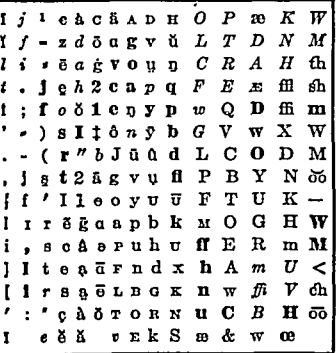
**case<sup>2</sup>, n.** 1. Anything intended to enclose or contain something. 2. A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept; as, a packing-case; spectacle-case; pillow-case; show-case.

With bow in hand, and arrows in a case.

CHAUVER C. T., *Knight's Tale* l. 321.

3. A box and the quantity or number contained in it; a set; as, a case of wine, of glass, of knives, or the like. 4. An outer and enclosing part that protects what is within; as, the case of a watch or clock; the case of a seed-vessel or a pupa; also, the hardened coating of case-hardened steel or iron. 5. *Print.* A wooden tray divided into compartments called boxes, for keeping separate the letters of a font of type.

Cases for body-type are commonly made in pairs, called upper (or cap) case and lower c. respectively. Various printers' cases are named also from their use; as, music-c. (for music-type), rule-c. (for holding brass rule), job-c. (for holding display-type used in bookwork).



Arrangement of Type-matrices in the Matrix-case of a Monotype Composing-machine, as used in casting the Type for this Dictionary.

6. *Book-binding.* A binding or cover made separately. 7. *Building.* (1) The frame or casing for a door, window, stairway, or the like, or a hollow box beside a casing, as for sash-weights. (2) An outer facing of a building, as of stone or brick. 8. *Mining.* (1) [Cornwall.] A fissure that admits water into the workings. (2) A quartz-vein at an angle with a lode, and not containing ore. 9. *Naut.* (1) The outside planking of a vessel. (2) The cavity in the upper anterior part of the head of a sperm-whale containing the spermaceti. 10. *Mil.* (1) Case-shot. (2) A charge-holder for a mine, or a lining for a gallery. 11. *Postal Service.* A framework containing a number of boxes for receiving mail-matter in the process of assortment. 12. [Archaic.] The skin of an animal (now only in heraldic use); the clothes of a person; the exterior, in any sense. 13. *Foundry.* A cope. 14. 225 square feet of crown glass. 15. *Faro.* Each fourth card dealt. 16. [Slang.] A dollar. [*OF. casse, F. casse, < L. capsā, < capio, receive.*] **case<sup>3</sup>, n.** 1. The space between two girders before boarding.—*c.-binding, n.* A method of binding books in which the case or cover is made separately and the sheets are fastened in it, the book being then styled *c.-bound*.—*c.-bottle, n.* A bottle belonging to a case; usually, one containing spirits or a cordial.—*c.-fly, n.* A caddis-fly.—*c.-keeper, n.* *Faro.* 1. A contrivance for recording the number of cards drawn. 2. The operator of such contrivance.—*c.-knife, n.* 1. A knife provided with a sheath or case. 2. A table-knife, having originally had a sheath.—*c.-lock, n.* A lock having a case, so that it can be fastened to the face of a door.—*c.-maker, n.*—*c.-mold, n.* *Ceram.* A reproduction in plaster or clay of the original mold from which all subsequent casts are made. It is molded either from a hollow form or from a solid mold of the original. See *lock-mold*; *working-mold*.—*c.-shot, n.* A projectile made of a metal case filled with balls, etc., as shrapnel or canister-shot.—*c.-smoother, n.* A machine that by means of rollers attaches a glass cloth to its backing-board.—*c.-weed, n.* Shepherd's-purse.—*c.-work, n.* 1. *Bookbinding.* The making of cases. 2. *Print.* Hand composition.—*c.-worm, n.* A caddis-worm. 3. *Lower c. Print.* 1. That one of a pair of cases which contains the small letters, spaces, points, etc. 2. The small letters, commonly kept in a lower case; often attributively, *matrix-c.* *n.* *Print.* A case to hold the matrices of types to be produced by a casting-machine.—*upper c. Print.* 1. That one of a pair of cases which contains the capitals, small capitals, accents, fractions, etc. 2. Capital letters; often attributively.

**case<sup>4</sup>, n.** 1. *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed tropical trees or shrubs of the samyda family (*Samyda*), with alternate coriaceous leaves covered with pellucid dots. [*J. Cascarilla*, Dutch botanist (17th century).] **case<sup>5</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A tryptic enzyme of bacterial origin which dissolves casein and hastens ripening in cheese. [*< CASEIN.*] **case<sup>6</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>7</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>8</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>9</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>10</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>11</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>12</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>13</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>14</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>15</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>16</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>17</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>18</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>19</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>20</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>21</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>22</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>23</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>24</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>25</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>26</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>27</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>28</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>29</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>30</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>31</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>32</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>33</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>34</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>35</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>36</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>37</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>38</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>39</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>40</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>41</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>42</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>43</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>44</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>45</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>46</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>47</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>48</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>49</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>50</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>51</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>52</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>53</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>54</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>55</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>56</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>57</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>58</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>59</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>60</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>61</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>62</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>63</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>64</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>65</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>66</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>67</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>68</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>69</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>70</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>71</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>72</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>73</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>74</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>75</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>76</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>77</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>78</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>79</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>80</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>81</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>82</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>83</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>84</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>85</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>86</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>87</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>88</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>89</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>90</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>91</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>92</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>93</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>94</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>95</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>96</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>97</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>98</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>99</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>100</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>101</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>102</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>103</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>104</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>105</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>106</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>107</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>108</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>109</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>110</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>111</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>112</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>113</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>114</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>115</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>116</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>117</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>118</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>119</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>120</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>121</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>122</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>123</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>124</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>125</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>126</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>127</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>128</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>129</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>130</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>131</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>132</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>133</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>134</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>135</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>136</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>137</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>138</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>139</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>140</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>141</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>142</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>143</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>144</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>145</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>146</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>147</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>148</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>149</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>150</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>151</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>152</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>153</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>154</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>155</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>156</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>157</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>158</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>159</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>160</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>161</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>162</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>163</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>164</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>165</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>166</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>167</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>168</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>169</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>170</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>171</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>172</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>173</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>174</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>175</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>176</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>177</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>178</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>179</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>180</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>181</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>182</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>183</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>184</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>185</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>186</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>187</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>188</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>189</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>190</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>191</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>192</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>193</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>194</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>195</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>196</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>197</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>198</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>199</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>200</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>201</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>202</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>203</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>204</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>205</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>206</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>207</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>208</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>209</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>210</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>211</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>212</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>213</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>214</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>215</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>216</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>217</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>218</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>219</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>220</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>221</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>222</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>223</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>224</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>225</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>226</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>227</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>228</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>229</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>230</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>231</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>232</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>233</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>234</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>235</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>236</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>237</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>238</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>239</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>240</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>241</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>242</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>243</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>244</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>245</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>246</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>247</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>248</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>249</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>250</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>251</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>252</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>253</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>254</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>255</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>256</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>257</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>258</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>259</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>260</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>261</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>262</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>263</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>264</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>265</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>266</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>267</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>268</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>269</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>270</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>271</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>272</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>273</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>274</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>275</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>276</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>277</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>278</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>279</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>280</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>281</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>282</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>283</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>284</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>285</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>286</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>287</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>288</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>289</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>290</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>291</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>292</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>293</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>294</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>295</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>296</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>297</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>298</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>299</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>300</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>301</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>302</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>303</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>304</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>305</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>306</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>307</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>308</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>309</sup>, n.** 1. *Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **case<sup>310</sup>**





or subpetaloid. [**CASSIDULUS** + **-OID**]—**cas'si-du-lol'**-**de-an**, *a. & n.*  
**cas'sle**, 1 kas'; 2 cas's. [**Dial.**] A straw basket or creel; used in the Orkney Islands. **cas'sy**; **cas'zle**; **co'slet**.  
**cas'slet**, *n.* **Bot.** A sponge-tree, the *hutchia*.  
**Cas'sim Ba'ba**, kas'm; bā'ba; 2 cas'im bā'ba. In the Arabian Nights (*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*), brother of Ali; obtained entrance to the robbers' cave, forgot the pass-word, and was killed.  
**cas'si-mere**, 1 kas'i-mir; 2 cas'i-mēr, *n.* A smooth woolen cloth sheared close to the face when woven; used for men's clothing. Compare **CASHMERE**. [**< F. casimir = CASHMERE**] **cas'i-mere**; **ker'sey-mere**; **cas'si-mere-will**. *n.* A twilled weave produced with four harnesses, of which two are up and two down.  
**Cas'sin**, John, 1 kas'in; 2 cas'in (1813-1869). An American ornithologist.  
**cas-sine**, 1 ka-sin'; 2 cas-sin', *n.* [**F.**] A small country house more or less fortified, as of the nobility in Flanders.  
**cas-si-ne**, 1 ka-sin'; 2 cas-sin', *n.* 1. A shrub, the yaupon. 2. [**Am. Ind.**] The black drink used by Indians on festive or ceremonial occasions. See **TAYPOX**. [**Province, Italy.**]  
**Cas-si-ne**, 1 ka-sin'; 2 cas-sin', *n.* A town in Alessandria.  
**cas'si-nette**, 1 kas'i-net'; 2 cas'i-nēt', *n.* A waistcoat having cotton warp and fine wool or wool-and-silk filling; kersey-nette. [**< CASSIMERE**] **cas'si-nett**.  
**Cas'si-ni**, 1 ka-sin'; 2 cas-sin', *n.* 1. César François (1714-1784), a French astronomer; son of Jacques; the three generations were in successive charge of the Paris Observatory for 115 years, 1669-1784. 2. Giovanni Domenico (1625-1712), an Italian astronomer. 3. Jacques (1677-1756), a French astronomer. — **Cassin's** division, a dark spot in Saturn's ring discovered by G. D. Cassini.  
**Cas-sin'i-an**, 1 ka-sin'i-an; 2 cas-sin'i-an, *i. a.* Pertaining to any of the French family Cassini, including four generations of mathematicians and astronomers. **II. n.** The locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is a constant. **Cassinian oval**.  
**Cas'si-nite**, 1 kas'i-nit; 2 cas'i-nit, *n.* **Mineral.** A dull bluish-green subtransparent, aventurine orthoclase containing albite and hyalophane.  
**cas-si-no**, *n.* Same as **CASINO**.  
**cas-si-noid**, 1 kas'i-noid; 2 cas'i-nōid, *n.* **Math.** The locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant. [**< CASSINIAN** + **-OID**].  
**Cas'si-o**, 1 kas'i-o; 2 cas'i-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello*, Othello's lieutenant, dupe of Iago, who inspires Othello with the belief that Cassio is Desdemona's lover.  
**Cas'si-o-ber'**, 1 kas'i-o-ber'; 2 cas'i-o-bēr', *n.* [**RIES**, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] The shining black edible drupe of a North-American shrub (*Viburnum coccineum*) of the honeysuckle family. [**Of Am. Ind. origin.**]  
**Cas'si-o-dō-rus**, 1 kas'i-o-dō-rus; 2 cas'i-o-dō-rūs, **Magnus Aurelius** (468-508). A Roman historian; minister of Theodoric. 497-524. **History of the Goths**.  
**Cas'si-o-pe**, 1 kas'i-o-pe; 2 cas'i-o-pē, *n.* **Bot.** A genus of low arborescent shrubs, comprising about ten species, natives of the north-temperate zone. They are distinguished by small imbricated leaves and solitary, nodding flowers, white or pink, having the corolla 5-lobed.  
**Cas'si-o-pe'i-a**, 1 kas'i-o-pē'i-a; 2 cas'i-o-pē'i-a, *n.* **Astron.** A circumpolar constellation opposite the Great Bear. See **CONSTELLATION**. [**L. < Gr. Kassiopeia**, in myth. wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. **Cas'si-o-pe**; **Cas'si-o-pe'a**; **Cas'si-o-pe'an**, *a.*  
**cas-sique**, 1 ka-sik'; 2 cas-sik', *n.* Same as **CACIQUE**.  
**Cas'si-qui-a-re**, 1 kas'i-ki-ärē; 2 cas'i-ki-ärē, *n.* A river in S. Venezuela; 130 m. long from the Orinoco to the Rio Negro.  
**Cas'si-repe**, *n.* [**S. Am.**] Same as **CASSAREPE**.  
**Cas'si-si**, 1 kas'si; 2 cas'si, *n.* **Conch.** A genus typical of *Cassidula*. [**L. helmet**].  
**Cas'si-si**, *n.* [**F.**] 1. A cordial prepared from black currants. 2. The black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), or its fruit.  
**Cas'si-te**, 1 kas'sit; 2 cas'sit, *n.* **Babylon. Hist.** Same as **KASSITE**.  
**cas-si-tite**, 1 kas-sit-it; 2 cas-sit-it, *n.* **Mineral.** A tin dioxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) usually brown or black, having an adamantine luster, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system; the most important ore of tin. According to its appearance, it is called *tinstone*, *needle-tin*, *ore*, *wood-tin*, *load's-eye tin*, and *stream-tin*. [**< Gr. kassiteros, tin.]  
**cas'si-us**, 1 kas'sus; 2 cas'sus, *n.* Purple of Cassius. See **PURPLE**. [**< Andreas Cassius**, German chemist.]  
**Cas'si-us**, 1 kas'sus; 2 cas'sus, *n.* (485 B. C.). A Roman consul, put to death by the patricians.  
**Cas'si-us**, 1 kas'sus; 2 cas'sus, *n.* (42 B. C.). A Roman general, one of Caesar's murderers.  
**Cas'si-ve-lau-nus**, 1 kas'i-ve-lā-nus; 2 cas'i-ve-lā-nūs, *n.* A king of two British tribes; submitted to Caesar, 54 B. C.  
**Cas-sib'e-lan**, 1 kas'sib; 2 cas'sib, *n.* [**Min.**] 13 m. long.  
**Cass Lake**. A lake between Beltrami and Cass counties, **Cass**, 1 kas'ok; 2 cas'ok, *n.* 1. **Ecd.** A plain close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, worn under vestments by the Roman Catholic and many of the Anglican clergy, and also habitually, without vestments, in many countries. Choristers, lay readers, and others engaged in church functions, wear the cassock when officiating. 2. A short garment or loose jacket worn under the Geneva gown by Presbyterian ministers and others. 3. [**Archaic.**] Any long coat or gown; especially, a military cloak. 4. Figuratively, (1) a clergyman. (2) The clerical office. [**< L. casaque**, **< It. cascaca**, great-coat, **< casa**, house, **< L. casa**, house.]  
**cas'socked**, 1 kas'okt; 2 cas'okt, *pa.* Dressed in a cassock.  
**cas'so-lette**, 1 kas'so-let; 2 cas'so-let, *n.* [**F.**] A vessel with perforated lid, for holding perfumes to be diffused by burning or otherwise; an incense-burner.  
**cas'son**, 1 kas'en; 2 cas'on, *n.* 1. [**Old Flang.**] Bettle. 2. pl. [**Prov. Eng.**] Drop-plates of cattle.  
**cas'son-ade**, 1 kas'on-äd; 2 cas'on-äd, *n.* Raw or unrefined sugar, especially that carried in boxes or casks. [**< F. < casson**; see **CASSON**].  
**cas'son-ic**, 1 ka-sön'ik; 2 cas-sön'ic, *a.* **Chem.** Pertaining to an amorphous dibasic acid (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) resulting from the oxidation of cane-sugar.  
**cas'soon**, 1 ka-sün; 2 cas-sün, *n.* A deep panel in a**

ceiling or soffit; caisson. [**< It. cassone**, = **F. caisson**; see **CAISSON**].  
**Cas-sop-o-lis**, 1 ka-sop-o-lis; 2 cas-sop-o-lis, *n.* A village, county-seat of Cass county, Mich.  
**Cas'so-wa-ry**, 1 kas'o-wē-ri; 2 cas'o-wā-ry, *n.* [**RIES**, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] A large, very fleet, ostrich-like ratite bird (genus *Cassuaris*), of Australia and the Papuan islands, having a horny helmet or excrescence on the head, very short wings with 4 or 5 barless, spine-like shafts, the neck more or less bare and carunculated, and the inner toe with a long claw. The legs are stouter and shorter than in the ostrich, and the plumage is loosely webbed and forms a hair-like covering. [**< Malay kassuaris**, cassowary.] **cas'sa-war-way** or **cas'so-war**; **cas'su-a-ry**. — **New Holland cassowary**, the emu.  
**Cass-ri'er**. A river in Sanilac county, Mich.; 150 m. long to Saginaw river.  
**cas'su-mu'nar**, 1 kas'u-mū'nar; 2 cas'u-mū'nar, *n.* [**E. Ind.**] The ginger-like, aromatic root of the East-Indian *Curcuma zedoaria*, of the ginger family; formerly supposed to be the root of the kindred *Zingiber cassumunar*; also, the plant. **cas'su-mu'n-ar**.  
**Cas-sy'tha**, 1 ka-sal'tha; 2 cas-sy'tha, *n.* **Bot.** A genus of parasitic, leafless, thread-like plants of the laurel family—the dodder-laurels—known in Australia as the scrub-vine, widely distributed in the tropics. *C. miformis*, used medicinally in the East Indies, has been introduced into Florida. [**L. cassytha**].  
**cast**, 1 kast; 2 kast, *v.* [**CAST**; **CAST'ING**] **I. t.** 1. To throw with force; drive by force, as from the hand or from an engine; fling; hurl; as, to cast a dart; to cast a stone. 2. To cause to fall upon or over an object; throw in a particular direction; throw off, out, or over; emit; as, to cast light; to cast a halo; to cast a shadow; to cast seed over the field. 3. To place as if by throwing; put with violence or force; throw; drive; toss; as, cast ashore; cast into prison. 4. To throw out or forth; throw off; as, to cast a net; the horse cast his rider. 5. To throw down, especially with the feet upward, or so as to prevent rising again; as, the horse was cast in his stall. 6. To let down; put out; let drop; as, to cast anchor. 7. To deposit; give; as, to cast a vote. 8. To shed or throw off in process of growth; also, to lose prematurely; drop; as, a snake casts its skin; the mare cast her foal. 9. To direct or turn; turn in a given direction. **He cast his hard and cruel eye over the multitude.** **HAWTHORNE** *Twice Told Tales*, vol. i, p. 22. [**< F. r.** 1863.]  
**10.** To draw by chance; as, to cast lots. **11.** To shape in a mold; make a cast of; found; specif., to stereotype or electrotype; as, to cast a statue; to cast a page of a book. **As the great anatomist Bichat long ago said, if everyone were cast in the same mold there would be no such thing as beauty.** **DARWIN** *Descent of Man*, vol. ii, p. 335. [**< L.** 1871.]  
**12.** To compute or reckon; reckon up; calculate; as, to cast accounts; to cast a horoscope. **Interest is always cast on debts in this country.** **PARSONS** *Contracts*, vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 10, § 11, p. 666. [**< L.** a. c. 1800.]  
**13.** To impute or place as a reproach; as, to cast a slur. **14. Theat.** (1) To assign, as for a part; as, he was cast for Macbeth. (2) To distribute the parts of, as a play. **15. Law.** To defeat in a suit. **16.** To winnow by throwing in the air. **17.** To reject; discard; disqualify; as, horses cast for vice. **18. [Eng.] Agric.** To furrow (the ground) in one certain direction by going over it again with a plow; replot (the old ridges), having the furrows all in one direction. **19. [Archaic.]** To throw up, as with spade and shovel; as, to cast a mound. **20.** In falconry, to place upon the perch, as a hawk. **21.** To cause to fall or happen; as, his lot was happily cast. **22. [Archaic.]** To cashier. **23. [Archaic.]** To impose or devote. **24.** To contrive; plan. **II. i.** 1. To revolve something in the mind; meditate; scheme; consider. **See CAST AROUND**, below. **But first he casts to change his shape.** **MILTON** *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 634.  
**2.** To take shape in a mold, as metal. **3.** To add up a column of figures; make a computation. **4. Naut.** (1) To turn from the wind; fall off, especially in getting under way. (2) To tack; put about; wear. **5.** To warp, as timber. **6.** To throw a fish-line. **7. [Scott.]** To lose color; fade. **8.** In hunting, to make a run or detour in search of the scent or trail. **9. [Scott.]** To swarm, as bees. **10. [Scott.]** To clear of clouds; clear up. **11.** To vomit. [**< Ice. kasta**, throw.] **Syn:** see **ABANDON**; **ADABE**; **THROW**. — **Prep.** cast to the ground; into the sea; upon the shore; out of the synagog; cast a cloak about or over; cast a trench about or around; — **casting** of the withers, a condition of exertion of the uterus sometimes occurring in mares after parturition; casting vote, a vote given, as by a presiding officer, to prevent a tie; a deciding vote; — **casting weight**, a weight that brings down a balance; figuratively, something that turns the scale; — **cast's-line**, *n.* A gut line about 8 feet long, attached to a rod-line and having drops fastened to it. — **c. weld**, *vt.* To weld through applying heat as if to cast. — **c. e. about**. 1. To consider ways and means; observe or seek warily; scheme. 2. To cast. — **c. e. II.** 3. **Naut.** Same as **CAST**. **II. 4.** — **c. to e. aside**, to reject as worthless or cumbersome. — **c. e. a traverse** (**Naut.**), to determine a ship's bearing. — **c. e. away**. 1. To wreck, as a ship. 2. To throw away; waste; as, will you cast away your life? 3. To reject. — **c. e. by**, to throw away. — **c. e. down**. 1. To overthrow. 2. To cause to feel dejection; as, he was much cast down by his loss. — **c. e. forth**. 1. To eject. 2. To disseminate; spread forth. — **c. e. in** one's lot with, to share the fate or fortunes of. — **c. e. in the teeth of**, to make a reproach to; with with. — **c. e. off**. 1. To reject; discard; disown. 2. **Naut.** To loosen or let go (a rope, boat, etc.). 3. To finish (a piece of knitting) by working the stitches off the needle. 4. **Print.** To make an estimate concerning (any type-space). 5. **Hunting.** (1) To set free, as dogs. (2) To leave behind. — **c. e. on**, to make free, as articles or needles, or beginning a piece of knitting. — **c. e. oneself on** or upon, to submit to; take the chances of; rely hopefully upon; as, to cast oneself upon the mercy of the court. — **c. e. out**. 1. [**Scott.**] To quarrel. 2. To rebel. — **c. e. over the bar** (**Scott.**), to quarrel. — **c. e. the lead** (**Naut.**), to take soundings. — **c. e. the water** (**Med.**), to diagnose a disease by examination of

urine. — **c. u. p.** 1. To compute. **See CAST**, *r.* 1, 12. 2. To use in upbraiding or twitting. 3. To vomit.  
**cast**, 1 kast; 2 kast, *n.* 1. The act of casting or throwing; as, a cast of a fly in angling; a cast of a net; a cast of the dice. **The destinies of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people.** **MACAULAY** *Essays* p. 10. [**< s. a. c.** 1854.]  
**2.** The distance to which a thing may be thrown; as, a stone's cast. 3. Anything that is thrown out or off; as, (1) An insect's skin; (2) the dung of an earthworm; (3) the undigested matter ejected from the stomach of an owl or hawk; (4) in angling, a leader, sometimes including the flies; also, improperly, a salmon-pool. 4. An object founded or run in or as in a mold, as of metal, plaster, wax, etc. (1) **Pathol.** A morbid substance molded as in one of the urinary tubules; as, a renal cast. (2) **Mech.** (a) A stereotype or electrotype plate. (b) A reverse copy, in plaster of Paris or similar material, of a mold; usually distinguished from a *casting*, which is of iron or other metal or alloy. (c) The material run into molds at one operation. 5. An impression as of a harder in a softer body; as, a cast of a man's face. 6. An impressed form of the inner surface of an animal or plant, either of the bony outline or particularly of the organs of an animal; distinguished from *mold*. 7. A characteristic formation or inclination; stamp; shade; dash; tinge; as, the cast of a sentence; white, with a bluish cast. **There are many distinct casts of goodness, as there are many distinct casts of beauty.** **LOCKY** *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 162. [**< a.** 1873.]  
**8.** A twist or perversion; warp; squint; as, a cast in a plank; a cast in the eye. 9. **Theat.** The distribution of parts to performers; as, a strong cast in the play. 10. [**Local.**] A chance help; a lift; as, a cast in a cart. **In literature, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow says my way, and, being better motivated than I, gives me a cast, we say.** **EXEMSON** *Letter and Social Aims, Quotation and Originality* p. 180. [**< L.** a. c. 1889.]  
**11.** In hunting, a detour in search of the scent. 12. **Archery.** The distance an arrow may be cast by a bow. 13. A customary quantity, as of water used at one operation in brewing, a warp of herrings, etc. 14. [**Archaic.**] A stroke or turn; as, a cast of one's sail. 15. [**Eng.**] A couple of hawks. 16. [**Eng.**] An after-swarm of bees. 17. **Bowling.** A point made by throwing the bowl nearest the jack. 18. A course or change in a course. 19. A touch or portion; as, a cast of one's office. 20. A forecast or conjecture. 21. A contrivance; scheme; — **bridling cast**, the stirrup or parting drink. — **c. after c.**, a throwing up of earth from one level to another. — **fatty casts**, urinary tube-casts made up of material charged with globules of fat. — **open c.** (**Mining**), a working open to the day. — **the last c.**, the final chance; last effort. [**Archaic.**]  
**cast-a-ble**, *n.* [**Rare.**] The waste metal adhering to cast Cast-ble, 1 kas't-ble; 2 kas't-ble, *n.* Andrea del (1490-1530). An Italian painter of the Florentine school.  
**cas'ta'gnole**, 1 kas'ta'nyōl; 2 kas'ta'nyōl, *n.* [**F.**] A fish, the sea-bream (*Brama ray*). **See SEA-BREAM**.  
**Cas'ta'li-a**, 1 kas'tē-lē-a; 2 cas'tē-lē-a, *n.* 1. A fountain on Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, in which the Pythia used to bathe; sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and supposed to give inspiration to those who drank of it. **Cas'ta-ly**; [**Poet.**] 2. **Bot.** A genus of nymphaeaceous aquatic plants—the water-lilies—with perennial rootstock, submerged, floating, or aerial leaves, and handsome fragrant white, pink, yellow, or bluish flowers, with many petals. The carpels are united into a compound pistil. There are about 22 species, widely distributed. *C. odorata* is the pond-lily, *C. alba* the European water-lily. Numerous hybrids are in cultivation. — **Cas'ta-ly'an**, *a.* [**breadfruit**].  
**cas'ta'ña**, 1 kas'tā'nyo; 2 cas'tā'nyō, *n.* [**P. R.**] The cast-*ta'ña-nut*, 1 kas'tā'nyō-nut; 2 kas'tā'nyō-nut, *n.* **Bot.** The Brazil-nut. **Cas'ta'ñhat**.  
**Cas'ta'ne-a**, 1 kas'tē-nē-a; 2 kas'tē-nē-a, *n.* [**L.**] **Bot.** A small genus of trees and shrubs of the beech family, producing sweet edible nuts in a prickly involucre. *C. dentata* is the common American chestnut. *C. sativa* is the closely related European chestnut; *C. numila* is the chinquapin. A Japanese species, *C. crenata*, yields larger nuts. — **cas'ta'ne-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chestnut. **cas'ta'ni-ant**. — **cas'ta'ne-ous**, *a.* Of the color of a chestnut.  
**cas'ta'ne-o-pl'ceous**, 1 kas'tē-nō-plish'us; 2 kas'tē-nō-plish'us, *a.* Of a blackish-brown or blackish-chestnut color. [**< L. castanea**, chestnut, + **plíceus**, pitchy.]  
**cas'ta'net**, 1 kas'ta-nēt; 2 kas'ta-nēt, *n.* 1. A small instrument consisting of a pair of small concave disks of wood or ivory, usually in the form of scallop-shells, held lightly in the palm of the hand with their hollows inward and clapped together with the fingers, as an accompaniment to song or dance. [**< Sp. castañeta**, dim. of *castaña*, **< L. castanea**, CHESTNUT; from the shape.]  
**cas'ta-nin**, 1 kas'ta-nin; 2 cas'ta-nin, *n.* An albuminous proteid compound obtained from the Spanish chestnut. [**< L. castanea**, chestnut.]  
**cas'ta'ni-to-nut**, 1 kas'tā-nit; 2 cas'tā-nit, *n.* **Mineral.** A chestnut-brown hydrous ferric sulfate (Fe<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·11H<sub>2</sub>O). [**< L. castanea**, CHESTNUT.]  
**cas'ta'ño**, 1 kas'tā'nyo; 2 cas'tā'nyo, *n.* [**Porto Rico & Cuba.**] **Bot.** The breadfruit.  
**Cas'ta-nop'sis**, 1 kas'ta-nōp'sis; 2 cas'ta-nōp'sis, *n.* **Det.** A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees of the beech family, of which most of the species are Asiatic and tropical or subtropical. One species is found in California and Oregon. *C. chrysophylla* is cultivated for ornament. [**< Gr. kastanos, chestnut-tree, + **opsis**, appearance.]  
**Cas'ta'ños**, 1 kas'tā'nyō; 2 cas'tā'nyō, *n.* **Francisco Xavier de** (1566-1622). A Spanish general, who defeated the French at Baylen, July 22, 1808.  
**Cas'ta-no-sp'er-mum**, 1 kas'ta-nō-spū'r-mum; 2 kas'ta-nō-spū'r-mum, *n.* **Bot.** A monotypic genus of Australian trees of the family Fabaceae. The tree has large odd-pinnate leaves. The fruit is a brown pod, 6 to 8 inches long, containing 4 seeds chestnut-like in size and shape and edible when roasted. [**< Gr. kastanos, chestnut-tree, + **sperma**, seed.]  
**cas'ta'-way**, 1 kas'tā-wē; 2 cas'tā-wā, *a.* **Can.** A way of off; lost; wrecked; rejected.  
**cas'ta'-way**, *n.* 1. **Naut.** One who is wrecked or cast ashore; also, one who is put ashore from a ship and left. 2. One who is cast out from his family or from society, or from the favor of God; a reprobate; outcast.****



Castanets, showing manner of holding.

**caste**, 1 kast; 2 cást, n. 1. One of the hereditary classes into which society is divided among Hindu peoples by the religious laws of Brahmanism; also, the principle or custom of this division. The principal castes are the Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaisyas (husbandmen and merchants), and Sudras (mechanics and laborers), besides Pariahs, or outcasts, who are considered to be of no caste. The first three castes represent the Aryan races, or the *twice-born*, while the Sudras, or the *once-born*, comprise the non-Aryan races vanquished by the Aryan invaders. These primal divisions, from various causes, have been split up into multitudinous sects, tribes, and sections, the Brahmins alone now forming a distinct group in Hindu society. There are many mixed castes, the object being always to make employments hereditary; as, the caste of sweepers; the caste of tanners and shoemakers. Socially the distinction of "high" and "low" caste is observed. The term is also applied to breed-animals; as, a high-caste Arab (horse).

Educate the people of India, govern them wisely, and gradually the distinctions of caste will disappear.

JOHN BRIOUT *Speeches*, India, June 3, 1853 p. 17. [MACX. 1878.]

2. The division of society on artificial grounds, such as hereditary religious distinctions, privilege, wealth, etc.; a social class.

How cruel and unchristian are the pride and prejudice which form the enlightened into a caste . . .

CHANNING *Works*, Ministry for the Poor p. 77. [A. V. A. 1878.]

3. *Zool.* The condition of certain social insects, as the ant or the bee, when exhibiting one phase of polymorphism. [*Pg. casta*, < *L. castus*, pure.] SYN: see *CLASS*.—*caste production* (*Zool.*), the causing of polymorphism, as in ants and bees, probably through different ways of nurturing the larvæ: to lose *caste*, to lose favor with one's associates in society; to be socially degraded.

**Cast-é-to**, 1 kas-té-to; 2 cás-té-to, n. A town in Piedmont, Italy.

**Cast-élt**, n. Castile. **Cast-élt**.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, Emilio (†1832-1899). A Spanish statesman and author.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A town in Bologna province, Italy. 2. A fortified town in Treviso province, Italy.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. A seaport town in Trapani province, Sicily.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. A fortified seaport town in Naples province, Italy.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. The keeper, warden, or commander of a castle. [*OF. castellain*; < *LL. castellanus*; < *L. castellum*; see *CASTLE*, n.] **Cast-é-lar**.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. [*NIES*, 1-niz; 2-niz, pl.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castle or castellan; the castle-lands. [*L. castellania*, < *castellanus*; see *CASTELLAN*.] **Cast-é-lar**; **chat-é-lar**, n.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Of, pertaining to, or like a castle. [*L. castellum*; see *CASTLE*, n.]

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. [*LAT-ED*; < *LAT-ING*.] 1. To grow into the form or likeness of a castle. —*cast-é-lar*. I. a. Castellated. II. n. A district attached to a castle; lordship.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. Provided with or protected by turrets or battlements; built like a castle; fortified. 2. Having a castle or castles; dotted with castles.

And thence, through Berlin, Dresden, and the like, Until he reach'd the castle of Elina.

BROWN *Don Juan* can. 10, st. 61.

3. Living within or protected by a castle or castles; as, *castellated aristocracy*. 4. Enclosed within a building, as a cistern or fountain. [*L. castellatus*, pp. of *castello*, fortify, < *L. castellum*; see *CASTLE*, n.]

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. The act or process of castellating; or the state of being castellated; also, a battlement, or a castellated structure.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. [*RARE*.] A little castle. **Cast-é-lar**; **cast-é-lar**.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A district in Beira province, Portugal; 2,558 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A province in Valencia, Spain; 2,496 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. Jacques Marquis de (1620-1658), a French marshal killed at the siege of Dunkirk. 2. Michel de (1520-1592), a French diplomat and general; fought against the Huguenots, 1592-1599.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A town in Aude department, France; founded by the Visigoths.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. [*RARE*, 1-niz; 2-niz, pl.] The government, tenure, or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to the lord of the castle. **Cast-é-lar**.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. A town in Bologna province, Italy.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. A castle in Rome, Italy, built by the Emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum. In the middle ages it was a papal fortress and now is a barracks and museum.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A town in Tarn-et-Garonne department, France. 2. A town in Trapani province, Sicily.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. One *cast-é-lar*, who casts, in any sense, as in founding, in assigning parts to actors, in throwing, etc. 2. Anything that casts. (1) A crucet for condiments; as, a pepper-caster; also, a stand for holding cruets; a set of casters. (2) Any bottle or vessel for dispersing powders, perfumes, or liquids; a censer. 3. A small swiveling roller or wheel, as under an article of furniture or a trunk, to aid in moving it about.

Casters are named from their mechanism; as, ball-caster (having a ball with trunnions instead of a wheel; used on piano-legs, etc.), socket-c. (having a socket to surround the [collar, of a table], etc.).

4. [*Colloq.*, Brit. Army.] A horse discarded from regimental use. 5. In horses, a chestnut. See *CHESTNUT*, n. 5.—*cast-é-lar*, n. Sugar in a powdered form.—*c. wheel*, n. A wheel turning on an axis fixed in the socket of a rotating spindle set forward of the bearing-point of the wheel; used in plows, etc.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. [*GAT-ED*; < *GAT-ING*.] 1. To punish with or with the rod; correct; chastise; chasten; rebuke; discipline.

He came, the gentle critic (Additional), who hit no unfair blow; the kind judge, who castigated only in smiling.

THACKERAY *English Humors* lect. ii, p. 83. In l.

2. To criticize sharply; expurgate; emend. [*L. cas-*

*tigatus*, pp. of *castigo*, < *castus*, pure, + *ago*, make.] SYN: see *BEAT*; *CHASTEN*.—*cast-é-lar*, n. a.—*cast-é-lar*, n.

Chastened; subdued; also, revised and corrected.—*cast-é-lar*, n. a.—*cast-é-lar*, n. a. Castigator.—*cast-é-lar*, n. a. Castigator; corrective; retributive. II. n. An instrument of punishment; especially, a ducking-stool.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. The act of castigating. (1) Corrective punishment, especially, a whipping; discipline; rebuke.

In the very infancy of criminal justice punishment was looked upon not simply as a retribution or revenge, but as a correction, a removal of guilt. . . . Castigation was originally 'chastening,' from *castus*, pure.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 254. [S. 1873.]

(2) Critical correction or emendation.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. Baldassarre (†1478-1512), an Italian writer and diplomat; *The Courtier*, 1528. 2. Giovanni Benedetto (1616-1670), an Italian painter and etcher; *The Nativity*, in Genoa.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A town in Mantua province, Italy. 2. A town in Arezzo province, Italy.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. [P. I.] A foreigner; especially, a Spaniard; native name.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A former kingdom, now divided into provinces, in Spain. **Cast-é-lar**, [Sp.]. 2. A village in Wyoming county, N. Y.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. I. a. Of or pertaining to Castile. II. n. 1. A native or legally constituted citizen of Castile. 2. The Spanish speech of Castile; pure Spanish. [*< Sp. Castellano*, < *Castilla*, Castile (so called from its numerous forts), < *L. castellum*; see *CASTLE*, n.]

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. A genus of Mexican and Central American trees of the family *Moraceæ*, yielding a milky juice containing caoutchouc. Most of the rubber exported from Central America is obtained from *C. elastica*. [*< Castilla*, Spanish botanist.] **Cast-é-lar**.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. Don Ramon (†1796-1867), a Peruvian general and statesman; fought for independence, 1821-1824. 2. A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. An extensive genus of annual or perennial plants of the figwort family, having alternate lanceolate leaves and red-yellowish or whitish flowers, solitary in the axils. About 30 species are found in the western United States. They are commonly known as painted-cups and painter's-brushes. [*< Castilleja*, Spanish botanist.] **Cast-é-lar**.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *GUANAJERATITE*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. Bot. Same as *CASTILLA*.

—*c. press*, n. An apparatus for subjecting molten metal to pressure in casting.—*c. slab*, n. A table on which molten glass is spread in manufacturing plate glass. *c. tablet*,—*inlay c. (Ceram.)*, a process for producing a designed inlay of another color on the surface of a casting. See *TABLE-SURFACE*.—*malleable castings*, malleable iron. See under *IRON*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. Made of cast iron. 2. Like cast iron; rigid; unyielding; as, a *cast-iron rule*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. To place or enclose in or as in a castle or place of safety; fortify. 2. Chess. To cause (a king) to exchange relative positions with a castle or rook; protect with a castle. 3. To enclose with or in a building; cause to look like a castle.

II. *t. Chess*. To move the king two squares either to the right or left, at the same time bringing the castle from that side of the board toward which the king is moved to the square over which the king has passed. This move, which is made for the protection of the king, is not permitted if either the king or castle has been previously moved, or if the king is in check, or if the square over which he passes or that to which he goes is commanded by a hostile piece. See *CHESS*.

**Cast-é-lar**, 1 kas-té-lar; 2 cás-té-lar, n. 1. A strong fortress or fortified building; a stronghold; as, Dover Castle. It is often a fortified residence, sometimes including many buildings; as, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Windsor Castle. Castles in this sense are medieval and feudal in origin, the finest types being found in France, and in England after the Norman conquest. A commanding site was usually chosen and surrounded by a large deep ditch called the moat, and by strong walls flanked with towers. The buildings varied from a mere keep or donjon to a group including family apartments, hall, chapel, barracks, stables, etc. 2. A large modern mansion, solidly built, often imitating the style of a castle; a place of the medieval castle, but donjon; a quarters of the guard; h, great unfortified; also, watch-tower.

figuratively, any imaginative construction resembling imposing mansions or lordly castles; any building having the general appearance of a castle.

I lay on the grass and built castles in a bright pile of clouds, until I fell asleep.

DAVISO *Sketch-Book* p. 407. [A. V. F. 1860.]

3. A place where one should be able to rest in safety, or should be secure from attack or molestation; as, an Englishman's house is his *castle*; a floating castle (a large vessel, especially when armed). 4. A wooden tower or defensive structure, as on the back of an elephant or on the deck of a medieval ship. 5. Chess. A piece shaped like a battlemented tower or castle and capable of being moved up or down a file or along a row as far as the board is clear. It ranks next in importance to the queen. See *CHESS*. 6. A close helmet; casque. 7. Her. A castle or some suggestive feature, as an embattled gateway, as a bearing. [New York.] An Indian tribe's chief settlement. 8. In rabbit-hunting, a rabbit's hiding-place, as in brushwood enclosure

ly, as a cat.—cat-footed, *a.* 1. Zool. Having digitated feet with claws retractile like a cat's. 2. Soft; stealthy:



cat' al-lac' tle, 1 cat' al-lac' tik; 2 cat' al-lac' tle, *n.* Of or pertaining to exchange. [*Gr. katallaktikos, < kata-lasseō*; see CATALLECTA.] — cat'al-lac'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*







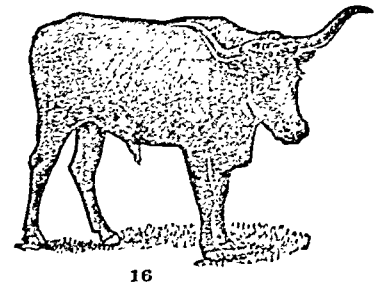
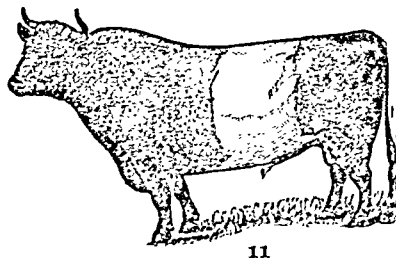
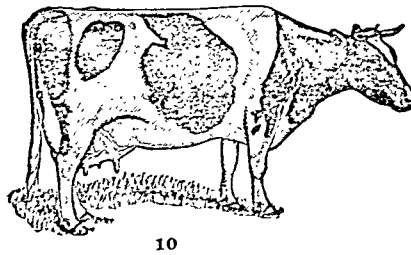
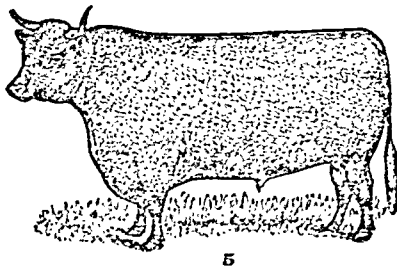
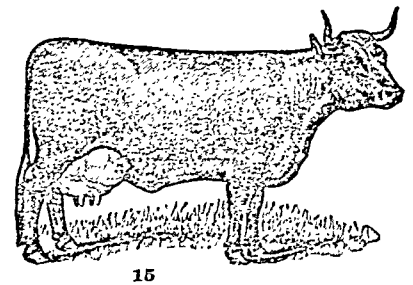
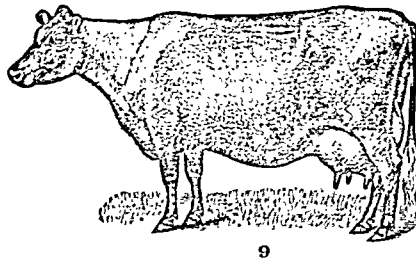
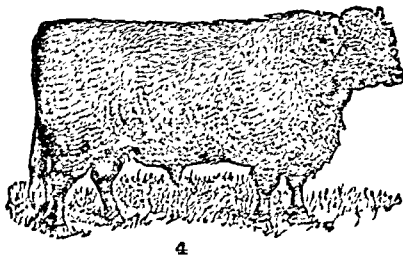
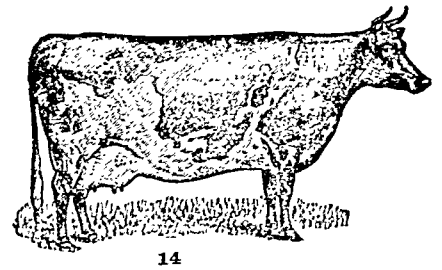
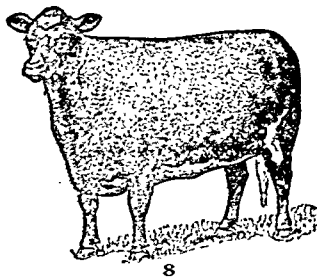
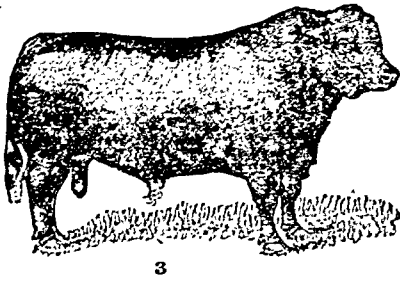
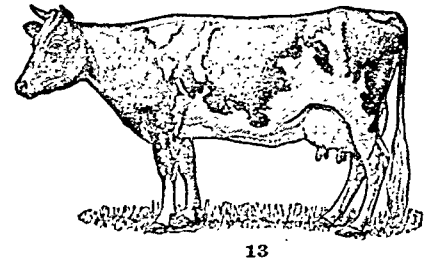
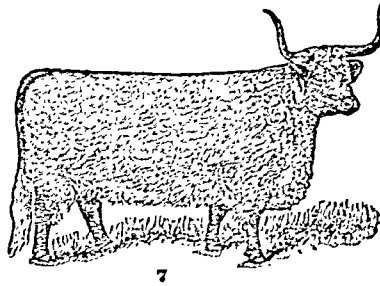
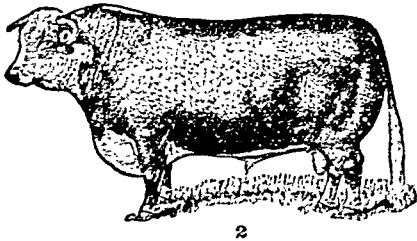
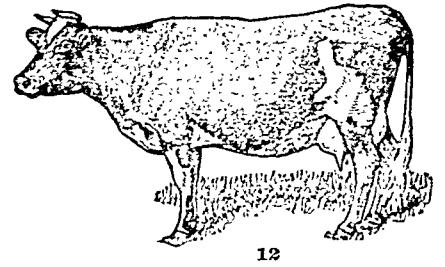
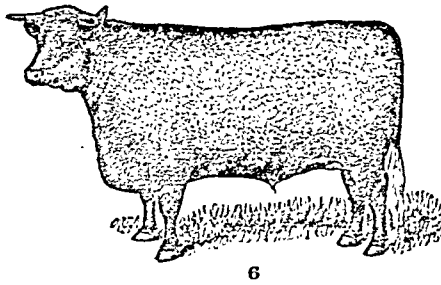
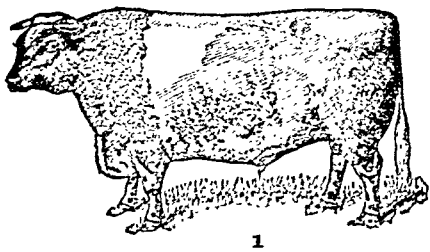




small Mexican parrot or love-bird (*Prinacula torquata*).  
 to-s'to-mi, 1 ka-to-s'to-mal; 2 ca-to-s'to-mi, n. pl. 1-2.







#### REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATTLE.

1. Shorthorn bull.
2. Hereford bull.
3. Aberdeen-Angus bull.
4. Galloway bull.

5. Devon bull.
6. Sussex steer.
7. West Highland cow.
8. Polled Durham cow.

9. Red Polled cow.
10. Holstein-Friesian cow.
11. Dutch Belted bull.
12. Jersey cow.

13. Guernsey cow.
14. Ayrshire cow.
15. Brown Swiss cow.
16. Texas Longhorn steer.

(For definitions of these varieties, see vocabulary.)

bling or allied to the Caucasian race. [W.] [*Caucasus* + *Gr. eidōs*, form.]

**Cau/ca-sus**, 1 kŭ'kə-sŭs; 2 cə'ca-sŭs, *n.* 1. A mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas; length, 700 m.; highest peaks, Mt. Elburz, 15,526 ft., the highest mountain in Europe; cap. of Mt. Korbek, 16,546 ft. 2. A division of Russia, between the Black and Caspian seas; divided by Caucasus mountains into Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia; 180,843 sq. m.; chief town, Tiflis.

**cau/cho**, 1 kau'cho; 2 cou'cho, *n.* [Sp.] Caoutchouc obtained from *Castilla ulei*, a tree of Brazil, or from *C. elastica*, of Central America.

**Cau/eh'on**, 1 kŭ'shŏn'; 2 cŏ'chŏn', *Pierre* (— /v/1442). A French ecclesiast; Bishop of Beauvais; presiding Judge of the court that condemned Joan of Arc, May, 1431.

**Cau/eh'y**, 1 kŭ'shi'; 2 cŏ'ch'y', *Augustin Louis* (v/1789-1857), a French mathematician.

**cau/cus**, 1 kŭ'kus; 2 cə'cŭs, *v.* [CAU'CUSED OR CAU'CUSSED, CAU'CUSTS; CAU'CUSING OR CAU'CUS-SING.] 1. To control or work by caucus.

**II. f.** To hold a caucus.

This occasioned some comment, much *caucusing* and threatening on the part of the Southern members, but nothing was accomplished. See *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. i, p. 286. [*lc. co.* 1890.]

— **cau/cus-er**, *n.* An advocate of the caucus system in politics; a participant in a caucus.

**cau/cus**, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A private meeting of members of a political party to select candidates or concert measures for adoption by the party. 2. Specifically: (1) A meeting of local voters to nominate for local offices, elect delegates to a nominating convention, or the like; a primary. (2) A meeting of representative members of a party, as in a legislative body, to determine on a policy or on special measures which shall be unitedly supported by the party membership in the deliberations or actions of the body. 3. Any meeting of similar character or for similar purposes, held by business men, as railway officials. 4. [Eng.] A political committee or other body in charge of a local canvass or election; often used in contempt or reproach: a misuse.

It was to this supposed imitation of the American political "machine" that Lord Beaconsfield gave the name *caucus*, and the name came to be used, not in the American sense of a meeting, but of a closely divided political organization.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. v, p. 556.

**5. [Austral.]** (1) A cabal, as of the Labor party in the federal or state parliaments to determine its vote on any issue before Parliament. (2) Hence, the Labor party itself; an opposition name.

Dr. William Gordon, author of the *History of the American Revolution*, writing in 1774, said: "More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all ship business is carried on, used to meet and make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power." John Pickering, in his *Vocabulary of Words Peculiar to the United States* (Boston, 1816), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud**, 1 kŏd; 2 cŏd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

**cau'da**, 1 kŏ'də; 2 cə'də, *n.* [-dæ, 1-d; 2-dē, pl.] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [LL. *tail*.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.]. Literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower nose of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON. — **c. equina**, the bundle of words collected by the Roman jurist Ulpian (1316), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud**, 1 kŏd; 2 cŏd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

**cau'da**, 1 kŏ'də; 2 cə'də, *n.* [-dæ, 1-d; 2-dē, pl.] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [LL. *tail*.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.]. Literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower nose of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON. — **c. equina**, the bundle of words collected by the Roman jurist Ulpian (1316), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud**, 1 kŏd; 2 cŏd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

**cau'da**, 1 kŏ'də; 2 cə'də, *n.* [-dæ, 1-d; 2-dē, pl.] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [LL. *tail*.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.]. Literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower nose of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON. — **c. equina**, the bundle of words collected by the Roman jurist Ulpian (1316), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud**, 1 kŏd; 2 cŏd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

**cau'da**, 1 kŏ'də; 2 cə'də, *n.* [-dæ, 1-d; 2-dē, pl.] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [LL. *tail*.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.]. Literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower nose of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON. — **c. equina**, the bundle of words collected by the Roman jurist Ulpian (1316), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud**, 1 kŏd; 2 cŏd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

**cau'da**, 1 kŏ'də; 2 cə'də, *n.* [-dæ, 1-d; 2-dē, pl.] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [LL. *tail*.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.]. Literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower nose of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON. — **c. equina**, the bundle of words collected by the Roman jurist Ulpian (1316), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud**, 1 kŏd; 2 cŏd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

**cau'da**, 1 kŏ'də; 2 cə'də, *n.* [-dæ, 1-d; 2-dē, pl.] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [LL. *tail*.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.]. Literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower nose of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON. — **c. equina**, the bundle of words collected by the Roman jurist Ulpian (1316), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau'-s'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This club, which called the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.

**JOHN ADAMS DIARY**, *Feb.* 1768 vol. ii, p. 164. [*lc. v-s* ca. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

**caud</**

pass up from the spinal cord to the hemispheres of the brain. [L., later *codex*, stem of a tree.]

**cau-di-cle**, 1 kō-di-clē; 2 cā-di-clē, n. Bot. The elastic stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [Dim. < L. *caudex* (caudic-), stem of a tree.] **cau-di-cle-lā**.

**cau-di-duct**, 1 kō-di-duk; 2 cā-di-duct, n. Biol. To draw or carry back toward the tail.

**cau-di-form**, 1 kō-di-fōrm; 2 cā-di-fōrm, a. Zool. Tail-shaped; resembling a tail.

**cau-di-trunk**, 1 kō-di-trūnk; 2 cā-di-trūnk, n. In fishes and fish-like mammals, that part of the body lying behind the head.

**cau-dle**, 1 kō-dl; 2 cā-dl, n. [CAU'DLED, CAU'DLED; CAU'DLE, CAU'DLE.] 1. To make into caudle. 2. To act upon as caudle; refresh.

**cau-dle**, n. A warm, nourishing drink of wine, eggs, etc., spiced and sweetened, for the sick and their visitors. [ < OF. *caudel*, dim. of *caut*, L. *calidus*, warm.]

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. A warm, nourishing drink of wine, eggs, etc., spiced and sweetened, for the sick and their visitors. [ < OF. *caudel*, dim. of *caut*, L. *calidus*, warm.]

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau-dle**, n. Same as *CAU'DLE*.

**cau'lis**, 1 kō'lis; 2 cā'lis, n. [LES, 1 -liz; 2 -lē, pl.] 1. Bot. The stem of a plant. 2. One of the eight greater stems at the angles of the capital of a Corinthian column. [L., < Gr. *kaulos*, stalk.]

**caulk**, *caulk*, *caulk*, *caulk*, n. Same as *CALK*, etc.

**caulk'en**, n. [Eng.] Same as *CALK*, etc.

**caulk'er**, n. 1. Same as *CALKER*. 2. [Scot. & Prov. Eng. & Austral.] A drink of spirits.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

**caulm**, n. Same as *CALM*, etc.

istence of, or the changes in, some other thing; agent or agency producing a result; as, gravitation is the cause of the stone's falling; malice is a cause of crime. See phrases below.

One of these self-evident, necessary truths is that every change or new existence requires a cause.

MIVART *Nature and Thought* ch. 5, p. 180. [K. P. & Co. 1882.]

2. Any occasion or condition upon the occurrence of which an event takes place; an occasion; a condition; as, darkness was the cause of the man's losing his way; low water in the boiler was the cause of the explosion. See CONDITION; OCCASION.

May there not be more than one cause singly adequate to produce enhanced wages? *Westminster Review* Oct., 1891, p. 354.

3. Any rational ground for choice or action; reason; motive; as, there is cause for joy; cause for complaint.

Say first, what cause

Moved our grand parents in that happy state?

MILTON P. L. bk. i, l. 28.

4. In a comprehensive sense, all the circumstances (powers, occasions, actions, and conditions) necessary for an event and necessarily followed by it; the entire antecedent of an event; the fundamental and philosophical conception of cause; in general, whatever in reality stands in relations analogous to those between a necessitated conclusion and its antecedent grounds. See CAUSALITY.

The modern conceptions of the nature of cause have chiefly divided into two groups, either that which follows Kant, who regarded cause as an *a priori* form of the understanding, or that which agrees with Hume in denying all knowledge of causal efficiency and regarding the conception of cause as simply the impression made by a uniform sequence of phenomena.

It is generally assumed that when two things are spoken of as cause and effect that their relation is a necessary one, or, in other words, that given the cause the effect must follow. . . . In so far as causation is regarded as necessary connexion, it can form no part of a purely empirical theory of existence. The senses can say only that in all observed cases B follows A and this does not establish necessary connexion.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 557.

5. A great enterprise or movement supported by moral reasons and motives; an aim or object that engages the special interest, discussion, or efforts of an individual, association, or party; an important principle or aim; as, the cause of charity; the temperance cause.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just.

F. S. KEY *Star-spangled Banner* st. 4.

6. Law. (1) A ground of action. (2) An action or suit conducted in a court, or an entire judicial proceeding. 7. Civ. Law. The consideration of a contract; the motive of the party for entering into it. 8. [Archaic.] Behalf; interest; as, for his cause. 9. [Archaic.] The object or end toward which action is directed; purpose; aim. See FINAL CAUSE, under ARISTOTELIAN CAUSES, below. [F. & L. *causa*, cause.]

SYN. actor, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring. The efficient material, or substantial cause, that which makes anything to be or to become, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying, "There is no effect without a cause." Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the cause of his own actions. The Creator is the Great First Cause of all things. A condition is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An antecedent simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the invariable antecedent of Tuesday, but not the cause of it. The direct antecedent of an effect is effect, while that of antecedent is consequent. An action is some event which brings about the action at a particular moment; gravitation and heat are the causes of an avalanche; the steep incline of the mountain-side is a necessary condition, and the shout of the traveler may be the occasion of its fall. Causality is the doctrine or principle, causation the action or working of causes. See ANTECEDENT; CASE; DESIGN; PURPOSE; REASON; ANT-; CONSEQUENCE, creation, development, effect, end, event, fruit, issue, outgrowth, product, result.—PREP.: the cause of the disaster; cause for interference.

—accidental cause (*Med.*), any etiological factor which acts occasionally only, and which does not always produce the same or a fixed result.—adequate c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause clearly sufficient to produce its effect.—Aristotelian causes, the four following forms, as given by Aristotle: (1) formal c., the conception or idea of that which is to be realized, whether this idea exists in the nature of things or in the mind; (2) material c., that which is to be wrought upon by the idea, or formal cause; (3) efficient c., the force or agent that does the work; (4) final c., the object or end to be reached by the process. This division is architectonic and may be illustrated by the process of building, which involves (a) a plan, (b) some kind of material, (c) workmen, and (d) a completed and serviceable structure.—causal c. (*Biol.*), the interaction of one cell of a multicellular organism with the rest of the cells regarded as the determining factor of its differentiation and development.—centripetal c. (*Biol.*), the physical environment in which a cell or an organism lives regarded as a causative factor in the cell-development. See CENTRIFUGAL CAUSE.—First C., God as uncaused and as the original source of all power, change, motion, and life; styled by Plato and Aristotle the Prime Mover—for c., in law, for good and sufficient reason.—for one's c. [Archaic], for one's sake; for one's advantage; as, "I did it not for his cause," 2 Cor. vii, 12.—Immanent c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause which works within, and is intrinsic to, that which it produces as the effect.—Inadequate c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause not clearly sufficient to produce its effect.—occasional c. 1. See OCCASIONAL. 2. Occasionalism.—proximate c., a cause directly producing a result; specif., in law, the direct, immediate cause to which a loss is to be attributed; distinguished from the remote cause.—second c. (*Theol. & Philos.*), a cause other than the First Cause and itself an effect of that cause.—short c. (*Law*), a case which the court will permit to be advanced for hearing upon proof that such case will take no more time than that allowed by the court's rules.—testamentary c. (*Law*), any case coming under the jurisdiction of probate courts; dealing with wills, testamentary documents, etc.—to make common c. with, to take the same side with; engage in anything with.—transcendent c., in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause producing an effect differing from itself.

causet, 'cause, conj. Because; an abbreviated form.

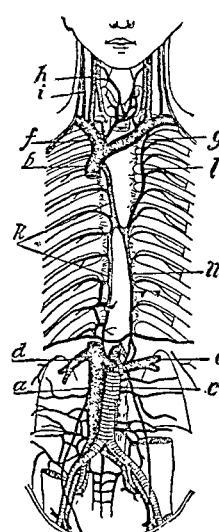
causeless, 1 kō'les; 2 cā'les, a. 1. Having no just ground or reason; groundless.

The shot at Garfield was the most causeless, purposeless, and wicked crime of the century.

DREW Oration and Speeches, Sept. 25, 1891 p. 176. [C. & C. Co.]



—ca'rate, *a.* Hollowed out. ca'rat-ed. — carate dwelling, an artificial cave-home of savages, abundant in New Mexico and Arizona.



**Cava.**  
a, inferior vena cava; b, superior vena cava; c, aorta; d, e, right and left renal veins; f, g, right and left innominate veins; h, i, internal and external jugular veins; j, azygos vein; k, superior, and l, inferior hemiazygos vein.



**ca'zi, 1 kǎ'zi; 2 cǎ'zi, n.** One of two high modern officials











**ce-ment-ite**, 1 sī-mēnt'ait; 2 cē-mēnt'it, n. Iron combined with carbon as it exists in steel before hardening. [**< CEMENT.**]

**cem'en-to-ma**, 1 sēm'en-tō'ma; 2 cēm'en-tō'ma, n. [**MA-TA, pl.**] *Pathol.* A growth having a structure similar to that of dental cementum.

**ce-men-tum**, 1 sī-mēnt'um; 2 cē-mēnt'um, n. *Anal.* Same as **CEMENT**.

**cem'e-te-ri-al**, 1 sēm'ti-ti-rī-ol; 2 cēm'te-tō-rī-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or for a cemetery, burial-place, or burial. **cem'e-ter-y**, 1 sēm'te-rī; 2 cēm'te-tēr-y, n. [**-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.**] A place for the burial of the dead; formerly, a churchyard or a catacomb; now, usually, a large park-like enclosure, regularly laid out and kept for purposes of interment.

The crust of our earth is a great cemetery, where the rocks are tombstones on which the buried dead have written their own epitaphs. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch xi, p. 31. (fr. & f. 1806.) [**< L. cemetery, < Gr. koimētērion, < keimai, lie down.**] **cem'i-ter-i-ty**, cem'e-ter-i-ty, n. *Syn.* burial-place, burial-ground, burying-ground, churchyard, God's acre, graveyard, necropolis.

**Cem'e-tray-y**, n. A village in Shelby county, Tenn., near Memphis; national cemetery.

**cen.**, **Cen. Am.**, **abbr.** See **ABBREVIATION**.

**ce'na**, 1 sī'nā; 2 cē'na, n. 1. *Rom. Antiq.* The chief meal, *ce'na*, laid midday, or, in the later period, from 3 P. M. on.

2. *Art.* A representation of the Last Supper.

**cen'a-cle**, 1 sē'nā-cl; 2 cē'nā-cl, n. 1. A supping-room; **cen'a-cle**, [especially **C-**], the upper chamber in which Christ ate the Last Supper with his disciples. 2. [**C-**]

One of several literary groups in France, the most famous of which contained Victor Hugo, de Musset and Sainte Beuve. [**< F. cénacle, < L. cenaculum, < cēna, dinner.**] **ce-or** [**or** **ce-nae**]-u-lum.

**ce-nan-thy**, 1 sī-nān-thi; 2 cē-nān-thy, n. *Bot.* The abnormal suppression of the stamens and pistils of a flower. [**< Gr. kenos, empty, + anthos, flower.**]

**ce-na-ti-cal**, 1 sī-nā-ti-kal; 2 cē-nā-ti-cal, a. [**Rare.**] Of or pertaining to dinner or supper. **ce-na-to-ry**, -ce-na-ti-on, n. The act of dining or supping. **ce-na-tion**, n.

**cen-cer-ro**, 1 sēn-ser-ō; 2 cēn-cēr-ō, n. [**Southwestern U. S.**] The leader in a train of pack-mules.

**Cen-chre-a**, 1 sēn-kri'ā or sēn-kri-ā; 2 cēn-cēr'ā or sēn-cēr-ā, n. *Bib.* Acts xviii, 18.

**cen-chrus**, 1 sēn-krus; 2 cēn-crūs, n. 1. *Entom.* One of two minute marks on the metathorax; often white, with a saw-fly or insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*. 2. [**C-**] *Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial grasses with flowers in spikes and a spiny involucre forming prickly burs. *C. tribuloides*, the bur-grass, hedgehog-grass, or sand-bur, is a troublesome weed in the southeastern United States. [**< Gr. kenchros, kind of millet.**]

**Cen-cel**, 1 chen-chi; 2 chen-chi, *Beatrice* (7/11577-9/11599).

A Roman lady, beheaded for taking part in the murder of her father.

**cen-dal**, n. Same as **SENDAL**.

**Cen-de-be-us**, 1 sēn'di-bi-us; 2 cēn'de-bē-us, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.), 1 Mac. xv, 38.

**Cen-e-re-thi**, 1 sēn're-thi; 2 cēn'e-rē-thi, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

**Cen-e-ro-thi**, 1 sēn're-thi; 2 cēn'e-rō-thi, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

**ce-nis'te-sis**, n. Same as **CENESTHESIS**.

**Ce-nis'**, 1 sē-ni'; 2 cē-ni', *Mont.* An Alpine peak, 6,775 ft. high; railway tunnel nearly 8 m. long, connecting France and Italy.

**Ce-niz-ites**, 1 sē'niz-itēs; 2 cē'niz-itē, n. *pl.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**Ce-ni'zo**, 1 sē-ni'zo or (Sp.) tē-ni'zō; 2 cē-ni'zo or (Sp.) tē-ni'zō, n. *Bot.* A silvery-leaved chenopodiaceous shrub, the bushy atriplex (*Atriplex canescens*), a native of the southwestern United States.

**ce-no'bi-an**, 1 sī-nō'bi-an; 2 cē-nō'bi-an, a. Of or pertaining to a cenobium. **ce-no'bi-art**.

**ce-no'bi-an**, n. A monk who lived in a community, as a monastery, under rule, in distinction from one who lived apart, as an anchorite.

**cen'o-bite**, 1 sēn'ō-bit; 2 cēn'ō-bit (xiii), n. 1. A member of a religious community (convent or monastery); a monk, as distinguished from a religious recluse, or anchorite.

Now the flashing phantom of heavenly choirs, and then the dim response of cowed and earthly Cenobites. DISRAELI *Lothair* ch. 38, p. 152. [A. 1870.]

2. A social bee. See **BEE**. [**< LL. cenobita, < cenobium, monastery, < Gr. koineion, < koinos, common, + bios, life.**] **ce-no'bi-ter**.

**cen'o-bit'ic**, 1 sēn'ō-bit'ik; 2 cēn'ō-bit'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cenobite or cenobitism. **cen'o-bit'i-cal**; **cen'o-bit'ic** or **-i-cal**; **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**cen'o-bit'ism**, 1 sēn'ō-bit'izm; 2 cēn'ō-bit'izm, n. The theory or practise of conventual life. **ce-no'bit'ism**.

**ce-no'bi-um**, 1 sī-nō'bi-um; 2 cē-nō'bi-um, n. [**-BI-UM, pl.**] 1. The abode of a society that has all things in common; a monastery or other such religious community.

These cenobites resembled villages, peopled by a hard-working religious community, all of one sex. The buildings were detached, small, and of the humblest character. E. VENABLES in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. i, p. 12.

2. *Zool.* A cluster or colony of protozoans. 3. *Bot.* (1) In unicellular algae, a group consisting of a definite number of independent individuals united by a common matrix. [**< LL. cenobium, < Gr. koinon, < koinos, common, + bios, life.**] **cen'o-byt**; **ce-no'bi-um**; **ce-no'by**.

**cen'o-cyte**, 1 sēn'ō-sait; 2 cēn'ō-cyt, n. *Bot.* A vegetative body consisting of many cells with no intervening partitions, as in the algae of the genus *Vaucheria*. [**< Gr. koinos, common, + kytos, body.**] **cen'o-cyte**, **ce-no'cyt'ic**, a.

**Ce-no'gē'a**, n. Same as **CENOGEA**.

**ce-nog'a-mous**, 1 sī-nōg'a-mūs; 2 cē-nōg'a-mūs, a. Of or pertaining to cenogamy. **ce-nog'a-mous**.

**ce-nog'a-my**, 1 sī-nōg'a-mi; 2 cē-nōg'a-my, n. Community of wives or husbands, as in certain communistic societies as well as in some primitive tribes. [**< Gr. koinos, common, + gamos, marriage.**] **ce-nog'a-my**.

**Ce-no'gē'a**, n. Same as **CENOGEA**.

**cen'o-gē-sis**, 1 sēn'ō-gē-sis; 2 cēn'ō-gēn'e-sis, n. Same as **CENOGENESIS**. **cen'o-gēn'e-sis**; **ce-nog'e-ny**; **ce-nog'e-net'ic**, **cen'o-gēn'ic**, a. **ce-nog'e-net'ic-ly**, *adv.*

**ce-nog'o-nous**, 1 sī-nōg'o-nūs; 2 cē-nōg'o-nūs, a. Producing young at one time oviparously and at another viviparously, as plant-lice. [**< Gr. koinos, common, + gonos, generation, < pignomai, be born.**]

**Cen'o-mā'ni-an**, 1 sēn'ō-mā'ni-an; 2 cēn'ō-mā'ni-an, a.

Of or pertaining to one of the tribes (called the *Cenomani*) of Celtic origin which inhabited Gaul.

**cen'o-psy'chic**, 1 sēn'ō-psī'kik; 2 cēn'ō-psī'cic, a. *Psychol.* Appearing late in the evolution of mind; opposed to paleopsychic.

**cen'o-py-thag'o-re-an**, 1 sēn'ō-pi-thag'o-rī-ōn; 2 cēn'ō-py-thag'o-rī-ōn, a. Pertaining to a modern belief which is similar to Pythagoreanism. [**PLUONASCENT**]

**cen'o-rēs-cent**, 1 sēn'ō-rēs-ent; 2 cēn'ō-rēs-ēt, a. Same as **cen'o-site**, 1 sēn'ō-sait; 2 cēn'ō-sit, n. *Mineral.* A greasy, yellow-brown, translucent carbonate-silicate (H<sub>2</sub>Ca<sub>2</sub>(Yt, Er)<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>11</sub>) containing yttrium and erbium, crystallizing in either the orthorhombic or monoclinic system. [**< Gr. kainos, new, from its unusual composition.**]

**ce-nos'ti-ty**, 1 sī-nōs'ti; 2 cē-nōs'ti-ty, n. [**Rare.**] Filthiness; squalor.

**cen'o-sphā'ra**, 1 sēn'ō-sfī'rā; 2 cēn'ō-sfī'rā, n. *Protoz.* [**-IA, 1 -it; 2 -it, pl.**] A fenestrated or lattice-like skeleton, as certain acantharian radiolarians. [**< Gr. kenos, empty, + sphaira, sphere.**]

**cen'o-taph**, 1 sēn'ō-taf; 2 cēn'ō-taf, n. To commemorate by or as by a cenotaph.

And fate that then denied him,  
And envy that decried him,  
And malice that belied him,  
Have cenotaphed his fame.

J. H. BOWEN *Poe's Cottage at Fordham* ch. 7.

**cen'o-taph**, n. An empty tomb; a monument erected to the dead but not containing the remains. Originally cenotaphs were erected to those drowned at sea, killed in battle, etc., whose bodies were not recovered. [**< F. cénophage, < L. cenotaphum, < Gr. kenotaphion, kenos, empty, + taphos, tomb.**] **cen'o-taph'ic**; **ce-no'taph'ic**, a.

**ce-no'te**, 1 sē-nō'tē; 2 cē-nō'tē, n. [**Sp. Am.**] An underground natural reservoir of water.

**Ce'no-zo'ic**, 1 sī'nō-zō'ik; 2 cē'nō-zō'ic, i. a. *Geol.* Of the **ce-no-zo'ic**, or pertaining to the fourth and latest of the great eras into which geological time, as recorded in the rocks of the earth's crust, is divided, following the Mesozoic, and extending to and including the present. See **TABLE OF GEOLOGY**.

By the International Geological Congress the Cenozoic rocks are divided into the Paleogene and Neogene systems; by more or less general custom, followed by the U. S. Geological Survey, into the Tertiary and Quaternary (or Pleistocene) systems. Some authorities recognize five systems, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene, but these, except the last-mentioned, are more generally considered to be series.

**II. n.** A Cenozoic rock or its period. [**< Gr. kainos, new, + zōē, life, < zōō, live.**]

**ce'no-zo'ic-o-ge'y**, 1 sī'nō-zō-ō'lo-ji; 2 cē'nō-zō-ō'lo-ō-ji, n. The study of the animal life still existent on the earth; opposed to paleozoology. [**< Gr. kainos, recent, + zoologia.**] **ce'no-zo'ic-o-ge-y**.

**cen'quad**, 1 sēn'kwad; 2 cēn'kwad, n. Any four-sided geometric figure in which the diagonals bisect each other. **cen'quad**, 1 sēn'kwad; 2 cēn'kwad, n. The yearly payment, apart from rent, made by a tenant to his landlord as tribute to his superiority. [**< L. centum, hundred, + quadrus, four-sided.**] **cen'bi-lateral**, n. A tenant who pays the cens.

**censel**, 1 sēns; 2 cēns, v. [**CENSED; CENS'ING.**] I. **t.** To perform with incense; offer incense to. II. **v.** To burn incense. [**Shortened from INCENSE.**]

**censet**, vt. To estimate; assess; take a census of.

**cen'ser**, 1 sēn'ser; 2 cēn'ser, n. 1. A vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies; thurible. Then, methought, the air grew denser,  
Perfumed from an unseen censer,  
For Heaven's sake.

2. One who censures. [**< OF. censier, < L. incensarius, < incensum, INCENSE.**] **cen'ser**.

**cen'sive**, 1 sēn'siv; 2 cēn'siv, a. Assessed; rated; **cen-sive tenure** (*Feudal Law*), a tenure by which the tenant paid his lord in money or in kind; opposed to **military tenure**.

**cen'so**, 1 tēn'sō; 2 then'sō, n. [**Sp.**] 1. *Sp. & Sp. Am. Law.* An agreement for settling an annuity upon a person. 2. A quit-rent; also, an annual ground-rent.

**cen'sor**, 1 sēn'sor or sēr; 2 cēn'sor, vt. 1. To examine, as books, letters, manuscripts, or plays, for the purpose of determining the character of their contents. 2. To expurgate before granting license to publish, as a play. 3. *Mil.* To sanction after examination the forwarding of (correspondence, news, etc.) during war.

**cen'sor**, n. 1. An official examiner, as of manuscripts, plays, etc., in some European countries, empowered to prohibit their publication if offensive to the government or subversive of good morals. Specifically, an official who examines dispatches, letters, etc., and, if necessary, prohibits forwarding or publication, especially during war. 2. Any one who censures or criticizes a crime.

The critic... was not... the rigid censor that he is often assumed to be. H. JAMES, Jr. in *North Am. Review* Jan. 1880, p. 56.

3. A pupil of a school appointed to mark the absence, etc., of other pupils. 4. In English universities, (1) an official appointed to reform discipline, methods, etc., or (2) a college officer similar to a dean. 5. In ancient Rome, one of two magistrates who kept the public register of citizens and of their property, for taxation and classification of rank, and were entrusted with the supervision of public manners and morals. 6. In China, one of a board appointed to see that all decrees and acts of the government conform to ancient precedents, and who is privileged to memorialize the emperor on any subject. 7. [**U. S.**] One of a council formerly employed in some States to preserve the constitution inviolate. [**< L. censor, judge.**] **cen'sour**; **cen'sor-ate**, n. A body of censors; **cen'sor-ess**, n. **cen'sor-ial**, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a censor. 2. [**Rare.**] Censorious. **cen'sor-i-ant**; **cen'sor-ize**, v. [**Rare.**] To play the censor over; assume a censorious attitude toward.

**cen'sord**, pp. Censored.

**cen'sor-i-ous**, 1 sēn'sō-rī-ūs; 2 cēn'sō-rī-ūs, a. 1. Given to censure; judging severely or harshly; fault-finding; as, a censorious person; a censorious spirit. 2. Containing or involving censure, as remarks. *Syn.* see **ACRIMOUS; CAPTIOUS**.—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, n.

**cen'sor-ship**, 1 sēn'sər-shīp; 2 cēn'sər-shīp, n. 1. The office, functions, or powers of a censor or critic; criticism. 2. The term of office of a Roman censor. **cen'sure-ship**—**censorship** of the press, official inspection and regulation of matter intended for publication or for public production, as a play.

It was not till after the Revolution... that the censorship of the press was given up by the law of England. G. P. FRAZER *Reformation* p. 529. [A. 1884.]

**cen'su-al**, 1 sēn'shu-al; 2 cēn'shu-al, a. Of or pertaining to a census. [**< LL. censualis, < L. census; see CENSUS.**]

**cen'sur-a-ble**, 1 sēn'shur-a-bl; 2 cēn'shur-a-bl, a. **De-cen'sur-a-ble**, serving censure; culpable; blameworthy. *Syn.* blamable, blameful, blameworthy, culpable, faulty, reprehensible. These words are used of acts which are less than criminal or wicked. To call theft blameworthy or censurable would seem like apologizing for it. *Reprehensible* is the strongest of these words, yet it is a guarded term. Compare synonyms for **CRIMINAL**; **REPROVE**.—**Ant.** excellent, faultless, good, praiseworthy, well done.—**cen'sur-a-ness**, n.—**cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

**cen'sur-al**, 1 sēn'shur-al; 2 cēn'shur-al, a. Pertaining to assessment or rating.

**cen'sur-a-ly**, 1 sēn'shur-ā-ly; 2 cēn'shur-ā-ly, n. [**Rare.**] A body with censorial powers or functions.

**cen'sure**, 1 sēn'sur; 2 cēn'shur, v. [**CENSURED; CEN'sur-ing.**] I. **t.** 1. To pronounce an adverse judgment upon; express disapproval of; criticize adversely; find fault with as wrong or improper; blame. No man can justly censure or condemn another. T. BROWN *Religio Medici* p. 84. [A. W. 1869.]

2. *Ecl.* To punish by a public reprimand with or without some other penalty. 3. To pass judgment or judicial sentence upon; pronounce an opinion of; estimate; criticize. 4. To exercise censorship over.

II. **v.** To form or give an opinion or judgment. [**< F. censurer, < censurer; see CENSURE, n.**] *Syn.* see **ADMONISH; ARRANG; BLAME; CARP; CHIDE; CONDEMN; REPROVE**.—**Prep.** **for**—**cen'sur-er**, n.

**cen'sure**, n. 1. The act of censuring; expression of disapproval or blame, as in an authoritative manner or by way of admonition; adverse criticism; reproach. A man must serve his time to every trade. Save censure—critic all ready made. BYRON *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* st. 5.

2. Reprimand or discipline administered by ecclesiastical or political authority. The bishops and abbots... engaged to enforce the due execution of the treaty by ecclesiastical censures. LINCOLN *England* vol. ii, p. 149. [A. C. 1827.]

3. [**Rare.**] The office or function of a censor; censorship. 4. Critical recension of a literary work; revision. 5. A formal judgment or judicial sentence; opinion. 6. An assessment. [**F.** **< L. censura, < censo, judge.**] **cen'sure**, *Syn.* see **ANIMADVERSION**—**cen'sure-less**, a.—**cen'sure-ship**, n. Censorship.—**cen'sur-er**, n. A professed censor.

**cen'sus**, 1 sēn'sus; 2 cēn'sūs, n. To take a census of; to count in a census.

**cen'sus**, 1 sēn'sus; 2 cēn'sūs, n. 1. An official numbering of the people of a country or district, with the collecting of various statistics of nativity, age, sex, employment, possessions, etc.; also, the printed record of it made in the United States since 1790, and in Great Britain since 1801, every ten years. Decennial censuses of the British Empire have been taken since 1871. 2. In ancient Rome, a somewhat similar enumeration of the people, but with special reference to their property, in order to determine taxation. 3. Hence, any enumeration. A census of all those who have received legacies. BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* p. 132. [A. & S.]

4. *Law.* A ground-rent. 5. A poll-tax. [**L.** **< censo, pp. census, assess.**]—**Bureau of Census** [**U. S.**]. See under **BUREAU**.

**cent**, 1 sēt; 2 cēt, n. 1. The hundredth part of a dollar, in the United States, Liberia, Canada, and many other British colonies; equal to a halfpenny in England; in the United States a coin now weighing 48 grains—95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. zinc. It is a legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty-five cents.

It introduced the system of decimal notation, invented the word 'cent',... and nationalized the already familiar word 'dollar'. T. ROOSEVELT *Governor Morris* p. 104. [A. M. & C. 1883.]

2. Centum or cento, hundred; an abbreviation; chiefly in the phrase **per cent**. See **PER**. 3. The hundredth part of a standard unit in other money systems besides that of the United States, as of the florin of the Netherlands. Equivalent forms are the centime, centavo, and centesimo (which see in the table of coins, under **COIN**). 4. A centime. 5. In Ceylon, British East Africa, etc., the hundredth part of a rupee. 6. *Mus.* The hundredth of an equal semitone. 7. An old game of cards in which 100 was the game; also, an ombre, a large counter. [**F.** **< L. centum, hundred.**]

—**elephant cent**, a copper token that bore the figure of an elephant on one side, struck in England for the Carolinas



Censer or Thurible. Medieval English, silver-gilt.



Fugio Cent of 1782, showing obverse and reverse. In 1694.—Franklin c., same as FUGIO CENT.—Fugio c., a copper coin authorized by the Congress having "Fugio" as its inscription.

The Fugio or Franklin cents are the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States.

EVANS *Hist. of the U. S. Mint* p. 73. [AUTHOR 1856.]

—**per cent**, see **PER**—**ring c.**, a fugio cent; so called because one side bore thirteen rings linked together;—**silver-center c.**, a cent coined in 1793 that had a silver centerpiece—**sun-dial c.**, a fugio cent; so called because a sundial formed a part of the device it bore.—**wreath c.**, a cent coined by the United States in 1793 that bore the design of a wreath.

**cent**, *abbr.* Centimeter; central; centum; century.

**Cent**, *abbr.* See **ABBREVIATION**.

**cent'age**, 1 sēn'ti; 2 cēn'tāg, n. [**Rare.**] Rate by the hundred; percentage.

cen'tal, 1 sen'tal; 2 cēn'tal, a. Of or pertaining to a hundred.

cen'tal, n. An English weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, the same as the hundredweight of the United States; used in the Liverpool grain-market since 1859 and legalized in 1879. [*< L. centum, hundred.*] cen'ter; quin'tal. — cental system, the system of buying and selling by the cental.

cen'tare, 1 sen'tār or (F.) san'tār; 2 cēn'tār or (F.) cān'tār, n. In the metric system, a square meter = 1.1959 or nearly 1 1/2 square yards; the hundredth part of an are. [*< F. centiare, < L. centum, hundred, + area, place of ground.*] See table of MEASURES.

cen'ta'ro, 1 sen-tā'ro; 2 cēn-tā'ro, n. [Cen. Am.] A cantar.

cen'taur, 1 sen'tor; 2 cēn'tar, n. 1. A fabled monster



A Centaur.

Statue in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

having the head, arms, and body of a man from the waist up, united to the body and legs of a horse. In the earliest type the trunk and hind quarters of a horse are joined to a complete human body. See CHIRON, IXION, LAPITHAE, NESSUS.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing viewed as an incongruous union of diverse natures. 3. [C.] Centaurus. See CONSTELLATION. [*< L. centaurus, < Gr. kentaurus, centaur, perhaps < kentē, goat; -cen'taur-dom, n. The condition of centaurs.*]

cen'taur-esque, a. Having the style of a centaur. — cen'taur-ess, n. — cen'taur-ial, a. Of or pertaining to a centaur. — cen'taur-ian, a. Having the nature of a centaur. — cen'taur-ist, n. — cen'taur-ize, v. [Rare.] To behave as brutally as a centaur. — cen'taur-like, a.

Cen'tau're-a, 1 sen-tō'ri; 2 cēn-tā'ri-a, n. Bot. 1. A very large genus of Old World herbs of the aster family, chiefly perennial; the star-thistles. They have radical or alternate leaves and solitary or panicle heads of usually purplish tubular flowers. Several European species are roadside weeds in the United States or are cultivated in old gardens. See ILLUS. under BLUEBOTTLE. 2. [C.] A plant of this genus. [*< L. centaurum, < Gr. kentaurion, < kentaurus, centaur.*]

cen'tau-rin, cen'tau-rite, 1 sen-tō'ri-n; 2 cēn-tā'ri-n, -rit, n. Same as ERYTHROCENTAURIN.

cen'tau-rom'a-chy, 1 sen-tō'rom'a-chy; 2 cēn-tā'rom'a-chy, n. A battle between centaurs, or between centaurs and men; a subject treated in Greek mythology and art. [*< L. Centauromachia, a poem, < Gr. Kentauromachia, < kentaurus, centaur, + machē, fight, < machomai, fight.*] cen'tau-ro-ma'chi-at.

cen'tau-ry, 1 sen-tō'ri; 2 cēn-tā'ri, n. [RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. One of various herbs of the gentian family, as of the genera *Sabbatia* and *Erythraea*, and *Chlora perfoliata*; especially, *Erythraea centaurium*. 2. A centaurea. 3. A milkwort (*Polygala polygama*). [*< L. centaurum; see CENTAUREA.*] cen'tau'ret, n. — American centaury, any species of *Sabbatia*, especially the rose-pink (*S. angulata*). — American red centaury, — lesser centaury, the European garden annual *Erythraea centaurium*.

cen'ta'ro, 1 cēn-tā'ro; 2 cēn-tā'ro, n. 1. [Sp. and Sp.-Am.] A small nickel or copper coin of Central and South America, in value from six-tenths of a cent (actual) to one cent (nominal); the hundredth part of a peso. — cen'ta'vat; cen'te'na; cen'tes'im-oi. 2. A Portuguese coin. [COIN.]

cen'ten, 1 sen'ten; 2 cēn'ten, n. A Spanish coin. See cen'te-na'ri-al, 1 sen-ti-nē'ri-al; 2 cēn-te-na'ri-al, a. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a centenary or centennial.

cen'te-na'ri-an, 1 sen-ti-nē'ri-an; 2 cēn-te-na'ri-an, a. Of or pertaining to the age of a hundred years, or to a centenary. [*< L. centenarius; see CENTENARY, a.*]

cen'te-na'ri-an, n. One who has reached the age of a hundred years. — cen'te-na'ri-an-ism, n. The state of being a centenarian.

cen'te-na'ri-us, 1 sen-ti-nē'ri-us; 2 cēn-te-na'ri-us, n. [—i, 1-ai; 2-i, pl.] [LL.] *Salic Law*. The chief of a hundred, probably chosen by the people.

cen'ten-a'ri-ze, 1 sen-tēn-a'riz; 2 cēn-tēn-a'riz, v. [—RIZED; —RIZING.] To honor with a centenary celebration.

cen'te-na-ry, 1 sen-ti-nē'ri; 2 cēn-te-na-ry, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a hundred or a period of a hundred years. Careful writers often take the adjective *centenary* refer to 100 and *centennial* to 100 years; as, a *centenary* (hundredth) celebration; a *centennial* celebration (on the hundredth anniversary). A *centenary* may be a period of a hundred years; a *centennial* is the close of that period or its commemoration.

2. Of or pertaining to a county subdivision, the hundred of a shire or pagus, as in England; as, *centenary* deputies. [*< L. centenarius, < centeni, a hundred each, < centum, hundred.*] cen'te-na'ri-ous.

cen'te-na-ry, n. [—RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] 1. A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; centennial occasion. 2. A hundred years in the life of a person or institution; a period of a hundred years; centennium. 3. [Rare.] A centenarian. 4. A hundredweight.

cen'tence, n. A sentence.

cen'te-nier, 1 sen-ti-nē'ri; 2 cēn-te-nēr, n. [F.] 1. In the Channel Islands, a constable. 2. A centurion.

cen'ten-ni-al, 1 sen-tēn'i-al; 2 cēn-tēn'i-al, a. Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary; a hundred years old or more; completing a century; as, a *centennial* celebration. [*< L. centum, hundred, + annus, year.*]

Under this ancient olive-tree, that spreads its broad centennial branches like a tent, Let us lie down and rest.

— Centennial State (*U. S. Hist.*), Colorado, because admitted into the Union in 1876, the hundredth year of American Independence. — cen'ten-ni-al-ly, adv.

cen'ten-ni-al, n. The hundredth anniversary of an event, or its commemoration; a centenary; first applied to the United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876. — cen'ten-ni-al-ize, v.

cen'ten-ni-um, 1 sen-tēn'i-um; 2 cēn-tēn'i-um, n. A century.

cen'ter, 1 sen'ter; 2 cēn'ter, v. [CEN'TERED OR CEN'TRE, TREED; CEN'TERS; CEN'TER-ING OR CEN'TRING.]

1. 1. To place in the center; fix on a center; supply with a center.

2. To draw to a center; concentrate. 3. To determine the center of; shape (a lens) so as to have it thickest in the center.

II. 1. To be in the center. 2. To gather or converge in a center.

Man! know thyself. All wisdom centres there. *Young Night Thoughts* iv, l. 484.

cen'ter', n. 1. The point or place equally distant from the extremities, or from the different sides of anything; the middle; as, the center of the town; the center of the throng.

Had earth been then, all earth Had to her centre shook. *Milton P. L. bk. vi, l. 217.*

2. The point, object, or place about which things cluster or to which they converge; a fixed point or line about which a thing or things revolve; point of attraction or convergence; focal point; as, the center of interest.

Athena was the intellectual centre of Greece, and of ancient Europe. *T. E. Max Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 70. L. & S. 1889.]

3. The point of divergence, emanation, or radiation; nucleus; origin; as, the center of corruption. 4. *Geom.* The middle point of a closed curve or surface; properly, a point such that any straight line drawn through it will meet the curve or surface at equal distances on each side of the point. 5. The part of a target next the bull's-eye, or a shot striking this part. 6. *Anat.* (1) A region of special activity; as, a center of ossification. (2) An aggregation of nerve-cells related to some special physiological function; as, the respiratory center. 7. [C.] In Continental legislatures, the members sitting on the middle benches and holding usually intermediate views between the Left, or Radicals and Liberals, and the Right, or Conservatives; in Germany, the Clerical or Ultramontane party. The Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals are often called respectively the *Right* and the *Left Center*, whether acting with or independently of the Ministry. 8. A leader, as among the Fenians, the chief one being the *head center*. 9. *Mil.* (1) The middle part of an army in order of battle, occupying the front between the wings. (2) The middle soldier in a line. 10. *Naut.* In the order of sailing of a fleet, the division between the weather and the lee; in line of battle, that between the van and the rear. 11. *Arch.* The support, usually a timber framework, of an arch, or of a concrete lintel, floor, roof, or dome, while building; centering. 12. *Steam-engine.* One of the two points in the rotation of a crank at which the middle points of the crank-pin, the crosshead-pin, and the main shaft are in line. 13. *Physics.* The point in which the entire mass of a body or system of bodies could be concentrated without affecting some particular result; as, the center of gravity; center of oscillation. See phrases. 14. *Mech.* One of two conical points, as in a lathe, between which an object is held and rotated on an axial line. The one at the end from which the object is rotated is the *live-center*, the other the *dead-center*. 15. The person who takes the middle position of the forward line in many athletic games, as football, basketball, etc. 16. Same as CENTER FIELD, CENTER-FIELDER. 17. One of the standard openings in the game of checkers. 18. A thin piece of celluloid or similar material used as a foundation for the sharp point of compasses. [F., *< L. centrum, < Gr. kentron, < kentēō, prick.*]

Syn: middle, midst. We speak of the center of a circle, the middle of a room, the middle of the street, the midst of a forest. The center is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc., the middle is more general and less definite. The center is a point; the middle may be a line or a space. We say at the center; in the middle. Midst commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID.—Ant: circumference, perimeter, rim.

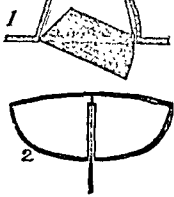
— accelerating center, the nerve-center situated in the medulla oblongata whose stimulation produces increased cardiac action. — apperception c., any cortical center to which are hypothetically assigned the functions connected with the mental process of clear perception. — association c., any cortical area whose function is to associate the functions of neighboring or more distant areas. — auditory c., the center for the auditory nerve. See under MEMORY. — Broca's c., same as SPEECH-CENTER. — cen'ter-bar', n. The arbor of a drill-press or some similar machine. — c.-bit, n. See BIT.—c.-chisel, n. A sharp-pointed cold-chisel for marking a starting-point, as for a drill. — c.-chuck, n. *Mech.* A lathe-chuck with a hardened cone field and a projecting driver, screwed on the mandrel. — c. field (*Baseball & Cricket*), the middle portion of the outfield. — c.-felder, n. *Baseball*. The player at center field. — c.-fire, a. Having the fulminate in the center, instead of about the edge of the head of the cartridge. — c.-gage, n. 1. An outside angle-gage for lathe-center points. 2. In car-building, a gage for fixing the center of length of an axle. — c.-lathe, n. *Mech.* 1. A lathe in which the work is carried in centers: the ordinary form. 2. A pole-lathe. — c. of action (*Meteor.*), a term applied to each of certain large areas of high or low barometric pressure that are more or less permanent through a season of the year. Variations in their intensity or position are associated with wide-spread weather changes. — c. of a focus, a point bisecting all chords of the locus drawn through it. — c. of area, 1. In an area of regular shape, the geometric center. 2. In any area, the center of gravity. — c. of a sheaf (*Math.*), that point through which all its lines or planes pass. — c. of attraction, a point toward which attracting forces are directed; figuratively, a person or object that attracts the regard of all. — c. of Budge, a nerve-center located in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, whose stimulation causes penile erection in males and uterine contractions in females. — c. of buoyancy, the center of mass of the volume of water that a floating body displaces. — c. of cavity, a metacenter. — c. of collimation, the joint in the same straight line with each pair of corresponding points of two perspective figures. — c. of compression, in a body under stress, the point at which the resultant of the compressive forces acts; the compressional center of gravity. — c. of contact, the intersection point of two lines drawn tangent at two contact points of two plane curves or conics. — c. of conversion, the point about which a body turns under the force of an impact. — c. of curvature, the center of the osculating circle of any point of a curve. — c. of effort, that

theoretical point at which the force of the wind, if it could be applied there, would impel a vessel in the same way as if uniformly distributed among all the sails. — c. of figure (*Math.*), a point which is at the mean distance of all points of the figure from any plane of the figure. — c. of flotation, the geometrical center of a section produced by the intersection of a plane, represented by the surface of the water, with a body floating in the water. Compare METACENTER. — c. of form, the geometric center as opposed to mechanical centers such as those of gravity or oscillation. — c. of friction, a point in the base of a body which is revolving around a vertical axis, the base acting as a bearing, upon which the whole weight of the body could be concentrated without changing its present frictional resistance to rotary motion. — c. of gravity, see CENTER OF MASS. — c. of gyration, a point in which the whole mass of a body might be concentrated without altering its moment of inertia. — c. of homology, the intersection of the junction-lines of corresponding points in two homologous figures. — c. of homothety, same as CENTER OF SIMILITUDE. — c. of immersion, same as CENTER OF BUOYANCY. — c. of inertia, same as CENTER OF GRAVITY. — c. of inversion, c. of involution, see under INVERSION, etc. — c. of lateral resistance (*Naut. Arch.*), the resultant center of the water-pressures which act in an opposite direction to the sidewise pressure caused by the action of the wind on the sail. — c. of mass, the point in which a body acted on by gravity or other parallel forces is balanced in all positions: commonly but incorrectly called the center of gravity. — c. of mean distances (*Math.*), a point in a line of which the algebraic sum of its distances from a series of other points on the same line is equal to zero. — c. of motion, that point in a body which remains at rest while all the other parts of such body continue to revolve around it. — c. of oscillation, the point in which the whole mass of a pendulum were concentrated it would oscillate in the same time that it actually does. — c. of ossification, the point from which the ossification of a bone starts. — c. of percussion, that point in which a body rotating round an axis might be struck without causing any pressure on the axis. — c. of perspective, same as CENTER OF COLLINATION. — c. of population, the point in a country on which its map would balance were it made of sheet metal and varied in thickness proportionately to population. Thus, in calculating the center, the distance of a region as well as the number of its inhabitants must be taken into account. The center of population in the United States was in 1790 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.; in 1890 it had moved to a point 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., and in 1910 it was located in the western part of Bloomington, Monroe county, Ind. — c. of pressure. 1. *Phys.* The point on a body at which the application of a given pressure will produce the same result as the same pressure when distributed over the body. 2. *Specif.* (1) The point of a body that must receive support in order to retain equilibrium when a wind is blowing upon its surface. (2) The point in a surface immersed in a fluid at which a pressure equal to that of the fluid, if exerted in a contrary direction, will balance or counteract the pressure of the fluid. 3. The point at which an aeroplane surface is intersected by the resultant of all the pressures acting on the surface. ORVILLE WRIGHT. — c. of projection. 1. Any one of several motor and sensory areas or centers in the brain-cortex. 2. A point from which straight lines are drawn to all the points, and planes to all the lines, in a geometric figure. — c. of resistance, in a joint, the intersection of the resultant stress with the joint. — c. of simile, *Math.*, the point of intersection of all the straight lines connecting corresponding points in two similar geometric figures which are similarly or oppositely placed. — c. of spherical curvature, the geometric center of an osculating sphere. — c. of symmetry, the center of a symmetrical figure. — c. of tension, in a body under tension, the point at which the resultant of the tensile forces may be assumed to act. — c. of vision. 1. The point of keenest vision upon the retina of the eye; the yellow spot or macula lutea. 2. Same as POINT OF VIEW. — cen'ter-piece', n. An ornament in the center of a ceiling, table, etc., or between other ornaments. — c.-pin, n. *Mech.* A pin which is at the center of rotation of the object which it supports. — c.-plate, n. *Mech.* An plate serving as a central support, etc. — c.-punch, n. *Mech.* A center-punch. 2. A mark made by a center-punch in a piece of metal to be drilled. — c.-saw, n. A sawing-machine that rips logs radially toward their center, as for spokes, ax-handles, etc. — c.-seal, n. Same as CENTER-VALVE. — c.-second, a. Having the second hand mounted on the same arbor as the other hands. — c.-square, n. An instrument which, when adjusted, finds the center of a circle. — c.-table, n. A table for the center of a room. — c.-tester, n. An apparatus serving to locate accurately the center of a piece of work in a lathe and also for verifying the exactness of the center of a lathe. — c. in gas-valve, a valve having a four-way valve allowing the gas to separate into the passers. — c.-valve, n. Same as CENTER OF EFFORT. — dead c., same as CENTER. — c.-diabetic c., the nerve-center in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, that controls carbohydrate digestion and assimilation, and that when diseased or injured gives rise to diabetes. — direct c. of similitude, a center of similitude which has the perspective seats, which correspond to each other, occurring on the same side of it. — eruptive c. (*Geol.*), the locality in a volcanic region where the eruptive activity is the greatest; a place whence volcanic rocks issue. — genital or genitalospinal c., same as CENTER OF BUDDING. — gustatory c., the nerve-center believed to be situated in the gyrus uncinatus in the brain, which receives the sense-impressions of taste. — heat c., n. *Physiol.* A nerve-center that controls or regulates the heat of the body. A center for the production of heat (thermogenic c.) is thought to exist in the optic thalamus or corpus striatum of the brain, and one for lowering heat (thermolytic c.) in the medulla oblongata. — instantaneous c. 1. *Mech.* A point about which a moving part in a mechanism is supposed to rotate at a given instant. 2. *Kinematics.* The intersection of the instantaneous axis with the guide plane in motion of two directly-conjugate kinematic (*Embryol.*) the centrosomes or centrospheres at the poles of the nucleus of the fertilized ovum. — motor c., any nerve-center that controls muscular action; often used specifically for the centers along the fissure of Rolando of the brain that, through the spinal cord, induce muscular contraction. — olfactory c., the nerve-center in the brain which receives the impressions of smell, thought to be situated in the cortex of the hippocampal gyrus. — oval c., the white matter of the cerebrum when the upper part of the cerebral hemispheres are removed. — phrenic c., the central tendon of the diaphragm. — psychical c., one of those aggregations of nerve-cells in the brain that are not motor, sensory, or sensory-motor, but which deal with higher mental functions. — speech c., the cortical area specially concerned with the movements necessary for articulate speech. — thermogenic c., thermolytic c., see under HEAT CENTER. — virtual c., same as INSTANTANEOUS CENTER. — visual c., the center in the brain that controls the faculty of sight; apparently situated in the cuneus.

**Cen'ter**, *n.* A county in Pennsylvania; 1,130 sq. m.; county seat, Bellefonte.

**cen'ter-board**, 1 sen'ter-bôrd; 2 cên'ter-bôrd, *n.* 1.

*Naut.* A movable vertical device, as of wood, pivoted or hung on a rod at the lower forward end, and enclosed within the well or slot of a water-tight compartment in the bottom of a vessel so that it can be lowered or raised to increase or lessen the draft. The centerboard, sometimes called in England *drop-keel* or *sliding keel*, used in the United States largely on fore-and-aft rigged vessels, especially yachts and catboats. It is usually lowered when sailing on the wind, to prevent leeway, and raised when sailing before the wind.



1. Side view, lowered. 2. End view, lowered.

2. A boat having a centerboard. — **cen'ter-board**, *trunk*, *n.* *Naut.* The box in which the centerboard is moved up or down, as required.

**cen'ter-ing**, 1 sen'ter-ing; 2 cên'ter-ing, *n.* 1. The act or operation of bringing an object within the focus of a microscope, telescope, etc. 2. The act or operation of cutting a shallow hole in the center of an object, for mounting between lathe- or planer-centers. 3. Arch. See **CENTER**, *n.* 11. — **cen'ter-ing**, *trunk*, *n.* 1. A device for marking a center. See **CENTERING**, 2. — **cen'ter**, *n.* *Mech.* A V-shaped device attached to a lathe which enables the turner to ascertain and mark the center of any cylindrical piece when placed in the machine. — **cen'ter**, *n.* A tool for making a central conical hole in the end of work to be mounted between lathe-centers.

**Cen'ter-ville**, 1 sen'tar-vîl; 2 cên'ter-vîl, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Appanoose county, Iowa. 2. A small village in Fairfax county, Va., near the scene of the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. 3. A town in Queen Anne county, Md.

**cen'tes'i-mal**, 1 sen-tes'i-mal; 2 cên-tes'i-mal, *a.* 1. Hundredth. 2. Belonging to a system in which one unit is the hundredth of the next higher one, especially the angular units formed by dividing the right angle into 100 degrees, or grades, the grade into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds. 3. Graduated to a scale of a hundred; as, the *centesimal* thermometer, a form applied to the centigrade thermometer. [*L. centesimus*, < *centum*, hundred; — *cen-tes-i-mal-ly*, *adv.*]

**cen'tes'i-mal**, *n.* A hundredth part or division.

**cen'tes'i-mate**, 1 sen-tes'i-mät; 2 cên-tes'i-mät, *vt.* [*MAT*; — *MAT*ING.] To take one in every hundred of for punishment, as mutineers or deserters. — **cen-tes'i-ma-tion**, *n.*

**cen'tes'i-mo**, 1 sen-tes'i-mô; 2 cên-tes'i-mô, *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.*] The hundredth part of various monetary units. See **COIN**.

**cen'te'sis**, 1 sen-të'sis; 2 cên-të'sis, *n.* *Surp.* Perforation, as of the walls of the abdomen for the relief of ovarian dropsy. [*Gr. kentesis*, a pricking, < *kentō*, prick.] *par'a-cen-te'sis*.

**cen'tes'm**, *n.* A hundredth.

**Cen'te'ti-dæ**, 1 sen-të-ti-dë; 2 cên-të-ti-dë, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of insectivores, especially those without constriction between the orbits, and with a retractile penis; including the hedgehog-like tenrecs of Madagascar. **Cen'te'tes**, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*Gr. kentēs*, piercer, < *kentō*, pierce.] — **cen'te'tid**, *n.* — **cen'te'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

**Cen'te'ti-næ**, 1 sen-të-ti-næ; 2 cên-të-ti-næ, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Centetidae* with spinous hairs. — **cen'te'tine**, *a.* & *n.*

**cen'te'ge-ner**, 1 sen'ti-jë-nër; 2 cên'te'ge-ner, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to one hundred or smaller number of members of a breed or variety when looked upon as representative of an entire class, or as of animals or plants.

*II. n.* 1. A hundred or smaller number of members of a race or breed regarded as typical of the whole; said of animals or plants. 2. *Plant-breeding.* A group of a hundred selected plants, all the progeny of a single parent, which are grown to determine the hereditary qualities of the parental stock. This system of selection has been applied primarily to the breeding of wheat. [*CENTI* + *L. genus* (*gener*), kind.] — **cente'ge'ner power**, the capacity of parents to transmit hereditary tendencies. — **c. tests**, comparison of the reproductive capacity of various plants or animals. — **cent'grave**, *n.* 1. The lord of a hundred (subdivision of a county). 2. A judge of a criminal court.

**cen'ti-**, 1 sen'ti-; 2 cên'ti-. Derived from Latin *centum*, hundred; a combining form. — **cen'ti-are**, *n.* Same as **CEN-TI-ARE**. — **cen'ti-clip-i-tous**, *a.* [*Rare.*] Hundred-headed. — **cen'ti-clip-i-tous**, *a.* [*Rare.*] Split or divided into a hundred parts. — **cen'ti-fol-i-ous, *a.* [*Rare.*] Hundred-leaved.**

Other words beginning with this combining form will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**cen'ti-bär**, 1 sen'ti-bär; 2 cên'ti-bär, *n.* One-hundredth of a bar. See **BAR**.

**Centi**, *abbr.* Centigrade.

**cen'ti-grade**, 1 sen'ti-gräd; 2 cên'ti-gräd, *a.* Graduated to a scale of a hundred; or of pertaining to such a scale.

The centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is zero and its boiling-point 100°.

If any degree on the *Centigrade* scale, either above or below zero, be multiplied by 1.8, the result will, in either case, be the number of degrees above or below 32°, the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

*U. S. Dispensary* p. 1996. [*L.* 1890.] [*F.*, < *L. centum*, hundred; and see **GRADE**, *n.*]

**cen'ti-gram**, 1 sen'ti-gram; 2 cên'ti-gram, *n.* A weight in the metric system, a hundredth of a gram. See **WEIGHT**.

[*F.* *centigramme*; see **CENTI** and **GRAM**.] — **cen'ti-gramme**, *n.*

**cen'ti-graph**, 1 sen'ti-grät; 2 cên'ti-grät, *n.* An adding-machine consisting of a wheel bearing the figures 0 to 100, a dial for recording hundreds, and finger-keys by which it is worked. [*CENTI* + *GRAPH*.]

**cen'ti-lil**, 1 sen'ti-lil; 2 cên'ti-lil, *n.* Any term placed so that its ordinal equals 100 or a multiple thereof. [*L. centum*, hundred.]

**cen'ti-lingued**, 1 sen'ti-lingd; 2 cên'ti-lingd, *a.* [*Rare.*] Hundred-tongued.

**cen'ti-lit'er**, 1 sen'ti-lit'er; 2 cên'ti-lit'er, *n.* In the metric system, dry or liquid measure, a hundredth of a liter. See **MEASURE**. [*F.* *centilitre*; see **CENTI** and **LITER**.] — **cen'ti-lit'et**, *n.*

**cen'ti-lion**, 1 sen'ti-lion; 2 cên'ti-lion, *n.* 1. A cardinal number. (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, the product of the hundredth multiplication of 1,000 by 1,000. (2) In the English system, the hundredth power of a million.

2. The symbols representing either of these numbers. See **NOTATION**. [*CENTI* + *-lithon*, as in *MILLION*.] — **cen'ti-lionth**, *a.* & *n.*

**cen'ti-lit'o-guy**, 1 sen'ti-lit'o-kwi; 2 cên'ti-lit'o-kwi, *n.* [*Rare.*] A work consisting of a hundred parts; as, the *Centilloguy* of Ptolemy.

**cen'tim**, 1 sen'tim; 2 cên'tim, *n.* Same as **CENTIMETER**.

**cen'time**, 1 sen'tim; 2 cên'tim, *n.* (*F.*) The smallest unit in the French monetary system, used also in Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland; a hundredth of a franc, nearly one-fifth of a cent.

**cen'ti-me'ter**, 1 sen'ti-mi'tër; 2 cên'ti-mi'tër, *n.* In

**cen'ti-me'tre**, 1 sen'ti-mi'tër; 2 cên'ti-mi'tër, *n.* In

[*F. centimètre*; see **CENTI** and **METER**.] — **cen'ti-me'tre**, *n.*

— **cen'ti-me'ter-gram-sec'ond**, *a.* Belonging to a system

of units for measurement in which the unit of length is

the centimeter, the unit of mass the gram, and the unit of

time one second; commonly abbreviated to C. G. S. Thus,

the C. G. S. unit of force is the force that can move a

body weighing a gram that at the end of a second it will

have a velocity of one centimeter per second. — **cen'ti-me'tre-gram-sec'ond**, *cubic c.* See **METRIC SYSTEM**.

**cen'ti-mô'lar**, 1 sen'ti-mô-lär; 2 cên'ti-mô-lär, *a.* *Chem.*

Containing one hundredth part of a mole. [*CENTI* +

*MOLAR*.]

**cen'ti-nôr'mal**, 1 sen'ti-nôr-mäl; 2 cên'ti-nôr-mäl, *a.* Be-

ing one hundredth of a definite strength of solution, termed

a normal solution. [*CENTI* + *NORMAL*.]

**cen'ti-ped**, 1 sen'ti-ped; 2 cên'ti-ped, *n.* A centipede,

having a pair of legs to each joint. The bite of the larger and tropical

species, as of the genus *Scolopendra*, is highly ven-

omous. 2. *Naut.* A rope that runs along the head

booms and has short crosspieces attached, used in stow-

ing jibs. [*L. centipeda*, < *centum*, hundred, & *ped* (*is*, foot).] — **house-cen'ti-ped**, *n.* A centipede

which frequents damp places and preys upon bugs, flies,

roaches, etc. — **cen'ti-pe'dal**, *a.* & *n.*

**cen'ti-plume**, 1 sen'ti-plüm; 2 cên'ti-plüm, *a.* Having a

hundred feathers.

**cen'ti-stere**, 1 sen'ti-stër; 2 cên'ti-stër; 2 cên'ti-

stër or (*F.*) cên'ti-stër, *n.* In the metric system, a

hundredth of a stere or cubic meter. See **MEASURE**. [*F.*

*centistère*; see **CENTI** and **STERE**.]

**Cent'ivra**, 1 sen'ti-vär; 2 cên'ti-vär or -li-vär, *n.*

*Susanna*, Mrs. (1667?–1723). An English dramatist; *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, etc.

**cen'tner**, 1 sen'tnër; 2 cên'tnër, *n.* 1. The hundred-

weight of various European countries, now assimilated

to the metric system, equal to 50 kilograms in Germany,

Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland, and varying some-

what therefrom in Scandinavian countries. 2. *Metal.*

A hundred pounds. 3. In assaying, one dram. [*G.*, <

*L. centenarius*; see **CENTENARY**, *a.*]

**cen'to**, 1 sen'to; 2 cên'to, *n.* 1. A writing composed of se-

lections from various authors; a patchwork composition.

2. *W. H. W.* Comédie des Comédies, which is a cento made up

of extracts from Balzac. *Saintsbury Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* bk.

iii, p. 306. [*It.* p. 1882.]

2. A musical melody. 3. A piece of patchwork; patched

cloth. [*L.* patchwork.] — **cen'to-ist**, *n.* A compiler.

**cen'to-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cento.

**cen'to-nism**, *n.* The practice of composing by borrowing

scrap. — **cen'to-ism**, *n.* — **cen'to-ize**, *vt.* — **cen'to-ize**, *vt.*

**Cen'to'to**, 1 cên'to'to; 2 cên'to'to, *n.* A town in Ferrara province,

Italy.

**cen'to'tu-lät'ed**, 1 sen-tok'yü-lät'ed; 2 cên-tok'yü-lät'ed, *a.*

[*Rare.*] Hundred-eyed. [*music.*]

**cen'to'tu**, 1 cên'to'tu; 2 cên'to'tu, *n.* [*It.*] A cento in

**cen'tra**, 1 sen'tra; 2 cên'tra, *n.* Plural of **CENTRUM**.

**cen'tra-ti-nate**, 1 sen-trak'ti-nät; 2 cên-trak'ti-nät, *a.*

Having a central axis or ray; said of sponge-spicules. [*C.*

*Gr. kentro*, center, & *aktis*, ray.]

**cen'trad**, 1 sen'trad; 2 cên'trad, *n.* A hundredth of a radian

in angular measure; about 0.57°.

**cen'trad**, *adv.* *Anat. & Zool.* Toward the center or in-

terior. [*L. centrum* (see **CENTER**, *n.*) + *ad*, to.]

**cen'tra-de-ni-a**, 1 sen'tra-dë-ni-a; 2 cên'tra-dë-ni-a, *a.*

A collection of cells, the chief organ in some siphonophorous

medusans. [*Gr. kentro*, center, & *adēn*, gland.]

**cen'tra-di-aph-a-nes**, 1 sen'tra-dai-af-a-niz; 2 cên-

tra-dai-af-a-niz, *n. Pathol.* That form of cataract in

which the opacity of the crystalline lens begins in the

center; nuclear cataract. [*Gr. kentro* (see **CENTER**, *n.*)

+ *diaphanēs*, < *Gr. diaphaneō*, see **DIAPHANE**.]

**cen'tral**, 1 sen'tral; 2 cên'tral, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to

the center; situated at or near the middle; traversing

central portions; supplying central organs; acting from

the center; as, a central force; a central county; central

line of railway; central artery of the retina; central tele-

phone exchange. 2. Figuratively, constituting the prin-

cipal point; hence, most important; chief; as, a central

event in history; a central thought.

*Jews of Nazareth* is the central miracle of history.

*St. John's River* is the central river of history. [*A. T. s.*]

3. *Neural.* Pertaining to a nerve-center in distinction

from the peripheral sense-organs and musculature, or

the nerve-tracts which connect the centers with the

periphery. [*L. centrālis*, < *centrum*; see **CENTER**, *n.*] —

**central particle** (*Embryol.*), a centrosome. — **cen'tral-ly**,

*adv.* — **cen'tral-ness**, *n.*

**cen'tral**, *n.* 1. An operator of a telephone exchange. 2.

The office of a telephone exchange. 3. A centrale. 4.

[*Sp. Am.*] A sugar-mill grinding for a number of plan-

tations.

**Central A-mer'i-ca**. The S. part of North America, be-

tween Mexico and Colombia, comprising Guatemala, British

Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica,

and Panama.

**Central City**. 1. A mining town, county-seat of Glinch

county, Colo. 2. A town in Muhlenberg county, Ky. 3.

A town in Merriek county, Neb. 4. A town in Cabell

county, W. Va.

**Central Cor'ing-ton**. A town in Kenton county, Ky.

**cen'tra-ly**, 1 sen'träl; 2 cên'träl, *n.* *Anat.* [*L. A. pl.*]

A bone of the carpus or the tarsus between the prox-

imal and distal rows, as in many apes, reptiles, amphib-

ians, etc.; the os centrale in the human embryo it unites

with the scaphoid in the carpus, with the navicular in the

tarsus. [*L. centrālis*, central.]

**cen'tral Falls**. A city in Providence county, R. I.

**Cen'tra-li-a**, 1 sen'träl-i-a; 2 cên'träl-i-a, *n.* 1. A city in

Clinton county, Ill. 2. A mining borough in Columbia

county, Pa. 3. A city in Lewis county, Wash. 4. A city

in Boone county, Mo.

**Cen'tral In'di-a**. A political agency in British India; 78,800

sq. m.; includes many native states.

**cen'tral-ism**, 1 sen'träl-iz-m; 2 cên'träl-iz-m, *n.* The

principle of centralizing power, as in government; po-

litical centralization; a centralizing tendency or system.

**cen'tral-ist**, 1 sen'träl-ist; 2 cên'träl-ist, *n.* An advo-

cate of centralism. — **cen'tral-ist'ry**, *n.* — **cen'tral-ist'ic**, *a.*

**cen'tral-ist'ry**, 1 sen'träl-ist'ry; 2 cên'träl-ist'ry, *n.* [*IES*,

*-iz*; — *-iz*, *pl.*] 1. The state of being central. 2.

Tendency toward a center.

**cen'tral-iz-a'tion**, 1 sen'träl-iz-a'shan; 2 cên'träl-iz-a's-

shon, *n.* The act or result of centralizing; concentra-

tion; especially, in politics, concentration of control in a

central authority. — **cen'tral-iz-a'tion**, *n.*

In England, the centralization of the government is carried to

great perfection. *Tocqueville Democracy* tr. by H. Reeves,

vol. i, ch. 5, p. 109. [*s. a. r.* 1863.]

**cen'tral-ize**, 1 sen'träl-iz; 2 cên'träl-iz, *v.* [*IZE*;

*-iz*ING.] 1. *t.* To make central; concentrate; esp.,

to concentrate power, control, or authority of or in.

A centralized democracy may be as tyrannical as an absolute

monarch. *Frederick Short Studies, Scientific Method* in second

Series, p. 446. [*s. a.* 1873.]

2. To assign a center to; bring to a center.

*II. t.* To come to a center; concentrate. **cen'tral-izet**.

**cen'tral-izet**, *vt.* To concentrate. — **cen'tral-izet'ry**, *n.*

**Central Lake**. A village in Antrim county, Mich.

**cen'tral-las'ite**, 1 sen'träl-las'it; 2 cên'träl-las'it, *n.* *Mif-*

*erol.* A pearly-white or yellowish-white hydrous calcium

sulfate. [*Appar.* < *Gr. kentro*, point, & *allas*, exchange.]

**Central Powers**. See under **POWER**.

**cen'tral Prov'in-ces and Be-rar'**. A province in Central

British India; 100,345 sq. m.; capital, Nagpur.





band of Procris, whom he accidentally killed: called a solar myth, Cephalus being the sun, Procris the dew.  
**Ce'phas**, 1 s'f'os; 2 ce'fas, *n.* *Bib.* John 1. 42.  
**Ce'phoid**, 1 s'i'-toid; 2 ce'-toid, *n.* *Astron.* A meteor emanating from the constellation Cepheus.  
**Ce'pheus**, 1 s'i'f'us or s'i'-fus; 2 ce'f'us or ce'fe'-us, *n.* [*L.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda by Cassiopeia; one of the Argonauts and changed into a constellation at his death. 2. *Astron.* A northern constellation near Draco and Cassiopeia. See CONSTELLATION.-**Ce'phe'id**, *a.*  
**Ce'ph'ra**, 1 s'i'-f'ra; 2 ce'-f'ra, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).  
**Ce'ph'ren**, 1 s'i'f'ren or ke'-f'ren; 2 ce'f'ren or ce'-f'ren, *n.* A king of Egypt; successor to Cheops; built the 2d pyramid of Gizeh. **Ke'-ph'ren'**; [*Gr.*]  
**Ce'pol'i'-dæ**, 1 ser'-p'o'l'i'-dæ; 2 ce'-p'o'l'i'-dæ, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those with a band of light color completing thoracic ventrals, and long undivided dorsal. **Ce'po'-la**, *n.* (t. g.) *Cent.* *Cepolæ*, dim. of *L. cepa*, onion. **-ce'po'-l'id**, *n.* **-ce'po'-l'id**, *a.* & *n.*  
**Ce'po'-taph**, 1 s'f'o'-taph; 2 ce'p'o'-táf, *n.* [*Rare.*] A tomb or cinerary urn in a garden or court.  
**Ce'p'ph**, 1 ser'-p'f; 2 ce'p'f, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A suborder of pygopodous birds with a tail, including auks and loons. [*< Gr. kepphos*, light sea-bird; hence, simpton.]  
**Ce'p'phile**, 1 ser'-p'f; 2 ce'p'f'e, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Cepphi*. 2. [*Rare.*] Feather-brained; light; trifling.  
**Ce'p'po**, 1 chep'-po; 2 chep'-po, *n.* [*It.*] Cemented gravels occurring in the north of Italy, of fluvioglacial origin.  
**Ce'p'tet**, *n.* A scepter. [*Tree* (1).]  
**Ce'ra**, 1 s'ûra; 2 c'êra, *n.* [*L.*] *Bot.* Same as TALLOW.  
**Ce-ra'ceous**, 1 s'i-ré'-shus; 2 ce-râ'-shus, *a.* Of the nature of or like wax; waxy. [*< L. cera*, wax.]  
**Ce-ra'd'ia**, 1 ser'-d'i-æ; 2 ce-râ'-d'ia, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of composites, Southwest-African shrubs, comprising only one species, *C. furcata*. It has forked branches of horn-like appearance, veinless leaves and axillary heads of yellow flowers. A resin obtained from the trunk is used as a substitute for myrrh.  
**Ce-ra'd'i-a'**, *n.* A yellow-colored oleoresin extracted from *Ceradia furcata*.  
**Ce-ra-gate**, 1 ser'-gæt; 2 c'êra'-gât, *n.* Carnelian of a yellow color, made artificially by treatment with a solution of chromium. [*< L. cera*, wax, + *AGATE*.]  
**Ce-ra'go**, 1 s'i-ré-go; 2 ce-râ'-go, *n.* Bee-bread. [*< L. cera*, wax, + *GO*, = *GENOUS*, *a.*]  
**Ce-ra'in**, 1 s'i'-in; 2 c'êra'-in, *n.* That portion of beeswax that is slightly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified by potash. It is probably an impure myricin. [*< L. cera*, wax.]  
**Ce'ral**, 1 s'êral; 2 c'êral, *a.* 1. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the cere. 2. Wax-like; ceraceous.  
**Ce-ram'**, 1 s'i-ram' (Fg); sê-ram'; 2 ce-râm or (Pg) *ce-ram'*, *n.* An island W. of New Guinea; 6,800 sq. m.; Dutch. **ce-ram'**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.  
**Ce-ram-by'e'-dæ**, 1 ser'-am-by'e'-dæ; 2 c'êr'-am-by'e'-dæ, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phytophagous beetles having antennæ greatly developed and with sensitive surface and distinct tibial spurs. **Ce-ram'byx**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< Gr. kerambyz*, *< karabos*, beetle.] **-ce-ram'by-clæ**, *a.* & *n.* **-ce-ram'by-cold**, *a.*  
**Ce-ra'm'e**, 1 s'i-râ'mi, ko-râ'mi; 2 ce-râ'm'e, ca-râ'm'e, *n.* **ca-ra'm'e**, *pl.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] A gate-house, or a roof over a gate: a feature of temples and princely residences in Malabar.  
**Ce-ra'm'i'-ce-re**, 1 s'i-râ'm'i'-s'i-ri; 2 ce-râ'm'i'-cê-ê, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of widely distributed marine algae, including many beautiful plumose branched species. The thallus is either corticated or else uncorticated and monostrophous. [*< CERAMUM*.] **Ce-ra'm'i'-cê-ri** **-ce-ra'm'i'-cêous**, *a.* **-ce-ra'm'i'-old**, *a.*  
**Ce-ram'ic**, 1 s'i-ram'ic; 2 ce-râm'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to pottery (including porcelain and terra-cotta) or its manufacture, fictile art, or ceramics in general. See CERAMICS. **ke-ram'ic**.  
*The ceramic arts are the art of manufacturing objects of all sorts in earthenware and glass, or of decorating them by means of painting or modeling or both.* [*Adeline Art Dict.*]  
**Ce-ram'itkos**, *< keramos*, potters' clay.  
**Ce-ram'ics**, 1 s'i-ram'iks; 2 ce-râm'ic, *n.* 1. That department of plastic art which includes the production of all objects formed by molding, modeling, and baking clay, such as vases, bas-reliefs, cornices, cups, articles of porcelain, terra-cotta, and pottery in general; fictile art. 2. *pl.* The objects so made. **ke-ram'ic**.  
**Ce-ra'm'id'-i-um**, 1 ser'-a-mid'-i-um; 2 c'êr'-a-mid'-i-um, *n. Bot.* An ovate or urn-shaped capsule in which the spores of certain red algæ (*Floridæe*) are produced. [*< Gr. keramidion*, dim. of *keramis*, tile, *< keramos*, pottery.] **ke-ram'id'-i-um**.  
**Ce-ra'mist**, 1 ser'-a-mist; 2 c'êr'-a-mist, *n.* One skilled in ceramics, as a craftsman or as a connoisseur. **ke-ram'ist**.  
**Ce-ra'm'i-um**, 1 s'i-râ'm-i-um; 2 ce-râm'i-um, *n. 1. Bot.* A large, branched, diffused genus of red ceramincous algæ - the rhodospheeræ - with delicate filiform dichotomous fronds. 2. [*< [M-A]*, *pl.*] A liquid measure of ancient Greece and Egypt, varying from 6 1/4 to 23 1/2 gallons. [*< Gr. keranton*, jar, dim. of *keras*, to pottery.]  
**Ce-ra-mog'ra'phy**, 1 ser'-a-meg'rô-fi; 2 c'êr'-a-môg'rô-fy, *n.* [*-PHIES*, 1 sêz; 2 -fîs, *pl.*] 1. A description of pottery; the art or literature of ceramics historically considered; the study of ceramics. 2. Ceramic decoration. [*< Gr. keramos*, pottery, + *-GRAPHY*.] **-ce-ram'og'raph'ic**, *a.*  
**Ce-ra-naph'et**, *n.* Same as CEPHALOT.  
**Ce-ra's'p'rite**, 1 s'i-râ'-ri-rat; 2 ce-râ'-sp'rit, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored silver chlorid (AgCl) crystallizing in the isometric system; horn-silver - it occurs massive or crystallized, is colorless (when perfectly pure) to brown, and is easily cut. [*< Gr. keras*, horn, + *argyrites*, of silver, *< argyros*, silver.]  
**Ce-râ's'**, 1 ser'-as; 2 c'êr'-as, *n.* [*-A-TA*, *pl.*] A horn, or horn-like appendage; specif., in the plural, horn-like papillæ or branchial processes, as in ceratonotal gastropods. [*< Gr. keras*, horn.]  
**Ce-râ's'**, 1 s'êras; 2 c'êras, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Eds.* v. 29. **Ce-râ'-sîn**, 1 ser'-sîn; 2 c'êr'-sîn, *n.* 1. The insoluble part of cherry, peach, and similar gums. 2. *Chem.* A brown powder obtained from a tincture of the wild cherry, used as a tonic, sedative, and expectorant. 3. A compound (C<sub>70</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>12</sub>), resembling cerebrin and made by treating the brain of a cow with warm barium hydroxylid solution. 4. The azo compounds, fast red A or B. 5. *Cerasite*. [*< L. cerasus*; see *CERRY*.]  
**Ce-ra's'te**, *a.* Horny; as, *cerastine* minerals. **ke-ram'sinet**.  
**Ce-râ's'i'-nous**, 1 s'i-râs'-nus; 2 ce-râs'-nis, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing *ceras*. 2. [*Rare.*]

**cer'a-site**, 1 *cer'a-sait*; 2 *cer'a-sit*, *n.* *Mineral.* 1. A variety of ilolite from Japan characterized by symmetrically arranged inclusions. 2. A cherry-shaped fossil. [*L. cerasis*; see *CERRY*, *n.*] **ker'a-si-ſſet**.

**ce-ras'tes**, 1 *si-ras'tiz*; 2 *ce-ras'tes*, *n.* [*L.*] A horned viper. **ce-ras'tli-um**, 1 *si-ras'tli-um*; 2 *ce-ras'tli-um*, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of slender pubescent herbs of the plink family — the mouse-ear chickweeds — bearing terminal cymes of white flowers with emarginate or bilid petals.

**cer'a-sus**, 1 *se-r'o-sus*; 2 *cer'a-sus*, *n.* *Bot.* Same as *PRUNUS*.

**ce-rat**, 1 *se-r'a-tion*; 2 *cer'a-tion*, *n.* [*L.*] **ce-rat'a**, 1 *se-r'a-to*; 2 *cer'a-ted*, *n.* [*L.*] *Zool.* Literally, horns; the papillae on the backs of *Ceratobranchia*. [*< Gr. kras, horn*].

**ce'rate**, 1 *si'rét*; 2 *ce'rát*, *n.* *Ornith.* Having a cere. [*< L. cero, pip. ceratus, wax, < cera, wax*].

**ce'rate**, 1 *si'rét*; 2 *ce'rát*, *n.* *Pharm.* A compound of oil or lard with wax, spermaceti, or resin, to which medicaments are often added: used for blisters, wounds, etc. Cerates are intermediate between ointments and plasters, and their consistence should be such that when spread upon leather or cloth at ordinary temperatures they will not be melted by the heat of the skin. — **blistering cerate**, a cerate made of spermaceti and cantharides. — **Goulard's c.**, a cerate mixed with lead subacetate. — **Hufeland's c.**, a cerate mixed with zinc oxid. — **simple c.**, 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard. — **spermaceti c.**, a cerate of white wax, oil, and spermaceti.

**ce'rate**, 1 *se-r'a-t*; 2 *ce'rát*, *n.* Same as *CERATIGITE*.

**ce-r'a-téc'a-si-té**, 1 *se-r'a-ték-té'a-si-té* or *si-r'a-téc-té-té-té*; 2 *ce-r'a-téc-té-té-té*, *n.* *Pathol.* Protrusion of the cornea.

**ce'r'a-téc-to-my**, 1 *se-r'a-ték-to-my*; 2 *ce'r'a-téc-to-my*, *n.* *Surp.* Exselsion of the cornea, either wholly or in part. **ce-rec-to-my**. [*< Gr. kerat'is, horn, & ekstomé, cutting*].

**ce'rat-ed**, 1 *si'rét-ed*; 2 *ce'rát-ed*, *a.* Covered or coated with wax.

**ce'r'a-ten'chy-ma**, 1 *se-r'a-tég'ki-ma*; 2 *ce'r'a-tég'cy-ma*, *n.* *Bot.* A tissue of horny texture composed of worn-out sieve-cells. [*< Gr. kera'tis, horn, & enchyma, infusion*].

**Cer'a-ter'pe-tum**, 1 *se-r'a-tér'pi-tum*; 2 *ce'r'a-tér'pe-tum*, *n.* A genus of fossil salamander-like microsaurian amphibians, characterized by two slanting horns growing on the posterior cranial horns, occurring in the coal regions of Ohio and Ireland. [*< Gr. kera'tis, horn, & terpeion, reptile*].

**ce'r'a-ti'ti-sis**, *n.* Same as *KERATIASIS*.

**Cer'a-ti'ti'd-de**, 1 *se-r'a-ti'ti'd*; 2 *ce'r'a-ti'ti'd-de*, *n.* *pl. Ich.* A family of pediculate fishes without ventral fins, represented by many deep-sea species. **Ce-ra'ti'tis**, *n.* (*t.g.*) [*< L. < Gr. keratias, < kera, horn*]. — **ce-ra'ti'ti'd**, *a.* & *n.* **ce-r'a-tin**, *ce-ra'ti'-nize*, etc. Same as *KERATIN*, etc.

**ce-ra'ti'ti-na**, 1 *si-rat'i-na*; 2 *ce-rát-i'ti-na*, *n.* The horn-layer or epidermis.

**ce-r'a-tine**, 1 *se-r'a-tin*; 2 *ce'r'a-tin*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ceratine. *hony. ce-rat'i-nous*. 2. [Rare.] Sophistical: in allusion to the old fallacy that one who has not lost horns has them yet.

**ce-rat'i'-oid**, 1 *si-rat'i'-oid*; 2 *ce-rát-i'-ôid*. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiidae*. **II. n.** One of the *Ceratiidae*. [*< L. ceratias (< Gr. keratias, a fish, < kera, horn) & -oid*].

**ce-r'a'tion**, *n.* 1. The operation of waxing. 2. The softening of any hard substance not fusible.

**ce'r'a-tite**, 1 *se-r'a-tait*; 2 *ce'r'a-tit*, *n.* An ammonite of the genus *Ceratites*. [*CERATITIDE*].

**Ce-r'a-tit'i'-da**, 1 *se-r'a-tit'i'-da*; 2 *ce'r'a-tit'i'-da*, *n.* *pl. See* **Ce-r'a-tit'i'-de**, 1 *se-r'a-tit'i'-de*; 2 *ce'r'a-tit'i'-de*, *n.* *pl. Conch.* A Permian and Triassic family of latisselate ammonites with the habitation-chamber short and sutural saddles made complete by ceratophores, *n.* (*t.g.*) [*< Gr. kera, horn, & -rat'i'ti'd*, *n.* — *ce-rat'i'ti'd*, *n.* — *ce-rat'i'ti'd*, *a.*]

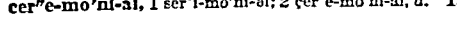
**ce-r'a-ti'tis**, *n.* Same as *KERATITIS*.

**ce-r'a'ti-um**, 1 *si-ré'shi-um*; 2 *ce-rá'shi-um*, *n.* *Bot.* [*-TIA*, *pl.*] A siliquiform capsule such as in *Cleome* or *Corydalis*. [*L. < Gr. keratium, dim. of kera, horn*].

**ce'r'a-to**, 1 *se-r'a-to*; 2 *ce'r'a-to*. From Greek *keras* (*kerat'*), a horn: a combining form. — **ce-r'a-to-an'g'i-o-ma**, *n.* See *ANGIOKERATOMA*. — **ce-r'a-to-blast**, *n.* *Spong.* A spongeblast. — **Ce-r'a-to-bran'ch'i-a**, *n.* *pl. Conch.* A group of nudibranchs having club-shaped branches: *Ceratonotus*. — **Ce-r'a-to-bran'ch'i-a**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the bone or cartilage between the ephibranchial and hypobranchial in a branchial arch. **II. n.** A ceratobranchial bone or cartilage. — **ce-r'a-to-co-nus**, *n.* A conical protrusion of the conical cornea. — **ce-r'a-to-er'loid**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the lower horn of the thyroid cartilage and the erloid ring. **II. n.** The ceratocleid muscle. — **Ce-r'a-to'da**, *n.* *pl. Spong.* The *Ceratosa*. — **ce-r'a-to-de**, *n.* Same as *CERATODE*. **I. — ce-r'a-to-der'ma**, *n.* 1. The cornea. 2. A skin-disease characterized by thickening of the horny layer of the epidermis. — **ce-r'a-to-der'mi-ti**. — **Ce-r'a-to-do-n'**, *n.* *pl. Ich.* A family of monopneumous dipnoan fishes with an eel-like body, large scales, flat head, and acutely lobate paired fins, living from the Triassic to the present period: the so-called mudshes, now confined to Australia. — **Ce-r'a-to'd'i-det**. — **ce-r'a-to-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **ce-r'a-to-don'tid**, *n.* — **ce-r'a-to-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.* — **ce-r'a-to-dous**, *a.* Composed of horny fibers or ceratose. — **ce-r'a-to-f'e-tous**. — **ce-r'a-to-f'e-toid**. **I. a.** 1. A ceratodontoid fish, the barramunda. 2. [*C.*] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Ceratodontidae*. — **ce-r'a-to-g'e-nous**, *a.* Horn-producing. — **ce-r'a-to-g'i-o-bus**, *n.* See *BUPHTHALMIA*. — **ce-r'a-to-g'lo-sal**. **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the tongue and the greater horn of the hyoid bone. **II. n.** The ceratoglossus. — **ce-r'a-to-g'lo-sus**, *n.* [*-si, pl.*] *Ich.* The fibers of the hyoglossus muscle of the tongue that arise from the greater horn of the hyoid bone. — **ce-r'a-to-hy'al**. — **ce-r'a-to-hy'al-arch**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the bone or its representative. **II. n.** That part of the hyoid arch lying between the ephyal and basihyal, represented in man by the lesser horn of the hyoid bone. — **ce-r'a-to-hy'al-in**, *n.* The granular material of the stratum granulosum of the skin. — **ce-r'a-to-hy'al-line**, *a.* Having a horny consistency and glassy appearance, as the cells in the stratum granulosum. — **ce-r'a-to-hy'oid**. **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or arising from the horns of the hyoid bone. **II. n.** A ceratohyoid muscle. — **ce-r'a-to-i'd**. **I. a.** 1. Horny. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratoidea*. **II. n.** Same as *CORNEA*. — **Ce-r'a-to'i'de-a**, *n.* *pl. Spong.* The *Ceratosa*. — **ce-r'a-to'i'd'i'tis**, *n.* Same as *KERATITIS*. — **ce-r'a-to-i'r'i'do-cr'ell'i'tis**, *n.* An inflammatory condition involving the ephyal body, iris and cornea. — **ce-r'a-to-i'r'i'tis**, *n.* An inflammatory condition of the cornea and iris. — **ce-r'a-to-i'r'i'tis**, *n.* A shedding of the skin; also, atrophy of the horny layer of the cornea. — **ce-r'a-to-ma**, *n.* [*-i*, *n.*] 1. A hard, thickened space on the skin caused by a more than normal accumulation of the horny layers. 2. Congenital ichthyosis; the existence of scaly plates upon the skin which have their origin in fetal life. — **ce-r'a-to-ma-la'ci-a**, *n.* A softening of the cornea. — **ce-r'a-to-man'di'b'u-lar**, *a.* Hyomandibular of the









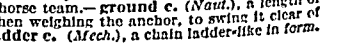
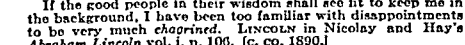
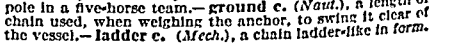
A subfamily of *Scarabaeidae*, constituting a group of hard-



often called *melancholy celonia* because originally classed in



— **luff c.**, the chain by which the leader is attached to the pole in a five-horse team.— **ground c.** (*Naut.*), a length of chain used, when weighing the anchor, to swing it clear of the vessel.— **ladder c.** (*Mech.*) a chain ladder, like in form.



—ladies' c. (*Danc'ing*), a movement in the second figure of a quadrille.—**lateral-c. theory** (*Pathol.*), a theory advanced by Professor Ehrlich to account for cell-nutrition, immunity, etc. It assumes that every active living cell possesses two chemical groups; a central one which carries on the ordinary vital activities, and a substitution or "side-chain" group that combines with nutrient materials, toxins, etc. The arrest of function caused by the saturation of the side-chain group causes the central group to generate new side-chains, which may be formed in considerable numbers. The superfluous side-chains are thrown off from the cell, circulate in the blood, and act as antitoxins by their power to arrest the toxins of invading organisms. See *Macromorphosis*, *toxopneous*, *zymosis*.—**machine c.** (*Mech.*), any machine-made chain; especially a chain made up of oval-shaped links in which the small end of each link is passed through the large end of the following link and twisted at right angles, after which it is welded.—**monobar c.**, a chain-like arrangement of endless knuckle-jointed bars to which short projecting flights or boards are attached that act as conveyors by pushing coal, grain, etc., along a fixed trough-like channel to a loading-place.—**open c.** (*Chem.*), a number of atoms so united as to form a chain whose ends are open and not joined together. This structure is characteristic of the aliphatic compounds.—**slide-c. theory**, Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory.—**silent c.**, a power-chain which passes noiselessly over sprocket-wheels.—**steep-top c.**, an endless chain to the upper part of the links of which projecting covers are fitted that may be used as conveyers when two or more chains are placed side by side.—**surveyors' c.**, see *CHAIN*, 5.

**chain'na, n.** [*India*]. See *CHENNA*.

**chain'age, n.** [*India*]. 1. The act of surveying with a chain.

**chaîne, 1 chaîne; 2 chān, n.** [*F.*] *Building*. A system, usually vertical, of large and perfectly dressed stones in a wall of lighter or rougher materials.

**chained, 1 chēnd; 2 chānd, n.** 1. Fettered; secured or chained, bound with a chain. 2. Adorned or furnished with a chain or chains.—**Chained Lady**, *Andromeda*.

**chain'less, 1 chēn'les; 2 chān'les, n.** 1. Free from chains; incapable of being fettered or bound.

The chainless winds were all at rest.

BRYANT *Romero* intro., l. 25.

2. Operated without a chain-gear.

**chain'let, 1 chēn'let; 2 chān'let, n.** A little chain.

**chain'wise, 1 chēn'wīz; 2 chān'wīz, adv.** In a linked or connected manner.

**chair, 1 chār; 2 chār, n.** 1. To put into a chair, especially a chair of office; install.

Yes, and thou *Chair'd* in his place.

LENTON *Harold* act i, sc. 2.

2. To carry in a chair; bear aloft triumphantly in a chair; as, to *chair* a successful candidate. 3. To furnish with a chair or chairs.

**chair', 1.** A single seat, usually movable and with four legs, having always a back, and often arms.

Chairs are named (1) from the material used; as, cane chair, bentwood c., etc.; (2) from the purpose for which they are designed; as, barbers' c., dentists' c., obstetrical c., etc.; (3) from their construction; as, double c., folding c., rocking-c., etc.

2. A seat of office; also, the office itself. Specifically:

(1) A college professorship.

The Frémont campaign of 1856 taught Americans more than a hundred colleges; and John Brown's pulpit at Harper's Ferry was equal to any ten thousand ordinary chairs.

PHILLIPS in *Martyn's Wendell Phillips* p. 578. [r. & w. 1890.]

(2) The seat or post of the presiding officer in a deliberative body; sometimes, by metonymy, the officer himself; as, address the *chair*. See *CHAIRMAN*.

(3) [U. S.] The office of President; also, that of Governor. (4) [Gr. Brit.] Mayoralty. (5) [Archaic.] Same as *SEAT*, n., 1. (6) [Archaic.] A pulpit. (7) The office of a judge.

3. *Railway*. An iron block (1) for fastening rails to the ties where exposed to lateral strain, and (2) for supporting rails or raising them above the sleepers, as in street-railway tracks. 4. [Archaic.] A conveyance with or without wheels for one person, as a sedan chair, or a light chaise or gig.

His majesty [George I.] only uses a *chair* with six footmen walking before and six women of the guard at the sides of the sedan.

THACKERAY *Four Georges* ch. i, p. 208. [L. C.] clump; ch. chair.

[< *F. chaire*, < *L. cathedra*; see *CATEDRA*.] **chayret**.

—**boatswain's chair**, a strip of wood slung by ropes through the ends, and used as a hanging seat, as for a ship's painter, or other worker. See *ILLUS.* under *BOATSWAIN*.

—**chair'bal'ance, n.** A spring balance having a suspended chair in which to seat persons to be weighed.—**c-bed, n.** A support for a sick person. See *BED-CHAIR*.—**c-board, n.** A chair-rail.—**c-car, n.** A parlor-car having single arm-chairs instead of the usual double seats.—**c-days, n. pl.** Old age, as the time for repose in a chair.—**c. of St. Peter**, the office of the Pope of Rome: so called from the tradition ascribing its foundation to St. Peter; also, the seat from which he is said to have presided.—**c. of state**, the seat or office of a ruler or chief executive.—**c-rail, n.** A narrow strip of board around the walls of a room as a guard against chair-backs.—**c-web, n.** A scroll-saw.—**conversation c.**, a chair of the Louis Seize or kindred Sheraton style, provided with a cushion upon the top of the back to support the arms of the sitter who sits astride the seat and facing the back.—**double c.**, a sofa for two.—**electric c.**, a chair used in electricity. See *ILLUS.* under *ELECTRICITY*.—**grandfather c.**, a wing chair of Queen Anne's period.—**hackney c.**, a public chair for one or two hire; as in old usage, a sedan or Bath chair.—**locomotive c.**, a wheeled chair that may be propelled by its occupant.—**Morris c.**, a large easy chair with arms usually extending beyond the back of the chair, which is adjustable at various angles, usually fully fitted with cushions: named after William Morris, the poet, its reputed designer.—**St. Peter's c.**, either of the two Roman Catholic festivals occurring on Jan. 18 and Feb. 22, in commemoration of the supposed founding of the Roman and Antiochian episcopates by St. Peter on those dates respectively.—**tailors' c.**, a chair without legs, but having a back and a knee-rest: used on a bench or table to take the c., to undertake the duties of chairman or presiding officer.—**whirling c.**, a chair made to revolve rapidly in which insane patients were formerly fastened in an attempt to subdue them.— **Windsor c.**, a strong rail-back chair of the early part of the 18th century, usually of ash or of oak; popular in the American colonies.

Other compounds having *chair* as the first element are self-explaining; as, *chair-arm*, *c-back*, *c-leg*, etc.

**chair'et, n.** *car*; *chariot*. **chari'**, *chari*.

**chair'et, n.** See *CHARIOT*.

**chair'd, pp.** Chaired.

**chair'man, chair'men; 2 chār'man, n.** [*-MEN, pl.*] 1. One who presides over an assembly or in the meeting of a corporation, company, committee, or the like. 2. One who wheels an invalid's chair; formerly, one of the carriers of a sedan chair.—**chair'man-ship, n.** The office of a chairman, or the discharge of its duties.

**Chair-rō-nei-a, n.** [*Gr.*] Same as *CHERONEA*.

**chair'wo'man, n.** [*-WO'MEN, pl.*] 1. [*Rare.*] A female chairman. 2. A charwoman.

**chaise', 1 shēz; 2 chās, n.** 1. A one-horse vehicle for two persons, with the body usually hung on long leather straps, having long elastic shafts, a calash top, and two high wheels. 2. Any light four-wheeled carriage, usually without a top, drawn by one or more horses: frequently with facing seats; as, a pony-chaise.

Very nice four-wheeled chaise, six—seats for two behind—one in front for the gentleman that drives.

DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* p. 37. [r. & w. 1867.]

3. A closed carriage used for traveling, having the driver seated on one of the horses; a post-chaise. [*F.* var. of *chaise*; see *CHAIR*, n.] **chais'z**—Boston chaise, a two-wheeled vehicle with chaise-like body hanging on leather braces attached to the shafts: invented by Chauncey Thomas, of Boston, Mass.

**chaise', n.** [*F.*] An old French gold coin. See *COIN*.

**Chai'ra, 1 chāi'ra; 2 chāi'ra, n.** [*Hind.*] See *HINDU CALENDAR*, under *CALENDAR*.

**chait'ya, 1 chait'ya; 2 chait'ya, n.** [*Sans.*] A Buddhist sacred place or object, such as a temple, the birthplace of a Buddha, or a holy relic.

**cha'ja, 1 chā'ja; 2 chā'hā, n.** [*Braz.*] A crested screamer. See *SCREAMER*, *cha'hā*.

**chak, 1 chak; 2 chāk, n.** [*Hind.*] An estate or a plot of assigned land.

**cha'ka, 1 kē'ka; 2 cā'ca, n.** A chaca.

**cha'ka, n.** The chaja. [attendant.]

**cha'kar, 1 chū'kar; 2 chū'kar, n.** [*Hind.*] A menial servant; **cha'ka-ran, 1 chū'ka-rān; 2 chū'ka-rān, n. pl.** [*Hind.*] Lands exempted from revenue dues and reserved for the use of public officers and servants; service lands held rent free or at a nominal rental. **cha'ka-ran'-za-min', chak'ran'.**

**cha'ka-ri, 1 chū'ka-ri; 2 chū'ka-ri, n.** [*Hind.*] 1. Service, usually menial; attendance. 2. A grant, as of land, or a money payment, in return for personal services. Compare *CHAKRAN*.

**cha-ka-zī, 1 cha-ka-zī; 2 chā-cā-zī, n.** [*Ar.*] Tree copal of Zanzibar; literally, fresh copal: so called to distinguish it from the more valuable copal found embedded in the ground, where it has through centuries undergone certain chemical changes that have matured it and improved its qualities. In the mouths of English traders *chakaz* becomes *jackasy-copal*.

**chak-dar', 1 chuk-dār; 2 chūk-dār, n.** [*Hind.*] One in charge of the *chak* or wheel of a well or of a mill.

**cha'ki, 1 chū'ki; 2 chū'ki, n.** An Egyptian silk-and-cotton fabric.

**chak'kar, n.** [*Hind.*] See *CHUCKER*.

**chak'ra, 1 chuk'ra; 2 chū'ka, n.** [*Sans.*] 1. A circle; a cycle of years. 2. A discus or weapon of circular form used by the Sikhs, and commonly placed in the hands of Hindu gods. **chak'ra-krī, chak'rat—chak'ra-vār-**

**chak'sī, 1 chuk'sī; 2 chū'ksī, n.** [*Anglo-Ind.*] A villager of Lahoul, India, who holds land in return for service to the thakur.

**chal', 1 chal; 2 chāl, n.** [*Gipsy.*] A person or fellow: feminine *chat* or *chit*.

**chal', n.** [*Anglo-Ind.*] Rice husked and not dressed. **chal'wal** [*Hind.*].

**chal', n.** [*Anglo-Ind.*] A native tenement in Bombay, consisting usually of one room divided by partitions into smaller ones, with a narrow passage common to all; a lodging-house. **chault**.

**Chal, Chald, abbr.** See *ABBREVIATION*.

**chal, chald, abbr.** Chaldron.

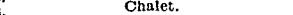
**cha-la-na, 1 cha-la-na; 2 chā-lā-nā, n.** [*Arg. Rep.*] A flat-bottomed river-boat about 20 feet long and of light draft.

**chal'a-ne, 1 kal'a-ne; 2 cāl'a-nē, n.** *Bib.* (Douai).

**Chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **chal'a-ras-plis, n. (t. g.)** [*Gr.* *chalaros*, loose, & *asplis*, shield.] **Chal'a-ras-plid-dē—chal'a-ras-plid-dē, 1 kal'a-ras-plid-dē; 2 cāl'a-rās-plid-dē, n. pl.** *Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic



*thyoides* is the white cedar of the Atlantic coast. *C. nootkatensis* is the Oregon or white cedar and *C. lausontiana* is the Port Orford cedar.—*Chamæc-daph'ne*, n. Bot. A genus of ericaceous shrubs, natives of the north temperate





**Cha-mor-ro**, *n.* 1. A native of the Ladrões and Guam Islands, chiefly of Malayo-Polynesian origin, with European and Filipino admixture. 2. The language of this people.  
**cham-o-site**, 1 sham-o-sait; 2 chām-o-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham-ol-sit**, 1 sham-ol-sit; 2 chām-ol-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

left bank of the Seine, used for public exhibitions and military evolutions. On this field was held the "Fête de la Fédération" on July 17, 1791. The name was given in imitation of the Roman *Campus Martius*; it was given under the Merovingian dynasty to an annual military assembly, called the "Field of Mars" and under the Carolingian kings the "Field of May." *BAEDEKER'S Paris*, p. 283.

**Cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**cham'pau'**, 1 sham'pau'; 2 chām'pau', *n.* *Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [*< Chamossion, Switzerland, where first found.*]

**Chan'a-na**, 1 kan'a-na; 2 chān'a-na, *n.* *Bib. (Douai).*

**Chan'a-ne-us**, 1 kan'a-ne-us; 2 chān'a-ne-us, *n.* *Bib. (Douai).*

**Chan'a-ni**, 1 kan'a-ni; 2 chān'a-ni, *n.* *Bib. (Douai).*

**chan-nar**, 1 cha-nar; 2 chān-nar, *n.* *Bot.* An Argentinian tree (*Gourliea decortiana*) producing edible pods. Its hard wood is used for furniture and tool-handles. [*Native name.*]

**chance**, 1 chans; 2 chānc, *v.* [*CHANCED; CHANCING.*]

**I. t. 1.** [*Colloq.*] To take the chance of; risk; hazard.

**2. [Archaic.]** To befall; happen to.

**II. t. 1.** To occur accidentally; happen; said of events and often preceded by *it*, in which case *it* is followed by *that* introducing a clause; as, unless rain *chanced* to fall; *it chanced* that tidings came.

This said affair had *chanced* about thirty years before the action of our story commences.

**HAVERHORE House of Seven Gables** ch. i, p. 27. [o. c. 1875.]

**2.** To come without previous purpose or design; said of persons, and followed by an infinitive or the preposition *on* or *upon*; as, he *chanced* to mention; he *chanced* upon a message in a book. *chanceut.* *SYN.* see HAPPEN—how chance? [*Archaic*], how chances it that? how is (was) it that?

**chance**, *a.* Occurring by chance; not prearranged; casual; as, a *chance* encounter; a *chance* acquaintance. *SYN.* see INCIDENTAL.

**chance**, *n.* 1. The unknown or undefined cause of events that to us are uncertain or not subject to calculation; luck; fortune; as, the market prices seem subject to *chance*.

There is a large amount of *chance* in the judgments which history ultimately forms of statesmen.

**LEcky Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.** vol. vi, p. 60. [a. 1837.]

**2.** An unknown agency, independent of causation, that is assumed to account for unusual or unexplained events; absolute fortuity; also, the operation of this agency; accident apparently uncaused: often personified (or by the ancients) deified; as, some philosophers attribute the origin of the world to *chance*. Science and philosophy, as well as religion, assume the law of causation to be universal in its reach, and all men practically act upon the assumption of this law. *Chance and accident* as facts are thus excluded from the universe, except as the indeterminate operation of laws and causes.

We deny in history an atomistic conglomerate of chances, or the despotic rule of a mute fate.

**MILLER Chips** vol. ii, p. 5. [s. 1873.]

**3.** An event resulting from an assumed fortuitous agency; an accident; as, their meeting was a mere *chance*.

**4.** A favorable conjunction of circumstances more or less contingent; an opportunity; as, you have your *chance* to-day.

**5.** Undetermined probability in general; contingency; likelihood; as, there is some *chance* of his being elected.

**6. Logic & Math.** (1) One of several events of which some one must and only one is more likely to follow than any other; as, the toss of a die there is one *chance* in six that six will turn up; he has only one *chance* in a thousand of escaping. (2) Probability. See PROBABILITY.

**7. Baseball.** An opportunity for a player to make a play which counts as an error if not successful. [*F.*, *< LL. cadentia*, *< L. cado*, ppr. *cadent* (-s), fall.] *chanceut.* *SYN.* see ACCIDENT; EVENT; HAZARD; OPPORTUNITY—*Prep.* a *chance* of success; a *chance* at the table; a *chance* for the prize; one *chance* in a thousand—*absolute chance*, same as def. 2.—by *c.*, accidentally.—*main c.* [*Colloq.*], the direction in which success, advantage, or profit seems most readily attainable.

**theory of chances**, a theory which exhibits the nature and chances as equal possibilities, and which lays the foundation for the mathematical calculation of probability.—to take the chances, to accept the risks, as of a venture.—total chances (*Baseball*), in scoring, the number of chances had by a fielder during a definite period, from which his average is computed.

**chance**, *adv.* Happily; perchance; by chance.

**chance-a-blet**, *a.* Fortuitous.—*chance-a-blyt*, *adv.*

**chance-ful**, 1 chans-ful; 2 chānc-ful, *a.* 1. [*Archaic.*] Full of chance or chances; eventful. 2. [*Archaic.*] Dependent on chance. 3. Perilous; dangerous.—*chance-fuly*, *adv.*

**chan-coi**, 1 chan-sel; 2 chān-cōi, *n.* *Arch.* 1. The space in a church reserved for the officiating clergy, often separated from the rest of the building by a screen or railing. (1) All beyond the nave and transepts; the choir.

Till that the bell of laudes 'gan to ring,  
And friars in the *chancel* went to sing.

**CHAUVER C. T., Miller's Tale** l. 470.

(2) An enclosure beyond or within the choir, containing the altar; the sanctuary. (3) In churches other than the Roman Catholic and Anglican, a space raised off in front of the pulpit. 2. In ancient secular basilicas, a space raised off to separate the judges and council from the spectators. [*OF.*, *< LL. cancellus*, *< L. cancelli*; see CANCELLA.] *chan'cel'*



the seal and the books, lectures on theology, and inspects schools.— **c. of a diocese**, the official adviser of a bishop in all matters concerning the civil and canon law, and his vicar-general. **c. of the bishop**.— **C. of the Exchequer**, the minister of finance in the British cabinet.— **C. of the Order of the Garter**, an officer who seals the commissions of the chapter and assembly of the Knights of the Garter, keeps the minutes of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order.— **Lord C. of Ireland**, an official performing in Ireland functions similar to those of the Lord Chancellor of England but not enjoying so high a rank.— **Lord High C.**, in Great Britain, the highest judicial officer of the crown, the custodian of the great seal, charged with supervision of charters and other instruments. The Chancellor is ex officio a privy councillor and Speaker of the House of Lords, is a cabinet minister, and the highest civil subject outside of the royal family, and the highest of the law lords who decide appeal cases. He is a patron of many crown livings, official guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and appoints all justices of the peace. He presides over the Chancery Division of the Judicature and over the Court of Appeal. His jurisdiction extends over Great Britain and, in certain cases, over Ireland; but his purely judicial and administrative functions are confined to England and Wales. The office, anciently held invariably by an ecclesiastic of high rank, who was usually the chief adviser and official confessor of the sovereign, has since 1535 been held by laymen.— **chan'cel-lor'lor'or-less**, *n.*— **chan'cel-lor'or-ship**, *n.* The office or the term of office of a chancellor. **chan'cel-or-at-let**. **Chan'cel-lors-vill**, 1 chan's-larz-vil; 2 chān'cel-lor-vil, *n.* A village in Spotsylvania county, Va.; Lee defeated Hooker, May 14, 1863.

**chan'ced'ly**, 1 chāns'med'ly; 2 chāng'med'ly, *n.* 1. **Law**. Unpremeditated wounding or killing in self-defense in a casual affray; homicide upon a sudden encounter. The original phrase was *chance-medley* (*chaude mesle*), a killing in the heat of passion while in combat; but as *chance* grew obsolete *chance* was substituted, and came to imply killing in self-defense in a casual affray. In modern usage both have nearly the same meaning. 2. A haphazard combination or mixture. **chan'cer-y**, 1 chan'ser-y; 2 chān'cer-y, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A court of equity, as distinguished from a common-law court. The terms *chancery* and *equity* are commonly used as synonymous. In some of the States the equity jurisdiction is virtually identical with that of the English courts of chancery. In a few States the courts of *chancery* and *equity* are distinct. 2. [Eng.] (1) Previously to 1873, the court presided over by the Lord High Chancellor of England, the highest court next to the House of Lords. (2) Since the judicature act of 1873, one of the five divisions of the High Court of Justice.

The Court of Chancery, which was developed subsequently to the establishment of the English courts of law, dates back to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was so called because it was presided over by the Lord Chancellor. In the early days of the common law, all petitions addressed to the king passed through the chancellor's hands, and in time these became so numerous that in 1280 under Edward I. an ordinance was issued empowering the chancellor to deal with most of them. Later, in the reign of Edward III., matters which were of grace were referred directly to the chancellor for settlement and thus the practice of obtaining relief in this manner assumed the character of a judicial proceeding, and the chancellor's office, or chancery, became known as the Court of the Chancellor or the Court of Chancery.

3. [Scott.] An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called *Chancery*), in which is kept a record of writs, crown charters, etc. [M.] 4. A court of records; archives. 5. See **CHANCELLERY**, 2 and 3. 6. Chanceryship. 7. A treasury. [**F.** *chancellerie*, < LL. *cancellaria*, < *cancellarius*; see **CHANCELLOR**.]— **In chancery**, 1. Pending in a court of chancery. 2. [Slang.] (1) In a hopeless predicament. (2) In boxing, said of the head caught and securely held under the arm of an opponent.

When I can perform my mile in eight minutes or a little less, then I feel as if I had old Time's head in chancery.

Holmes Autocrat ch. 7, p. 191. [F. & A. co. 1859.] **chan'cre**, 1 shān'kar; 2 chān'cer, *n.* **Pathol.** A primary syphilitic ulcer. [**F.** < L. *cancer*, *cancer*.]— **chan'cri-form**, *a.*— **chan'crous**, *a.*

**chan'eroid**, 1 shān'kreid; 2 chān'erōid. **Pathol.** I. *a.* Resembling chancre. II. *n.* A venereal sore resembling chancre, but not infecting the system; soft chancre. [**CHANCE** + -oid.] **chan-crol'dal**.

**chan'cy**, 1 chāns'y; 2 chān'y, *a.* 1. [Colloq.] Subject to chance; risky; uncertain; unsafe. 2. [Scott.] Favored by chance; auspicious; favorable; lucky; as, a *chancy* birth.— **chan'el-ness**, *n.*

**Chan'da**, 1 chān'dā; 2 chān'dā, *n.* 1. A district in the Central Provinces, India; 9,700 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**chan'da-la**, 1 chūn'dā'la; 2 chūn'dā'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A person of mixed caste, and therefore an outcast; originally, one sprung from a Sudra father and Brahman mother. Chandalas are scavengers and executioners: used as an abusive epithet. **chan'daul't**.

**Chan'dar-nag'ar**, 1 chūn'dar-nag'ar; 2 chūn'dar-nūg'ar, *n.* A French colonial town on Hugli river, Bengal, India; 20 m. N. of Calcutta; taken by the British, 1793; restored to the French, 1818.

**Chan'de-leur**, 1 shān'de-lūr; 2 chān'de-lūr, *n.* 1. Islands W. of and part of St. Bernard parish, La. 2. Sound or Bay, a channel in the Gulf of Mexico, W. of Chandeleur Islands.

**chan'de-ler**, 1 shān'de-lēr; 2 chān'de-lēr, *n.* 1. A branching frame, generally of ornamental design, hanging from a ceiling or roof, to support lights. 2. **Mil.** A movable wooden frame filled with fascines to form a traverse in sapping. [**F.** < LL. *candelarius*, < L. *candela*, *CANDLE*.]— **chan'de-ler'tree**, *n.* A West-African screw-pine (*Pandanus candelabrum*) with chandelier-like branching.

**chan'dier**, 1 chan'dier; 2 chān'dier, *n.* 1. A trader; dealer; only in composition; as, *ship-chandler*. 2. [Eng.] A retailer of common groceries, provisions, and the like; a petty shopkeeper. 3. One who makes or sells candles; usually in composition; as, *tallow-chandler*. 4. [Scott.] A candlestick or chandelier. [**F.** *chandelier*, *chan-*

*di*er, candlestick; see **CHANDELIER**.]— **chan'dier-ing**, *n.* The occupation or dealing of a chandler.— **chan'dier-ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Chandler-like; petty.

**Chan'dier**, *n.* 1. **Abel** (1777-1855), an American merchant and philanthropist; founded scientific department of Dartmouth College; endowed N. H. Asylum for the Insane. 2. **Zachariah** (1710-1813-17/1879), an American statesman; Secretary of the Interior, 1875-1877. 3. A town in Lincoln county, Okla.

**chan'dier-y**, 1 chan'dier-y; 2 chān'dier-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -12; 2 -is, pl.] 1. The goods sold by a chandler; often in the plural. 2. A chandler's shop. 3. A place for keeping candles. **chan'driet**; **chan'dryt**.

**Chan'drey Chowk**, 1 chād'n chōk; 2 chād'n chōk, ["Silver Street."] In large Indian cities, a wide native street or market; usually one in which metal-workers ply their trade in view of passers-by, and dispose of wares; as, the *Chan'drey Chowk* at Delhi. **Chan'dri Chautuk**.

**chan-doo**, 1 chan-dū; 2 chān-dū, *n.* [Ind. & Chin.] An opium extract or preparation to be smoked. **chan-du'**. **chan-du'**, 1 chān'dū; 2 chān'dū, *n.* An opium-smoking den.

**Chan'dos**, 1 chān'dos; 2 chān'dos, *n.* Sir John (—/1370). An English general and regent in France.

**Chan'dpur**, 1 chān'dpur; 2 chān'dpur, *n.* A town in Bijnour district, United Provinces, India.

**Cha-ne'i-dā**, 1 ka-ne'i-dā; 2 ca-ne'i-dā, *n. pl.* Ich. A family of clupeoideans with a distinct lateral line and supra-maxillaries connected with the intermaxillaries; including the milkfish. [**C.** *CHANOS*.] **Cha-n'de**; **Cha-no'det**.— **cha-ne'id**, *n.*— **cha-ne'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

**chan'elt**, *n.* Same as **CHANNEL**.

**chan'frin**, 1 chan'frin; 2 chān'frin, *n.* A horse's forehead. [**Cp.** *CHAMFRAIN*.]

**chan'fron**, 1 chan'fron; 2 chān'fron, *n.* Same as **CHAMFRAIN**.

**chang**, 1 chāg; 2 chāng, *vt.* & *n.* [North. Eng.] Sudden noise; twang; clang.

**chan'ga**, 1 chān'ga; 2 chān'gā, *n.* A mole-cricket (*Scaptiscus didactylus*), which infests and destroys corn, cabbage, turnips, lawns, and general crops in South America, the West Indies, etc., and attacks sugar-cane and tobacco in Porto Rico. [**Porto Rico**.]

**Chang and Eng**, 1 chān'eng; 2 chāng, *eng* [said to mean "left and right"] (4/1811-17/1874). The Siamese twins. See **SIAMENSE**.

**Chan'gar'nier**, 1 shān'gar'nyē; 2 chān'gar'nyē, *Nicolas A. T.* (4/1793-2/1877). A French general.

**Chang Bhuk'ar**, 1 chūg buk'ar; 2 chūng buk'ar. A native state in Chutia Nagpur division, Behar and Orissa province, British India, 906 sq. m.; capital, Janakpur.

**Chang'chow'fu**, 1 chān'chō'fū; 2 chāng'chō'fū, *n.* 1. A city on the Lung Kiang river, Fukien province, China. 2. A city in Kiangsu province, China.

**change**, 1 chēn; 2 chāng, *v.* [**CHANGED**; **CHANG'ING**.]

1. **To** cause to vary or become different in appearance, form, or nature; make other than it was; transform or transpose; convert; alter; as, to *change* a sentence by correcting it; followed by *into* when the alteration is regarded as producing a thing of another nature.

You can burn the egg-shell and see for yourself that it becomes changed into lime.

Holmes Pages from an Old Volume p. 188. [H. & A. co. 1883.]

2. To exchange for something else; replace by substitution; as, to *change* horses; to *change* one's dress.

3. To give, or cause another to give, the equivalent of in smaller parts; said of money; as, to *change* a dollar.

4. To give and take in exchange; exchange or interchange; displaced by *exchange*, and archaic or dialectical except in certain phrases; as, to *change* places. 5. [Colloq.] To cause to deteriorate; sour; as, the thunderstorm *changed* the milk.

II. 1. To become of different appearance, form, character, or condition; as, to *change* for the worse. 2. To enter upon a new phase; as, the moon has *changed*. 3. To make a change or an exchange. 4. [Colloq.] To transfer from one train to another. 5. [Colloq.] To take off a garment and put on another. 6. To turn red or white in the face. [**OF.** *changer*, < LL. *cambio*, *exchange*.] **changeur**.

**Syn.** alter, commute, convert, diversify, exchange, metamorphose, modify, qualify, shift, transfigure, transform, transmute, vary. *To change* is distinctively to make a thing other than it has been, in some respect at least; to *exchange* is to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to change partially, to make different in one or more particulars. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange*; as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to change the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* the baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to change form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change; it is less absolute than *transmute*, the sometimes used for that word, and is often used in a spiritual sense as *transmute* could not be: "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Rom. xii. 2. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to change in an exalted and glorious spiritual way; "Jesus . . . was transfigured before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light." Matt. xvii. 1, 2. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, ordinarily in external qualities, but often in structure, use, or chemical constitution, as of a caterpillar into a butterfly, of the stems of a plant into petals, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks," as when a limestone is metamorphosed into a marble. To *vary* is to change from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, or in some way more favorable in place of that which is commuted; as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway to a monthly payment. To *convert* (L. *con*, *with*, and *verto*, *turn*) is to primarily turn about, and signifies to change in form, character, use, etc., through a wide range of relations; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, a sinner into a saint. To *turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange*, being often equivalent to *alter*, *convert*, *transform*, *transmute*, etc. We modify or qualify a statement which might seem too strong; we modify it by some limitation, qualify it by some addition. — **Ant:** abide, bide, continue, endure, hold, keep, persist, remain, retain, stay. — **Prep:** to change a home toilet for a street dress; to change from a caterpillar to or into a butterfly; to change clothes with a beggar; to change about. — **To leave one's party or side, and join another.** 2. To be inconstant or fickle. — **To c. a horse (Manège)** to turn a horse's head from one side to the other. — **To c. hand;** — **To c. arms,** to shift the musket or rifle from one shoulder to the other. — **To c. color,** to blush; sometimes, to turn pale. — **To c. front.** 1. **Mil.** To face a different

way; alter the direction of a line of attack or defense. 2. Figuratively, to alter one's attitude on a subject or question. — **To c. hands,** to pass into a new ownership; change owners. — **To c. one's mind,** to alter one's opinion or purpose. — **To c. one's note or tune** [Colloq.], to alter one's manner of speaking. — **To c. sides,** to desert one's party.

**change**, *n.* 1. An alteration, variation, or transition, in any respect, whether of condition, form, order, or relation; vicissitude; as, a *change* of circumstances; a *change* in voice, manner, or occupation.

The progress of a nation from barbarism to civilization produces a change similar to that which takes place during the progress of an individual from infancy to mature age.

MACAULAY *Essays*, Dryden p. 38. [F. & A. co. 1854.]

2. A substitution, succession, or supplanting of one thing by another of the same general kind; as, a *change* of rulers, or of seasons. 3. That which is used in the substitution; as, a *change* of clothes. 4. The money due to a purchaser who gives a bill or coin of greater value than his purchase, and therefore returned to him. 5. Money of smaller denominations given in exchange for larger; small coins collectively. 6. A passage from one phase to another; as, the *change* of the moon. 7. Any one of the possible arrangements of a series; permutation; as, the *changes* of the letters of the word 'love' are 24; the *changes* in a peal of bells. 8. A place for general transaction of business between merchants, bankers, or brokers. See **EXCHANGE**.

Mighty in ledgers and great upon 'Change. HARRIET B. STOWS *Pearl of Orr's Island* p. 202. [H. & A. co. 1886.]

9. **Metaph.** Any alteration, succession, beginning, or termination; one of the ultimate modes of being or fact, immediately connected with action and distinguished from substance and power in being transitory. 10. [Scott.] An ale-house, or house of refreshment.

**change-house**, *n.* 11. **Mus.** Modulation or variation of key. 12. Want of constancy; caprice. 13. Ex-change. [**OF.** < LL. *cambium*, *exchange*.] **change'**.

**Syn:** innovation, mutation, novelty, revolution, translation, variation, variety, vicissitude. See **CONVERSION**.

A *change* is a passing from one state or form to another, any act or process by which a thing becomes unlike what it was before, or the unlikeness so produced; we say a *change* was taking place, or the *change* that had taken place was manifest. Mutation is a more formal word for *change*, often suggesting repeated or continual change; as, the mutations of fortune. Novelty is a change to what is new, or the newness of that to which a change is made; as, he was perpetually desirous of novelty. Revolution is specifically and most commonly a change of government. Variation is a partial change in form, qualities, etc., but especially in position or action; as, the variation of the magnetic needle or of the pulse. Variety is a succession of changes or an intermixture of different things, and is always thought of as agreeable. Vicissitude is ship, sudden, or violent change, always thought of as surprising and often as disturbing or distressing; as, the vicissitudes of politics. Transition is change by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the transition from spring to summer, or from youth to manhood. An innovation is a change that breaks in upon an established order or custom; as, an innovation in religion or politics. For the distinctions between the other words compare the synonyms for **CHANGE**, *v.* — **Prep:** change of parties; change in temperature; change from heat to cold; of water into wine.

— **Book of Changes**, one of the five Chinese classics said to have been written by Wan Wang in the 12th century B. C. Its commentaries are ascribed to Confucius.— **change'**, *key*, *n.* A key capable of opening a single lock of a set.— **c. of day line**, same as **DATE-LINE**.— **c. of life**, the cessation of the menses and of the power of child-bearing in women. **cli-mac'ter-let**; **men'o-pause**; **turn of life**.— **c. of voice**, the gradual change in the pitch and quality of boys' voices occurring about the age of puberty.— **c. pocket**, *n.* An outer pocket of a garment for small coins, easily accessible to thumb and finger.— **c. point**, *n.* **Kinematics.** In any mechanism, a position in which, owing to momentary removal of pressure, the mechanism is resolved into two or more elements, or modified into a different and essentially simpler form.— **c. ratio**, *n.* **Math.** A multiplier by which to change a ratio from one unit (of anything, as velocity) to another; the number of the new units (of velocity) equivalent to one of the old units; as, the *change-ratio* for changing velocity expressed in miles per day to one expressed in feet per minute.— **c. speed**, *n.* See **CHANGE-SPEED GEAR**, under **GEAR**, *n.* — **on 'change** (**Com.**), *specif.*, in London usage, on the foreign exchange market; by extension, and loosely, on the stock exchange.— **second-ary c. (Biol.)**, a cenogenetic change in life-history as opposed to paleogenetic or anagenetic modifications.— **To give c. to** [Slang, Eng.] to render a service to; sometimes used ironically.— **to ring the changes**. 1. To operate a chime of bells so as to produce a variety of tuneful combinations. 2. To repeat something with every possible variety of language and illustration. 3. [Slang, Eng.] To palm off bad coin for good, as in giving change.— **to take c. out of** [Slang, Eng.], to get even with; get an advantage over; generally used negatively.

**change'a-bil'i-ty**, 1 chēn'ā-bil'i-ti; 2 chāng'ā-bil'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to change; changeableness.

**change'a-ble**, 1 chēn'ā-bl; 2 chāng'ā-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being changed; alterable; as, a *changeable* arrangement. 2. Likely to change or vary; changeful; inconstant; as, a *changeable* disposition. 3. Reflecting light so as to appear of different color from different points of view; said of fabrics; as, *changeable* silk. **change'ant**. [**F.** < *changer*; see **CHANGE**, *v.*] **change'a-ble'**. **Syn:** see **FICKLE**, *adjective*. — **change'a-ble' (c-ess)**, *n.*— **change'a-bly**, *adv.*

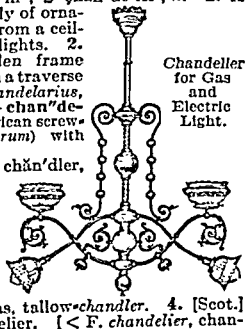
**change'ful**, 1 chēn'ful; 2 chāng'ful, *a.* Full of change or variety; given to change; varied or variable; mutable; inconstant.— **change'ful-ly**, *adv.*— **change'ful-ness**, *n.*

Glorious fountain! let my heart be  
 Fresh, changeful, constant, upward, like thee!

LOWELL *The Fountain*, et. 8.

**change'less**, 1 chēn'les; 2 chāng'les, *a.* Free from change; also, without change; monotonous. Weep not that the world changes—did it keep  
 A stable, changeless state, 'twere cause indeed to weep.

BRYANT *Mutation* l. 14.  
**Syn:** abiding, consistent, constant, continual, durable, enduring, fast, firm, fixed, immovable, invariable, monotonous, permanent, persevering, persistent, persisting, regular, settled, stationary, steady, sustained, unchangeable, unchanging, undeviating, undying, uninterrupted, unintermitting, unvaried, unvarying, unyielding. — **Ant:** see synonyms for **FICKLE**.— **change'less-ness**, *n.*



**change'ling**, 1 chēn'ling; 2 chāng'ling, a. 1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. 2. In folklore, substituted by the fairies, as a child.

**change'ling**, n. 1. (1) An ill-favored child left by fairies for a beautiful one stolen away; hence, an imbecile. (2) Any child substituted for another.

It would amount to treason of the highest kind in a monarchy to substitute a changeling for the legitimate infant who is heir of the crown. *LIEBER Polit. Ethics* vol. ii, p. 243. [L. 1890.]

2. A fickle person. 3f. Anything substituted for another, or the act of so substituting. **change'lingt.** **change'ment**, 1 chēn'ment or -ment; 2 chāng'ment, n. [Rare.] Change; alteration.

**chang'er**, 1 chēn'er; 2 chāng'er, n. 1. One who changes; specifically, a money-changer. *John* ii, 15. 2. One given to change. 3. [Scot.] A keeper of a change-house.

**chang'er-wife**, 1 chēn'er-wif; 2 chāng'er-wif, n. [North. Eng.] A female hustler.

**chang'ing**, 1 chēn'ing; 2 chāng'ing, ppr. & verbal n. of **change**, v.—**chang'ing-house**, n. The house in which miners undress and dress on their way to and from the mine.—**c.motes**, n. pl. Appogalatives or grace-notes.—**c.-piece**, n. A fickle person.—**chang'ing-ly**, adv. [Prov. Eng.] Alternately.

**chang'nal**, n. Same as **CHENGNAI**.

**chang'o**, 1 chan'gō; 2 chāng'ō, n. [Sp.] An iteroid bird (*Chalcophanes brachypterus*) of Porto Rico.

**chang'sha**, 1 chāng'shā; 2 chāng'shā, n. A city, capital of Hunan province, China.

**Chang'teh**, 1 chāng'tē; 2 chāng'tē, n. A commercial city in N. Hunan province, central China.

**Chang'wa**, 1 chāng'wā; 2 chāng'wā, n. A seaport town on the W. coast of Taiwan. **Kuang'wa**.

**chang'y**, 1 chēn'y; 2 chāng'y, a. [Scot.] Changeable; fickle.

**Cha'ni**, 1 chā'nī; 2 chā'nī, n. A lake between Tomsk and Tobolsk governments, W. Siberia; length, 65 m.

**Cha'ni-de**, 1 kē'nī-dē; 2 chā'nī-dē, n. pl. A monotypic family of malacopterygian herring-like fishes with a lateral line and no teeth; the milkfishes. [**CHANOS**.]

**chantk**, vt. & vi. To champ.

**chantk**, 1 chantk; 2 chānk, n. 1. A gastropod (*Turbinella pyrum*) having a pear- or top-like shell, which is carved into ornaments by the Singalese and is held sacred by the Hindus. 2. One of other East-Indian shells. [**Hind. cānkha**, **cō**, Sans. **chankha**, **cōch**, shell.]

**shank**, [chough.]

**chantk**, n. [Local, Eng.] The

**chantk'ings**, 1 chantk'ing; 2 chānk'ing, n. pl. [Colloq.] Chewed bits rejected as inedible or unsavory; champings; as apple-champings.

When Adam walked the garden round  
He spied the **chantkings** on the ground. *College Song.*

**chan'nel**, 1 chan'el; 2 chān'el, v. [**CHAN'NELED** or **CHAN'NELED**; **CHAN'NELING** or **CHAN'NELING**.] I.

1. To cut or wear channels in or into; make gutters in, as a street; furrow; groove. 2. To convey through or as through a channel; as, gifts of mind are **channeled** to the many through the few.

II. i. To cut or wear a channel.

**chan'nel**, n. 1. The bed of a long body of water; especially, the hollowed course of a stream. 2. The deep part of a river, harbor, strait, or estuary, where the current or tide is strongest; especially, a navigable passage between the shoal parts; as, Bristol Channel. 3. A wide strait; as, the British Channel. 4. That through which anything flows or passes, as a vein or artery, an air-conduit to a mine, a trough to convey melted metal to the molds; used figuratively; as, the news was spread through various **channels**.

Smiles form the **channel** of a future tear. *Byron Child Harold* can. 2, st. 97.

5. Any furrow or groove, as in a stone that is to be split, in a shoe-sole to protect the stitching, a vertical groove, of elliptical section, in a tackle-block, in the shaft of a Greek Doric column, etc.; specif.: (1) the groove under the thorax of a hemipterous insect, to receive the rostrum; (2) the trough in a horse's lower jaw accommodating the tongue; (3) the throat. 6. Line of activity; direction of effort. 7f. Same as **CANAL**.

Had Ruskin's energies been early directed into a different **channel**, he might have been a profound and sagacious writer on political or social subjects. *PETER BAYNE Essays, Ruskin* in first series, p. 312. [G. & L. 1857.]

[**OF** **channel**, **L. canalis**, water-pipe.] **chan'elt**.

**chan'nel-bat**, n. A flanged iron beam having a bracket-shaped section (1); an I beam lacking the flanges on one side.—**c.-bass**, n. A scianoid (the redfish).—**chan'nel-bill**, n. A large Australian cuckoo (*Scythrops noron-hollandiae*); the giant, or horn-billed cuckoo.—**c.-board**, n. 1. Organ-building. Same as **GROOVE-BOARD**. 2. Same as **CHANNEL**.—**c.-bolt**, n. A bolt by means of which the channel of a ship is secured to the side.—**c.-bone**, n. The collar-bone.—**c.-cat**, n. A catfish, especially of the genus *Ictalurus*, found in the channels of rivers.—**c.-duck**, n. [Local, U. S.] The velvet scoter.—**c.-goose**, n. The gannet, common in the Irish Channel.—**c.-iron**, n. 1. An angle-iron having two flanges projecting at right angles on one side of a web; a channel-bar. 2. The iron channel of a wheel in which the rubber tire sets.—**c.-stane**, n. [Scot.] A curling-stone.—**c.-turner**, n. A machine for turning back the channel cut in the sole of a shoe to permit of stitching.—**chan'nel-way**, n. The bed or course of a stream.

**chan'nel**, n. That piece of wood or iron fastened edgewise to the side of a vessel, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks. [**SPR. OF CHAIN-WALE**.]—**chan'nel-board**, n.—**c.-plate**, n. See **CHAIN**, def. 7, and **PLATE**.—**c.-wales**, n. pl. Strakes between the gun-deck and upper-deck ports of a large war-vessel.

**chan'nel**, n. [Scot.] Gravel.—**chan'nel-ly**, a. Gravelly.

**chan'neled**, 1 chan'nel'd; 2 chān'el'd, a. 1. Worn into **chan'nel'd**; channels; guttered; grooved; canalized. 2. Conveyed by or with a channel. **chan'neled**: **chan'nel-er**, 1 chan'el-er; 2 chān'el-er, n. A quarrying machine or rock-channeler. **chan'nel-ing**—**ma-chine**: **chan'nel-ing**, 1 chan'el-ing; 2 chān'el-ing, n. 1. The forming of channels; channeling work. 2. A system of channels, gutters, or grooves; a channel or channels. 3. [North. Eng.] The game of curling. **chan'nel-ing**:

**Chan'nel Islands**. A group of British islands in the English Channel, near the French coast, comprising Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and several islets; 75 sq. m.; capital, St. Helier, Jersey.

**chan'nel-iz-a'tion**, n. Same as **CANALIZATION**.

**chan'ner**, 1 chan'er; 2 chān'er, vt. [Scot.] To grumble; mutter.

**chan'ner**, 1 chān'er; 2 chān'er, n. [Scot. & Ir.] Gravel.

**Chan'ny**, 1 chān'y; 2 chān'y, n. 1. Edward Tyrrel (c. 1370-c. 1386), an American scholar and writer; assisted in founding *North American Review*, 1816; became professor of rhetoric in Harvard University, 1819. 2. William Ellery (1780-1842), an American Unitarian divine, pulpit orator, and writer; *Evidences of Christianity*, etc.; brother of preceding, E. T. 3. William Ellery (1818-1901), an American writer; *Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist*, etc.; nephew of W. E. 4. William Henry (1810-1884), an American Unitarian minister; nephew of 1st W. E., of whom he wrote a *Memoir*.

**Chan'nu-ne-us**, 1 kan'yū-nē-us; 2 chān'yū-nē-us, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd.* viii, 48.

**Chan'noh**, 1 kē'nōk; 2 cā'nōk, n. *Bib.* Same as **ENOCH**.

**Cha-no'i-de**, 1 ka-nō'i-dē; 2 ca-nō'i-dē, n. pl. *Ich.* The *Chanelidae*.—**cha'nold**, a. & n.

**chan'ont**, n. A canon (church dignitary).

**Chan'os**, 1 kan'os; 2 cān'os, n. *Ich.* A genus typical of *Chanos*, including the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). [**Gr. chanos**, open mouth, **c.** *chaitno*, yawn.] **chanit**.

**chan'son**, 1 shān'son or (F.) shān'sōn; 2 chān'son or (F.) chān'sōn, n. [F.] 1. A song or ballad; originally, a lyric of love with a refrain.

The tender pathos of his voice  
In one low **chan'son** held us fast. *Whittier A Sea Dream* st. 7.

2. A posy-ringer to *tsimotto*.—**chan'son de geste**, 1 shān'sōn dō zēst; 2 chān'sōn dō zēst, any old French epic, originally written in 12-syllabled assonant verse. The most celebrated one is the *Chanson de Roland*.

**chan'son-nette**, 1 shān'sōn-nē-tē; 2 chān'sōn-nē-tē, n. [F.] A little *chan'son*.

The wood-birds sang the *chan'sonnelle*  
That here a wandering poet sings. *Longfellow To the River Yvette* st. 5.

**chant**, 1 chant; 2 chānt, v. I. i. 1. *Mus.* To sing to a chant, as in public worship.

*Songs . . . were chanted at the religious festivals of Rome. MACAULAY Battle of Lake Regillus* p. 95. [in. brocs. 1883.]

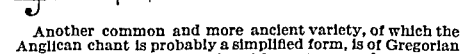
2. [Poet.] To sing in praise or adoration; carol; warble. The bluebird **chants**, from the elm's long branches.  
A hymn to welcome the budding year. *BRYANT Invitation to the Country* st. 2.

3. To celebrate in song; praise continually; as, to **chant** the praises of a person.

II. i. 1. *Mus.* To sing chants. 2. To make melody; sing. [**F.** *chanter*, **L.** *canto*, intens. of *canto*, sing.] **chant**. *Syn.*: see **SING**.—to **chant** a horse [*Slang*], to cry up a horse in a trade.—**chant-a-ble**, a.

**chant**, n. 1. *Mus.* A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm, or containing both recitative and rhythm; the most ancient and simple form of choral music.

The form most commonly used in Anglican churches, often called *Anglican chant*, contains two reciting-notes and two cadences, or rhythmic parts, of respectively two and three bars, as follows:



Another common and more ancient variety, of which the Anglican chant is probably a simplified form, is of Gregorian structure (see **GREGORIAN**), with parts named as below:



2. A psalm or canticle so recited. A low **chant** Swelled through the hollow arches of the roof. *N. P. WILLIS The Leper* st. 3.

3. Any measured monotonous singing or reciting of words. 4. A singing intonation in speech; twang. Observe too how all passionate language does of itself become musical: . . . the speech of a man even in zealous anger becomes a chant, a song. *CHARLES HEROLD* p. 99. [c. n. 1870.]

5. A song; melody. [**F.** **L.** *cantus*, **c.** *cantus*, **c.** *cantus*.] **chant**. *Syn.*: see **SONG**.—**chant du d'p'art**, 1 shān dū dē-pār; 2 chān dū dē-pār, *Le* [F.], literally, the song of departure; a popular military song of the Revolutionary period, by Marie Joseph de Chenier, music by Étienne Nicolas Méhul.—**c. royal** [F.], formerly, in French poetry, a poem of five eleven-line stanzas and one stanza in conclusion, with a refrain to each.—free **c.** (*Mus.*), a variety of recitative, giving each hemistich a phrase of two chords; used in singing the psalms and canticles.—**mountain c.**, a chant sung by Navajo Indians in connection with their Shamanistic rites.

**Chan'ta-bon**, 1 chān'tā-bōn; 2 chān'tā-bōn, n. A seaport town on the Gulf of Siam. **Chan'ti-bun**.

**chant'age**, 1 chant'ij; 2 chānt'āg, n. The extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing.

**chan'tant**, 1 shān'tān or chānt'ant; 2 chān'tān or chānt'ant, a. [F.] Written in a smooth and singing style: said of instrumental music.

**chan'ta-relle**, n. Same as **CHANTERELLE**. **chan'ta-rel-lat**.

**Chan'te-cler**, 1 shān'tā-klē; 2 chān'tā-clē, n. [F.] A drama by Edmond Rostand, satirizing society in which all the characters are birds or other animals. First produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris, Feb. 9, 1910.

**Chan'te-nay**, 1 shān'tā-nē; 2 chān'tā-nē, n. A manufacturing town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

**chan'tepleure**, n. [F.] 1. A hysterical condition of alternate weeping and weeping.

Lyke **chan'tepleure**, now singing now weeping. *CHAUVERAN An. & Ar.* 1. 323.

2. [C.] The title of a French song of the 13th century.

**chant'er**, 1 chant'ar; 2 chānt'er, n. 1. A singer; especially, a singer in a chantry; a chorister; precentor. *Chanter of the Pollio*, glorying in the blissful years again to be. *TENNISON To Virgil* st. 5.

2. The finger-pipe of a bagpipe; distinguished from *drone*. 3. The hedge-sparrow (*Acrocephalus modularis*). 4. [*Slang*.] One who chants horses; a tricky horse-dealer. 5. [*Slang, Eng.*] A street vendor of ballads, etc. See **CHANT**, v. **chant'or**; **chant'ert**.—**chant'er-ship**, n.

**chan'te-relle**, 1 shān'tā-rēl; 2 chān'tā-rēl, n. [F.] The highest string of certain stringed instruments, as a violin.

**chan'te-relle**, n. An edible yellow mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*), with a short thick stem expanding into a funnel-shaped pileus, of a fragrant fruity smell; also, any other of the same genus. [**CANTHARELLUS**.]

**chan'te-relle**, n. [F.] A decoy bird.

**chan'te-rie**, n. Same as **CHANTRY**.

**chant'ey**, 1 chant'y; 2 chānt'y, n. A song of sailors, when heaving or hauling, to mark rhythm and enliven work. It is characterized by the emphatic *let* and use of strong, open vowel sounds in the chorus. The tunes and words are transmitted orally where the latter are not improvised by the leader, or *chantey-man*. The *chantey-man* sings one or two lines, and the crew sing the chorus, the pull, in *hauling-chanteys*, being made at the accented words. *Capstan* or *heaving-chanteys* are smoother in their rhythm and have less *let*. **chant'et**; **chant'y**; **chant'ey**; **chant'y**—**chant'ey-man**; **chant'ey-man**.

**chan'ti-cleer**, 1 chān'ti-klir; 2 chān'ti-clēr, n. 1. A cock; used as either a proper or generic name. 2. [Local, Eng.] A dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). [**F.** *chantclair*, name of the cock in "Reynard the Fox," **chant** (see **CHANT**, v.) & *clair*; see **CLEAR**.]

**chan'ti-ty**, 1 shān'tī-tī; 2 shān'tī-tī, n. [French Canadian.] a log; cut; cabin; shanty.

**Chan'tilly**, 1 shān'tī-yī; 2 chān'tī-yī, n. An ancient town in Oise department, France; 25 m. N. of Paris; lace and porcelain manufactures; resort of Condé, Mollère, etc.; its castle, restored by Condé, is now a national museum of art.—**Chan'tilly lace**, a French lusterless silk blond lace with openwork flowers. See chart of **HAND-MADE LACES**.

**chant'late**, 1 chant'lēt; 2 chānt'lāt, n. In building, a projection of the roof-sheathing at the eaves to carry the roof-drip clear of the wall. [**F.** *chanlate*, dim. of *OF. chanel*; see **CHANNEL**, n.]

**chant'ment**, n. Enchantment.

**chant'or**, n. Same as **CHANTRY**.

**chant'ress**, 1 chant'res; 2 chānt'res, n. A female singer.

**Chan'trey**, 1 chān'trī; 2 chān'trī, Sir Francis (1781-1842). An English sculptor; his masterpiece, the *Sleeping Children* (daughters of Rev. W. Robinson), is in Lichfield Cathedral; a *Washington* in the State House, Boston, Mass.

**chan'try**, 1 chān'trī; 2 chān'trī, n. [**RIES**, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. A chapel in or attached to a church or monastery, endowed for maintaining daily masses for the soul of the founder or of others nominated by him; the chapel usually contains the tomb of the founder. Also, formerly, the endowment itself.

A common fund was raised by contributions among the members, which . . . sufficed to maintain *chantries* and masses. *GREEN Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 218. [in. 1879.]

2. A chapel for subsidiary church services; as, the *chantry* of Grace Church, New York. 3. A grated or openwork enclosure or structure containing a tomb. [**OF.** *chanterie*, **C.** **F.** and **OF.** *chanter*; see **CHANT**, v.]

**chan'ty**, 1 chān'tī; 2 chān'tī, n. [Scot.] A chamber-vessel. **chan'tiet**.

**Cha'nu-ka**, 1 hū'nū-kā; 2 hū'nū-kā, n. [**Heb.**] The chief, post-Biblical festival of the Jews, held for eight days, from Chisleul 25th, in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabees, 164 B. C. The chief event of the festival was the lighting of the *Chanukka* light, and from this ceremony the Greek Jews call it the *Feast of Lights*. It is known also, usually by Christians, as the *Feast of Dedication*. *John* x. 22. Compare **HEBREW CALENDAR**, under **CALENDAR**.

**Chan'u-ne-us**, n. Same as **CHANNUNEUS**.

**Cha-nut**, 1 sha-nūt; 2 chā-nūt, n. A city in Neosho county, Kan.

**Chan'y**, n. Same as **CHANI**.

**Chan'zy**, 1 shān'zī; 2 chān'zī, Antoine Eugène Alfred (1827-1888). A French general; defeated by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, at Le Mans, Jan. 11, 1871.

**cha'os**, 1 kē'os; 2 cā'os, n. The "matter unformed and void," or first state of the universe, from which it is held that the cosmic order and harmony were evolved.

In the beginning, how the heav'n and earth  
Rose out of **chaos**. *MILTON P. L.* bk. i. l. 10.

2. Any thing or condition of which the elements or parts are in utter disorder and confusion. Their clothes are a **chaos** of patches, but one sees no rag. *T. W. HIGGINSON Atlantic Essays* p. 239. [c. a. 1871.]

3. [**C.**] *Gr. Myth.* The most ancient of the gods; the father of Erebus and Nox. 4. Any vast gulf or chasm; an unfathomable abyss. 5. *Philos.* A condition in which chance rules and uniformity and all evidence of law or of ideal ends are lacking; ontological anarchy. 6f. The expanse of the atmosphere; so used by Paracelsus and the alchemists. [**L.** **Gr.** *chaos*, **c.** *chaos*, **c.** *chaos*.] *Syn.*: see **ANARCHY**.—**cha-o-g-e-nous**, a. [**Rare**.] **Chaos-born**.—**cha-o-g-y**, n. A treatise on *chaos*.—**cha-o-ma-thy**, n. Fortune-telling by aerial apparitions.—**cha-o-the-ty**, n. Regarding *chaos* or crude unformed matter as identical with God.

**cha-of'ic**, 1 kē-of'ik; 2 cā-of'ic, a. *Of*, pertaining to, or like *chaos*; unformed; disordered; jumbled. **cha-of'ic-ly**.

In dreams . . . our whole consciousness sometimes passes into a chaotic or amorphous state. *W. KILPATRICK Essays on Philo.* p. 335. [in. m. & co. 1890.]

—**chaotic hypothesis** (*Geol.*), the Neptunian theory that the primitive crystalline rocks were deposited chemically from a chaotic liquid forming a primeval ocean. [**Gr.** *chaotikē*, **c.** *chaotikē*, **c.** *chaotikē*.]

**Chao'tung**, 1 chāu'tūng; 2 chōu-tūng, n. A commercial city in N. Yunnan province, China.

**chap**, 1 chap; 2 chāp, v. [**CHAPPED** or **CHAPT**; **CHAP'PING**.] I. i. 1. To cause to crack, split, or become rough; as, cold **chaps** the skin; drought **chaps** the earth. 2. [Scot.] To strike with a hammer; pound on.

II. i. 1. To split, crack, or roughen, as the skin. *Pomegranates were chapping and splitting in halves on the tree.* *Brownings Englishman in Italy* st. 2.

2. [Scot.] To beat or knock, as on a door; strike, as a clock. [**CP.** *OD.* *kappen*, cut, *kappen*, cut off; *G.* *kappen*, cut, *lop*.]—to **chap** out [Scot.], to call one by a tap, as on the window.

**chap**, v. [**CHAPPED**; **CHAP'PING**.] [**Scot.**] I. i. 1. To accede to as in a bargain; hence, to choose and elicit as in making a division. 2. To trade; exchange. II. i. 1. To buy and sell; bargain; cheapen.

**chap**, n. 1. A crack, as in the skin, or in dried mud; a chink or fissure. 2. [Scot.] A rap on the door; a knock of any sort. 3. The act of choosing; selection.

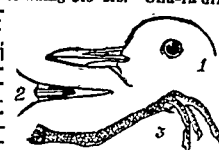
**chap**, n. 1. [Colloq.] A fellow; usually qualified; as, a queer old **chap**; a funny little **chap**; the Old **Chap** (*Satan*).





1779), a French painter of still life. **Z. Sir John** (1733-1813), a French Oriental traveler and, later, an English knight and diplomat; lived in Persia, 1664-1681 and wrote *Travels in Persia and the East Indies*, 3 vols.

**har'dock, n.** Same as CHARLOCK. **har'don, 1 shūr'don; 2 chār'don, n.** A village in Geauga county, O.



1. Head of a Typical Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*). 2. Top view of bill. 3. Leg and foot.



### Wood Prepared for Burning into Charcoal

According to its source, it is wood-charcoal. 2. A drawing charcoal-dust. 3. A char

**Char'don' de la Rô'chette**, 1 shâr'dôn' dâ la rô'shet'; 2 châr'dôn' de lâ rô'chët', Simon (1753-1814). A French philologist; Greek Anthology.

**char-doon'**, 1 char-dûn'; 2 châr-dôon', n. Same as CARDOON.

**char'don'**, 1 char; 2 châr, v. & n. Same as CHAR.

**char'e**, n. [Local, Eng.] A narrow lane, street, wynd, or alley, as in Newcastle. **char'i**, [v. 32.]

**Char'e-a**, 1 kâr'e-a; 2 châr'e-a, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Esd.* Char'e-gile, 1 kâr'e-git; 2 châr'e-git, n. One of a Mohammedan puritanical sect of the 7th cent.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

**Cha'ra'te**, 1 shâr'ra't; 2 châr'ra't, n. 1. A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. 2. A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

6. An address, as of authoritative or special instruction, admonition, or advice; as, the charge of a judge to a jury, or of a bishop to his clergy or diocese; a solemn command or direction; in Scots law, a written command of the crown or the document containing it. 7. An accusation, allegation, or imputation, or the subject-matter thereof; the fault or crime alleged to have been committed; as a charge of theft. 8. An impetuous attack or onset, as upon an enemy or his works; also, the signal or command for it sounded by a trumpeter.

The grandest charge of cavalry That ever was seen or sung. B. F. TAYLOR *Hero of New Hamburg* at 1.

9. The position of a weapon held ready to make or receive an assault. 10. The act or position of crouching down flat, or the command to do so: said of or to hunting-dogs. 11. An ointment used for sprains and other affections of animals. 12. (1) Improperly, same as CHARGE; (2) a mistake perpetuated by some lexicographers since 1721; (3) in France, a measure of capacity, varying in different districts from 160 lbs. to 352 lbs. 13. *Her.* Any figure or device borne on an escutcheon or shield; a bearing. 14.† A burden; load; also, serious importance; weight. [*Fr.* *charger*; see CHARGE, n.] *SYN.* see CARE; CAREER; COMMISSION; LOAD; OVERSIGHT; PRICE;—*PREP.* in charge of a servant; his charge for the service; a charge upon the enemy; the charge of the judge to the jury; a charge of theft against the prisoner.

—advanced charges (*Railroad*). Intermediate charges received by expressmen or connecting railways for goods billed to a farther point.—back charges, charges added after an account has been made up.—carrying charges (*Finance*). charges representing the cost of housing, interest, and insurance on grain or other commodities pending delivery.—charge and discharge (*Law*). the presentation in a chancery court of the claims and accounts of the plaintiff against the defendant, and of those of the defendant against the plaintiff, so that the balance of account may be determined by the court.—c. and specifications (*Law*). the general allegation of some form of guilt together with a statement of the particular actions by means of which it has been incurred.—fixed c., a charge that can not be changed or escaped; specif., such a charge becoming payable at fixed intervals: opposed to *floating charge*. In railroad reports, fixed charges include interest calculated on funded and floating debts, rentals, taxes, and sinking-funds.—floating c. or lien (*Law*), a charge or lien that attaches successively to the assets which a person may from time to time possess, leaving him free to a certain extent to deal with such assets, as if no such charge or lien existed.—free c. (*Elec.*), a charge which is not influenced inductively by a neighboring charge. Compare *BOUND CHARGE*.—ignition c., a small charge of readily ignitable powder employed with a main charge of slow-burning powder to expedite explosion of the latter by receiving ignition from the primer.—impulse c. (*Gunnery*), the charge of powder which causes the expulsion of a missile from a weapon, as a torpedo from its tube, a projectile from a firearm; etc.—ocean charges (*Railroad*). charges made by steamship companies.—outward charges (*Naval*), charges against a vessel for pilotage, etc., on leaving port.—overhead charges, or cost, or expense. [*Eng.* *Com.* All charges against, or expenses of, a manufacturing business, beyond the cost of raw material, labor, and the selling of the product; in transportation, all bond interest and other expenses previous to operating expenses, taxes, etc.—residual c. (*Elec.*), the electric charge due to absorption, manifestation, or action after the principal discharge; electric after-working.—switching c. (*Railroad*). a charge made for shifting cars within yard limits.—transfer c. (*Railroad*). a charge for reloading cars or for switching them from road to road.

**charge'a-bl'**, 1 châr'j'a-bl'; 2 châr'g'a-bl, a. 1. Capable of being or rightfully to be charged, as a compensation, obligation, expense, task, duty, fault, crime, or accusation; as, the support of children is *chargeable* upon parents. 2. Liable to be charged or rendered subject to some duty, expense, burden, defect, or crime; responsible or indictable, as for debt or crime; as, parents are *chargeable* with the care of their children.

The structure of Landor's "Gebir" is noble in the main, though chargeable, like Tennyson's earlier poetry, with vagueness here and there. E. C. STEEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 40. [c. & co. 1876.]

3. [*Archaic*.] Involving expense; burdensome.

We find ourselves almost inextricably involved in a bloody and chargeable civil war. BUNCE *Correspondence, Amendment to the Address*, 1776 in vol. ii, p. 122. [c. & co. 1844.]

4. Causing care; troublesome; weighty; important.

—charge'a-bl'ty, n.—charge'a-bl'e-ness', n.

**charged**, 1 châr'j; 2 châr'g, pa. 1. Containing or having received a charge; made a charge; loaded; filled. 2. *Her.* Bearing or being a charge. 3.† *Paint.* Having a full, bold style; exaggerated.

**charg'e d'affaires**, 1 shôr'j' dâ'fâ'ir; 2 châr'zh'e dâ'fâr'. [*CHARGE* d'affaires, pl.] [*Fr.*] 1. The officer in charge of diplomatic business in the absence of a minister or ambassador; often contracted to *chargé*. 2. A diplomatic agent accredited to the department of foreign affairs (not to the government) of a state where his government has no representative of higher rank.—*chargé d'affaires*, n.

**char-gee'**, 1 char-jî'; 2 châr-gê', n. The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract. [*M.*] **charge-ant**.

**charge'ful**, a. 1. Burdensome; costly. 2. Responsible.

**charge'house'**, 1 châr'j'hâus'; 2 châr'g'hâus', n. 1. A building where cartridges are loaded. 2.† A boarding-school.

**charge'less**, 1 châr'j'les; 2 châr'g'les, a. 1. Having no charge, as a minister. 2. Not costly; inexpensive.

**charge'ling**, 1 châr'j'ling; 2 châr'g'ling, n. A youthful charge.

**charge'man**, 1 châr'j'mân; 2 châr'g'mân, n. A workman in charge of men employed on a certain job; a foreman or overseer.

**charge'out**, a. Onerous or expensive. **charge'uset**.

**charg'er**, 1 châr'j'er; 2 châr'g'er, n. 1. One who or that which charges; especially, a war-horse.

And furious every charger neigh'd To join the dreadful revelry. CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 3.

2. An instrument in mining or gunnery for measuring a charge of powder or placing it properly. 3. *Law*. One who has a charge on a revenue or an estate.

**charg'er**, n. 1. A large shallow dish for meat; as, a silver charger.

Fierce the Saxon gated On goblet, and huge charger carved with gold. H. H. MILLMAN *Samor b. i.* st. 5.

KEY 1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gū; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn; ə = final; i = habit, renew;  
KEY 2: ärt, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hūt, Ice; I = ē; ī = ē; gū, nūt, ör, wūn, wolf, do.



splrits across the Styx to the Elysian Fields; hence, the custom of placing a coin in the mouth of the dead.—*Char-ron'-an*, *Char-ron'-ic*, *a*.

*Char-ron'-das*, 1 *ka-rön'-das*; 2 *ka-rön'-das*, *n*. (5th century B. C.) A Greek lawgiver; born in Catania, Sicily; his laws were adopted by Athens and other states.

*char-ron'-seth*, 1 *no-rö'-seth*; 2 *hā-rö'-seth*, *n*. [Heb.] A con- dition of mixed of mixed, eggs, spices (especially cinna- mon), and wine, used at the seder service. Compare *SEDER*. It is symbolic of the bricks and mortar which the Israelites prepared while in Egypt.

*Char-rost'*, 1 *sha-ro'*; 2 *chā-ro'*, *duc* de (1735-1797). A French philan- thropist, economist, and lieutenant-general.

*char-rov'en*, 1 *chūr-ov'-n*; 2 *chār-ōv'-n*, *n*. A kiln for charring turf.

*Char-ropen'tler*, 1 *shar-pān'-tye'*; 2 *chār-pān'-tye'*. Marc An- toine (1634-1710). A French dramatic composer.

*char-ple*, 1 *shār-pl*; 2 *chār-pl*, *n*. [F.] Lint made from old linen.

*char-poy*, 1 *chūr-pōl*; 2 *chār-pōy*, *n*. A Hindu bedstead, consisting usually of a bamboo framework filled in with interlaced twine or tape.

Throwing myself upon the bare *char-poy* bedstead [I] fell asleep. *BARBARIC TAYLOR Visit to India* ch. 7, p. 97. (lo. p. 1864.)

[< Hind. & Pers. *chārpāi*, < *chār*, four, & *pāi*, foot.] *char-pai*.

*char-qui*, 1 *chūr-ki*; 2 *chār-ki*, *n*. [Chile.] Thin strips of sun-dried meat; jerked beef. *char-que'*, < *charqued*, *a*. Jerked.

*chart*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, *n*. Same as *CHAB*.

*Char-ran*, 1 *ka-rān*; 2 *chār-an*, *n*. *Bib.* *Acis* vii, 2.

*char-ras*, *n*. Same as *CHURUS*.

*Char-ron'*, 1 *sha-rōn'*; 2 *chā-rōn'*, *Pierre* (1541-11/11/1603). A French priest and philosopher; *Treatise on Wisdom*.

*char-ry*, 1 *chūr-ry*; 2 *chār-ry*, *a*. Pertaining to or like charcoal.

*Char-sad-da*, 1 *chūr-sā-da*; 2 *chār-sā-da*, *n*. A town in Peshawar division, Punjab, British India.

*Char-sa-na*, 1 *kar-sē-na*; 2 *chār-sā-na*, *n*. *Bib.* (Douai).

*chart*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, *r*. 1. *t*. To represent or lay out on a chart; as, to *chart* a district or part of the sea.

II. *t*. To make charts.

*chart*, *n*. 1. A delineation of a part of the earth or the heavens on a plane projection; especially, a map for the use of navigators, showing a part of the sea with its coast, depths, shoals, rocks, soundings, harbors, etc.

Every ship that comes to America gets its chart from Columbus. *EMERSON Representative Men* p. 16. (in. m. & co. 1890.)

2. An outline or diagram having some geographical or physical application; as, a military, magnetic, or climatic *chart*. 3. A graph showing changes and variation, as of temperature, population, circulation of publica- tions, death-rate, etc. Compare *BAROGRAPH*. 4. A sheet showing facts graphically or in tabular form; as, a genealogical or a statistical *chart*. 5. A patent, deed, or charter. [*< OF. chartre, < L. charta, < Gr. chartē, leaf of paper.*] *charte'*, < *astrographic chart*, one of a number of maps of the heavens and stars, which forms part of an astrophotographic survey.—*bathygraphic c.*, a chart showing the depths of the ocean.—*chart- room'*, *n*. A room, as on a ship, in which charts are kept and consulted.—*cosmographic c.*, a pictorial repre- sentation of the creation of the world cut in birch-bark, and used by the Ojibwa Indians as a part of their religious cult.—*great-circle c.* (*Navig.*), a chart on which the routes are laid down on any of the great circles for great- circle sailing.—*Halley's c.*, a map indicating the com- pass-variation curves.—*heliographic c.*, a chart showing the sun's spots and their physical peculiarities.—*hydro- graphic c.*, a chart for the use of navigators.—*Mercator's c.*, a chart invented by the Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator, in the 16th century, on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are projected in straight lines, the former parallel and equidistant, the latter with the distances between them increased from the equator to each pole, so that at any point the degrees of latitude and longitude are in correct proportion to each other. See *PROJECTION*.—*meteorological c.*, same as *WEATHER-CHART*.—*physical c.*, a chart to illustrate physical geography.—*plane c.*, a chart usually of limited portions of the earth, in which its globular form is disregarded, the meridians and parallels being straight lines, equidistant, and in their respective sets parallel.—*thermal c.*, a map indicating the tem- peratures of land, water, or air, usually by means of isotherms.—*topographic c.*, a chart showing minutely the topographical features of a country as viewed from above, sometimes showing the positions of fortifications and of bodies of troops.

*chart*, *abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

*charta*, 1 *kūr-tā*; 2 *cār-tā*, *n*. [*-Tē, I -ti; 2 -tē, pl.*] [*L.*] 1. A paper or parchment; charter. See *MAGNA CARTA*. 2. *Med.* (1) A medicated paper, or one used especially for powders. (2) A dose of a powder.

—*charta cantharidis* (*Chem.*), a paper medicated with turpentine, olive-oil, and cantharides, used for blistering.

*c. epispastica*;—*Charta de Foresta* or *Charter of the Forest* (*Eng. Hist.*), a charter delimiting the bounds and defining the rights of king and people in relation to the royal forests.

The first *charter of the forest* is that of Henry III., issued in 1217 (revised 1224). As an important piece of legislation . . . it must be compared with the forest assize of 1184. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 645.

—*c. potassii nitratii*, a paper impregnated with potassium nitrate which when burned gives off fumes that are bene- ficial in asthma.—*c. sinapiis*, same as *MUSTARD-PAPER*.

*char-ta'-ceous*, 1 *kar-tā'-shus*; 2 *cār-tā'-shūs*, *a*. *Bot.* Having the texture of writing-paper. [*< L. chartaceus, < charta*; see *CHART*, *n.*] *car-ta'-ceous*.

*Charte*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, *n*. [F.] 1. The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII. In 1814; analogous to *Magna Carta* and consisting of 59 articles. [*D. Dic.* 21, col. 1.]

*char-ter*, 1 *chūr-ter*; 2 *chār-ter*, *r*. 1. To hire (a vessel) by charterparty; hence [Colloq.] to hire by contract any means of conveyance, as a train or a car.

When one or more merchants contract for the ship exclusively, it is said to be a *chartered ship*.

*KENT Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlvii, p. 158. (lo. m. 1823.)



Charon, Mercury, and Soul. (From an ancient sepulchral lamp engraved in Spence's "Polymetis.")

2. To establish by charter, as a railroad or bank.—*char-ter-a-ble* (*a*), *a*—*char-ter-age*, *n*. The act or business of chartering vessels; ship-brokerage; also, a shipbroker's fee. *char-ter*, *n*. 1. An act of the sovereign power incorporating a municipality, company, institution, or the like, and specifying the purpose and privileges thereof. A general principle of unlimited charters has enriched enormously a few individuals, but the country as a whole is correspondingly poorer. *ELT Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 99. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. A writing issued by the authorities of an order or so- ciety, empowering certain persons to establish a branch or chapter. 3. A formal instrument by which a sover- eign or a government grants special rights or privi- leges to a person, a company, or the people; as, a royal charter. 4. *Com.* The leasing of a vessel; also, the contract, or the terms of a contract, by which it is leased. See *CHARTER-PARTY*. 5. A written evidence of agreement or contract, as a deed. 6. [Rare.] Privilege; exemption. 7. [*C.*] Same as *PEOPLE'S CHARTER*, under *CHARTISM*. 8. A written paper of any kind, as a document or letter. [*< OF. chartre, < L. chartula, dim. of charta*; see *CHART*, *n.*] *char-tret*, < blank charter (*Eng. Hist.*), a charter issued in blank to an agent of the Crown in the time of Richard II; hence, any unrestricted license; *carte blanche*.—*Char-ter boy*, *Charter brother*, see *CHARTERHOUSE*.—*c.* by *pro- gress* (*Scots Law*), a writ giving a renewed tenure of a fee.—*c.* colony, government, one established under a royal charter, which freed it from direct parliamentary control, as Massachusetts.—*c.* hold, *n.* *Old Eng. Law*. A freehold guaranteed by charter.—*char-ter-land*, *n*. In England, freehold land; land held by charter; bookland.

—*c.* master, *n*. [*Local, Eng.*] 1. A coal-mining contractor. —*c.* member, an original member of a corporation, or of an order or society or branch thereof. —*C.* Oak, an ancient oak-tree at Hartford, Connecticut, in the cavity of which the charter of the colony of Connecticut, given by Charles II. of England, was hidden in November, 1687, when James II. had sent Sir Edmund Andros to resume all charters granted to the colonies. The tree was blown down in 1856.—*c.* of pardon (*Eng. Law*), a document issued under the great seal, granting pardon to one who has com- mitted a felony or misdemeanor.—*c.* party, *n*. The in- strument of contract of affranchisement between owner and freighter for the letting of a vessel or a part thereof; origi- nally divided (F. *partie*) and half given to each contracting party. Said to have been first used in England in 1243.

—*c.* school, one of a class of schools founded in Ireland in 1733 to provide Protestant education for the poor.

—*Great C.*, see *MAGNA CARTA*.—*char-ter-less*, *a*.

*char-tered*, 1 *chūr-terd*; 2 *chār-terd*, *pa*. 1. Granted *char-ter'd*, or protected by charter; as, *chartered rights*; a *chartered company*; also, incorporated; as, a *chartered institution*. 2. Privileged; licensed; as, a *chartered freedom of behavior*.

And let the *charter'd* wind that sweeps the heath Beat his gray locks against his wither'd face. *WONDSWORTH Old Cumberland Beggar* st. 6.

3. Hired or let by charter-party; as, a *chartered vessel*.

*char-ter-er*, 1 *chūr-ter-ar*; 2 *chār-ter-er*, *n*. 1. One who charters. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] A freeholder.

*Char-ter-house*, 1 *chūr-ter-haus*; 2 *chār-ter-hous*, *n*. 1. [Eng.] A school and asylum established in London in 1611 in a suppressed Carthusian monastery. The Charter- house, which is a celebra- ted public school, gives free instruction to pupils, called *Charter boys*, and maintains as pen- sioners men, called *Charter brothers*. The school was removed in 1872 to Godalming in Surrey; but the brothers remain in the original buildings in London. 2. [*< L.*] A mon- astery of the Carthusians. See *CHARTREUSE*. [*Cor. of F. chartreuse, f. of chartreux, Carthusian, < L. Carthusius, < Calistrius, Calistruus, village in France.*]

*Charters Towers*. A town in Queensland, Australia.

*Char-ter'*, 1 *shūr-tye'*; 2 *chār-tye'*, *Alain* (1390?-1440?). A French writer who contributed to the formation of the French language: *Book of the Four Ladies*, etc.

*Chart-ism*, 1 *chūr-izm*; 2 *chār-izm*, *n*. The principles and demands embodied in the so-called People's Charter, a document set forth in 1838 by a party of English radicals, chiefly workmen, intended as the basis of a bill to be presented in Parliament. Chart-ism demanded universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, a new system of equal electoral districts, the abolition of a property qualification for Parliament, and a salary for members. It died out after the fiasco of Ken- nington Common, 1848. Of the six points of the Charter, vote by ballot was granted in 1872, and something like equal electoral districts by the Reform Act, 1884-1885.

*Chartism* means the bitter discontent grown fierce and mad, the wrong condition therefore or the wrong disposition, of the Working Classes of England. *CHARLIE Chartism* p. 2. (in.)

[< *L. charta*; see *CHART*, *n.*] *Char-ter-ism't*.

*Chart-ist*, 1 *chūr-ist*; 2 *chār-ist*, *n*. One who advocates or supports Chartism. *Char-ter-ist*.

*chart-less*, 1 *chūr-les*; 2 *chār-les*, *a*. 1. Not laid down in a chart; not mapped; as, a *chartless ocean*. 2. Without a chart; hence, unguided; as, a *chartless rover of the sea*. [Same as *CARTOGRAPHY*, etc.]

*char-tog'-ra-phy*, *char-tol'-o-ry*, *char-to-man'-cy*, etc. *char-tom'-e-ter*, 1 *kar-tōm'-ter*; 2 *cār-tōm'-ter*, *n*. A device used in measuring distances on charts. [*< L. charta* (see *CHART*, *n.*) + *Gr. metron*, measure.]

*char-to-phy-l-a-cum't*, *n*. [*Ca. pl.*] A recess or room for preserving records or valuable writings.

*Chartres*, 1 *chūr*; 2 *chār*, *n*. 1. Due de (1140-1840-1840). Robert, Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, a French prince and soldier; grandson of Louis Philippe. 2. A manufacturing city; capital of Eure-et-Loire depart- ment, France; has a cathedral; was taken from the English, 1432.

*char-treuse*, 1 *shar-trūz*; 2 *chār-trūs*, *n*. 1. [*C.*] A Carthusian monastery, especially the original mother house and monastery, *La Grande Chartreuse*, near Gre- noble, France, from which the monks were expelled on April 19, 1903, under the Association Laws of 1901.



Charterhouse, London, from a photograph.

2. A liqueur in three colors—green, yellow, and white—distilled by a secret formula from aromatics by the monks of La Grande Chartreuse; now made at Tar- ragona, Spain; the green liqueur is the most prized.

3. A pale-green color. 4. *Cookery*. A dish of selected vegetables, prepared in a plain mold or sometimes garnished with game or other savory meats. [*F.*; see *CHARTREHOUSE*.]—*Chartreuse pottery*, an enameled pot- tery of the 18th century, made near Bordeaux for the Car- thusians.

*Char-treux*, 1 *shar-trū'*; 2 *chār-trū'*, *n*. [*F.*] 1. A Carthu- sian monk. 2. The Charterhouse.

*char-tu-lar-y*, 1 *kār-tiū-lē-rī*; 2 *cār-tu-lā-ry*, *n*. [*RIES*, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.] Same as *CARTULARY*.

*char-vo-lant*, 1 *shar-vo-lān'*; 2 *chār-vo-lān'*, *n*. [*F.*] A conveyance on four wheels, propelled by the pressure of the wind on a kite attachment made under an English patent dated 1826.

*char-wo'-man*, 1 *chūr-wu'-mān*; 2 *chār-wo'-mān*, *n*. [*WO'-MEN*, pl.] [*Eng.*] A chorewoman.

*char-work*, 1 *chūr-wūrk*; 2 *chār-wūrk*, *n*. [*Eng.*] Odd work done by the day or job.

*char'y*, 1 *chār-ī* or *chē-ī*; 2 *chār-y* or *chā-y* (*xi*), *a*. 1. Guarding with care; reluctant or cautious, as in com- mitting oneself; prudent; wary.

For all God ever gave to her, She kept with *chary* care. *N. P. WILLIS Unseen Spirits* st. 2.

2. Careful of one's means; reluctant, as in giving; frugal; sparing. 3. Characterized by self-restraint and circumspection; nice in taste or feelings; diffident; reserved. 4. (1) Sorrowful; distressing; grievous. (2) Held dear; cherished; prized. [*< AS. cearig*, sorrowful, sad, < *cearu*, care.]

*Cha-ryb-de'-l-dē*, 1 *kē-rib-dī-dī*; 2 *cā-ryb-dē-ī-dē*, *n*. *pl.* *Zeoph.* A family of *Cubomedusa*, especially those with a campanulate umbrella and entire velarium. *Cha-ryb-de'a*, *n*. (t. g.) [*< L. Charybdis, < Gr. Charybdis, Cha-rybdis*] *Cha-ryb-de'-l-dē*.

—*cha-ryb-de-id*, *n*.—*cha-ryb-de-old*, *a*.

*Cha-ryb-dis*, 1 *ka-rib-dīs*; 2 *ca-ryb-dīs*, *n*. [*L.*] *Class. Myth.* A ravenous woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a treacherous whirlpool on the Sicilian coast. In attempting to avoid this whirlpool mariners were in danger of the opposite Italian rock Scylla; hence the proverb "to sail (or to be) between Scylla and Charybdis," i. e., between dangers or difficulties from opposite sides.

*Cha-rych'*, 1 *cha-rič'*; 2 *chā-ryč'*, *n*. A river in Siberia; 220 m. to Ob river. *Tcha-rych'*.

*Chas.*, *abbr.* *Charles*.

*chase*, 1 *chēs*; 2 *chās*, *r*. [*CHASED*; *CHAS-ING*.] *I. t. 1.* To follow with intent to catch or seize, especially with hostile intent to kill or capture; as, to *chase* a thief; to *chase* a piece over the board in a game of chess.

It [the crocodile] is habitually inert; not *chasing* prey, but lying in wait for it. *SPENCER Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 126. (la. 1872.)

2. To follow in order to drive away, or so as to drive away or cause to move on; often with *away*, *out*, or *off*; also, to cause to depart quickly; as, they *chased* him into banishment. 3. To pursue eagerly in order to obtain and enjoy.

And each one, as before, will *chase* his favorite phantom. *BRYANT Thanatopsis* st. 2.

4. To follow regularly or persistently, but with no purpose. See the small ripples in curving ranks *chasing* Every light breeze running out from the shore. *ROSSITER JOHNSON On the Cliff* st. 2.

5. To suggest the filling of (a glass), as by pushing a bottle toward a companion. 6. [*Rare.*] To set (a stone, gem, etc.) in. 7. To persecute; harass.

II. *t. 1.* To follow in pursuit. 2. To run swiftly; as, *chasing* up and down. 3. *Mining*. To follow a vein by its range or direction. 4. To run in the hunt, as a dog. [*< OF. chacier, < L. capto*; see *CATCH*, *r*.] *chace'*. *SYN.* See *FOLLOW*.—to *chase* the duck [*U. S.* *Slang*], to prepare or fetch into the hands, as beer.

—*chase-a-bite'*, *chase-a-bite'*, *a*.

*chase'*, *r*. [*CHASED*; *CHAS-ING*.] 1. To ornament by indenting; also, to form as by indenting and finishing; tools; as, to *chase* silverware. 2. *Metal-working*. To cut in a lathe, as a rod, by a tool or comb, so as to make a screw-thread; cut, as a thread, in a rod or screw. [*Abbr. of ENCASE*.]

*chase'*, *et.* [*Artizans' Slang*]. To surpass an established standard of excellence in workmanship.

*chase*, 1 *chēs*; 2 *chās*, *n*. 1. The earnest pursuit of or en- deavor to attain any object or desire; as, the *chase* for honors; a *stern-chase*.

Sir Walter Scott intimates more than once that the joy is in the chase, whether in the prose or the poetry of life. *FRANCIS BIOR. Miscell.* Scott p. 243. (in. 1845.)

2. That which is hunted or pursued, as game, an enemy, or a ship. 3. The practise of hunting game, as with horses and dogs; formerly, the right to hunt on a cer- tain tract; also, hunters collectively; the hunt.

The *chase* formed the principal amusement of our Norman kings. *LINGGARD England* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 229. (le. c. 1827.)

4. [*Eng.*] The unenclosed hunting-ground of a private owner; a private game-preserve; to be distinguished from a forest, which belongs to the state, and from a park, which is enclosed. Written also *chace*.

A man may have a *chase* in another man's ground, . . . being indeed the liberty of keeping beasts of chase in royal game therein. *BLACKSTONE Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 38.

5. *Court-dennis*. (1) One of the numbered lines marked on the floor of the court as aids in scoring. (2) A scoring stroke, as one in which the ballstrikes the floor on the se- vice side on the second bounce, unless it enters a gallery or has been played to win a chase. 6. *Spinning*. One trans- verse of a faller in a cop-winding machine. 7. [*Prov. Eng.*] Hurry; haste; urgency. 8. The chase-guns of a warship; also, the parts of a vessel where they are mounted. [*< OF. chace, < chacier*; see *CHASE*, *r*.] *chace'*.

*SYN.* See *HUNT*; *WOOD*.—*Prep.* of or for.

—*chase'-grace'*, *n*. Same as *SCAPEGRACE*.—*c.* gun, *n*. *Naut.* A gun mounted at the bow or stern of a vessel to fire at another vessel in pursuit or at one that is being pursued. *chase'-piece*.—*c.* haller, *n*. A strong halter, having a rein sometimes 18 feet in length; used in break- ing young horses. *c.* port, *n*. *Naut.* A port, forward or aft, used for a chase-gun.—to *give c.*, to pursue.—to have a good *c.* (*Naut.*), to be built so as to be able to fire several guns right ahead or right aft: said of a vessel.—wild-goose *c.*, pursuit of the unknown or unattainable; a bootless en- terprise.

*chase'*, *n*. 1. *Print.* A strong rectangular iron frame into which pages of type are fastened, as for printing or

stereotyping. 2. *Ordinance*. That part of a cannon which is between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle. 3. In ship-building, a joint in which an overlapping joint merges into a flush-joint at both the stem and the stern of a clinker-built boat. 4. A groove or slot; as, the *chase* of a breast-wheel; the *chase* in the arm-piece of a crossbow. 5. *Carp*. A longitudinal groove for a tenon or tongue; a form of rabbet. 6. The circular trough of a cider-mill where the apples are crushed by the runner. 7. A trench for drain-tiles. 8. The mounting or setting of a jewel. [*< OF. chase, < L. caps; see CASEY, n.*]—*chase-hoop*, *n.* One of the hoops or bands about the chase of a built-up gun.—*c. hooped*, *a.*—*c. hooping*, *n.*—*c. mortise*, *n.* *Arch*. A way of mortising transverse pieces into fixed pieces overhead so that the lower surfaces shall be flush; a pulley-mortise.—*c. mortised*, *a.*—*c. ring*, *n.* A band at the front end of the chase of a gun.

*Chase*, 1 chās, 2 chās, *n.* 1. *Phyllander* (1775–1852), an American divine who went to Ohio as missionary and established an Episcopal church there; bishop of Ohio, 1819, of Illinois, 1835; founded Kenyon College, Ohio, and Jubilee College, Illinois. 2. *Salmon Portland* (1808–1873), an American lawyer; antislavery statesman; Secretary of the Treasury, 1861–1864; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864–1873; presided at the impeachment of President Johnson, March, 1868. 3. *Samuel* (1741–1811), an American lawyer; patriot; signer of the Declaration of Independence; Justice of Supreme Court, 1796–1811; impeached by John Randolph, but acquitted, 1805. 4. A county in Kansas; 750 sq. m.; county-seat, Cottonwood Falls. 5. A county in Nebraska; 901 sq. m.; county-seat, Imperial.

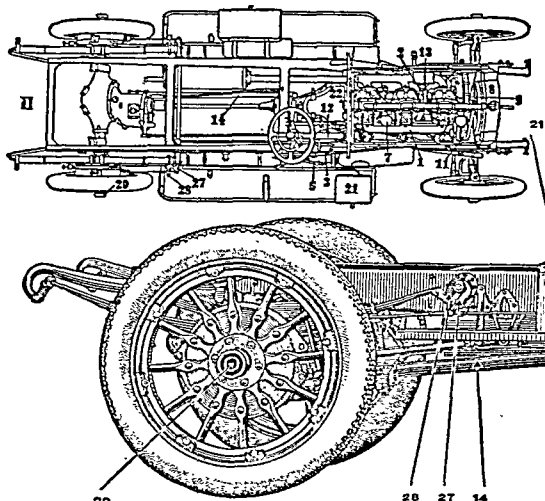
*Chas'ba*, 1 kas't-bā; 2 chās'e-bā, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1. *Esd.* v. 31.

*Chas'en-lon*, 1 kas't-len; 2 chās'e-lōn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*Chas'er*, 1 chās'er; 2 chās'er, *n.* 1. One who chases or pursues, as a hunter.

At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey.  
Pope *Windsor Forest* l. 82.

2. Same as STEEPLECHASER. 3. *Naut.* (1) A pursuing or following vessel. (2) A chase-gun; as, a bow-chaser and a stern-chaser (named from the station of the gun).



Chassis of a Motor-car.

I. Side View.

II. View from above.

1. Carburetor. 2. Carburetor hot-air intake extension for assisting vaporization in cold weather. 3. Change-speed lever. 4. Foot-brake pedal. 5. Hand-brake lever. 6. Accelerator. 7. Crank case oil-filler. 8. Radiator and strainer assembly. 9. Fan. 10. Steering sector shaft-lever. 11. Steering connecting-rod. 12. Steering-post. 13. Magneto coil-tube. 14. Truss-rod. 15. Crankcase overflow-valve. 16. Oil-pump and strainer assembly. 17. Steering sector shaft-lever. 18. Clutch bottom cover. 19. Shock-absorber. 20. Hub-cap. 21. Battery-box. 22. Carburetor air-valve handle. 23. Cylinder to radiator-hose. 24. Cylinder water-inlet header. 25. Cylinder pet-cock. 26. Spark-plug. 27. Foot-brake shaft outside lever. 28. Hand-brake intermediate lever.

4. [*Colloq.*, U. S.] A drink of soft liquor or water taken after a dram of spirits; also a small quantity of spirituous liquor taken at the end of a meal; a *chasse*. 5. A household servant. See CHASSEUR, *n.* 2. 6. A strap to fasten a carriage-curtain when it is rolled up. 7. [*Prov. Eng. & Scot.*] A ram with only one testis. [*< F. chasseur, < OF. chacier; see CHASE, v.*]

*chas'er*, *n.* 1. An enchanter; engraver. 2. A hand-lathe tool for cutting screw-threads; a comb. 3. *Medal*. A rotating edge-wheel revolving at the end of a radial arm in a trough, for crushing its contents.

*chas't-bl(e)*, 1 chās't-bl; 2 chās't-bl, *n.* Same as CHASUBLE.

*Chas'ti-dē'an*, 1 kas'ti-dē'an; 2 chās'ti-dē'an, *n.* Same as ASSTIDAN.

*Chas'ti-dim*, 1 kas'ti-dim; 2 chās'ti-dim, *n.* [*Heb.*] Members of a mystical sect which arose among the Polish Jews of the 18th century; improperly, *Aspidan*. The founder of the *Chasidim* was an obscure Polish rabbi named Israel ben-Eleazar. . . . About 1740 he made his headquarters in Medzyboz in Podolia and there developed his two cardinal doctrines. . . . The first tenet was pantheistic and the second cabalistic. . . . To attain perfect communion with the deity ecstatic prayer and meditation, often induced by violent physical motions or even by the use of intoxicants, were necessary, while thus a direct influence might be brought to bear upon God Himself.

*New Schaff-Herzog Ence.* vol. iii, p. 20 [r. a. w. '09.]

—*Chas'id*, *n.* One of the *Chasidim*.—*Chas'id'ic*, *a.*—*Chas'id'ism*, *n.* The principles and practices of the *Chasidim*.

*chas'ing*, 1 chās'ing; 2 chās'ing, *n.* 1. The art of ornamenting metal by cutting it with a graver, or the product of this art. 2. The cutting of the threads of a screw. 3. The process of grinding and truing metal castings in the final finishing.

—*chas'ing-bar*, *n.* *Mech.* The bar in a screw-cutting lathe upon which the slidestock for the chaser moves.—*c. chisel*, *c. chamer*, *c. chisel*, *c. tool*, implements used in chasing.—*c. head*, *n.* *Mech.* That part of a turret lathe used in cutting external threads, usually the middle head with its saddle.—*flat c.*, the ornamentation of silverware by a tool giving the outline in dots or lines.

*chas'ing*, *n.* 1. Pursuit; hunting. 2. Steeplechasing. 3. [*Slang*.] The exceeding by a workman of a given average of production. 4. Dancing.

*Chas'ka*, 1 chās'ka; 2 chās'ka, *n.* A village, county-seat of Carver county, Minn.

*Chas'les*, 1 shā; 2 chāl, *n.* 1. *Michel* (1713–1783), a French geometer. 2. *Victor Euphémion Philarete* (1798–1873), a French writer; *Studies on America, Life of Galileo*.

*Chas'lu-im*, 1 kas'lu-im; 2 chās'lu-im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*chasm*, 1 kasm; 2 chām, *n.* 1. A yawning hollow or rent, as in the earth's surface; any wide and deep gap; a cleft; fissure. 2. Any great and abrupt interruption of continuity; a break in a line or series; gap or void; hence, a serious breach of friendly relations, or any great difference. [*< L. chasma, < Gr. chasma, < chainō, gape*] *chas'mat*; *chas'met*. *Syn.*: see ABYSS; BREACH; HOLE.

—the bloody chasm [*Colloq.*, U. S.], the alienation between the North and the South produced by the Civil War of 1861 to 1865.—*chas'ma*, *n.* [*L.*] 1. *Pathol.* A fit of yawning. 2. A chasm.—*chas'mal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a chasm. *chas-mat'cal*—*chas'med*, *a.* Cleft by a chasm or chasms.—*chas'my*, *a.* Full of or marked by chasms; chasm-like; abyssal.

They cross the chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed.  
Wordsworth *Descriptive Sketches Among the Alps* st. 20.

*chas-mog'a-my*, 1 kas-mog'a-my; 2 chās-mog'a-my, *n.* *Bot.* The opening of the perianth at flowering-time; opposed to *clastogamy*. [*< Gr. chasma (see CHASM) + gamos, marriage*]—*chas'mo-gam'ic*, *a.*—*chas-mog'a-mous*, *a.*

*chas'mo-pyrite*, 1 kas'mo-fait; 2 chās'mo-fīt, *n.* *Bot.* A plant growing in a cleft in a rock. Compare LITHOPHYTE. [*< Gr. chasma (see CHASM) + phytōn, plant*].

*Chas'ph-a*, 1 kas'f-a; 2 chās'f-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

*chasse*, 1 shās; 2 chās, *n.* [*F.*] A small glass of spirit or liqueur served at dinner after the coffee. *chasse''ca-fé'*.

*chasse*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A casket for the relics of a saint. 2. A shrine devoted to a saint.

*chas'sé*, 1 shās'sé; 2 chās'sé, *v.* [*CHAS-SÉD'*; *CHAS-SÉ'ING*].

[*F.*] 1. In dancing, to perform the movement called a *chasse*. II. *t.* [*Slang*.] To dismiss. *chas'sey*; *chas'sext*.

*chas'sé*, *n.* [*F.*] In dancing, a movement across, or to right and left; also, the gliding step used in performing it.

*sis*, the rear frame of a motor-car, having a frame for each axle.

*chaste*, 1 chāst; 2 chāst, *a.* 1. Free from unlawful sexual-intercourse; virtuous; continent; said of persons or of their lives or conduct. 2. Free from and adverse to impurity in character or conduct; pure in thought; stainless; as, a *chaste* mind. 3. Free from vulgarisms or extravagances or from meretricious ornaments; pure in literary or artistic style; chastened; subdued; modest; as, a *chaste* essay or design.

*Chaste* and decorous garb. *BULWER-LITTON Last Days of Pompeii* bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 195. [r. c.]

4. Free from all excess, indecency, or offensiveness; hence, morally pure; innocent. 5. Unmarried; single. [*< L. castus, pure*] *chast'*. *Syn.*: see MONAST; PURE; SIMPLE.—*chaste-eyed*, *a.* Modest in look or glance.—*c. week* (*Ecd.*), the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday, during which Lent begins, which is to be observed with strict continence.—*chaste'ly*, *adv.*—*chaste'ness*, *n.*

*Chaste'lad'*, 1 shāt'lād'; 2 chāt'lād', *Pierre de Bostes* (1540–1563). A French poet, whose imprudences and love for Mary Queen of Scots led to his execution at Edinburgh; subject of a drama by Swinburne, 1865. *Chas'tel-let'*.

*Chaste'let'*, 1 shāt'lē; 2 chāt'lē, *Gabrielle Émilie, Marquise du* (1706–1749). A French savante who lived with Voltaire at Cirey; died in childbirth; *Institutions de Physique*, etc.

*Chaste'lux'*, 1 shāt'to-lū; 2 chāt'to-lū, François Jean, Marquis du (1734–1788). A French general and writer who fought in the American Revolutionary war; *Travels in North America*.

*chast'en*, 1 chēs'n; 2 chās'n, *vt.* 1. To discipline by pain or trial; purify by affliction; as, a spirit *chastened* by adversity.

That good God, who *chastens* whom he loves.

SOURIN *Madoc* pt. iii, st. 17.

2. To moderate or restrain; soften; subdue; as, his style was *chastened* by study of great models. 3. To make chaste or pure; free from errors or faults; refine; purify; elevate.





a checker-board or other checkered pattern.

checkered pattern, or any fabric woven or stamped with such pattern. 9. A crack, as in timber, caused by uneven seasoning, or in steel, caused by defective tempering. 10. *Building*. A notch or rabbit in a piece of wood or stone into which another piece fits. 11. In chess, an attack or menace offered to the king by any opposing piece or pawn. Formerly, a player who brought a piece to bear on his opponent's king was required to say "check," and the other player had to move the king out of check, capture the opposing piece, or interpose one of his own men. See CHECKMATE. 12. (1) In falconry, the movement of a hawk in forsaking the quarry to chase small birds; also, any small winged game thus diverting the hawk. (2) *Hunting*. A temporary halt in the chase due to the loss of the scent by the hounds. 13. That part of a substance under test which is allowed to remain untreated for comparison with the portion which has been subjected to the test. 14. In mining, a slight fault. 15. A consonant produced by sudden stopping of the breath; a mute. 16. [Local, U. S.] An impromptu meal of cold provisions. 17. The stub to which a bank-draft is attached; also the draft with its stub. 18. An aggressive move; attack. 19. An insult; affront. 20. [Eng.] A fine to which servants of a royal household were subject as a penalty for neglect of duty. 21. Rebuke; reproof. [*F. échec, OF. eschech, < Per. shāh, king.* In sense 8 < CHECKER, 1] *eschec*.

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; CESSATION.

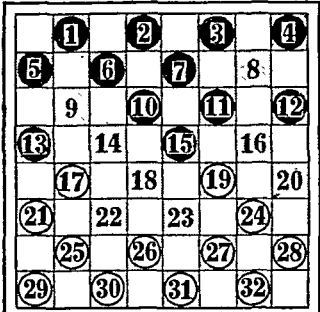
—cashier's check (*Banking*), a check upon its own funds by a bank's cashier.—certified c., see CERTIFY.—check-hand", n. *Textile*. A contrivance used to check the speed of a spindle-carriage as it moves backward and forward.—c-bar, n. *Harness*. A metal rod having loops at either end for holding a bridle check-rein and one in the middle for fastening to the check-hook.—c-battery, n. *Mining*. A wooden contrivance for checking the outlet of a chute or for closing an intake for air.—c-book, n. 1. A book of check-checks in blank, usually with marginal stubs for date, amount, and name of payee. *check-book*. 2. A book used for checking or verifying any matter, as the record of customer's checks kept in a bank.—c-brace, n. Any one of four leather thongs which check the endwise motion of a chaise or phaeton.—c-bridge, n. Same as FIRE-BRIDGE.—c-chain, n. A chain from the side sills of a railroad-car to the side of the truck, to prevent the latter from swinging crosswise on the track if derailed.—c-chamber, n. *Mech.* The chamber or cavity which contains the gate of a check-valve.—c-clerk, n. A clerk who keeps and checks the time of employees, etc.—c-cord, n. 1. A cord fastened to the collar of a dog, and held by one who is training him. 2. check-string.—c-damper, n. A contrivance which allows cold air to enter a door or an opening at the bottom of a chimney so as to prevent a direct draft, thus reducing the rate of combustion of fuel.—c-end, n. The end (left) of a bank-check, engraved with special words or devices to prevent counterfeiting.—c-exchange, n. [Colloq.] *Finance*. Sight exchange.—c-flooding, n. *Irrigation*. A system of dams or dikes retaining water on irrigated fields.—c-follo, n. See SIZES OF PAPER, UNDER PAPER.—c-gate, n. *Irrigation*. A gate in a low embankment or dam which is built across fields to hold back the waters of irrigation.—c-grave, n. *Mining*. [Scot.] An escape or stairway for checks for the owner, the weighing of coal taken from a mine.—c-hook, n. 1. A check-rein hook on a harness-saddle. 2. Part of a safety device in a mine hoisting-apparatus, consisting of hooks on the rim of the rope-drum, which, when the speed becomes excessive, fly out and engage stop-pins.—c-key, n. [Eng.] A latch-key.—c-line, n. A check-rein.—c-list, n. 1. A list by which something may be checked or verified; specifically, a roll or list of voters used at polling-places on election-days for checking off the names of those who vote, as a guard against repeating. 2. A list of genera, species, etc., usually limited to one natural division, for students and collectors, to check when recognized or accepted.—c-lock, n. A lock for covering the keyhole or for preventing a door-bolt's being moved.—c-loop, n. A metallic open loop for receiving an overdrawn check-rein where it passes over the horse's head.—c-nut, n. A nut for preventing the turning of another one; a jam-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut.—c-out, n. A place in a coal-mine where the floor and roof meet and end the seam.—c-rail, n. 1. A device for permitting railway-trains to run along a main line or move to a siding as desired. 2. An auxiliary rail placed just inside of the inner rail of a railroad curve to relieve the outer rail of undue pressure.—c-rein, n. 1. A looped rein passing from the bits to a book in the saddle to keep the horse's head up. 2. The branch rein connecting a driving-rein of one horse to the bit of his mate in a double team.—c-ring, n. A ring by which a check-brace is attached to a carriage.—c-roll, n. 1. (1) Any check-list. (2) Same as MUSTER-ROLL. 2. See CHECKER-ROLL. 3. A list of household servants, especially when numerous.—c-row, n. One of the standing rows, as of trees, in an orchard or farm that partitions it into squares.—c-rower, n. 1. A corn-planter. 2. An attachment to a corn planter by which it drops the seeds at regular distances so as to produce check-rows.—c-stop, n. A rubber safety-drum on a deep-sea dredge.—c-stopper, n. *Naut.* A light rope used to check the run of the cable or of a rope in paying out.—c-strap, n. 1. A strap connecting the collar and the belly-band of a harness. 2. A strap coupling the bit of the off horse to the gears of the near one to hold back the former when harnessed in the Western single-line method; a hold-back strap. *choke-strap*. 3. A cord or strap by which the occupant of a closed carriage, omnibus, or car may attract the driver's attention. 4. A leather strap or band used to steady the shuttles in a loom. 5. A leather strap or belt connecting the carriage proper with the seat and restraining the upward motions of the latter.—c-strings, n. Same as CHECK-STRAP. 3.—c-valve, n. A valve through which fluid can pass in only one direction.—c-welsher, n. *Coal-mining*. An agent of the miners who verifies the weight of coal at the mouth of the shaft.—c-work, n. *Mach.* The periodic detention and release of a moving part, as an escapement.—cress, n. *Lacrosse*. The act of stopping or hindering an opponent by holding a crosse against his body; forbidden by the rules of the game.—crossed c. [Gt. Brit.] (*Banking*), a check across the face of which is printed or written the symbol "X" and the name of some bank, between two cross-lines, thus making the collection of the face value of the check impossible except through a bank.—delivery c. (*Railroad*), a voucher received by the consignee after paying a freight bill, which enables him to receive freight.—discovered c., in chess, a check caused by the removal of a piece that permits another piece of the same color to bear on the opposing king.—double c. (*Chess*), a position in which the king is checked by two pieces at once.—infilated c., a check which

has been initialed by the cashier or other authority of a bank, as evidence of genuineness of signature, but not of the holding of deposits to make it good; differing thus from a *certified check*.—perpetual c. (*Chess*), a continuation of checks that can not mate, but from which there is no escape, the result being a drawn game.—simple c. (*Chess*), a form of checking the opponent's king with another piece.—storage c. (*Railroad*), a bill for storing goods, which must be paid at the cashier's office before the goods may be delivered.—to take c., to be offended.—travelers' c. (*Banking*), a check to the order of a traveler which, when endorsed by the latter, serves as cash.—valved storage c. (*Railroad*), an order authorizing delivery and rescinding storage charges, where freight has been stored by mistake.

check, v. [*Scot.*] 1. check-b; 2. check-bi, a. Susceptible of check. check'age, 1 check'j; 2 check'g, n. A checking, as of an account or the like, or an entry that is checked.

check'bird', 1 check'bürd; 2 check'bürd, n. [Brit. Guiana.] The check; wheatear.

check'er, 1 check'er; 2 chék'er, v. 1. To mark, decorate, or arrange with squares or crossed lines; streak. 2. To fill with variations or vicissitudes; diversify. *chequer*. check'er, n. 1. One of the pieces used in a game of draughts, usually a small disk. 2. One of the squares or spots in a checker-board or other checked surface; asquare in a mosaic or architectural design. 3. pl. The game of draughts; the more familiar name in the United States. It is played with 24 pieces, 12 on each side, arranged and moved upon a board divided into 64 squares. The object of the game and the aim of each player are to capture all his opponent's pieces by moving over each with an adjacent one of his own into an opposite vacant square, or so to block them with his own that they can not be moved. If a player neglects to take an opposing piece when in a position to do so, his adversary has the option of compelling him to take it, or removing from the board the piece that should have jumped, or of allowing the play to stand. When a piece reaches the last row on the opponent's side of the board, it becomes a king, and can be moved either forward or backward. The position of the board and pieces at the commencement of the game is shown in the illustration. The black squares, on which the plays are made, are numbered from 1 to 32, as indicated, the numbers always commencing at the side of the board occupied by the black men. The moves are indicated as follows: 14-18, a move from square 14 to square 18; 9-18, a jump from square 9 to square 18, involving the capture of an opposing piece; 16-30, a double jump, with the capture of two opposing pieces, etc.



Checker-board, after black's third move. Laird and Lady opening.

The following are the best-known checker openings, the moves of the two players being given alternately in each case. (1) *Alma*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (2) *Ayrshire Lassie*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (3) *Bristol*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (4) *Cross*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (5) *Defiance*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (6) *Dyke*. 11-15, 22-17, 15-9. (7) *Fife*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 3-8. (8) *Glasgow*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 11-16. (9) *Kelso Cross*. 10-15, 23-18. (10) *Laird and Lady*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 9-13. (11) *Maid of the Mill*. 11-15, 22-17, 8-11, 17-13, 15-9. (12) *Old Fourteenth*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 4-8. (13) *Second Double Corner*. 11-15, 24-19. (14) *Single Corner*. 11-15, 22-18. (15) *Souter*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 9-9. (16) *Switcher*. 11-15, 21-17. (17) *Whiller*. 11-15, 23-19, 8-11, 22-17, 7-11. (18) *Will of the Wisp*. 11-15, 23-19, 9-13.

4. Any pattern laid by lines in regular squares of a single color or of various colors. 5. pl. Same as CHECKERWORK. 6. pl. Small stones; pebbles; also, checkstones. 7. [Hist. or Obs.] (1) The state or royal treasury. (2) An auditorium, as in a monastery, abbey, etc. *chequer*. 8. *Metaph.* Same as CHECKERWORK. 9. A peculiar marking, frequently triangular in shape, on a pigeon's wing. 10. *Bot.* (1) The cultivated service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). (2) The wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*). *check'er-tree'*. (3) pl. The fruit of either tree. 11. The game of chess; also, a chessman. 12. A checker or chess-board; hence, an inn whose sign was a chess-board. 13. *Exchequer*. 14. [C.] The court of Exchequer. [*< OF. eschequier, chess-board, < LL. scaccarium, < scacci, chess, < Per. shāh, king.*] *check'eret*; *chequer*.

—check'er-board", n. A board on which checkers are played. See CHECKER. 3.—c-roll, n. A roll of the king's household. *check-roll*.—c-work, n. 1. Any work or pattern showing alternate colors arranged checkerwise. 2. *Metaph.* The fire-brick alternating with openings, as arranged in the chambers of a regenerative furnace. 3. A condition marked by contrasted events or experiences.—check'er-ward, adv. 1. checkers-ward or pattern.

check'er-ber'ry, 1 check'er-ber'; 2 chék'er-bēr'y, n. [*RIES*, 1-ix; 2-s, pl.] 1. The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), or its red aromatic berry. 2. Improperly, the partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

check'ered, 1 check'erd; 2 chék'erd, pa. 1. Divided checker'ed, into squares of different colors; checked, checker'ed, as with black and white; hence, showing any alternating spaces of color or of light and darkness. The foliage glittered with the checker'ed beauties of the October leaf.

2. Marked by vicissitudes, alternating, as between good and evil fortune; as, a checker'ed career. *check'er-mint*, 1 check'ar-mint; 2 chék'er-mint, n. [U. S.] A confection flavored with wintergreen.

check'ing, 1 chék'ing; 2 chék'ing, n. 1. A system of fine lines incised in a gun-stock to prevent its slipping in the hand. 2. The act of assembling the different parts for a checked joint. 3. *Agric.* A system of sowing seeds or placing plants apart at regular distances so as to permit of growth on either side. *check'ta-foñt*, n. A costly fabric of the middle ages; also,

a cloak of this fabric. Considered as a guilded leather by Spenser. *chē'la-foñt*.

check'le, 1 chék'le; 2 chék'le, v. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To scold or cackle. 2. To laugh boisterously.

check'less, 1 chék'les; 2 chék'les, a. That can not be restrained; unchecked.

check'man, 1 chék'man; 2 chék'mān, n. [*-MEN, pl.*] One who compares and verifies, as tickets, lists, etc.

check'mate", 1 chék'mēt; 2 chék'māt, v. [*-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.*] 1. *Chess*. To put (an opponent's king) in a check from which no escape is possible, thus winning the game. See the noun. 2. Hence, to discomfit or defeat (a person, plan, etc.), as by a skillful maneuver; as, the diplomatist was *checkmated* by the council.

check'mate", n. 1. *Chess*. The final position in a game of chess, in which the king of the losing player is placed in check and can not be extricated; commonly shortened to *mate*. 2. Figuratively, complete discomfiture; final defeat. [*< F. échec et mat, < Ar. shāh-māt, < shāh (< Per. shāh, king, + māt, is dead.)*] —to give checkmate or a c. to effect defeat by checkmating an opponent.

check'mate' interj. An exclamation declaring checkmate. *check'stone'*, 1 chék'stōn; 2 chék'stōn, n. Same as CHUCK, 1, 4.

check'stone", n. [Local, Eng.] Same as STONECHAT. *check'ty*, pp. Checked.

check'work", 1 chék'wörk; 2 chék'wörk, n. 1. Same as CHECKERWORK. 2. *Mech.* An escapement.

check'y, 1 chék'y; 2 chék'y, a. *Her.* Checked or checker'd: said of a field or charge. [*< OF. eschequer, pp. of eschequer; see CHECK, 1.*]

Ched'dar, 1 chéd'dar; 2 chéd'dar, n. A village in Somersetshire, England, noted for its cheese and immense stalactite caverns.

che'der, 1 hē'der; 2 hē'der, n. [*CHE'DOR-IM* or *CHE'DAR-IM*, 1-ix; 2-ix, pl.] [*Heb.*] A Jewish elementary school where children are taught Hebrew and religion.

Ched'or-la-ō'mer, 1 ked'or-lā-ō'mer; 2 céd'or-lā-ō'mar, n. [*Bib. Gen. xiv. 1.*]

Ched'reux, 1 shē-drū; 2 chē-drū, n. A type of wig or peruke worn in the 17th century, named for its maker.

Ched'u'ba, 1 chē-dū'bā; 2 chē-dū'bā, n. An island in the Bay of Bengal, British India; 240 sq. m.

chee'cha, 1 chē'chā; 2 chē'chā, n. [*Ceylon.*] A small familiar gecko-lizard (*Hemidactylus frenatus*), easily tamed.

chee'chee", 1 chē'chē; 2 chē'chē, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] 1. A half-caste or Eurasian. 2. The miming speech of half-castes.

cheek, 1 chēk; 2 chēk, v. 1. [*Slang.*] To confront or address impudently; face out brazenly.

1. . . . checked the doctor, telling him he didn't understand his work; result, got three days' imprisonment. *Wm. Booth in Dark-England* [quot.], pt. i, ch. 9, p. 71. [*r. & w. 1891.*]

2. To border; flank.

cheek, n. 1. Either side of the face between the eye and temple and the chin; the fleshy covering of the jaw and cheek-bone; chap; jowl.

Those cheeks that hold  
Like some harsh landscape all the summer's gold.

R. W. GILDER *Life-Mask of Lincoln* l. 3.

2. A side or part analogous to the side of a face; as, the cheek of a vise, or the cheek (one of the ways) of a lathe.

(1) One of the pieces forming the side of a pulley-block. (2) One of the outside branches of a horse's bit; also, in a harness, the part of a bridle next to a horse's cheek. *cheek*. (3) In mining, the side or wall of a vein. (4) The side part of a three-part fluke used in molding. (5) *Fort.* The interior facing of an embrasure. (6) *Naut.* One of two corresponding projections on either side of a mast, supporting the trestletrees. (7) The upright side of a window-frame; also, one of the side-pieces of a door or gate. (8) *Carp.* The blocks cut from the sides of a piece to form a tenon; also, the surfaces on the sides of a mortise. (9) The ends of a hide which covered the cheeks of the animal. (10) One of the narrow pieces extending from the head of a pike, pick, hammer, etc., along the handle. 3. [*Slang.*] (1) In manner or conduct, brazen assurance; cool impudence or presumption; effrontery. (2) An expression in speech of impudence or presumptuousness.

He looked at her blankly a moment, and then said, 'By George, of all the cheek I ever knew, the cheek of a woman is the cheekiest!' R. G. WARR *Mansfield Humphreys* p. 195. [*in m. & c. 1884.*]

4. *Entom.* The side of the head, between the eyes and the mouth; the gena. 5. *Ordnance*. One of the two side-pieces of a gun-carriage between which the piece is placed and on which the trunnions rest. 6. [Local, U. S.] The edible part of the sea-clam. 7. [*Slang.*] A share; allowance. 8. The cheek-bone; jawbone.

1. [*AS.*] *face*.—*cheek-band", n.* 1. A cheek-strap. 2. The band of an ancient head-dress passing under the chin. 3. *blade*, n. [*Scot.*] The cheek-bone. 4. *c-block*, n. *Naut.* A block having only half a shell bolted against a mast or spar, which serves as the other side. 5. *c-bone*, n. The bone that produces the prominence of the cheek; the malar bone. 6. By jowl, with cheek close to cheek; hence, confidential; intimate. 7. *c-knee*, n. *Naut.* One of the knees between which the hawse-hole is placed. 8. *c-plece*, n. 1. A piece intended as part of a cheek, lying near the cheek, or to protect the cheek, as a cheek-strap or the end of a horse's bit; especially the part of a helmet covering the cheek. 2. A crank having a uniform thickness throughout. 3. *c-pouch*, n. A pouch-like dilatation of the cheeks for holding food, as in baboons and certain rodents. The opening may be on the cheeks outside the mouth, and the pouch lined with true furry skin, as in the pocket-gophers. 4. *c-strap*, n. The side-strap of a bridle. 5. *c-tooth*, n. *Anat.* A molar or grinding-tooth. —to one's own c. [*Colloq. Eng.*] for, or of, oneself; for personal use; alone. —to put up to the c., to fasten the reins to the top or first ring on the cheek of a horse's bit, easing the pressure on the mouth. —cheeked, a. Having a cheek: in composition, as, *rosy-cheeked*. —*cheek'ish*, a. Somewhat cheeky. —*cheek'less*, a. Having no cheek.

cheek'er, 1 chék'er; 2 chék'er, n. One who faces impudently. S. S. *cheekt*, pp. Cheeked.

cheek'y, 1 chék'y; 2 chék'y, a. [*Slang.*] Characterized by cheek; as, a cheeky rascal. See CHECK, 3.—*cheek'ly*, adv.—*cheek'iness*, n. [*leagle* (*Splinter* *cheela*).]

chee'ta, 1 chē'tā; 2 chē'tā, n. [*E. Ind.*] The crested serpent. *chee'nar*, 1 chē'nar; 2 chē'nar, n. *Chinlar*.

cheep', 1 chēp; 2 chēp, v. 1. *L.* To utter in an acute, faint tone. 11. *t.* To make the faint, shrill sound of a young bird or mouse, or a bat; peep; squeak. [*imitative.*] *cheapt*.

cheep', v. [*Local, U. S.*] To tell secrets; blab.

cheep, n. A weak chirp or squeak, as of a bird or mouse. —*cheep'y*, a. Given to cheeping.

cheep'er, 1 chēp'er; 2 chēp'er, n. 1. One that cheeps or peeps, as a young pheasant, grouse, or partridge; a house-cricket. 2. [Local, Eng.] The common European titlark.





single atom of the element. (See table under ELEMENT.) When more than one atom is to be represented, figures are placed to the right of the symbol either above or below the line; thus, O<sub>4</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>. A molecule representing a compound is indicated by a series of such symbols called a *formula*; thus, alcohol has for its formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O, which shows that a molecule of this substance contains two atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen, and one of oxygen. To indicate more than one molecule, various exponents are used; thus, each of the groups of symbols 2HCl, 2(HCl), and (HCl)<sub>2</sub> stands for two molecules of hydrochloric acid.

The atoms of a group within a molecule are frequently separated from others by means of periods or commas, especially in complex formulas; thus, alcohol may be represented as C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.HO or C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.HO, instead of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O, and the formula of sulfuric acid was formerly written H<sub>2</sub>O.S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or SO<sub>3</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O, instead of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.


In chemical reactions, the signs + (plus) and - (minus) are used to show that the formulas so connected are necessary to produce a desired reaction, and the results are usually shown as immediately following the sign = (equals), indicating that the original groups have reacted to produce a new compound; thus, the action of sulfuric acid on zinc, formerly indicated by the symbols Zn + SO<sub>3</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O = ZnO.S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>, and now by Zn + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = ZnSO<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>, shows in the latter case that one molecule of sulfuric acid acting on one molecule of zinc yields one molecule of zinc sulfate and one of hydrogen.

Valence, or combining power, may be represented by prime-marks or Roman numerals; thus, Ca<sup>II</sup> or Ca<sup>II</sup> shows that calcium is bivalent; Bi<sup>III</sup> or Bi<sup>III</sup> that bismuth is trivalent. In graphic formulas straight dashes, each of which signifies a single unit of affinity, and which, when they connect two symbols, are called *bonds*, serve to indicate chemical union or saturation; thus, H — indicates univalent hydrogen, O —, — O —, or O = indicates bivalent oxygen, Bi ≡ indicates trivalent bismuth, and so on. (The position of the lines is determined merely by convenience.) By means of these graphic formulas the constitution of very complex bodies may be expressed, especially in organic chemistry;

— H  
thus, methane, or marsh-gas, CH<sub>4</sub>, or C — H is frequently  
— H

H  
represented H — C — H, and any one or more of the four  
H  
hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent atom  
H  
or group; thus, Cl — C — Cl or CH<sub>3</sub>.Cl<sub>3</sub> represents chloro-  
Cl  
form. The so-called benzene ring,

H  
H — C — C — H  
H — C — C — H  
H

sometimes condensed into , represents C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. Correspondingly, in this any one of the hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent group, or two hydrogen atoms by a bivalent group, etc.; thus,

NH<sub>2</sub>  
H — C — C — H  
H — C — C — H  
H

is C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>), amidobenzene, or aniline.

In thermochemistry a superior c (c), signifying calories, is used in exothermic reactions, to represent the heat-units evolved in the combination of the elements; thus, H<sub>2</sub> + O = H<sub>2</sub>O + 59258c. When the reaction is endothermic, a minus-sign is used before the number of calories, thus, C + H + N = CNH — 37700c.

2. A treatise on the science defined above, or a book containing such a treatise. 3†. Alchemy. [*<CHEMIST.*] *chem'ist* [*Rare*]; *chym'is-try*, — *col'or-chem'is-try*, *n.* A branch of chemistry that deals with dyes, colors, and coloring-matter — photographic c., same as PHOTOCHEMISTRY. — pure c., a branch of chemistry dealing with scientific facts and theories which are deprived of all practical or industrial associations. — tinctorial c., same as COLOR-CHEMISTRY.

*chem'ist*-type, 1 kem'ist-tp; 2 cēm'ist-tp, *n.* 1. A process for producing maps, etc., by means of chemical reagents, by etching lines in a zinc plate, filling them with fusible metal, and then eating away the zinc with acid, leaving the lines in relief. 2. The relief plate so obtained. [*<chem'ist* (IN CHEMICAL) + TYPE.] — *chem'ist*-type, *n.*

*Chem'nitz*, 1 kem'nits; 2 cēm'nits, *n.* 1. Martin (1†, 1522-/1556), a German Protestant divine; his confession of faith adopted in Saxony, 1571. 2. A manufacturing town in Saxony, Germany.

*chem'o-cen'trum*, 1 kem'o-sen'trom; 2 cēm'o-çēn'trūm, *n.* [-TRĀ, pl.] *Cytol.* A nucleus which is assumed to be the center governing chemical phenomena which take place in a living cell. [*<CHEMIC* + CENTER.]

*chem'o-cep'tors*, 1 kem'o-sep'terz; 2 cēm'o-çēp'tōrz, *n.* pl. *Psychophys.* End-organs or receptors of sense which are excited by chemical stimuli, such as the taste-buds, or the rods and cones of the retina, the latter by photochemical changes.

*chem'o-ki-ne'sis*, 1 kem'o-kī-nēs; 2 cēm'o-ki-nēs'is, *n.* An unusual state of activity, due to chemical stimulation, which takes place in the organic bodies. [*<CHEMIC* + Gr. *kīnēs*, movement.] — *chem'o-ki-net'ic*, *a.*

*chem-mol'y-sis*, 1 ki-mel'y-sis; 2 ce-mol'y-sis, *n.* Chemical analysis. [*<CHEMIC* + Gr. *lysis*, loosening, *< lvs*, loosen.] — *chem'o-lytic*, *a.*

*chem'o-lyze*, 1 kem'o-lalz; 2 cēm'o-lyz, *tr.* [-LYZED, -LYZ'ing.] To decompose by chemicals; analyze. *chem'o-lyze*, *v.*

*chem'o-reflex*, 1 kem'o-rifleks; 2 cēm'o-rēfleks'is, *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to a reflex action produced by a chemical stimulus. [*<CHEMIC* + REFLEX.]

chem'osed, 1 kem'ost; 2 cēm'ost, a. Having marks of chemosis.

Chem'osh, 1 kī'mosh; 2 cēm'osh, n. *Bib.* The god of the Moabites to whom living persons were sacrificed. Num. xxi, 29.

chem'o'sis, 1 kī-mō'sis; 2 cēm'o'sis, n. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye, with infiltration of fluid into the underlying tissue, whereby the conjunctiva is raised above the cornea. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

chem'os-mo'sis, 1 kem'os-mō'sis; 2 cēm'os-mō'sis, n. Chemical action transmitted through a membrane, such as parchment; chemical osmosis. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

chem'o-syn'the-sis, 1 kem'o-syn'thi-sis; 2 cēm'o-syn'the-sis, n. *Plant-physiol.* Synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic constituents without the aid of light. See SYNTHESIS. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

chem'o-tac'tism, 1 kem'o-tak'tizm; 2 cēm'o-tac'tizm, n. Same as CHEMOTAXIS.

chem'o-tax'ic, 1 kem'o-taks'ik; 2 cēm'o-taks'ic, a. Chemotactic; erroneous form.

chem'o-tax'is, 1 kem'o-taks'is; 2 cēm'o-taks'is, n. The property which certain motile living cells possess of approaching (positive chemotaxis) or moving away from (negative chemotaxis) chemical substances of various kinds. Chemotaxis seems to play an important part in some phases of inflammation. Thus it appears to be, in part at least, through the incitement of chemotaxis, by the chemical substances which they contain or eliminate, that bacteria act in inducing suppuration. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

chem'o-tic'al-ly, ad. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

chem'o-ther'a-py, 1 kem'o-ther'a-pi; 2 cēm'o-ther'a-py, n. The treatment of internal microbial diseases by injecting into the blood chemical substances that destroy the parasitic germs, but are not poisonous to the human tissues. The principle is the same as that of serum-therapy, but the material injected is a synthetic chemical compound, not a product of a living organism. Syphilis has been successfully treated by this method. See SANATION.

chem'o-tic, 1 kī-mō'tic; 2 cēm'o'tic, a. Relating to or indicating chemosis.

chem'o-tro-pism, 1 kī-mō'tro-pizm; 2 cēm'o-tro-pizm, n. Same as CHEMOTAXIS. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

chem'o-trop'ic, 1 kī-mō'trop'ik; 2 cēm'o-trop'ik, ad. [*Gr. chemōsis, < chemē, cockle-shell. chym'o'sis.*]

Chem'mung, 1 shi-mung; 2 che-mung, n. 1. A river in Steuben county, N. Y.; 50 m. long to Susquehanna river. 2. A county in New York; 394 sq. m.; county-seat, Elmira. 3. *Geol.* Name of certain strata. See GEOLOGY.

che'na, 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. [*Ind.*] A large ophiophagous fish of India (*Ophiophagus striatus*).

che'na, 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. [*Ind.*] *Bot.* Either of two kinds of millet, *Panicum piliolum* and *P. miliaceum*. [*Ind.*]

che-na, 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* 2 *Chron.* 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. A river in Kashmir and Punjab, India; 800 m. long to Indus river.

che-nam, 1 chī'nam; 2 chē'nam, n. Same as CHUNAM.

che-nan-go, 1 shi-nan-go; 2 che-nan-go, n. 1. A river in Chenango and Broome counties, N. Y.; 100 m. long to Susquehanna river. 2. A county in New York; 847 sq. m.; county-seat, Norwich.

che-na-ni, 1 kī-nē-ni; 2 cē-nē-ni, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* 2 *Chron.* 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. A river in Kashmir and Punjab, India; 800 m. long to Indus river.

che-na, 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* 2 *Chron.* 1 chī'na; 2 chē'na, n. A river in Kashmir and Punjab, India; 800 m. long to Indus river.

che-ne, 1 shēn; 2 chēn, n. [*F.*] Literally, oak or oak-tree; in dress-goods, a printed or stamped design of an oak-leaf pattern, as on cloth.

chen'er-y, 1 chen'er-i; 2 chēn'er-y, Thomas (1826-1911) 1884). A British journalist and Orientalist; Old Testament reviser.

chen'e-ris-ite, 1 shēn'vīks-it; 2 chēn'e-ris-ite, n. *Mineral.* A massive, vitreous, dark-green hydrous arsenate (Cu<sub>2</sub>(FeO<sub>4</sub>·As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O). [*Chen'er, Irish chemist.*]

cheng, 1 chēng; 2 chēng, n. The Chinese organ. See BANG.

Chen'gal-pat, n. Same as CHINGPAT.

Cheng'ju, 1 chēng'ju; 2 chēng'ju, n. The capital of Chunehong, Fuku province, S. China.

Cheng'teh, 1 chēng'teh; 2 chēng'teh, n. A city in Chihli province, China; 100 m. N. E. of Peking.

Cheng'ui, 1 chēng'ui; 2 chēng'ui, n. A walled city on the Min river; capital of Szechwan province, China.

Ching'ui, 1 chēng'ui; 2 chēng'ui, n. A walled city on the Min river; capital of Szechwan province, China.

Chē'ner, 1 shē'ner; 2 chē'ner, n. 1. André Marie de (1742-1794), a French poet; guillotined; *Poems*, 1819. 2. Marie Joseph (1742-1794), a French poet and dramatic brother of preceding; *Charles IX.*, a French play.

che-nile, 1 shi-nile; 2 che-nile, n. 1. A soft tufted or fluffy cord of cotton, wool, silk, or worsted, made by weaving four warp-threads or crossing three warp-threads about soft filling-threads, that are afterward cut; made into trimmings, fringes, etc., and woven into curtains, table-covers, and rugs. The warp is generally cotton, the filling of cotton, wool, etc. 2. A floridous alga (*Dasya elegans*). 3. [*So. U. S.*] The caterpillar of a noctuid moth (*Alabama* or *Aletia argillacea*) destructive to the cotton-plant. [*leaf-scatterer*]

Chen'ju, 1 chēn'ju; 2 chēn'ju, n. The capital of Chunehong, Fuku province, S. W. Chosen.

che-no'a, 1 shi-no'a; 2 che-no'a, n. A city in McLean county, Ill.

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

chem'o-cho-l'ic, 1 kēn'o-cho-l'ik; 2 cēm'o-cho-l'ic, a. Obtained or extracted from the bile of kesse. [*Gr. chem, goose, < chōl, bile.*]

taining 10 families, of which the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceae*), the amaranth family (*Amaranthaceae*), and the pink family (*Sileneaceae*) are the best-known. In all the ovary is one-celled and free from the calyx and the embryo is curved. Formerly called *Cenopodium*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

che-no-pod'i-dae, 1 kī'no-pō'di-dē; 2 cē'no-pō'di-dē, n. pl. *Bot.* Same as *Chenopodiaceae*. [*Gr. chen, goose, < pod, foot.*]

cher'mes, 1 kūr'miz; 2 cēr'mēs, n. Same as KERMES.

cher'na, 1 chē'na; 2 chē'na, n. [*Sp.*] The red grouper or one of other serranoid fishes. [*Polyptron ceratium.*]

cher'ne, 1 chē'ne; 2 chē'ne, n. [*Madeira.*] The stone-bass. [*Polyptron ceratium.*]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net'i-dē, n. pl. *Arch.* The *Chelidonia*. [*Chelidonia*.]

cher-net'i-dae, 1 kār-net'i-dē; 2 cer-net

*cum cerastiforme* with cherry-like fruit.—*c. pilt.*, n. 1. A cherry-stone. 2. A juvenile game in which cherry-stones are tossed into a small hole.—*c. plum.*, n. See *PLUM*.—*c. scale*, n. An American scale-insect (*Aspidiotus forbesi*). Injurious to various kinds of fruit-trees.—*c. slug*, n. A pear-slug.—*c. snipe*, *c. sucker*, n. Same as *CHERRY-CHOPPER*.—*c. stick*, n. The stem of a Turkish pipe, made of a cherry sprout or shoot.—*c. tree plant*, n. A cherry-aphid.—*c. tree scale-insect*, the scurfy bark-lice.—*c. tree Thecla*, a butterfly, the coral hairstreak.—*c. fire c.*, same as *PIN-CHERRY*.—*Herbert river c.*, the cherry-like fruit of a Queensland tree (*Antidesma dalachyanum*) of the spurge family.—*holly c.*, same as *HOLLY LARVA*.—*Indian c.*, 1. A small tree, the Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*); has a laxative bark. 2. The shadblow (*Amelanchier canadensis*).—*Jerusalem c.*, a small ornamental evergreen shrub (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*) of the nightshade family from Mauritius, with white flowers succeeded by scarlet cherry-like berries. Winter *c.*—*May c.*, the June-berry, service-berry, or shadblow.—*native c.* [Australia], the edible, enlarged, cherry-like stalk of the single-seeded nut borne by an Australian tree (*Eriocarpus cupressiformis*) of the sandalwood family; also, the tree.—*pigeon c.*, same as *PIN-CHERRY*.—*plum c.*, n. An American wild cherry (*Prunus or Cerasus pennsylvanica*).—*Spanish wild c.*, the islay.—*Surinam c.*, 1. A South-American tree (*Malpighia glabra*) of the family *Malpighiaceae*; also, its fruit: sometimes called *Brazil* or *Cayenne c.* and *pitanga*. 2. The *Eugenia uniflora*, a Brazilian evergreen shrub, with cherry-like fruits of very agreeable flavor. This tree has been grown in the open in Florida and California.—*sweet c.*, the mazzard.—*wild c.*, the fruit of any uncultivated cherry-tree.—*wild black c.*, a large tree (*Prunus serotina*) of the rose family, producing an edible cherry-like fruit. It occurs in woods in the eastern part of the United States and as far west as North Dakota and Arizona.—*wild red c.*, same as *PIN-CHERRY*.—*Zulu c.*, a South-African shrub (*Dombeya burgessii*) with large white flowers in huge clusters: often cultivated in hothouses.

Many other compounds with *cherry* as the first element are self-explaining; as, *cherry-stone*, *c.-tree*, etc.

## SOME VARIETIES OF CHERRIES CULTIVATED IN THE

## UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATION.			
a = amber	e = early	o = oblate	v = very
b = black	h = heart-	p = purple	w = white
c = com-	shaped	r = red	y = yellow
d = dark	pressed	l = late	s = small
	m = medium	r = round	

For names of places, the regular abbreviations are used.

## HEART AND BIGAREAU CHERRIES.

NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Season.	NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Season.
Bing.....	Ore.?	b	l	...	Lake.....	Ore.?	b	l	...
Black Heart	Eur.?	ch	b	ve	Lam'bert	Ore.?	b	l	...
Cen-ten	Cal.	oh	yr	...	Le-wel'ling	Ore.?	oh	rb	...
al-al	Cal.	oh	yr	...	Me-zell	Eur.	oh	rb	...
Chap'man	Cal.	h	b	e	N a-p-o	Eur.	oh	rb	...
Coe's land	O. ch	yr	m	...	le-on	Eur.	h	yr	m
Clove	Conn.	yr	e	...	Ox'heart	...	oh	r	m
Down'ert	Mass.	rh	r	ml	Re-pub'l	...	oh	r	m
Ea'gle	Eng.	oh	b	m	can	Ore.	...	b	vl
Early Pur-	...	...	...	...	Rock'port	O. oh	ra	m	...
plet	Eur.?	rh	p	ve	Span'ish	Eur.	oh	yr	em
Elk'horn	...	h	b	l	Ta-ta'ri	...	h	b	em
El'ton	Eng.	h	yr	e	Wind'sor	Rus.	h	yr	em
Hos'kins	Ore.	rh	lm	...	Wood	O.	rh	yr	em
I'da	Eng.	yr	e	...					
Knights	Ore.	oh	b	e					

## DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Season.	NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Season.
Am'a-relle	Rus.	r	...	e	Mag'nif	F.	rh	r	l
Hat'ive	Rus.	...	...	...	May Duke	F.	rh	r	e
An'gou-	Rus.	roh	r	e	Mout'mo-	F.	rh	r	e
lème	Rus.	roh	r	e	ren'cy	F.	rh	r	em
Arch'duke	Eur.	oh	r	em	M on	F.	h	rb	m
Bald'win	Kan.?	dr	em	...	Mo-re'low	Eng.	rh	r	l
Bes'sa-ra	Rus.	r	r	l	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
bi-an	Rus.	r	r	l	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Car-n	Eur.	yr	em	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
tion	Eur.	yr	em	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Chol'ay	F.	yr	em	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Dye'house	Ky.	ro	r	ve	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Eu'gène	F.	ro	r	ve	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Hortense	F.	rh	r	ml	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Kings	...	...	...	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Large	...	...	...	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Mout'mo-	F.	ro	r	em	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
ren'cy	F.	ro	r	em	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Late Duke	Eng.	oh	r	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Late Kent	...	...	...	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
ish	Am.	ro	r	lm	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Lit-hau'er	Rus.	ro	r	...	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l
Lu-tov'ka	Rus.	r	r	em	Old'vet	F.	rh	r	l

*Syn.* California Advance; Cleveland Bigareau; Coe's Transparent; Downer's Late Red; Black Eagle; Early Purple Guine; Black Oxheart; Knight's Early; Black Oregon; Black Bigareau; Royal Ann; Major Francis; Black Republican; Rockport Bigareau; Yellow Spanish; Black Tartarian; Governor Wood; Morello Hat'ive; Duchess of Angoulême; No. 62; English Bearers; Belle de Cholsy; Empress Eugénie; Reine Hortense; King Amarelle; Anglaise Tardive; Lithauer Welchel; Galop; Belle Magnifique; Early Duke; Montmorency Ordinaire; Belle de Montreuil; English Morello; Wragg; Russian Cherry; Louis Philippe; Plumstone Morello; Early May; Early Richmond; Suda Hardy.  
*Cher'ry*, n. 1. See *CHERRY*. 2. A county in N. W. Nebraska, 5,591 sq. m.; county-seat, Valentine.  
*cher'ry-ple*, n. 1. The common heliotrope or turnsole (*Heliotropium peruvianum*). 2. The codlin and cream or hairy willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). *cher'ry-ple-flow'ert*. *Cher'ry-vale*, 1 *cher'ry-vil*; 2 *cher'ry-vil*, n. A city in Montgomery county, Kan. [county, N. C.]  
*Cher'ry-ville*, 1 *cher'ry-vil*; 2 *cher'ry-vil*, n. A town in Gaston cher-sad, 1 *kar-sad*; 2 *cer-sad*, n. *Ecol.* A plant of a dry waste.  
*cher'sian*, 1 *kūr'si-an*; 2 *cer'si-an*, n. A land-tortoise.  
*cher'site*, *cher'sid*, 1 *kūr'si-d*; 2 *cer'si-d*, n. pl. *Herp. The Textu-dinæ*. *Cher'sus*, n. (t. g.) < Gr. *cheros*, dry.—*cher'sid*, n.—*cher'sold*, a. & n.  
*Cher'si-phron*, 1 *kūr'si-fro-n*; 2 *cer'si-fro-n*, n. A Cretan architect, 6th or 7th century B. C.; designed the temple of Diana at Ephesus.  
*cher'si-um*, 1 *kūr'si-um*; 2 *cer'si-um*, n. *Ecol.* A dry waste formation.

*Cher'so*, 1 *ker'so*; 2 *cer'so*, n. 1. An Italian island in Quarnero Gulf, in the Adriatic; 127 sq. m. 2. Its capital. *cher'so-nese*, 1 *kūr'so-nis*; 2 *cer'so-nis*, n. [Rare.] A peninsula; as, the Tauric *Cher'sone*. < L. *cheronesus*, < Gr. *cheronēsos*, < *cheros*, land, & *nosos*, island.  
*Cher'so-ne-sus*, 1 *kūr'so-ne-sus*; 2 *cer'so-ne-sus*, n. Ancient name of several European peninsulas, applied to the Crimea, Gallipoli, and Jutland. The Malay Peninsula is usually called *The Cher'sone*. *Cher'so-ne-sos* [Gr.].  
*cher'soph'ites*, 1 *ker'so-f'i-tis*; 2 *cer'so-f'i-tis*, n. pl. *Phyto-geog.* Plants inhabiting waste or almost sterile soil.  
*Cher'syd'ri-dia*, 1 *ker'si-dit*; 2 *cer'si-dit*, n. pl. *Zool.* A family of snakes with the heart in the center of the body, and without lumen in the tracheal lung. < Gr. *cher'y-dros*, water-serpent.]

*chert*, 1 *chūrt*; 2 *chērt*, n. *Mineral.* A dull-colored, sub-translucent, somewhat brittle, impure variety of chalcedony with splintery fracture. [Cp. *Ir. ceart*, pebble.] *horn'stone*?; *rock'stint*?—*chert'y*, a.  
*Chert'sey*, 1 *chūrt'sey*; 2 *chērt'sey*, n. 1. A town in Surrey, England; site of the ruins of an abbey where Henry VI. was buried. 2. A village in Montcalm district, Quebec.  
*cher'ub*, 1 *cher'ub*; 2 *chē'rub*, n. [*CHERUBS* or *CHERUBIM*, 1 *ubz*, *u-bim*; 2 *ubz*, *u-bim*, pl.] 1. *Mod. Art & Poet.* The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child, the accepted type of the angelic cherub; any beautiful angel. In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.

He seemed a cherub who had lost his way.  
 And wandered hither. LOWELL *Threnodia* st. 7.  
 2. A beautiful child or infant: in allusion to the artists' type described above. 3. One of an order of angelic beings ranking second to the seraphim in the celestial hierarchy, and held to excel in knowledge; also, in Scripture, the symbolic representation of such a being, as on the ark of the covenant, typifying the presence and power of the Deity. See *Ps. xviii*, 10; *Ezek. x*; *Heb. ix*, 5. [LL. < Heb. *k'rūb*, cherub.]  
*Cher'ubic*, 1 *ker'ub*; 2 *chē'rub*, n. *Bib.* *Ezra* ii, 59.  
*cher'rub*, 1 *cher'rub*; 2 *chē'rub*, n. a. Of, resembling, or characteristic of a cherub; angelic; as, *cherubic* innocence.  
 And the Cherubic host in thousand quires  
 Touch their immortal harps of golden wires.

*Cher'rub*, 1 *cher'rub*; 2 *chē'rub*, n. *Bib.* *Ezra* ii, 59.  
*cher'rub*, 1 *cher'rub*; 2 *chē'rub*, n. a. Of, resembling, or characteristic of a cherub; angelic; as, *cherubic* innocence.  
 And the Cherubic host in thousand quires  
 Touch their immortal harps of golden wires.  
 MURDOX *At a Solemn Music* l. 12.  
*che-rub'cal*—*Cherubic* Doctor, Thomas Aquinas.—*c. hymn*, in the Greek and other Eastern liturgies, a professional hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the cherubim."—*che-rub'cal-ly*, adv.  
*cher'ubim*, 1 *cher'ubim*; 2 *chē'rubim*, n. 1. Plural of *cher'ub*. 2. *Erenewal*. A cherub: with plural *cherubim*. *cher'ubim*, *cher'ubim*, *cher'ubim*, a.  
*cher'ubim*, 1 *cher'ubim*; 2 *chē'rubim*, n. 1. A cherub: in the hierarchy of Dionysius, the second emanation from the divine; also, a beautiful woman. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* iv: 2, 63.

*Cher'ru-b'ni*, 1 *ker'ru-b'ni*; 2 *cer'ru-b'ni*, *Marla Luigi C. Z. S.* (1760-1842). An Italian operatic composer.  
*cher'up*, 1 *cher'up*; 2 *chē'rup*, n. & n. *Chirrup*; chirp.  
*cher'vice*, 1 *chū'vis*; 2 *chē'vis*, n. A cooking-tallow much used in Turkey, imported from Russia.  
*cher'vil*, 1 *chū'vil*; 2 *chē'vil*, n. 1. A European garden herb (*Anthriscus cerefolium* or *Cherophyllum sativum*) of the parsley family, the young leaves of which are used for soups, salads, etc. Cow-chervil or wild chervil is *Cherophyllum sylvestre*. Parsnip chervil is *Anthriscus bulbosus*. The common or bur chervil (*A. vulgare*) is poisonous.  
 2. Any one of several other plants of the same family: as, the great or sweet chervil (*Myrrhis odorata*), and the needle-chervil (*Scandix pecten-teneris*). < AS. *cerfille*, < L. *cherophyllum*, < Gr. *chairophyllon* < *chairo*, rejoice, & *phyllon*, leaf.]—*sweet chervil*, the sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*.  
*Cher'son*, 1 *ker'son*; 2 *cer'son*, n. *Bib.* *Josh. xv*, 10.  
*Cher'son*, 1 *ker'son*; 2 *cer'son*, n. *Geol.* The uppermost of the formations into which the Miocene strata of the middle Atlantic coast of the United States are divided. See *GEOLOGY*.

*Ches'a-peake*, n. 1. Bay, the largest inlet on the Atlantic coast, in Maryland and Virginia. 2. A town in Cecil county, Md.—*Chesapeake Bay dog*, a web-footed retrieving hunting or field dog common to the Chesapeake Bay region.  
*Ches'a-peake*, n. *U. S. Hist.* An American frigate, commanded by Captain James Lawrence, who, with 376 men and 50 guns, fought and was defeated by Captain Philip Vane Broke with the British frigate "Shannon" with 380 men and 38 guns, in Boston Harbor, June 1, 1813. The engagement lasted 15 minutes. Captain Lawrence, altho mortally wounded, exclaimed "Don't give up the ship."

*Ches'ed*, 1 *kes'ed*; 2 *chē'sed*, n. *Occult.* See *SEPHIRA*.  
*Ches'ed*, 1 *kes'ed*; 2 *chē'sed*, n. *Bib.* *Gen. xlii*, 22.  
*Ches'el-den*, 1 *chē'sel-den*; 2 *chē'sel-den*, *William* (1688-1752). An English surgeon and anatomist; operated successfully on a man blind from birth: *Treatise of Anatomy*, etc.  
*Chesh'am*, 1 *ches'am*; 2 *chē'sam*, n. A town in Buckinghamshire, England.  
*Chesh'tre*, 1 *ches'tre*; 2 *chē'stre*, n. 1. A county in England, 1,102 sq. m.; capital, Chester. *Ches'ter*, 2. A county in S. W. New Hampshire; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Keene.  
 3. A village in New Haven county, Conn.—*Cheshire cat*, in C. L. Dodgson's ("Lewis Carroll") *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, a grinning cat which, in withdrawing from Alice's view, disappears so gradually that last of all to vanish is its grin. See also under *GRIN*.—*C. Cheese*.  
 1. A famous inn on Wine Office Court, Fleet street, London, which Samuel Johnson is said to have frequented.  
 2. A variety of cheese. See under *CHEESE*.

*Ches'hunt*, 1 *ches'hunt*; 2 *chē'shunt*, n. A town in Hertfordshire, England.  
*ches'ill*, 1 *ches'ill*; 2 *chē'sill*, n. [Eng.] Small pebbles; shingle.  
*Ches'ill*, 1 *kes'ill*; 2 *chē'sill* or *chē'sill*, n. *Bib.* *Josh. xv*, 30.  
*Ches'ill-bob*, 1 *ches'ill-bob*; 2 *chē'sill-bob*, n. [Dial. Eng.] A wood-house.  
*ches'ill*, n. Same as *CHES'ILL*.  
*Ches'ney*, 1 *ches'ney*; 2 *chē'sney*, n. 1. Charles Cornwallis (1758-1805), an English soldier and writer; *Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia*, etc. 2. Francis Rawdon (1759-1817), a British general, born in Ireland; chief, Euphrates Valley Expedition Expedition, 1835. 3. Sir George Tomkyns (1780-1859), an English general and author. *The Battle of Dorking*, etc.

*chess*, 1 *ches*; 2 *chē*, n. A game played by two or more persons on a checkerboard divided into 64 squares alternately light and dark, with 16 men or pieces on each side, arranged at the beginning as shown in the illustration. The term *piece* in its restricted sense designates each of the eight men in the first row, namely, a *king*, a *queen*, two *bishops*, two *knight*s, and two *castles* or *rooks*, of which the king, queen, and castle are known as major pieces and the bishop and knight as minor pieces. The second row contains eight *pawns*. The opposing pieces

are distinguished by their color, those on one side being white and those on the other either black or red, now usually the former. The rows of squares running perpendicularly, or from one player toward the other as they sit at the board, are termed *files*, those running horizontally, *rows*. The squares are numbered from the players along the files, those in each file taking the name of the major piece occupying the first square; thus, the square on which the king stands is called the *king's square*, the next in front *king's 2*, the next *king's 3*, and so on. As the board is numbered from one side for one player and from the other side for the other, it will be noted that black *king's 6* will be the white *king's 4*, and so on. The values of the pieces are graded according to their mobility, which is the measure



The pieces (indicated by their respective equivalents in chess notation) are arranged as at the beginning of a game, the conventional symbol for each piece being set opposite the square it normally occupies, or, in the case of the pawns, at either end of the pawn row.

of their power for attack or defense, the queen being the most powerful, the rook next, etc. The aim of each player is to checkmate the opponent's king.

At the beginning of a game each major piece has a pawn on the square immediately in front of it, as shown by the abbreviations in the illustration, such pawn being known by the name of that piece before which it is set, as *queen's rook's pawn*. The major pieces themselves, when in play, are known from the side of the board on which they originally stood, as *king's rook*, *queen's bishop*, etc. To commence a game the pieces must be moved alternately, white always moving first save when the odds of a pawn are given. Certain initiative moves and replies have been analyzed and classified. See list of openings below. For the moves, see the names of pieces in the vocabulary, also *CHECK*, *CHECKMATE*, and *KNIGHT'S TOUR*. Chess is one of the few games of pure skill. It is played in one form or another in all parts of the civilized world, and comes down from so great antiquity that its origin is lost in obscurity. It was known in the Orient for centuries before it penetrated to Europe.

They dance, and they play at chess and tables.  
 CHAUCER *C. T. Franklin's Tale* l. 172.

The following system of notation is used for the purpose of recording games as played between experts and also for the setting forth and solution of chess problems. Compare *NOTATION*, n.

B = bishop. K = king. Kt = knight. R = rook (castle). Q = queen. P = pawn. e. p. = en passant. ch = check. x = takes. O-O = castles on the king's side. O-O-O = castles on the queen's side. sq. = square. - = to; as, P-K4 = pawn to king's 4. S = knight in some systems, being taken from the German *springer*.

LIST OF TERMS USED IN CHESS.  
 The following list contains a number of terms used in the game of chess. Definitions of those which are not self-explaining will be found in vocabulary place.  
 attack diagonal  
 bishop discovered  
 black check  
 blindfold chess doubled pawn  
 capture drawn game  
 castle en passant  
 castling en prise  
 check exchange  
 checkmate fianchetto  
 chess-board file  
 chessman GAMBIT  
 CLOSE GAME guoco piano  
 defense isolated pawn  
 j'adoube  
 king knight  
 perpetual check  
 piece  
 queen  
 knight's TOUR  
 major piece  
 mate  
 minor piece  
 move  
 notation  
 odds  
 row  
 smothered  
 square  
 stalemate  
 white

The following are the best-known chess openings, the moves being given in each case:

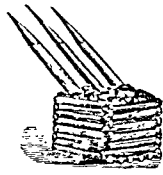
I. *King's Knight's Opening*, the most important of those springing from 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3. (1) *Petroff's Counter Attack or Defense*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-K3. (2) *Philidor's Defense*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, P-Q3. (3) *Three Knights' Game*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-K3; 3. Kt-Q3, or 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. Kt-Q3. (4) *Staunton's Opening*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. P-B3. (5) *Scotch Gambit*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. P-Q4. (6) *Two Knight's Defense*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. B-B4, Kt-Q3. (7) *Guoco Piano*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. B-B4, B-B4. See illustration under *NOTATION*, n. (8) *Max Lange's Attack*. A Guoco Piano followed by 4. Castles, Kt-B3; 5. P-Q4. (9) *Evans Gambit*. A Guoco Piano followed by 4. P-K4, BxKtP. (10) *Evans Gambit Declined*. Same as (9), save that the second player declines to capture the proffered pawn on his 4th move, moving instead either B-QK3 or P-Q4. (11) *Ruy Lopez Knights' Game*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. B-K5. (12) *Four Knight's Game*. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-K3, Kt-Q3; 3. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 4. B-K5, B-K5; 5. Castles, Castles.

II. *King's Bishop's Opening*, similar in general to the King's knight's opening, save that the King's bishop is developed instead of the Knight, leaving white free to move his King's bishop's pawn before moving the Knight. The moves are 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. B-B4. (1) *Berlin or Prus-*





**chev'ancet**, n. 1. Acquisition of wealth; raising of money. 2. Wealth; fortune. 3. Achievement. **chev'ancet**.  
**che-vauz**, 1 shā-vō; 2 che-vō, n. Plural of CHEVAL.  
**che-vauz-de-frise**, n. 1. *Mtl.* An obstacle or obstruction, commonly on land, sometimes placed in shallow water, and usually in the form of a beam or beams of wood having iron or iron-pointed spikes, projecting radially, used to obstruct progress, as of cavalry, or to stop a breach; literally, Friesland horses: so called because first used by the Frisians in the wars of the Low Countries, to supply their lack of cavalry. 2. A row of spikes or nails projecting from the top of a wall or fence. **che-val-de-frise**.  
 From various parts of our lines the houses inside of Atlanta were plainly visible, though they were the strong parapets, with ditch, fraise, *cheval-de-frise*, and abatis, prepared long in advance.  
 W. T. SHREMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 73. [L. 1875.]



Chevaux = de = frise, sunk in the Hudson opposite Poles Island, 1777.

**petits-c.**, n. [F.] Literally, little horses; specifically, a gambling game in which model horses are moved in concentric circles by mechanical means over a fixed course and the players bet on selected horses, the winner being the one whose horse is nearest to the winning point when the machinery stops. [forth, as light from a star.]  
**chev'e-lé**, 1 shēv'e-lé; 2 chēv'e-lé, a. [F.] Her. Blazing **chev'e-lure**, 1 shēv'e-lur; 2 chēv'e-lur, n. [F.] 1. The hair on one's head, whether natural or a peruke. 2. The coma or tail of a comet; also, a diffused nebulous light about a heavenly body.  
**chev'ent**, n. The chub. **chev'ent**.  
**chev'er-elt**, n. 1. Kid leather; any similar flexible leather: used figuratively to denote great flexibility. 2. A kid. 3. [Eng.] A goldfinch with white-spotted throat. **chev'er-elt**, *chev'er-el-izet*, n. To render pliable.

**chev'e-rus**, 1 shēv'e-rus or (F.) shē-vrūs; 2 chev'e-rus or (F.) chev-vrūs, n. Jean L. A. M. L. de (1717-1788). A French missionary and cardinal. [American statesman.]  
**Cher'es**, 1 chivz; 2 chevz, Langdon (1717-1788). An **cher'e-sallet**, n. A richly decorated collar worn by both sexes in the 14th century. **cher'e-sallit**.  
**che-ves'tre**, 1 shā-ves'ter; 2 che-ves'ter, n. Surg. A head-bandage used in treating fracture of the lower jaw. [OF., < L. *capistrum*, bridle, < *capto*, take.] **che-ves'tert**.  
**che-vet**, 1 shā-vē; 2 che-vē, n. [F.] The eastern termination of a church, especially when of polygonal or semicircular plan, as is typical in French cathedrals.



Chevalier. CHAUCER C. T. 1.2.557.

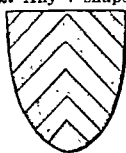
**che-vill**, 1 shā-vill; 2 che-vill, n. [F.] 1. Chevasalle. A redundant word or phrase introduced solely to round a period or fill out a verse. [See *wordy Queen*.]  
**2. Mus.** The peg of a stringed instrument. [See *wordy Queen*.]  
**Cher'i-ot**, 1 chēv'i-at; 2 chēv'i-ot (XIII), James III. From n. 1. One of a breed of large mountain portrait in Hampshire, originating in the Cheviot Hills, ton Court Gallery, much esteemed for their wool. See plate of SHEEP. 2. [C.] (1) A cloth made from the wool of Cheviot sheep or from common grades of wool in imitation. (2) A cotton cloth for making shirts, etc.—**cheviot finish**, a rough finish for woollen cloths sold as chevriots.

**Cher'i-ot Hills**, 1 chēv'i-at; 2 chēv'i-ot. A range between Scotland and England; highest peak, Cheviot, 2,422 ft. high.

**chev'i-sancet**, n. 1. Achievement; prowess. 2. Outcome; issue; end. 3. Resource; shift; aid. 4. Provision; supply. 5. Booty; spoil. 6. Borrowing; lending; dealing; a loan; an unlawful dealing. 7. Merchandise. **chev'i-sancet**.  
**chev'iset**, r. I. 1. To achieve. 2. To supply; procure; earn; borrow. 3. To aid. II. 1. To get on; succeed; issue. **chev'ra**, 1 hēv'ra; 2 hēv'ra, n. [Heb.] An association of Jews, especially for religious and charitable purposes.

**chev'reul**, 1 shā-vrūl; 2 che-vrūl, Michel Eugène (1813-1889). A French chemist; *Laws of Contrast of Color*.  
**chev'reuse**, 1 shā-vrūz; 2 che-vrūz, Duchesse de (1716-1800). Marie de Rohan, a French intriguer.

**chev'ron**, 1 shēv'ron; 2 chēv'ron, n. 1. A device, consisting of two or more bars meeting at an angle; worn on the coat-sleeve by non-commissioned officers to indicate rank. In the U. S. service the rank of corporal is indicated by two bars, sergeant by three bars, first sergeant by three bars and a diamond, and color-sergeant by three bars and a ring.  
 2. Any V-shaped mark or zigzag pattern; especially, a zigzag fret or molding, as used in Romanesque architecture. **chevron molding**. 3. Her. An honorable ordinary consisting of two bars one-fifth the width of the shield, issuing obliquely from the dexter and sinister bases and joined at the center.



Chevronny.

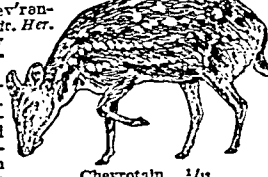
**Arms of Edmond.** 1. Rafter, in a gable roof, that meet at the ridge. 6. Same as CHEVRON-BONE. [F., < LL. *capro* (n.), rafter, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'e-ron**—**chev'ron-bone**, n. One of a pair of bones forming a nearly V-shaped arch beneath the spinal column, especially in the caudal region, as in cetaceans and other mammals with well-developed tails, in lizards, etc.

**chev'ron-el**, 1 shēv'ron-el; 2 chēv'ron-el, n. Her. A bent bar like a chevron, of half its width. See illus. under BRACED—**chev'ron-el-jy**, a. Bearing chevrons.

**chev'ron-ny**, 1 shēv'ron-ny; 2 chēv'ron-ny, a. 1. Her. Divided, as a shield, into several parts by chevrons. 2. Having a chevron or a zigzag pattern. See illus. above. **chev'ron-né**; **chev'ronné**; **chev'ron-né**.

**chev'ron-wise**, 1 shēv'ron-wis; 2 chēv'ron-wis, adv. Her. So as to be divided by a chevron. **chev'ron-wis**.

**chev'ro-tain**, 1 shēv'ro-tān; 2 chēv'ro-tān, n. A small traguloid ruminant of Africa and the East Indies, intermediate between deer and swine with the upper canines of the male projecting, as a napu. On account of their heavy hind parts, they have the aspect



Chevrotain. 1/10

of certain rodents, as the agoutis, but are often confounded with musk-deer. They are timid, usually hiding in thickets, but are easily tamed. They are supposed to be descended from a Miocene fauna. [F., < OF. *chevrol*, dim. of *chevre*, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'ro-tant**.

**chev'y**, 1 chev'y; 2 chēv'y, n. [CHEV'Y; CHEV'Y-ING.] [Eng.] 1. To chase about; worry; hunt. II. 1. To race; scamper. **chev'ey**; **chiv'y**.

**chev'y**, n. [Eng.] 1. A hunt; chase. 2. The game of prisoners' base; the set of players chased. 3. A cry or shout used in hunting. **chev'ey**; **chiv'y**; **chev'y-chase**; **chiv'y**.

**chev'y**, n. [Local, Eng.] The lesser redpoll.

**Chew's Chase**, 1 chēv' chās; 2 chēv' chās. An old English ballad, in which the battle of Otterburn, Aug. 10, 1388, and the chase of the Earl of Douglas in the 'Chyviat Hyls' after Harry Percy (Hotspur), are intermingled.

**chew**, 1 chū; 2 chū, r. I. 1. To cut and crush, or grind, with the teeth, as in preparation for swallowing; masticate; as, to chew food. 2. To consider carefully; plan. II. 1. To work the jaws and teeth; bite repeatedly; champ; with on or upon. 2. [Colloq.] To use chewing-tobacco habitually. 3. To ruminate; meditate; with on or upon. [Also *chaw*; < AS. *ceowan*, chew, eat.]—**chew'ing-ball**, n. A bolus given to horses as an appetizer.

**chew'ing-gum**, n. See *chew*. To chew gum or pitch (Naut.) to expel the oakum from the seams by the working of the ship, thereby causing leakage.—to c. the cud, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.—to c. upon, to meditate over.—**chew'er**, n. One who chews, especially tobacco.

**chew**, n. The act of chewing, or that which is chewed; a quid; as, a *chew* of tobacco. [Varden trout.] **chew-wagh**, 1 chū-wā; 2 che-wā, n. [Chinook.] The Dolly chow, pp. Chewed.

**chew'et**, n. A chough; hence, a chattering person. Peace, *chevet*, peace! SHAKESPEARE 1 King Henry IV act v, sc. 1.

**chew'ink**, 1 chū-wink; 2 che-wink, n. A towhee-bunting, especially the eastern towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), a large finch, black, white, and bay-red. [Imitative.] **chew'ink-wink**.

**chew'stick**, 1 chū'stik; 2 chū'stik, n. Same as CHAW-STICK.

**Chew-enne**, 1 shēv'en; 2 chēv'en, n. One of a tribe of North-American Algonkian Indians formerly inhabiting Wyoming, now in Oklahoma. See AMERICAN.

**Chew'enne**, n. 1. C. Mountain, Front Range, Colo., 9,884 ft. high. 2. C. river, Wyoming and South Dakota, N. and S. forks, each 350 m. long; 150 m. from junction to Missouri river. 3. A county in E. Colorado; 1,787 sq. m.; county-seat, Cheyenne Wells. 4. A county in N. W. Kansas; 1,020 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Francis. 5. A county in W. Nebraska; 2,601 sq. m.; county-seat, Sidney. 6. A county-seat of Laramie county and capital of Wyoming.

**cheynet**, n. A chain.

**Chew'ne**, 1 chēv'ne; 2 che'ne, Thomas Kelly (1814-1871). An English Bible scholar, editor, and critic; *Encyclopaedia Biblica*.

**Chew'ne's English disease**. Hypochondria.

**Chē'zib**, 1 kē'zib; 2 cē'zib, n. Bld. Gen. xxxviii, 5.

**Chē'zy**, 1 shē'zy; 2 che'zy, Antoine Léonard de (1715-1773) (1832). A French Orientalist.

**Chē'zdr**. Chief.

**Chhan'das**, 1 chūn'das; 2 chūn'das, n. [Sans.] Literally, desire. Specifically: (1) A sacred verse or hymn, as distinguished from the verses of the four Vedas. (2) The sacred text of the Vedic hymns. (3) Metrical rhythm; meter. The earliest period of Vedic literature, productive of sacred poetry only, is called the Chhandas period.

**Chhandas**, metre, is connected with scander, in the sense of stepping; . . . the last three or four steps of a dancing movement . . . [the] critical determined the whole character of dance and of a meter. Müller *Hilbert Lectures* p. 147. [L. o. c. 1878.]

He Dr. Haug doubts whether it will be possible to draw a sharp line between what has been called the 'Chhandas' period, representing the free growth of sacred poetry, and the 'Mantra' period, during which the ancient hymns were supposed to have been collected and new ones added.

Müller *Chips* vol. i, p. 105. [s. 1874.]

**Chhān-do-gyān-pan-i-shad**, n. [Sans.] A part of the Sāma-Veda. Together with the Brāhadāryāka (which belongs to the Yajur-Veda) it has contributed the most important materials to the Vedānta.

The two first adhyāyas [parts] of this [Chhāndogya] Brāhmaṇa are still missing. . . . the last eight only are preserved, which bear the special title of *Chhāndogyaupanishad*.

A. WEBER *Hist. Indian Lit.* by Mann, p. 70. [tr. & co. 1878.]

**Chhat'is-garh**, 1 chūt'is-gur; 2 chūt'is-gur, n. A division in the Central Provinces, British India; 25,013 sq. m.; capital, Raipur. **Chūt'is-gurh**.

**Chh'ist**, adv. Church history.

**Chh'ist**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Chin.] A civil magistrate or prefect having judicial charge of a department or of a district within a province.—**chh'ist**, n. The principal magistrate or prefect of a fu department, who acts as a subordinate of the governor (*tungtuh*) of the province.—**chh'ist**, n. The administrative magistrate of a hsen, or subdivision of a fu department (corresponding to justice of the peace), and subordinate to the *chh'ist*.

**chī**, 1 koi, ki, or hi; 2 ci, ci, or hi, n. The twenty-second letter in the Greek alphabet (Χ, Ξ), transliterated into Latin, English, or German by *ch*.

**chī**, 1 chāi; 2 chī, n. A cyprinoid fish (*Laricina exilicauda*) found in the streams of the Coast Range of California.

**chī**, adv. Chiacoro.

**chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

**Chī**, 1 chī; 2 chī, n. [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbaria*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *CHICANE* Letters vol. ii, p. 82, [l. 1868.]  
[< F. *chicaner*; see *CHICANE*, n.] — *chi-can'er*, n.  
*chi-can'e*, n. 1. A sort of trickery that has a show of legality or honesty; the use of petty evasions, shifts, or subterfuges to gain one's end; sophistry in conduct.

There is no *chicane* of the pen; he has some pleasant matters to tell of, and he tells of them — straight.

D. G. MITCHELL *West Days at Edgewood* p. 183. [s. 1865.]  
2. A Languedoc game like polo. 3. *Whist*. (1) A hand containing no trumps. (2) The possession of such a hand. [F., < *chicaner*, quibble, < OF. *chic*, small; cp. L. *ciccus*, trifle.]

*chi-can'er-y*, 1 *shi-kän'er-y*; 2 *chi-cän'er-y*, n. [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] Use of mean or paltry artifices, subterfuges, or shifts; *chicane*.

Charges of political *chicanery* were brought against him [Van Buren]. . . But he invariably extricated himself by artifice and choice management. BENJ. FENNER *Poorer Reminiscences* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 139. [w. a. n. 1886.]

[< F. *chicanerie*; < *chicaner*; see *CHICANE*, n.]  
Syn.: cheat, *chicane*, dodge, mystification, pettifoggery, prevarication, quibble, shift, sophistry, stratagem, subterfuge, subtlety, trickery, underhandness. — Ant.: candor, fairness, frankness.

*Chi-card'*, 1 *shi-kär'*; 2 *chi-cär'*, n. The harlequin of the modern French carnival; so called from its originator.

*chic-a-rie*, 1 *chik'a-ri*; 2 *chic-a-rie*, n. [Eng.] The turnstone.

*chi-car'ro*, 1 *chi-kär'o*; 2 *chi-cär'o*, n. [Sp.] 1. A carangoid fish, the sogger, or big-eyed scud. 2. A young tunny. *chi-car'ro*, n. Same as *CHICOT*.

*chi-cha*, 1 *chi-cha*; 2 *chi-cha*, n. [Sp.] 1. A South-American tree (*Sterculia chita*) of the sterculia family; also, its edible seeds. 2. Same as *chica*.

*Chich'e-ly*, 1 *chich'e-ly*; 2 *chich'e-ly*, Henry (1362?–1443). An archbishop of Canterbury who persecuted Lollards; founded All Souls College, Oxford. *Chich'e-let*.

*Chich'en*, 1 *chich'en*; 2 *chich'en*, n. A village in Yucatan, containing ruins of ancient Indian buildings, 450 ft. long, including a pyramid 550 ft. square. *Chich'en* I-za'. *chich'e-er*, 1 *chich'e-er*; 2 *chich'e-er*, n. The petchary. [imitative.]

*Chich'es-ter*, 1 *chich'es-ter*; 2 *chich'es-ter*, n. A cathedral city in Sussex, England. *Reg'num* [ancient].

*chiche'rache'*, n. [F.] A cow fabled to be fed on patient wives, and consequently always very lean.

*chi-chi-r'i-ka*, 1 *chi-chi-r'i-ka*; 2 *chi-chi-r'i-ka*, n. A fan-tailed flycatcher (*Rhipidura uropygia*) of Guam.

*chick*, a. [Collon. U. S.] Chipper.

*chick'*, n. 1. The young of the domestic hen, especially when just hatched or when still within the shell; also, the young of other birds. *chick'*. 2. A (show) specimen less than one year old. 3. A child; a term of endearment.

*Chick* is a young and deductive singular, derived from the imaginary plural *chicken*.

EARLE PHILIP. *Eng. Tongue* p. 352. [cl. r. 1873.]

*chick'*, n. [Prov. Eng.] A check; crack; flaw; nick.

*chick'*, n. [E. Ind.] Poppy-juice.

*chick'*, n. [E. Ind.] A screen of thin slips of bamboo, laced with twine, admitting air and light, but excluding observation; used in doors, windows, etc. *chick'*, *chick'-house'*, n.

*chick'*, n. A structure of sticks to shelter plants.

*chick'*, n. [Anglo-Ind.] contraction of *CHICKEN*. 2. *Chick'*, n. In Dickens's *Dombey & Son*, Dombey's brother-in-law, who hums and whistles at inopportune moments.

*chick'a-ber'*, 1 *chik'a-ber'*; 2 *chik'a-ber'*, n. [-ries, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] U. S. A. checkerberry.

*chick'a-bid'*, 1 *chik'a-bid'*; 2 *chik'a-bid'*, n. [-dres, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] [Collon.] A little chick; often used also as a pet name for a child.

*chick'a-dee*, 1 *chik'a-di*; 2 *chik'a-de*, n. An American titmouse (genus *Parus*)

without a crest and with the top of the head and the throat black or dark-colored, especially *Parus atricapillus* of eastern North America. [*< its note.*]

*Chick'a-hom'-ny riv'er*, 1 *chik'a-hom'-ny*; 2 *chik'a-hom'-ny*. A river in S. E. Virginia, 90 m. long to James river; battles of McClellan's campaign in the Civil War, especially at Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862.

*Chick'a-mau'ga*, 1 *chik'a-mö-ga*; 2 *chik'a-ma-ga*, n. A small tributary (C. creek) of Tennessee river, in Walker county, Ga., where the Confederates won an indecisive victory in 1863; the battle-field has been since 1895 a national military park.

*chick'a-ree*, 1 *chik'a-ri*; 2 *chik'a-ré*, n. [Archaic.] The American red squirrel. [*< its cry.*]

*Chick'a-saw*, 1 *chik'a-sö*; 2 *chik'a-sä*, n. 1. One of a tribe of Muskogean Indians, formerly of the Creek Confederacy, and occupying the country along the Mississippi river and eastward, but now dwelling in Oklahoma. See *AMERICAN*. 2. A county in N. E. Iowa; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, New Hampton.

3. A county in N. Mississippi; 507 sq. m.; county-seat, Houston. — *Chick'a-saw*, a. — *Chickasaw* plum, see *PLUM*.

*Chick'a-sa-wha riv'er*, 1 *chik'a-sö-wha*; 2 *chik'a-sa-wha*, n. A river in S. E. Mississippi; 200 m. long to Leaf river.

*Chick'a-sha*, 1 *chik'a-shä*; 2 *chik'a-shä*, n. A Chickasaw town in Oklahoma.

*chick'-chack*, 1 *chik'-chak*; 2 *chik'-chäk*, n. The gecko (*Ptyodactylus gecko*). [*< its cry.*]

*chick'-een*, 1 *chik'-een*; 2 *chik'-een*, n. 1. [E. Ind.] Four rupees. 2. A Venetian sequin. *chiqu'-ent*. [ear. *chik'-er*.]

*chick'-ell*, 1 *chik'-ell*; 2 *chik'-ell*, n. [Local. Eng.] The wheat-chick'en; 1 *chik'-en*; 2 *chik'-en*, n. 1. The young of the common domestic fowl, in any of its breeds or varieties, at any age between birth and maturity; specifically, such a fowl less than a year old; loosely, a cock or hen of any age, or its flesh.

*Chick'en* is sometimes used as a plural or collective noun; as, "the *chick'en* were her delight." SOUTHEY.

2. [Local. U. S.] (1) A prairie-hen. (2) A young or small lobster. 3. A child, or a young, helpless, or inexperienced person; often used satirically, with a negative. She's no *chick'en*; she's on the wrong side of thirty, if she be a day. SWIFT *Works* vol. ii, p. 337. [1821. 1880.]

4. A turtle the shell of which is used commercially. 5. Contraction for (1) Mother Carey's chicken; (2) Chicken-hazard. [*< AS. cicen*, for *\*cyen*, dim. of *coc*, cock.] *chik'-net*.

— Blue Hen's Chicken [Collon. U. S.], a native or

inhabitant of Delaware: a name thought to have been first given to the members of the Delaware regiment in the Revolutionary war whose colonel raised a famous breed of game-cocks. — *chick'en-bill*, n. The sora. — *c-bird*, n. [Local. U. S.] The turnstone. *c-plover*; *c-breast*, n. A malformed prominent sternum or breast-bone, with lateral flattening of the chest; pigeon-breast. — *c-breast-ed*, a. — *c-cholera*, n. An infectious diarrheal disease of fowls. — *c-coop*, n. A cage, or latticed box, pen, or crib, for the confinement of a hen with a brood; a hen-coop; any enclosure for poultry or chickens; also, a shipping-coop. — *c-corn*, n. A variety of non-saccharin sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*, var. *cernuus*), largely cultivated in tropical and northern Africa as a cereal, and occasionally grown in some parts of the United States for the seeds, which are prized as food for poultry. white or Egyptian corn. — *c-feed*, n. [Collon.] Small change, minute gems, etc. — *c-feeder*, n. An epinette. — *c-filings*, n. [Collon. U. S.] Especially nice food; opposed to *common-dolls*. — *c-grape*, n. A small, black, shining American grape (*Vitis cordifolia*); frost-grape. — *c-halibut*, n. A halibut of less than 20 pounds weight. — *c-hawk*, n. A hawk that preys on chickens, especially the *Accipiter cooperii* or the sharp-shin (*A. velox*). — *c-hazard*, n. A game with dice for very small stakes, originally sequins or chickens. — *c-heartied*, a. Faint-hearted or cowardly in disposition; timorous; fearful. — *c-meat*, n. Any plant eaten by fowls, especially chickweed or endive; also, grain or other food for fowls. *chick'en-meat'*; *chick'-meat'*. — *c-pecked*, a. Subject to a child's rule; harassed by a domineering child. *chick-pecked*. — *c-plover*, n. The chicken-bird. — *c-snake*, n. A snake destructive to chickens and eggs, especially *Coluber quadrivittatus* of the southern United States. — *c-stake*, n. A small (sambal) stake. — *c-stortoise*, n. [U. S.] An edible fresh-water tortoise (*Chrysemys reticulata*). — *c-turtle*, n. — *chick-en-weed*, n. 1. Chickweed. 2. An archil (*Rocella tinctoria*). — *meadow-c.*, n. [Local. U. S.] The sora or chicken-billed rail (*Porzana carolina*). — *Mothers Carey's c.*, a stormy petrel, or other small petrel. — *Pharaoh's c.*, the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). *Pharaoh's hen*, — to count one's chickens before they are hatched, to base one's expectations, beliefs, hopes, or plans upon something that has not yet happened and that may not happen. — *chick-en-hood*, n. The state or time of being a chicken. *chick-hood*.

*chick'en*, 1 *chik'en*; 2 *chik'en*, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Artistic needlework; embroidery; embroidered goods, as handkerchiefs or scarfs. *chick'en-work'*; *chick'-unt*. — *chick'-en-val'*, n. [Ind.] A dealer in or pedler of embroideries or embroidered goods.

*chick'en-pox*, 1 *chik'en-pöks*; 2 *chik'en-pöks*, n. A mild febrile infectious disease of children, characterized by eruptions of scattered vesicles which form scabs and occasionally leave a pockmark; varicella.

*chick'en-pock'*, n. The pustule of chicken-pox.

*chick'en-snake*, c-tortoise, etc. See under *CHICKEN*.

*chick'er*, 1 *chik'er*; 2 *chik'er*, n. [Dial. Eng.] To chirp or chitter.

*chick'er-ra*, 1 *chik'er-ra*; 2 *chik'er-ra*, n. Same as *CHIKARA*.

*Chick'er-ing*, 1 *chik'er-ing*; 2 *chik'er-ing*, Jonas (4/1798–11/1853). An American piano-manufacturer; lived in Boston.

*chick'-et*, 1 *chik'-et*; 2 *chik'-et*, n. [Prov. Eng.] A dormer. *chick'-ing*, 1 *chik'-ing*; 2 *chik'-ing*, n. 1. A small chicken. 2. [Local. U. S.] The turnstone.

*chick'-ing*, n. A plant of the bean family, a vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), cultivated for fodder and for its seed. [*< CHICK*, n.] *chick'-ing*; *chick'-ling*.

*chick'-ore*, n. See *CHUKOR*.

*chick'-pea*, 1 *chik'-pe*; 2 *chik'-pe*, n. A plant (*Cicer arietinum*) of the bean family, of Mediterranean regions and central Asia; also, its seed, somewhat larger than a pea, enclosed in short, thick, hairy pods, forming, when roasted, the parched pulse of the East; Egyptian pea. [*< CHICK*, n. + *PEA*.]

*chick'-sa*, 1 *chik'-sa*; 2 *chik'-sa*, n. The trailing tendrils of the crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), used as fuel on some parts of the coast of Alaska. [*< chicken*, n.]

*chick'-stone*, *chik'-etan*; 2 *chik'-etan*, n. [Local. Eng.] The chickweed. 1 *chik'-wid*; 2 *chik'-wid*, n. 1. A spreading herb (*Stellaria media*) of the pink family, with small white flowers and ovate leaves; much used for feeding cage-birds. 2. Any one of several other herbs of the same family; as, the mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium*); the jagged chickweed (*Holosteum*).

The first thing that feeds the frost in the spring is the chickweed. H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* p. 97. [U. c. d. 1855.]

— *blinking chickweed*, same as *WATER-CHICKWEED*. — *chick'-weed-moth*, n. A sterrid moth (*Hematophys grata*) the larva of which feeds on chickweed; common in all parts of the United States; germander. — *n.* The field-spedwell. — *great c.* same as *STELLARIA*. — *iv. c.* the germander chickweed. — *jagged c.* see *HOLOSTEUM*. — *star-flowered c.* see *STAR-FLOWER*. — *water mouse-ear c.*, a water-chickweed (*Aislne aquatica*).

*chick'-wheat*, 1 *chik'-hwit*; 2 *chik'-hwit*, n. [Austral.] Inferior wheat and siftings prepared as a poultry-food.

*chick'y*, 1 *chik'y*; 2 *chik'y*, n. A chicken; used in calling fowls, etc.

*Chick'-la-to*, 1 *chik'-la-to*; 2 *chik'-lo*, n. A town in Lambayeque department, Peru.

*chick'-le*, 1 *chik'-le* or *chik'*; 2 *chik'-le* or *chik'*, n. [Mex.] 1. The milky juice of the sapodilla (*Achras sapota*), of a rubber-like consistency, used as the basic principle of chewing-gum; also, a form of prepared gum. 2. An exudate of a tropical American tree, the bull's-tree, *Mimusops globosa*.

*chick'-lo*, 1 *chik'-lo*; 2 *chik'-lo*, n. 1. An intoxicating beverage made in South America from Indian corn. 2. Same as *CHICA*. 3. [U. S.] The sapote. 4. A western American grassweed (*Sarcobatus cernuatus*).

*Chick'-oo*, n. A city in Butte county, Cal.

*chick'-o-lar*, 1 *chik'-o-lar*; 2 *chik'-o-lar*, n. Same as *OR-FISH*.

*Chick'-o-pee*, 1 *chik'-o-pi*; 2 *chik'-o-pi*, n. A city in Hampden county, Mass.

*Chick'-o-pee Falls*. A former manufacturing village, Hampden county, Mass., on Chicopee river, a tributary of the Connecticut. Now incorporated with Chicopee.

*Chick'-o-ri-areous*, a. Same as *CHIRONAREOUS*.

*Chick'-o-ry*, 1 *chik'-o-ry*; 2 *chik'-o-ry*, n. A perennial herb (*Cichorium intybus*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States, with heads of large bright-blue flowers and dandelion-like root; succory. The roasted and pulverized root is used in adulterating coffee or as a substitute for it. [*< F. chicorée*, < L. *cichorium*, < Gr. *chichora*, chicory.] *chick'-o-ry*; *chik'-o-ry*.

*chick'-ot*, 1 *shik'-ot*; 2 *chik'-ot*, n. 1. The Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), so called, probably, from its stumpy or stump-like branches. *chickot* du Canada. 2. The seed of the horseradish-tree (*Moringa moringa*). [*< F. chickot*, dead branch.]

*Chik'-ot*, 1 *shik'-ot*; 2 *chik'-ot*, n. A county in Arkansas; 1616 sq. m.; county-seat, Little Rock.

*chik'-ot'e*, 1 *shik'-ot'e*; 2 *chik'-ot'e*, n. [Sp. & Pg.] A whip. Specif.: (1) [Sp. Am.] A cowhide with short wooden handle. (2) [Pg. Afr.] A sjambok. (3) [Italian Congo.] A leather thong of hippopotamus-hide. *chik'-otte'*.

*Chik'-ou'ti-mi* and *Sag'-ue-nay*, 1 *shik'-u'ti-mi*, sag'-ue-nay; 2 *chik'-u'ti-mi*, sag'-ue-nay. A district in Quebec province, Canada; 137,179 sq. m.

*chid'-dush*, 1 *hid'-ush*; 2 *hid'-ush*, n. [Heb.] News; gossip; applied to new points in the interpretation of the law.

*chide*, 1 *chaid*; 2 *chid*, p. [*CHID*, *CHID'ED*, or *CHODE*; *CHID'DEN* or *CHID*, *CHID'S*; *CHID'ING*.] 1. I. To speak reproachfully to; find fault with; blame; rebuke; scold; admonish. 2. To fret at or against; make a loud or a murmuring and chafing noise against; ns.

His angry *chide* did bid him frowning bid.  
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 1, st. 1.

3. To drive or compel by or as by reproof or scolding; as, he *chides* me hence.

And *chide* the waters back to their abyss.  
JEAN INGLOU *Story of Doom* bk. i, st. 5.

II. I. 1. To utter reproof or reprimand; scold; find fault; also, to quarrel; dispute angrily.

I will leave off now to *chide*, and will not further rebuke you.  
BUNYAN *Works*, *Holy War* p. 384. [U. c. & co. 1874.]

2. To make a clamorous, vehement, or murmuring noise; chafe; bay, as bounds. [*< AS. cidan*.]

Syn.: blame, censure, rate, rebuke, reprimand, reprove, scold, upbraid. See *REPROVE*; compare synonyms for *ARRAIGN*. *Chide* implied much more of vehemence and anger formerly than now. — Ant.: applaud, approve, eulogize, extol, laud, praise. — Prep.: the pupil was *chidden* by the teacher for his fault.

— *chid'er*, n. — *chid'ing*, n. — *chid'ing-ly*, adv.

*chide*, 1. [Rare.] A continued murmuring, chafing, or branding sound, as of running water. 2. [Archaic.] An angry rebuke; a reprimand; reproof.

*chid'ings*, 1 *chid'ing*; 2 *chid'ings*, n. pl. [Prov. Eng.] Same as *CHATTERINGS*. *chid'ingst*.

*Chid'on*, 1 *chid'on*; 2 *chid'on*, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xlii, 9.

*chief*, 1 *chif*; 2 *chif*, a. 1. Highest in rank or authority; first; head; as, the *chief* magistrate. 2. Principal, most important, or most eminent, in any respect; most distinguished, influential, valuable, or active; foremost; greatest; leading; main.

Not in the riches of omnipotence is the *chief* glory of God, but in self-denying, suffering love. HARRIET B. STOWN *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 470. [U. m. & co. 1890.]

3. Of great importance; very eminent; in this sense admitting comparison.

Truth, the best and *chiefest* thing on this earth, is about the only luxury that costs nothing.  
JOACHIM MILLET *Memento* and *Rime* p. 22. [f. & v. 1853.]

4. [Archaic or Soot.] Intimate; specially near, close, or familiar. *chiefest*; *chiefest*; *chiefest*. — *chief* baron, the chief judge of the former English Court of Exchequer, or one of other English officials; as, the *chief* baron of the Cinque Ports. — *c. mate* (*Naut.*), a first mate. — *c. officer* (*Naut.*), the first mate, or officer next below the captain.

— *chief'-rent*, n. Rent paid by a tenant in chief; quit-rent.

*chief*, n. 1. A head man, or person highest in authority; a ruler, commander, leader, or head, as of a tribe, party, army, fleet, police force, government bureau, or establishment of any kind; an official superior to another or others in office or authority; one having authority. 2. One who or that which is specially eminent, esteemed, efficient, or active; a principal actor or agent. 3. The principal, largest, most valuable, or most important part of anything. 4. *Her*. The head or upper part (properly the upper third) of a shield, which as an ordinary is divided into dexter, sinister, and middle chief.

5. A head; heading; top; upper part; as, the *chief* of a hall. [*< C. chief*; see *CHIEF*.]

Syn.: captain, chieftain, commander, head, leader, master, principal, ruler, sachem. A *chief* is either the ruler of a tribe or the head of some department of established government; as, the *chief* of police. The word is rarely, and for the most part colloquially, applied to one holding some analogous position in literary or mercantile life, etc. *Chieftain* is now mainly employed in poetic and literary use; it has special historic application to the head of a Scottish clan. A *leader* is one who is voluntarily followed because of ability to overcome all control, or as the choice of a party. A *master* is one who can enforce obedience. The highest officer of any considerable military force is called the *commander*; of all the forces of a nation, the *commander-in-chief*. — Ant.: adherent, attendant, follower, minion, retainer, satellite, subaltern, subordinate, vassal.

— *chief of ordnance* (*U. S. Army*), the ranking officer of the army ordnance department. — *c. of staff* (*U. S. Army*), the senior staff-officer of the general under whom he is serving.

— *c. 1*. A. The head; in having the highest place or authority. 2. Principal; direct; original; first; as, an examination in *chief*. 3. *Eng. Law*. (1) Directly from the sovereign, crown, or lord paramount; as, tenure in *chief*. (2) Perpetual ground-rent; feu duty; opposed to a restricted lease. 4. *Her*. Borne in the upper part of the shield.

Maori c., a notehold fish (*Notolthenia maculata*) of New Zealand. — *chief-dish*, n. Headship; leadership; dominion. — *chief-female*, n. A female chief; used especially of women in savage or semi-civilized tribes. — *chiefless*, a. Having no leader. — *chief-let*, n. A petty chief. — *chief-ship*, n.

*chief-agnet*, n. A poll-tax; head-money. *chief-agnet*.

*chief'est*, 1 *chif'est*; 2 *chif'est*, a. [Archaic.] Most important or esteemed; foremost; superlative of *chief*.

*chief just-ice*. *Law*. The presiding judge in a court composed of several judges or justices. *chief judge*.

— *Chief Justice of the United States*, the presiding judge of the U. S. Supreme Court. — *Lord C. J. of England*, the judge of the High Court of Justice, who presides over the King's Bench Division. — *chief'-justice-ship*, n.

*chief-ly*, 1 *chif-ly*; 2 *chif-ly*, a. Of or pertaining to a chief.

But much of the territory of the larger tribes has been permanently assigned to *Chiefly* families.  
H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 156. [U. n. & co. 1883.]

*chief-ly*, adv. Most of all or above all; preeminently; especially; particularly; generally. *chief-ly* [Poet.].

*chief-ry*, 1 *chif-ry*; 2 *chif-ry*, n. [-ries, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, pl.] 1. Rent or tribute paid to a lord paramount, or office of a lordowner. 2. The domain, territory, or office of a chief (especially an Irish chief); also, the system of government by chiefs, or a collective body of chiefs and great men; as, the *chiefry* of Ulster. *chief-ry*; *chief-ries*.



**chief** /tān, 1 chīf'tin; 2 chēf'tin, n. The civil or military head of a clan, tribe, army, or other body of men; a chief. [*OF. chevelaine, < LL. capitaneus, < L. caput, head.*] **chief'taynt**; **chief'taynet**. — **chief'tain-ey**, n. The rank, position, authority, or territory of a chieftain. **chief'tain-ry**; **chief'tain-ship**; — **chief'tain-ess**, n.

**chief**, 1 chī; 2 chē. [Scott.] A lad; a fellow. **chieft**. **Chieft'mal**, 1 kye'nal; 2 cyēng'mal, n. A town in the Shan States. W. Siam. **Ki-ang'mal**; **Zim'met**.

**chieft**, n. Same as **chieft**. **Chieft**, 1 chī; 2 chē. [Scott.] A province in Abruzzo Molise department, Italy. 1,138 sq. m. 2. Its capital, with commune.

**Chieveley**, 1 chī'vī; 2 chē'vī, n. A village south of Ladysmith, Natal, Africa, where in 1899 the Boers captured a small British force.

**chief'chaff**, 1 chīf'chaf; 2 chīf'chaf, n. A small European warbler (*Phylloscopus rufus*). [*< its note.*] **chief'chaff**.

**chief'fer**, 1 shīf'er; 2 chīf'er, n. A cipher, character, or figure, as that used in music to mark the harmony in figured bass. [*< F. chiffre, < LL. cifra; see CIPHER, n.*]

**Chief'inch**, 1 chīf'inch; 2 chīf'inch, n. In Scott's *Percy of the Peak*, an emissary of Charles II., employed by Buckingham to abduct Alice Bridgenorth.

**chief'on**, 1 shī'an or (F.) shī'ōn; 2 chī'on or (F.) chī'ōn, n. [F.] 1. Any decorative object worn by women, as a ribbon or sash; hence, in the plural, finery and dress in general. 2. A very thin gauze used for trimmings, etc. — **chief'on lace**, chiffon embroidered with silk.

**chief'fo-ner**, 1 shīf'ō-nēr; 2 chīf'ō-nēr (xīn), n. 1. An ornamental cabinet. 2. A high chest of drawers. 3. A raggieker; collector of odds and ends. The feminine form *chiffoniére* is sometimes used to specify a female raggieker, but has been used in all the senses. [F. *< chiffon, rag, < chiffe, rag.*] **chief'fo-ner**; **chīf'fo-nère**; **chīf'fo-nēr**.

**chīf'fu**, n. **chīf'hsien**, n. See **CHI**. **Chīf'fu**, n. See **CHI**.

**chīg**, 1 chīg; 2 chīg. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. *ti*. To chew. 2. *ti*. To chew.

**chīg'er-weed**, 1 chīg'er-wīd; 2 chīg'er-wēd, n. A plant, the dog-fennel.

**chīg**, 1 chīg; 2 chīg. [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. *ti*. To chew. 2. *ti*. To chew.

**chīg'ne-to**, 1 shīg'ne-tō; 2 chīg'ne-tō, n. 1. Bay, north-eastern extension of the Bay of Fundy; 30 m. long. 2. Cape, N. W. Nova Scotia, Canada, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

**chī'gnōn**, 1 shī'nyōn or shīn'yan; 2 chē'nyōn or chīn'yon, n. A roll or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn on the back of the head by women; especially such a roll when large and containing a cushion or pad. [F. *< chaine; see CHAIN.*] — **chī'gnōn'sun'gus**, n. A fungus popularly supposed to be peculiar to false hair, but this is uncertain.

**chīg'oe**, 1 chīg'o; 2 chīg'o, n. [W. Ind.] 1. A very small flea (*Sarcophylla penetrans*) of sandy places in the West Indies and South America, the female of which burrows beneath the human skin, especially of the feet. Called also *jigger*. 2. [So. U.S.] A mite, as the harvest mite (*Leptus irritans*), with similar habits. **chīg'ger**; **chīg'ot**; **chīg'et**; **chīg'uat**.

**chī-guān'guan**, 1 shī-gwān'-guan; 2 chī-gwān'-guan, n. A flycatcher (*Myiagra freycineti*) of Guam. [Native.]

**chīb**, 1 chī; 2 chī. [Chin.] A Chinese unit of length. See **MEASURE**. **cheet**; **chebt**; **chīk**.

**Chīh'li**, 1 chī'li; 2 chī'li, n. 1. A province in N. E. China; 115,830 sq. m.; capital, Pao-tung. 2. A gulf and strait in the N. W. Yellow Sea, China.

**Chī-hua'hua**, 1 chī-wū'wa; 2 chī-wā'wā, n. 1. A northern inland state of Mexico; 87,802 sq. m. 2. Its capital. — **Chī-hua'huan**, a.

**chī-hwan**, 1 chī-hwān; 2 chī-hwān, n. pl. Aboriginal Formosans occupying the hilly districts of the island, who have not assimilated with the Chinese.

**chīk'al**, 1 chīk'ol; 2 chīk'al, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Mud; mire; specifically, in Hindu agriculture, soil prepared for rice-culture. **chīk'it**.

**chī-ka'ra**, 1 chī-kā'ra; 2 chī-kā'ra, n. [India.] 1. Same as **CHOUINGHA**. 2. The common gazelle. **chī-ka'raht**.

**chīk'a-ra**, 1 chīk'a-ra; 2 chīk'a-ra, n. [India.] A stringed musical instrument allied to the violin. **chīk'e-ra**.

**chī-ka'ry**, 1 shī-kā'ry; 2 chī-kā'ry, n. [India.] Same as **chīk'ore**, 1 chīk'or; 2 chīk'or, n. See **CHUKOR**, **chīk'ore**.

**chīk-wān'ga**, 1 chīk-wān'ga; 2 chīk-wān'ga, n. [Afr.] Bread made from manioc-flour (cassava).

**chī'ka-ca-ro**, 1 chī'ka-ca-ro; 2 chī'ka-ca-ro, n. Bot. Several species of plants belonging to the family *Cucurbitaceae*. They occur in Mexico and the southwestern United States.

**chī-lal'gi-a**, 1 kōl-lal'gi-a; 2 cī-lal'gi-a, n. *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the lips. [*< CHILLO + Gr. algos, pain.*]

**chīl'blain**, 1 chīl'blēn; 2 chīl'blān, n. To affect with chilblains.

**chīl'blain**, n. *Pathol.* A blain or sore of the hands or feet, usually accompanied by heat and itching, resulting from exposure to extreme cold or to chilling dampness. **chīl'blad'der**; [*Prov. Eng.*]; **chīl'blain**; — **chīl'blain**, a. Affected with chilblains.

**chīl'blain**, pp. **Chīl'blained**. S. S. **chīl**, 1 chīl; 2 chīl, n. 1. [Afr.] To deliver in childbirth.

And the glad queen was childed with a son. E. C. STEWART *The Blameless Prince* st. 15.

2. To give birth to; to be delivered of.

3. To give birth to a child; produce young.

**chīd**, n. [*CHI*, *DREN*, pl.] 1. An offspring of either sex, considered with reference to the parent or parents:

usually applied to the human race only, rarely and figuratively to other creatures. 2. A young person at any age less than maturity, but most commonly one between infancy and youth.

Happy the child who is suffered to be and content to be what God meant it to be—a child while childhood lasts.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 355. [A. 1872.] 3. A descendant in any degree; as, a child of Abraham; the children of Israel. 4. A childish person; one immature, as in judgment or discretion.

In simplicity, and freshness, and enthusiasm, and a fine guileless inaptitude for all worldly affairs, he is a perfect child. DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 6, p. 102. [A. 1858.]

5. A person or thing considered as an offspring or product, or otherwise in close relation; as, his poems are the children of fancy; a child of sorrow; specifically, a child of God, a person as related to God by creation, or, as more commonly used, by regeneration. 6. *Law*. Strictly, a legitimate son or daughter; also, as in will, one of more remote relationship, or even an illegitimate son or daughter. In some States, as in Louisiana, the term includes all descendants in the direct line. 7. [Afr.] A youth of gentle or noble birth, especially one preparing for knighthood, as a page. Usually spelled *childe*.

Child Harold was he light;—but whence his name And lineage long, it suits me not to say.

BRONN *Child Harold* can. 1, st. 3.

8. [*Prov. Eng.*] A girl; a daughter. 9. A singing or acting boy: now used in the title *children of the Chapel Royal*. [*< AS. cild; cp. Goth. kithil, womb.*]

— **child'bear'ing**, a. Bearing or able to bear children. — **c-bear'ing**, n. Parturition; also, gestation. — **child'bed**, n. The state of being in labor, or confined to bed as the result of it. — **child'birth**, n. Parturition; labor; travail.

— **c-crow'ing**, n. Spasmodic or false croup. — **child's play**, something easily done or brought about; as, it was child's play to make that journey. — **with child**, pregnant.

— **child'ed**, a. [Afr.] Having a child or children. — **child'ed**, n. pl. [*Dial. or Obs.*] Children. **child'er'nt**.

— **child'le**, n. A little child; a term of affection. — **child'ing**, a. [Afr.] Child-bearing; pregnant; hence, fruitful; fertile. — **child'less**, a. — **child'less-ness**, n. — **child'ling**, n. A little child. — **child'ly**, a. & adv. Childlike; childish; in the manner of a child. — **child'ly-ness**, n. — **child'ness**, n. [Afr.] Childish nature, humor, character, or manners. — **child'ship**, n. [Rare.] The relation of being a child; as, our child'ship toward God.

**Child**, Lydia Maria (née Francis) (1782–1855). An American writer and reformer; editor of *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, *The Mother's Book*, *Maria*, etc.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

**Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**. **Child**, 1 chīd; 2 chīd. See **CHILD**.

America; 292,580 sq. m.; capital, Santiago. **Chī'it**. — **Chī'le-an**, a. & n. **Chī'le-an**. [*Sam. III, 3.*]

**Chī'le**, 1 chī'le; 2 chī'le; 3 chī'le; 4 chī'le; 5 chī'le; 6 chī'le; 7 chī'le; 8 chī'le; 9 chī'le; 10 chī'le; 11 chī'le; 12 chī'le; 13 chī'le; 14 chī'le; 15 chī'le; 16 chī'le; 17 chī'le; 18 chī'le; 19 chī'le; 20 chī'le; 21 chī'le; 22 chī'le; 23 chī'le; 24 chī'le; 25 chī'le; 26 chī'le; 27 chī'le; 28 chī'le; 29 chī'le; 30 chī'le; 31 chī'le; 32 chī'le; 33 chī'le; 34 chī'le; 35 chī'le; 36 chī'le; 37 chī'le; 38 chī'le; 39 chī'le; 40 chī'le; 41 chī'le; 42 chī'le; 43 chī'le; 44 chī'le; 45 chī'le; 46 chī'le; 47 chī'le; 48 chī'le; 49 chī'le; 50 chī'le; 51 chī'le; 52 chī'le; 53 chī'le; 54 chī'le; 55 chī'le; 56 chī'le; 57 chī'le; 58 chī'le; 59 chī'le; 60 chī'le; 61 chī'le; 62 chī'le; 63 chī'le; 64 chī'le; 65 chī'le; 66 chī'le; 67 chī'le; 68 chī'le; 69 chī'le; 70 chī'le; 71 chī'le; 72 chī'le; 73 chī'le; 74 chī'le; 75 chī'le; 76 chī'le; 77 chī'le; 78 chī'le; 79 chī'le; 80 chī'le; 81 chī'le; 82 chī'le; 83 chī'le; 84 chī'le; 85 chī'le; 86 chī'le; 87 chī'le; 88 chī'le; 89 chī'le; 90 chī'le; 91 chī'le; 92 chī'le; 93 chī'le; 94 chī'le; 95 chī'le; 96 chī'le; 97 chī'le; 98 chī'le; 99 chī'le; 100 chī'le; 101 chī'le; 102 chī'le; 103 chī'le; 104 chī'le; 105 chī'le; 106 chī'le; 107 chī'le; 108 chī'le; 109 chī'le; 110 chī'le; 111 chī'le; 112 chī'le; 113 chī'le; 114 chī'le; 115 chī'le; 116 chī'le; 117 chī'le; 118 chī'le; 119 chī'le; 120 chī'le; 121 chī'le; 122 chī'le; 123 chī'le; 124 chī'le; 125 chī'le; 126 chī'le; 127 chī'le; 128 chī'le; 129 chī'le; 130 chī'le; 131 chī'le; 132 chī'le; 133 chī'le; 134 chī'le; 135 chī'le; 136 chī'le; 137 chī'le; 138 chī'le; 139 chī'le; 140 chī'le; 141 chī'le; 142 chī'le; 143 chī'le; 144 chī'le; 145 chī'le; 146 chī'le; 147 chī'le; 148 chī'le; 149 chī'le; 150 chī'le; 151 chī'le; 152 chī'le; 153 chī'le; 154 chī'le; 155 chī'le; 156 chī'le; 157 chī'le; 158 chī'le; 159 chī'le; 160 chī'le; 161 chī'le; 162 chī'le; 163 chī'le; 164 chī'le; 165 chī'le; 166 chī'le; 167 chī'le; 168 chī'le; 169 chī'le; 170 chī'le; 171 chī'le; 172 chī'le; 173 chī'le; 174 chī'le; 175 chī'le; 176 chī'le; 177 chī'le; 178 chī'le; 179 chī'le; 180 chī'le; 181 chī'le; 182 chī'le; 183 chī'le; 184 chī'le; 185 chī'le; 186 chī'le; 187 chī'le; 188 chī'le; 189 chī'le; 190 chī'le; 191 chī'le; 192 chī'le; 193 chī'le; 194 chī'le; 195 chī'le; 196 chī'le; 197 chī'le; 198 chī'le; 199 chī'le; 200 chī'le; 201 chī'le; 202 chī'le; 203 chī'le; 204 chī'le; 205 chī'le; 206 chī'le; 207 chī'le; 208 chī'le; 209 chī'le; 210 chī'le; 211 chī'le; 212 chī'le; 213 chī'le; 214 chī'le; 215 chī'le; 216 chī'le; 217 chī'le; 218 chī'le; 219 chī'le; 220 chī'le; 221 chī'le; 222 chī'le; 223 chī'le; 224 chī'le; 225 chī'le; 226 chī'le; 227 chī'le; 228 chī'le; 229 chī'le; 230 chī'le; 231 chī'le; 232 chī'le; 233 chī'le; 234 chī'le; 235 chī'le; 236 chī'le; 237 chī'le; 238 chī'le; 239 chī'le; 240 chī'le; 241 chī'le; 242 chī'le; 243 chī'le; 244 chī'le; 245 chī'le; 246 chī'le; 247 chī'le; 248 chī'le; 249 chī'le; 250 chī'le; 251 chī'le; 252 chī'le; 253 chī'le; 254 chī'le; 255 chī'le; 256 chī'le; 257 chī'le; 258 chī'le; 259 chī'le; 260 chī'le; 261 chī'le; 262 chī'le; 263 chī'le; 264 chī'le; 265 chī'le; 266 chī'le; 267 chī'le; 268 chī'le; 269 chī'le; 270 chī'le; 271 chī'le; 272 chī'le; 273 chī'le; 274 chī'le; 275 chī'le; 276 chī'le; 277 chī'le; 278 chī'le; 279 chī'le; 280 chī'le; 281 chī'le; 282 chī'le; 283 chī'le; 284 chī'le; 285 chī'le; 286 chī'le; 287 chī'le; 288 chī'le; 289 chī'le; 290 chī'le; 291 chī'le; 292 chī'le; 293 chī'le; 294 chī'le; 295 chī'le; 296 chī'le; 297 chī'le; 298 chī'le; 299 chī'le; 300 chī'le; 301 chī'le; 302 chī'le; 303 chī'le; 304 chī'le; 305 chī'le; 306 chī'le; 307 chī'le; 308 chī'le; 309 chī'le; 310 chī'le; 311 chī'le; 312 chī'le; 313 chī'le; 314 chī'le; 315 chī'le; 316 chī'le; 317 chī'le; 318 chī'le; 319 chī'le; 320 chī'le; 321 chī'le; 322 chī'le; 323 chī'le; 324 chī'le; 325 chī'le; 326 chī'le; 327 chī'le; 328 chī'le; 329 chī'le; 330 chī'le; 331 chī'le; 332 chī'le; 333 chī'le; 334 chī'le; 335 chī'le; 336 chī'le; 337 chī'le; 338 chī'le; 339 chī'le; 340 chī'le; 341 chī'le; 342 chī'le; 343 chī'le; 344 chī'le; 345 chī'le; 346 chī'le; 347 chī'le; 348 chī'le; 349 chī'le; 350 chī'le; 351 chī'le; 352 chī'le; 353 chī'le; 354 chī'le; 355 chī'le; 356 chī'le; 357 chī'le; 358 chī'le; 359 chī'le; 360 chī'le; 361 chī'le; 362 chī'le; 363 chī'le; 364 chī'le; 365 chī'le; 366 chī'le; 367 chī'le; 368 chī'le; 369 chī'le; 370 chī'le; 371 chī'le; 372 chī'le; 373 chī'le; 374 chī'le; 375 chī'le; 376 chī'le; 377 chī'le; 378 chī'le; 379 chī'le; 380 chī'le; 381 chī'le; 382 chī'le; 383 chī'le; 384 chī'le; 385 chī'le; 386 chī'le; 387 chī'le; 388 chī'le; 389 chī'le; 390 chī'le; 391 chī'le; 392 chī'le; 393 chī'le; 394 chī'le; 395 chī'le; 396 chī'le; 397 chī'le; 398 chī'le; 399 chī'le; 400 chī'le; 401 chī'le; 402 chī'le; 403 chī'le; 404 chī'le; 405 chī'le; 406 chī'le; 407 chī'le; 408 chī'le; 409 chī'le; 410 chī'le; 411 chī'le; 412 chī'le; 413 chī'le; 414 chī'le; 415 chī'le; 416 chī'le; 417 chī'le; 418 chī'le; 419 chī'le; 420 chī'le; 421 chī'le; 422 chī'le; 423 chī'le; 424 chī'le; 425 chī'le; 426 chī'le; 427 chī'le; 428 chī'le; 429 chī'le; 430 chī'le; 431 chī'le; 432 chī'le; 433 chī'le; 434 chī'le; 435 chī'le; 436 chī'le; 437 chī'le; 438 chī'le; 439 chī'le; 440 chī'le; 441 chī'le; 442 chī'le; 443 chī'le; 444 chī'le; 445 chī'le; 446 chī'le; 447 chī'le; 448 chī'le; 449 chī'le; 450 chī'le; 451 chī'le; 452 chī'le; 453 chī'le; 454 chī'le; 455 chī'le; 456 chī'le; 457 chī'le; 458 chī'le; 459 chī'le; 460 chī'le; 461 chī'le; 462 chī'le; 463 chī'le; 464 chī'le; 465 chī'le; 466 chī'le; 467 chī'le; 468 chī'le; 469 chī'le; 470 chī'le; 471 chī'le; 472 chī'le; 473 chī'le; 474 chī'le; 475 chī'le; 476 chī'le; 477 chī'le; 478 chī'le; 479 chī'le; 480 chī'le; 481 chī'le; 482 chī'le; 483 chī'le; 484 chī'le; 485 chī'le; 486 chī'le; 487 chī'le; 488 chī'le; 489 chī'le; 490 chī'le; 491 chī'le; 492 chī'le; 493 chī'le; 494 chī'le; 495 chī'le; 496 chī'le; 497 chī'le; 498 chī'

Enterprises, which appear *chimerical*, often prove successful from that very circumstance.

J. SPARKS *Washington* vol. iii, pt. 2, p. 48. *lit. a. & co.* 18341.

2. Given to impracticable or absurd schemes or fanciful dreams; visionary; whimsical. *chl-mér'ic'-, chl-mér'ic'-ly, adv. - chl-mér'-l-cal-ness, n.* [*Rare.*] *Syn.*: See ABSURD; FANCIFUL; IMAGINARY.

*chl-mér'-l-dæ, etc.* Same as CHIMERIDE, etc.

*chl-mér'-lze, 1 k-m'róiz; 2 cl-mér'-l, rí.* [*Rare.*] To indulge in or invent chimeras; entertain absurd fancies.

*chl'm'hám, 1 kím'hám; 2 cim'hám, n. Bib. 2 Sam. xix. 37.*

*chl'm'let, chl'm'let'-calt, a.* Same as CHEMIC, CHEMICAL.

*chl'm'-naget, n.* Toll for passage through a forest.

*chl'm'ins, 1 chl'm'inz; 2 chl'm'ins, n. pl.* [*Scot.*] A jelly-like preparation of oatmeal. Compare CHIMPSING.

*chl'm'layt, chl'm'lyt, 2 chl'm'la, n.* [*Dial.*] A chimney.

*chl'm'-mo-syan, 1 chl'm'-syan; 2 chl'm'-e-syán, n.* See AMERICAN.

*chl'm'ney, 1 chl'm'ni; 2 chl'm'ny, n. 1.* A vertical or nearly vertical flue or passage to conduct combustion-gases from a fire to the outer air; an upright structure of brick, stone, or the like, containing a flue and usually extended some distance above a building; also, the funnel or stack of a steam-boiler.

*Chimneys* were unknown in such dwellings [cottages] till the early part of Elizabeth's reign.

HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 402. [*lit.* 1854.]

2. Any one of various things resembling a chimney in form or use. (1) A tube, usually of glass, for enclosing the flame of a lamp or gas-jet. (2) *Geol. & Mining.* (a) Any extended and continuous rich streak of ore in a vein, especially if vertical. (b) A pit, canal, or crevice of decomposition in strata, or its filling. (c) A cylindrical vent for volcanic rock; opposed to  *fissure-vent*. (d) [*Rare.*] The column of igneous rock filling a pipe-shaped vent. (3) A revolving device to improve the draft of a chimney. (4) To sharpen the sound. (5) A wall head-dress worn in the 14th century by women. (6) In a steep mountain cliff, a cleft which is sometimes ascended by pressing against opposite sides. 3†. A fireplace, hearth, or forge. [*F. cheminée, < LL. caminata, fireplace, < L. caminus, < Gr. kamínos, furnace.*] *chem'f'-neyt.*

*- chl'm'ney-board', n.* A fireboard. *- c.-breast, n.* A projecting part of a wall forming a chimney. *- c.-can, n.* A chimney-pot. *- c.-cap, n. 1.* An ornamental top for a chimney, as a cover to keep out rain and snow. 2. A cowl or revolving device to improve the draft of a chimney. *- c.-cheek, n.* One of the stone pillars at the side of a fireplace; hence, the fireside. *- c.-corner, n.* The space between the jamb or side of a large old-fashioned fireplace and the fire, where one might sit; the fireside. *- c.-crane, n.* A swinging arm of iron pivoted to the back of a fireplace, upon which to hang pots or roasts of meat. See CRANE, 2. *- c.-crook, n.* A bar of iron, hooked at the lower end, and adjustable in length, upon which to suspend pots from a crane or other support. *- c.-glass, n.* [*Indi.*] *Bot.* A vine (*Alstonia euhartica*). *- c.-groove, n. Vel.* The hollow under a horse's lower lip in which the curb-chain of a bit rests. *- c.-head, n.* A chimney-top. *- c.-hook, n.* A hook for holding a kettle over the fire in a fireplace, formerly for holding the shovel and tongs. *- c.-jack, n.* A revolving cowl or chimney-cap. *- c.-lug, n.* The side-wall or jamb of the fireplace; hence, the chimney-corner or nook used as a household center. *- c.-nook, n.* Chimney-lug; chimney-corner. *- chl'm'ney-piece', n.* A mantelpiece. *- c.-pink, n.* [*U. S.*] *Bot.* The soapwort. *- c.-plait, n. Bot.* A cultivated bellflower (*Campanula pyramidalis*) of southeastern Europe. *- c.-pot, n.* A pipe of earthenware or metal on the top of a chimney, to extend the flue and improve the draft. *- c.-spot hat* [*Eng.*], a high silk hat. *- c.-rock, 1.* A mass of rock suggesting a chimney by its form. 2. [*Florida.*] A porous phosphatic building-stone which hardens after exposure to the air. *- c.-shaft, n.* The part of a chimney or of a chimney-stack that is above the roof. *- c.-stack, n.* A number of chimneys grouped together or united in one structure; also, a tall, one-flued chimney, as of a steamboat. *- c.-stack, n. 1.* A very tall chimney. 2. A chimney-stack. *- c.-swallow, n. 1.* [*U. S.*] The chimney-swift. 2. The common European swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). *- c.-sweep, n. 1.* One who cleans chimneys, especially a boy who ascends the flue. 2. An apparatus for cleaning flues. 3. Rib-grass. 4. The soot-like powder of smut in grain. *- c.-sweeper, n.* *- c.-swift, n.* A North-American spiny-tailed swift (*Chordeiles pelagica*) that builds in chimneys; but this nest commonly in chimneys, but also in hollow trees, etc.; also, a related species, as Gaudier's chimney-swift (*C. gaudieri*). *- c.-throat, n.* The contracted part of the chimney just above the fireplace. *- c.-top, n. 1.* The top of a chimney. *- c.-head†, 2.* Same as CHIMNEY. (3). *- c.-tun, n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A chimney-shaft. *- c.-wake, n.* A ventilator operated by the draft of a chimney. *- c.-work, n.* [*Local.*] One of the side-walls in the throat. *- c.-work, n.* [*Local.*] A system of working from the bottom beds or levels upward. *- chl'm'neyed, a.* Having a chimney or chimneys.

*chl'm'-no-nán'thus, 1 kól'mo-nán'thus; 2 cí'mo-nán'thus, n. Bot. 1.* Same as CALYCANTHUS. 2. [*c.*] The Japan allspice (*Buettneria fragrans*).

*chl'm'-po-pe-lá'ic, 1 kál'mo-pi-lá'ik; 2 cí'mo-pe-lá'ic, a. Bot.* Coming to the surface of the ocean only in winter; applied to certain deep-sea lower organisms. [*< Gr. chth-*



Chimneyplace in the Banqueting Hall of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Reims, France.



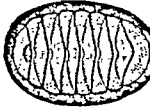








on alcohol. anhydrous chloral. No. 21. 11/20/05







of iron and other mineral salts. (2) Same as CHLOROPHYLL. [*Gr. chloros, green, < chlor, verdure.*] **chloro-sperma**, *n.* **Egyptian chlorosis** (*Pathol.*), ankylostomiasis. — false *c.*, yellow discoloration of plants when their roots become water-clogged.

**chloro-spermeae**, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of algae with bright-green fronds, now variously distributed. [*CHLORO- + L. sperma, seed.*] — **chloro-sperm**, *n.* — **chloro-spermatous**, *a.* — **chloro-spermatous**, *a.* — **chloro-spin**, *n.* **Mineral.** A grass-green variety of spinel in which the aluminum is partially replaced by iron. [*CHLORO- + SPINEL.*]

**chloro-spor**, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Conferoidae*. [*CHLORO- + Gr. sporos, seed.*] — **chloro-sporous**, *a.* — **chloro-sul-fon**, *n.* **Chem.** Pertaining to an acid (ClSO<sub>3</sub>H) resulting from the union of sulfur trioxide and hydrochloric acid gas.

**chloro-thionite**, *n. Mineral.* A bright-blue crystalline potassium copper chlorosulfate (K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>CuCl<sub>2</sub>). [*CHLORO- + THIONIC.*]

**chloro-tic**, *1* klo-ret'ik; *2* klo-rēt'ik, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling chlorosis; affected with chlorosis. — **chloro-tile**, *1* klo-rō-tail; *2* klo-rō-till, *n. Mineral.* A green hydrated copper arsenate (Cu<sub>2</sub>(ASO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O) that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [*Gr. chlorōtis, greenness.*]

**chlorous**, *1* klō-rūs; *2* klō-rūs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorine, especially in its compounds having a triad valence; as **chlorous acid** (HClO<sub>2</sub>); **chlorous acid** (Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).

**chloro-xy-lon**, *1* klo-rōks'y-lon; *2* klo-rōks'y-lōn, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the beech-tree family (*Fagaceae*). The satinwood of India (*C. sacleteria*) is the only species. [*CHLORO- + Gr. xylon, wood.*]

**chloro-zone**, *1* klō-rō-zōn; *2* klō-rō-zōn, *n. Chem.* A solution of sodium hypochlorite (NaClO), used as a bleaching agent; trade name. [*CHLORO- + Gr. ozōne.*]

**chloro-zo-o-spor**, *1* klō-rō-zō-spō-rō; *2* klō-rō-zō-spō-rō, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aquatic green algae including many of the green seaweeds and many microscopic forms.

**chlor-plc'rin**, *n.* Same as CHLOROPHYLLIN. — **chlor-sal'ol**, *1* klō-r-sāl'ol; *2* klō-r-sāl'ol or -ōl, *n.* A white compound (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(OH)CO<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl) used medicinally as an antiseptic for the gastro-intestinal tract. [*CHLORO- + SALOL.*]

**chloro-rū-rat'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rāt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rāt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. — **chloro-rū-ret'ed**, *1* klō-rū-rēt'ed; *2* klō-rū-rēt'ed, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED.

**chock**, *adv.* As far as or close as possible; entirely; quite; fully; as, **chock** against the wheel; **chock** home. [*CHOCK, IN CHOCK-FULL, CHOCK-FULL, CHUCK.*] — **chock-and-log**, *n.* [Australia.] A fence made by laying the ends of rough-hewn logs in chocks, or short transverse wooden blocks hollowed to receive them, and so building up layer by layer to the required height. — **chock-full**, *1* chōk'fūl; *2* chōk'fūl, *a.* Completely full; full to crowding or choking; choke-full. **chock's full**, *1* chōk'fūl; *2* chōk'fūl, *a.*

The prevailing form in American usage and in English, colloquially, is **chock-full**; in English literary usage more frequently **chock-full**; in American colloquial usage, **chock-full**.

As was holding some grand market; streets and inn had been **chock** during the sunny hours. CARLISLE in Froude's *John W. Carle*, vol. 1, letter xxxv, p. 275, 16. 1883.

**chock'ing**, *1* chōk'ing; *2* chōk'ing, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Scolding. **chock'ing**, *1* chōk'ing; *2* chōk'ing, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having blocks or chocks or holes; said of a road.

**chock'o-late**, *1* chōk'ō-lit; *2* chōk'ō-lat, *n.* 1. Of the color of chocolate (dark reddish-brown); as, **chocolate** paint. 2. Flavored or made with chocolate.

**chock'o-late**, *n.* 1. A paste or cake made of cacao-seeds roasted and ground and often mixed with sugar and some flavoring ingredient. 2. A little chocolate from my supply, well knowing the miraculous sustaining powers of the simple little block.

F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ch. 12, p. 268. [MAMC. 1882.] 2. A beverage made from the paste or cake, as with boiling water and milk. 3. Dark-brown color. [Sp., < Mex. *chocolate*, < *choco*, cacao, & *lati*, water.] — **chock'o-bean**, *n.* The seed of the cacao-plant (*Theobroma cacao*). — **chock'o-corn**, *n.* Guinea corn. — **chock'o-flower**, *n.* The wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). — **chock'o-nut**, *n.* The cacao-bean. — **chock'o-root**, *n.* The astringent reddish-brown root of the water or purple avens (*Geum rivale*). — **chock'o-tree**, *n.* The cacao (*Theobroma cacao*). — **Indian c., **chocolate-root**.**

**chock'o-la-tē**, *1* chōk'ō-lā-tē; *2* chōk'ō-lā-tē, *n.* A moderate norther on the Gulf of Mexico: so called from the fancied resemblance of the sea during the storm to a kind of chocolate confection. [*Sp. chocolate, chocolate-maker.*] — **chock'o-late-gale**, *n.*

**chock'o-rū-a**, *1* chōk'ō-rū-a; *2* chōk'ō-rū-a, *n.* A mountain in Carroll county, N. H.; 3,540 ft. high.

**chock'taw**, *1* chōk'tō; *2* chōk'tō, *n.* 1. One of a main division of the Muskogean stock of American Indians. The Choctaws formerly lived in Mississippi and Alabama, but are now in Oklahoma. They have always been chiefly cultivators of the soil, are generally Christianized and civilized, number more than 16,000, and have a constitution, elective government, etc. See AMERICAN. 2. The language spoken by this people. **Chok'tat**.

**chock'taw**, *n.* 1. A county in S. W. Alabama; 912 sq. m.; county-seat, Butler. 2. A county in N. E. central Mississippi; 392 sq. m.; county-seat, Chester. 3. A county in Oklahoma.

**chock'taw**, *n.* In figure-skating, a step performed on the right foot outside forward, and the left outside backward.

**chock'taw-hatch'ee**, *1* chōk'tā-hāch'ē; *2* chōk'tā-hāch'ē, *n.* A river in Alabama and Florida; 180 m. long to Choctawhatchee bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

**chock'o**, *1* chōd; *2* chōd [Archaeol.], *imp.* of CHIDE, *v.* — **chock'o-la-ho-mor**, *1* kēd'ō-lā-hō-mor; *2* kēd'ō-lā-hō-mor, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

**chock'o-wi-ets'ki**, *1* kō'dō-wi-ets'ki; *2* kō'dō-wi-ets'ki, *n.* Daniel Nikolaus (1726-1801). A Prussian engraver and miniature-painter; the Hogarth of Germany.

**chock'o-dī-an**, *1* kī-rō-dī-an; *2* kī-rō-dī-an, *n.* Swine-like. [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, form.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*] — **chock'o-rū-sān**, *n. (t. & c.)* [*Gr. choiros, pig, & dīos, aspect.*]

**chock'o-rū-sān**, *1* kī-rō-sān; *2* kī-rō-sān, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind.









dedicate; hence, in general, to name; as, the ship was christened. 4. [Rare.] To make Christian in form. 5. [Colloq.] To use for the first time. 6. [Thieves' Cant.]





To remove all signs of former ownership on (stolen silverware, jewelry, etc.), in order to prevent identification. [*< AS. cristian, < cristen, Christian, < L. cristianus; see CHRISTIAN, a.*] *crist'tent*, *crist'tent*, *a. & n.* Christian. *crist'tent*, *crist'tent*, *pp.* Christened. S. S. *Chris'ten-dom*, 1 *kris'n-dam*; 2 *eris'n-dom*, *n.* 1. That part of the world where Christianity is generally professed; Christian countries collectively. 2. Christians collectively; the Christian world.

One thousand eight hundred years since their creation, the *Pages* tales of Ovid, are read by all *Christendom*. Dr. Quincey *Essays on the Poets*, Pope p. 157, [r. s. 1859]. 3. [Archaic.] The Christian faith or system; Christianity. 4. [-] Christening; hence, a name given. [*< AS. cristendum, < cristen; see CHRISTEN, a.*] *Chris'ten-dōm* [Scot.].

*Chris'ten-er*, 1 *kris'n-er*; 2 *eris'n-er*, *n.* [Rare.] A person who christens or baptizes.

*Chris'ten-ing*, 1 *kris'n-ing*; 2 *eris'n-ing*, *n.* Any Christian baptismal ceremony; particularly, the baptizing and naming of an infant, with the accompanying festivities.

*Chris'thood*, 1 *krais't-hud*; 2 *eris't-hood*, *n.* The condition of being the Christ; the Messiahship.

*Chris'tian*, 1 *kris'chen*; 2 *eris'chan* (xiii), *a.* 1. Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. 2. Professing or belonging to the religion established by Christ; as, a *Christian* church. 3. Manifesting the spirit of Christ or of his teachings; as, *Christian* kindness. 4. Characteristic of Christianity or Christendom; as, *Christian* art. 5. [Colloq.] Human; civilized; decent. [*< L. christianus, < Gr. christianos, < Christos; see CHRIST, s.*] *Syn:* *see* DEVOUT.—*Christian Brethren*, the Plymouth Brethren.—*C. Brothers*, a Roman Catholic lay order devoted to educating the poor. *Brothers of the C. Schools*, a Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, a body organized in 1856 by an Australian minister, John Alexander Dowling (d. 1907), calling himself the prophet Elijah III., the members being frequently designated *Dowlingites*. Faith-healing is one of the prominent doctrines of the organization, and Zion City, Illinois, is its center. Wilbur Glenn Voliva was its head in 1910.—*C. Clero*, an appellation of Lactantius.—*C. Commission* (U. S. Hist.), an organization founded in New York city in 1861 for the benefit of soldiers and seamen during the Civil War.—*C. Connection*, a sect of Christians resulting from the union of three independent secession movements, from the Methodists in North Carolina (1793), the Baptists of Vermont (1800), and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee (1801). The body rejects all creeds, accepts the Bible, insists upon a fellowship as inclusive as the Universal Church of Christ, and prefers to use the name *Christian* to the exclusion of all party names. Compare DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, under DISCIPLE.—*C. era*, the period beginning January 1, 754 A. U. C., or nine months and seven days after March 25, 753 A. U. C., the date of the incarnation of Christ as calculated by Dionysius Exiguus in 527. Previously the years were distinguished by their number in the cycle of indiction. The new Dionysian year began on March 25, and was adopted in many countries; some chronicles, while adopting the new era, preferred to have the year coincide with the Roman Civil year, which began on January 1; hence the double chronology which existed down to the acceptance of the Gregorian calendar. In England the year began on March 25, and during the 17th and 18th centuries it was not uncommon to employ double dates for events between December 25 and March 25, as February 14, 1609/10. See CALENDAR; ERA. The actual year of the birth of Christ is now placed by scholars as far back as 6 or 7 B. C.—*C. Missionary Association*, a loosely federated group of independent unitarian churches for the most part in Kentucky, which, although accepting the usual doctrines of Christianity, have neither ecclesiastical system, creed, nor name.—*C. name*, the name given in baptism; first name; distinguished from the *family name*.—*C. Plato*, see ST. AUGUSTINE.—*C. Reformed Church*, see under REFORMED.—*C. Royalist*, see FIFTH MONARCHY MEN, under FIFTH.—*C. Science*, a system of moral and religious instruction, founded upon principles formulated by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy (d. 1910), and combined with a method of treating diseases mentally. As presented in Mrs. Eddy's *Science and Health*, "Christian Science is based on teachings of Scripture which it interprets, giving the Christ Principle and rule in Divine metaphysics which heals the sick and sinner. It explains all cause and effect as mental, and shows the scientific relation of man to God."—*C. Scientist*, a person who believes in or practices Christian Science.—*C. Seneca*, a sobriquet of Bishop Joseph Hall. See under HALL.—*C. Vergil*, a sobriquet of Marco Girolamo Vida. See VIDA, MARCO GIROLAMO.—*C. year*, the division of the year according to the events in the history of redemption, beginning with the season of Advent.—*Court C.*, an ecclesiastical court.—*Most C.*, a title of address formerly applied to kings of France.—*Chris'tian-like*, *a.* Becoming to a Christian.—*Chris'tian-ly*. I. *a.* Christianlike. II. *adv.* [Rare.] In a Christian manner.

*Chris'tian, n.* A disciple of Jesus Christ; one whose profession and life conform to the teaching and example of Christ; a member of a Christian church.

And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch. Acts xi, 26.

2. One of a nation of which Christianity is the prevailing religion; opposed to Jew, Mohammedan, etc. 3. [Colloq.] A converted person; a professor of religion.

To be a *Christian* is not to get somewhere, but to be something, to be recreated in the image of the Father, the living God, after the pattern Jesus Christ. ISAAC K. FOX, *Next Step in Evolution* p. 64, [r. s. w. '02].

4. [Colloq.] (1) A civilized person as opposed to a savage; as, the food isn't fit for a *Christian*. (2) [Eng.] A human being as distinguished from a brute; as, that dog knows as much as a *Christian*. 5. [Eng.] A member or scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, or of Christ's College, Cambridge. 6. *pl. Ch. Hist.* (1) Same as CHRISTIAN CONNECTION. (2) Same as DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—*Advent Christians*, a sect, organized in 1861, whose members maintain that all the dead remain unconscious and are resurrected, the wicked receiving the punishment of annihilation.—*Bible Christian*, one of a sect founded by William Bryan, who separated from the English Wesleyans in 1815. *Br'an-ites*.—*C. of St. Thomas*, a member of a native Christian church on the Malabar coast, S. W. India, which holds that the apostle St. Thomas was its founder.—*Christians of St. John*, see MANDAEAN.—*Chris'tian-dom*, *n.* Christendom.—*Chris'tian-hood*, *n.* The profession and condition of a Christian; Christianity.

*Chris'tian, n.* A masculine personal name. *Chris'ty* (dim.). Dan. G. *Chris'tian*, 1 *kris't-ion*, 2 *eris't-ion*;

*F. Chris'ti-en*, 1 *kris'ti-en*, 2 *eris'ti-en*, *Chres'ti-en*; It. *Chr. Sp. Chris'ti-a-no*, 1 *kris'ti-a-no*, 2 *eris'ti-a-no*; L. *Chris'ti-a-nus*, 1 *kris'ti-enus*, 2 *eris'ti-a-nus*. 2. Fletch-her, mate of the "Bounty"; leader of mutineers (1790); introduced in Byron's *Island*. 3. C. IX. (v. 1818-19); 1906), king of Denmark from 1863 until his death. *Chris'tian IX.* 4. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the hero. 5. A county in S. central Illinois; 688 sq. m.; county-seat, Taylorville. 6. A county in S. W. Kentucky; 694 sq. m.; county-seat, Hopkinsville. 7. A county in S. W. Missouri; 551 sq. m.; county-seat, Ozark.

*Chris'ti-an-a*, 1 *kris'ti-an-a*; 2 *eris'ti-an-a*, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. *Chris'ti-na*, *Chris'ti-le*, *Ti-na* (dim.). D. It. *Sp. Chris'ti-na*, 1 *kris'ti-na*, 2 *eris'ti-na*; F. *Chris'ti-ne*, 1 *kris'tin*, 2 *eris'tin*; G. *Chris'ti-ne*, 1 *kris'ti-ne*, 2 *eris'ti-ne*; *Chris'ti-na*; It. *Chris'ti-na*, 1 *kris'ti-na*, 2 *eris'ti-na*. 2. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's wife, who leaves the City of Destruction long after her husband.

*Chris'ti-an-i-ty*, 1 *kris'ti-an-i-ty*; 2 *eris'ti-an-i-ty*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ism*, 1 *kris'ti-an-izm*; 2 *eris'ti-an-izm*, *n.* [Rare.] 1. Christianity. 2. Christendom.

*Chris'ti-an-ite*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ite*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ite*, *n.* *Mtneral*. 1. Same as PHILIPITE. 2. Anorthite found on Mt. Vesuvius. [*< Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark*.]

*Chris'ti-an-i-ty*, 1 *kris'ti-an-i-ty*; 2 *eris'ti-an-i-ty* (xiii), *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*Chris'ti-an-ity*, 1 *kris'ti-an-ity*; 2 *eris'ti-an-ity*, *n.* The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

*stichum acrostichoides*) with firm, simply pinnate fronds.—*C. kingi*, *lordi*, or *princei*, see LORD OF MISREUL, under LORD.—*C. log*, see YULE LOG.—*C. pride*, *n.* Bot. A pilose herb (*Ruellia paniculata*), belonging to the acanthus family. It is common in the West Indies.—*C. rose* or *flower*, the black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*).—*C. tree*, an evergreen tree hung with gifts, and decorated with ornaments and candles, at Christmas.—*C. tree*, *n.* 1. In Australia, same as CHRISTMAS-BUSH. 2. In New Zealand, the fire-tree. See POHUTUKAWA.—*Little C.*, Epiphany.

*Chris'ti-mas-y*, 1 *kris'ti-mas-y*; 2 *eris'ti-mas-y*, *a.* [Colloq.] Suitable to or suggesting Christmas. *Chris'ti-mas-y*.

*Chris'to-*, 1 *kris'to-*; 2 *eris'to-*. Derived from Greek *Christos*, *Christ* (*< chrlō*, anointed): a combining form.—*Chris'to-cent'ric*, *a.* Having Christ as a center; as, a *Christocentric* theology.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

*Chris'to-bal-ite*, *n.* Same as CHRYSOBALITE.

*Chris'to-fi-a*, 1 *kris'to-fi-a*; 2 *eris'to-fi-a*, *n.* A cordial made of white wine with sugar, bitter almonds, and spices.

*Chris'to-la-try*, 1 *kris'to-la-tri*; 2 *eris'to-la-tri*, *n.* The worship of Christ regarded as a form of idolatry.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

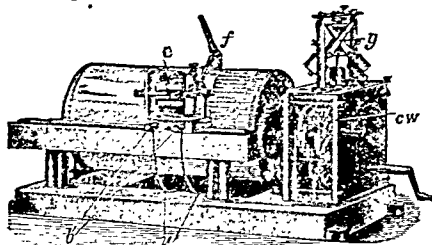
*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i-kal*; 2 *eris'to-log'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to Christology.

*Chris'to-log'i-cal*, 1 *kris'to-log'i*

intervals.—Le Boulengé c., an electrical device which records the distance a rod falls while a projectile is passing

between two stated points, whereby, by computing the time in accordance with the laws of falling bodies, the required velocity of the projectile is ascertained; named for P. E. Le Boulouge of the Belgian artillery service.



Chronograph.

b, binding; c, screws; c, carriage; cw, clockwork; f, fountain pen automatically recording the seconds; g, governor; n, battery wires.

— **chro-nog-ra-pher**, n. A chronicle; also, one who is a chronologist. — **chro-nog-raph-ic**, a. 1. Belonging to the chronograph, or characterized by its use. 2. Chronogrammatic. — **chro-nog-raph-i-cal**, a. Describing in the order of time; chronological. — **chro-nog-raph-y**, n. 1. The chronological investigation and determination of past events. 2. [Rare.] The making of chronograms. 3. The graphic method applied to the measuring of the time-intervals of successive rapid motions; the use of chronographs. 4. Chronology.

**chro-nol-o-gy**, n. 1. A science that treats of computation of time, or of investigation and arrangement of events in the order of time. 2. [Rare.] The making of chronograms. 3. The graphic method applied to the measuring of the time-intervals of successive rapid motions; the use of chronographs. 4. Chronology.

**chro-nol-o-gy**, n. 1. A science that treats of computation of time, or of investigation and arrangement of events in the order of time. 2. [Rare.] The making of chronograms. 3. The graphic method applied to the measuring of the time-intervals of successive rapid motions; the use of chronographs. 4. Chronology.

**chro-nol-o-gy**, n. 1. A science that treats of computation of time, or of investigation and arrangement of events in the order of time. 2. [Rare.] The making of chronograms. 3. The graphic method applied to the measuring of the time-intervals of successive rapid motions; the use of chronographs. 4. Chronology.

History is not a mere succession of events connected only by chronology. It is a chain of causes and effects.

LECKY Hist. Eur. Morals vol. i, p. 332. [A. 1886.]

2. Any particular chronological system; as, the Hebrew chronology. 3. A list or table of events in the order of time. [**CHRONO** + **-LOGY**] — **astronomical chronology**, chronology as related to or guided by celestial motions and phenomena. — **chro-nol-o-gy**, n. Pertaining to or occupied with chronology; following the order of time. — **chro-nol-o-gy**, n. [**CHRONO** + **-LOGY**] 1. To arrange in the order of time. 2. To record.

**chro-nom-e-ter**, 1 kro-nom'e-ter; 2 cro-nom'e-ter, n. 1. A portable timekeeper of the highest attainable precision. It is rendered independent of variations in temperature by a compensation balance-wheel, and has an especially delicate and effective escapement. 2. To record.

Our watches we correct by the chronometer, and the chronometer must be regulated by the sun.

A. T. PIERSON Many Infallible Proofs p. 145. [r. n. a. 1886.]

2. Same as METRONOME. [**CHRONO** + **-METER**.]

— **chronometer tables**, tables available for any latitude, which facilitate chronometric correction from an observation of the sun's altitude. — **D'Arsonval's**, a portable clockwork arrangement with a single dial, recording time in units of 1/100 second; controlled in its movements by an electromagnet. — **hack c.** (Naut.), an inferior chronometer for taking observations, compared later with standard chronometer. — **Jacquet's recording c.** a stop-watch with a mechanical or an electric controlling apparatus capable of recording a second or one-fifth of a second on the revolving surface of a kymograph. — **marine c.**, an accurate timekeeper used to determine a ship's longitude. It hangs horizontally in gimbals, and beats half-seconds. — **solar c.**, a sun-dial for showing solar time. — **chro-nom-e-ter**, a. Belonging to chronometry; pertaining to or determined by the chronometer. — **chro-nom-e-ter**, n. [**CHRONO** + **-METER**] 1. A portable timekeeper of the highest attainable precision. It is rendered independent of variations in temperature by a compensation balance-wheel, and has an especially delicate and effective escapement. 2. To record.

**chro-nom-e-try**, 1 kro-nom'e-try; 2 cro-nom'e-try, n. The measurement of time; also, the science or method of measuring time.

God has so arranged the chronometry of our spirits that there shall be thousands of silent moments. MARTINEAU Hours of Thought, Tides of the Spirit p. 12. [n. bro. 1882.]

**chro-nom-o-my**, 1 kro-nom'o-my; 2 cro-nom'o-my, n. [Rare.] A mode of calculating or measuring time. [**CHRONO** + **-MOS**, law.]

**chro-n-o-pher**, 1 kro-n'o-fer; 2 crön'o-fer, n. An instrument which is used for conveying time-indications to distant points by electricity. [**CHRONO** + **Gr. pherō**, bear.]

**chro-n-o-pho-to-graph**, 1 kro-n'o-fō-to-graf; 2 crön'o-fō-to-graf, n. 1. A single photograph of a series taken at equal intervals on a moving sensitized surface, or a series of such photographs, as for exhibition in a kinematograph or for use in a scientific investigation of a moving object. 2. An apparatus for obtaining such pictures. — **chro-n-o-pho-to-gra-m**, — **chro-n-o-pho-to-graph-ic**, a. — **chro-n-o-pho-to-gra-phy**, n. — **chro-n-o-scope**, 1 kro-n'o-skop; 2 crön'o-skop, n. 1. A chronograph or other instrument for measuring a minute interval of time, as by a revolving indicator; often used for measuring the velocity of a shot, which is determined by the time it takes to pass between two screens, at each of which it breaks an electric circuit; also, for measuring the time of reaction in psychophysical experiments. 2. A form of clock which indicates the time by figures shown through holes in the dial. [**CHRONO** + **-SCOPE**] — **chro-n-o-scop-ic**, a. — **chro-n-o-scop-i-cal-ly**, adv. — **chro-nos-co-py**, n. The art or process of using a chronoscope. — **gravity chronoscope**, an electrified apparatus for recording time by means of a plate moving downward between posts. The falling plate breaks an electric circuit but recompletes it as it continues its downward motion; used in psychophysics. — **Hipp c.**, a clock whose hands are connected or disconnected with the actuating mechanism by means of an electric circuit; used for measuring reaction times. — **Münsterberg's c.** (Psychophysics), an apparatus capable of recording the one hundredth part of a second and controlled by the same mechanism as the ordinary stop-watch, and operated without electricity. — **pendulum c.**, an apparatus for marking time, in which a pendulum adapted to swing along a scale is released

when a stimulus is given by the breaking of an electric circuit and a pointer is attracted to the scale by an electromagnet when the subject reacts. — **Vernier c.**, an apparatus for measuring the time of reaction to given stimuli. It consists of two pendulums, each connected with a key. The release of one followed by the release of the other in response to a clicking sound made by the key of the first will record reaction-time in units of 1/50 second each.

**chro-nos-ti-c-o-n**, 1 kro-nos'ti-on; 2 ero-nos'ti-on, n. [**TE** + **ph**] The human temporal bone, as made up of distinct bones. [**CHRONO** + **Gr. estion**, bone.] — **chro-nos-ti-c-al**, a.

**chro-nos-ti-chon**, 1 kro-nos'ti-ken; 2 ero-nos'ti-on, n. A line of poetry containing a chronogram. [**CHRONO** + **Gr. stichos**, line of poetry.]

**chro-n-o-ther-mal**, 1 kro-n'o-thēr-mal; 2 crön'o-thēr-mal, a. Of or pertaining to both time and temperature.

**chro-n-o-ther-mom-e-ter**, 1 kro-n'o-thēr-mem'i-ter; 2 crön'o-thēr-mom'e-ter, n. 1. A thermometer with an anti-compensated or uncompensated balance-wheel, by the use of which mean temperature is determined. 2. An instrument for heating oil at a given rate per minute.

**chro-nō-tro-pism**, 1 kro-nō'tro-plzm; 2 ero-nō'tro-pism, n. Any disturbance of or interference with valvular action, as the cardiac pulsation. [**CHRONO** + **Gr. tropos**, turn.]

**Chro-n**, Sax., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

**Chro-coc-cæ**, 1 kro-kō-ke-si-i; 2 crō-o-cō-cē-cē, n. pl. Bot. A family of undulular blue-green alga found in fresh or salt water. The cells are non-nuclear, and these alga are ranked among the lowest forms of vegetable life.

**Chro-coc-cæ**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chroa**, color, + **kokkos**, berry.] — **chro-coc-cæ-cotus**, a.

**Chro-sper-ma**, 1 kro-spēr-ma; 2 cro-spēr-ma, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of herbs of the family Melastomaceæ. Its one species, *C. muscatellum*, has long been known as *Amantium muscatellum*. See **FLY-POISON**, 2, under **FLY**. [**Gr. chros**, surface, color, + **sperma**, seed.]

**chro-ta**, 1 hrō'ta; 2 hrō'ta, n. A six-stringed instrument of the viol type, a development of the crowd. The instrument was played with a bow, but two strings running free from the finger-board were played by plucking. In Italy the rim (a) was discarded, leaving the finger-board running free, and it became known as the *rotta*, from which (and the German form, the *rota*) the modern violin is descended.

**Chru-dim**, 1 krū'dim; 2 crū'dim, n. 1. A district in Bohemia. 2. Its capital.

**chrys**, 1 kris; 2 kris, n. 1. Derived from Greek *chrysol*, gold; combining forms.

**chrys'al**, 1 kris'al; 2 kris'al, n. Archery. To crack, as a bow. **chrys'al**.

**chrys'al**, n. Archery. A crack or imperfection in a bow.

**chrys'sale**, 1 kris'zāl; 2 kris'sāl, n. In Mollière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, a simple, honest tradesman, henpecked by his wife, Philaminte.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

**chrys'a-lid**, 1 kris'a-lid; 2 kris'a-lid, n. I. a. Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid**.

of showy reddish, white, or yellow flowers. 2. [c-] A plant or flower of this genus. The chrysanthemums of cultivation are derived mostly from *C. sinense* or *indicum*. [L., < Gr. *chrysanthemon*, < *chrysol*, gold, + *anthemon*, flower.] — **chrys-an-them-u-m**, a. phib, n. An insect (*Macrostiphum chrysanthemula*) infesting chrysanthemums. — **c-fly**, n. The drone-fly.

**chrys-an-thous**, 1 kris-an-thus; 2 kris-an-thūs, a. Bot. Yellow-flowered. [**CHRY** + **Gr. anthos**, flower.] **chrys-an-them**, n.

**Chry-sa-or**, 1 kral-sē-or or kris'i-or; 2 kris-sā-or or kris-sā-or, n. Gr. Myth. 1. Poseidon's son, who sprang from the trunk of Medusa after her decapitation by Perseus. He married Callirhoe, and to them were born Echidna and Geryon. 2. The third of Arctical.

**Chry-sa-o-ra**, 1 kris-sā-o-rā; 2 kris-sā-o-rā, n. A genus of Medusæ of the family *Pelagiada*, which according to Hæckel formed a transitional stage between *Pelagia* and *Dactylometra*. [**Gr. chrysaoros**, with golden sword, < *chrysol*, gold, + *aor*, sword.]

**chrys-a-ro-bin**, 1 kris-sā-rō-bin; 2 kris-sā-rō-bin, n. 1. Goa powder. See **POWDER**. 2. An orange-yellow compound which forms the essential principle of Goa powder, and from which chrysanthemic acid is derived. [**CHRY** + **Braz. Indian araroba**, back.] **chrys-a-ro-bi-num**.

**chrys-a-trop-ic**, 1 kris-sā-trop'ik; 2 kris-sā-trop'ic, a. Designating a product of the plant *Atropa belladonna*; as, chrysanthropic acid (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), scopoletin. [**CHRY** + **ATROPIS**.]

**chrys-sau-rin**, 1 kris-sē-rin; 2 kris-sē-rin, n. Chem. A reddish-yellow coal-tar color. [**CHRY** + **L. aurum**, gold.] **chrys-sau-rin**.

**chrys-a-zin**, 1 kris-sā-zin; 2 kris-sā-zin, n. Chem. A diacid of anthraquinone. [**Gr. chrysa**, gold, + *zōn*, beltless.]

**chrys-e-an**, 1 kris-sē-an; 2 kris-sē-an, n. Chem. A compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) obtained as shining yellow crystals by passing hydrogen-sulfid gas through a strong solution of potassium cyanid. [**Gr. chryseos**, golden.]

**chrys-e-in**, 1 kris-sē-in; 2 kris-sē-in, n. Chem. A reddish-yellow color characteristic of an acid (NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Na), the sodium salt of dinitro-*o*-naphthol, used in dyeing campobello yellow. See under **YELLOW**.

**Chrys-e-is**, 1 kris-sē-is; 2 kris-sē-is, n. In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, held captive by Agamemnon.

**chrys-el-e-phan'tine**, 1 kris-el-i-fan'tin; 2 kris-el-i-fan'tin, a. Made of or covered with gold and ivory; as, the Greek chryselephantine statues. These were of wood or clay, to which thin plates of chased gold were attached to represent draperies and hair, and ivory plates to represent flesh. [**Gr. chryselephantinos**, of gold and ivory.]

**Chrys-e-mys**, 1 kris-sē-mys; 2 kris-sē-mys, n. Zool. A typical and widely distributed genus of water-tortoises or American terrapins, including the mud-turtle (*C. picta*), galli ornamented on body and shell-margin with yellow, red, and black. [**CHRY** + **Gr. emys**, tortoise.]

**chrys-ene**, 1 kris-sē-in; 2 kris-sē-in, n. Chem. A reddish-violet, fluorescent, crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>), contained in coal-tar and other substances. — **chrys-en-ic**, a. Derived from chrysene or from chrysanthrene. — **chryseneic acid** (Chem.), an acid (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained by fusing chrysene with caustic alkali.

**chrys-e-olin**, 1 kris-sē-olin; 2 kris-sē-olin, n. Same as **CHRYSEOLIN**.

**Chrys-id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.]

**chrys'id**, 1 kris-sid; 2 kris-sid, n. pl. Entom. A family of spiciferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments; including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr. chrysis**, a gold-brodered robe.] **Chrys'id**, n. (t. g.) [**Gr.**





chuck'ling, 1 chuk'ling; 2 chuk'ling, n. A little chick; chickling.—chuck'ling-ly, adv. With a chuckle.

chuck'stone, 1 chuk'stōn; 2 chuk'stōn, n. Same as CHUCKLE-STONE.

chuck, pp. Chucked. S. S.

chuck'wal'la, 1 chuk'wel'a; 2 chuk'wal'a, n. A heavy, squat lizard (*Sauromalus ater*), dusky in hue at maturity and the largest of the lizards in the desert regions of the United States, except the Gila monster; it feeds on vegetables, and forms part of the diet of the Indians of that district.

chuck'will's-wid'ow, 1 chuk'wilz'wid'ō; 2 chuk'wilz'wid'ō, n. A large goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States: from its note.

The clear and distinct voice . . . was exactly as if a human being had spoken the words 'chuck-will's widow.'

P. H. Gosse *Romance of Nat. Hist.* p. 174. [N. Y. & Co. 1866.]

chuck'y-chuck'y, 1 chuk'y-chuk'y; 2 chuk'y-chuk'y, n. [Austral.] The edible white berry of the Australian and Tasmanian wax-cluster (*Gaultheria hispida*).

chud'der, 1 chud'er; 2 chud'er, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A fine wool shawl made in India: a mantle. 2. Any cloth of more than one breadth, as a tablecloth. 3. A cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. 4. A sheet on which to sleep.

5. A sheet of water. chud'dat; chud'dah; chud'dart; chud'di, 1 chud'di; 2 chud'di, n. pl. [Rus.] A group of peoples in Finland, Estonia, and Lithuania that includes the Finns, Laplanders, Livonians, and Estonians. Tehu'dit.

Chud'dic, 1 chud'dik; 2 chud'dic, n. The language of the Chudi, belonging to the Finnic (Uralic) class.—Chud'dic, a chue'ke; 1 chue'ke; 2 chue'ke, n. [Argentinian] The rheu. chue'tt, n. Minced meat.

chua'fa, 1 chū'fa; 2 chū'fa, n. [Sp.] 1. A sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) whose tuberous roots are eaten in southern Europe. 2. One of the tubers, as large as an almond; an earth-almond.

chuff, 1 chuf; 2 chuf, n. [Dial.] To puff or swell out, as the chuff. I. a. [Prov. Eng.] Gruff; churlish. II. n. [Archaic.] A churl; boor.

chuff' (Dial. or Obs.) I. a. Chubby. 2. Good-humored. 3. Self-opinionated. II. n. A puffy cheek; a beast's muzzle.

chuff, 1 chuf; 2 chuf, n. A cracked brick, the result of rain falling while it was being baked.

Chuff'ey, 1 chuf'ey; 2 chuf'ey, n. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk.

chuff'fy, 1 chuf'fy; 2 chuf'fy, n. Clownish; churlish.—chuff'fy-ly, adv.—chuff'fy-ness, n.

chuff'fy, a. Chubby; plump.—chuff'fy brick, a brick puffed out by confined steam or heated air during burning.—c.-checked, a. Plump-checked.—chuff'fy-ness, n.

chug, 1 chug; 2 chug, n. [CHUGGED; CHUGS; CHUG'GING.] 1. To make an intermittent explosive sound, as of an engine exhausting steam. II. t. [Local, U.S.] To strike a punching blow.

chug, n. To fish with a gaff through the ice.—chug'ger, n. chug', n. 1. An explosive sound, as of the exhaust of an engine. [Imitative.] chug'-chug'ging. 2. [U.S.] A blow (in fighting).

chug', n. [Scott.] A sudden pull; tug.

Chu'f, 1 chū'f; 2 chū'f, n. A river flowing from Issik Lake, in Russian Turkestan, W. N. W. for about 600 m. till lost in the sands of the Kirghiz Steppe.

Chuk'chi, 1 chuk'chi; 2 chuk'chi, n. pl. A sturdy Mongolian folk inhabiting the arctic coast of northeastern Asia in scattered villages.

Chu'ki-ang, 1 chū'ki-ang; 2 chū'ki-ang, n. A river in S. China; the E. branch of the delta, from Canton to the sea: Canton river.

chuk'ker, 1 chuk'er; 2 chuk'er, n. *Polo*. The period during which the ball is continuously in play. chak'kar; [Hind.] chuk'er.

chuk'or, 1 chuk'or; 2 chuk'or, n. The Indian hill-partridge (*Caccabis chukor*). [Hind. chak'or.] chick'ore; chick'ort.

chuk'pa, 1 chuk'pa; 2 chuk'pa, n. [Tibet.] A highwayman; robber.

Chu'is-lōng'kōrn, 1 chū'is-lōng'kōrn; 2 chū'is-lōng'kōrn, n. *Paramirde Maha* (1853-1910). King of Siam from Jan. 10, 1895; suppressed slavery.

chuan'lan, 1 chū'lan; 2 chū'lan, n. [Chin.] The flowers of either of two Chinese plants, *Chloranthus inconspicuus* of the chloranth family (*Chloranthaceae*) and *Aplata odorata* of the bead-tree family (*Melastaceae*): used to scent teas.

Chu-lim, 1 chu-lim; 2 chu-lim, n. A river in Yeniseisk and Tomsk governments, Siberia; 500 m. long to the Obi.

chu'lu, 1 chū'lu; 2 chū'lu, n. A variety of colored woolen pointed cap worn by certain Indians of Peru.

chul'pa, 1 chū'pa; 2 chū'pa, n. *Archol*, A Peruvian prehistoric stone tower, containing a burial-chamber over which the relatives of the deceased resided.

chul'tun, 1 chū'tun; 2 chū'tun, n. [Tucatan.] A structure under the surface of the ground, with a hole in the center of the dome, believed to have been used for storing water.

chum, 1 chūm; 2 chūm, n. [CHUMMED; CHUMPS; CHUM'UNG.] I. t. 1. To place in the same chamber or apartments with another. 2. [Eng.] Formerly, to initiate, as a new inmate of a prison, by rough usage and exaction of money.

II. i. To live in the same room or apartment with another; hence, to be very intimate.

chum, n. [CHUMMED; CHUM'UNG.] To fish with chum.

chum, n. A roommate, as at a school or college; hence, any intimate or constant companion. [CHAMBER-FELLOW.] SYN. see ASSOCIATE, n.—new chum [Austral.], a recent immigrant.—chum'hood, chumship, n.

chum, n. Pieces of oily fish, (1) used as fish-bait, or (2) pressed for oil.

chum, n. *Ceram*. A black upon which an unbaked vessel is adjusted for turning with the lathe.

chum, n. [Samoan.] A but or tent. [C.]

chum, n. A salmon (*Oncorhynchus teta*). [CHAMALARI.]

Chum'ba-lū, 1 chūm'ba-lū; 2 chūm'ba-lū, n. Same as Chum'ba, 1 chūm'ba; 2 chūm'ba, n. Same as CHAMBA.

chum'ble, 1 chūm'bl; 2 chūm'bl, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as CHUMBLE. [CHAMBAL.]

Chum-bul, 1 chūm-bul; 2 chūm-bul, n. River. Same as chum'mage, 1 chūm'ji; 2 chūm'ji, n. 1. The lodging of two or more persons in the same chamber. 2. The share of common expense due from each chum. 3. [Eng.] (1) Money demanded by prison inmates from a new prisoner. (2) A fee exacted from a collegian when dissolving a partnership in lodgings.

chum'mer, 1 chūm'mer; 2 chūm'mer, n. In sea-fishing, one who has charge of the bait and baiting.

chum'my, 1 chūm'my; 2 chūm'my, n. [Colloq.] Confidentially sociable.

I liked the fellow, I confess, and we got chummy in the evenings. W. B. Bryant *Herr Paulus* bk. iii, ch. 11, p. 150. [in 1858.]

chum'my, n. [MIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] A chum.

chum'my, n. [Colloq., Eng.] 1. A chimney-sweeper's boy. 2. A soft hat of black felt.

chump, 1 chūmp; 2 chūmp, n. To champ dully; munch.

chump, n. 1. A short, thick chunk or block of wood. 2. The thick end, as of a loin of mutton; hence, humorously, the head. 3. [Slang.] A dull, stupid, or blundering person; a blockhead. 4. The first bark of a dog in the chase, indicating that the scent is found. [Cp. ice. *kumbr*, log, < *kubbr*, chopping, < *kubba*, chop.]

—chump-head, n. A chump; blockhead.—c.-headed, a.—off his chump [Slang], out of his senses; silly.—chump'ish, a. [Rare.] Stubborn, sullen; boorish.—chump'y, a. Short and thickset.

Chum'pa-run, 1 chūm'pa-run; 2 chūm'pa-run, n. A district in Tirhut division, India; 3,531 sq. m.; capital, Moteehara.

chun, 1 chūn; 2 chūn, n. [Prov. N. Brit.] I. cf. & t. To sprout, as potatoes; to nip off such sprouts. chūp, n. II. n. Sprouts on old potatoes or grain.

Chun, 1 kūn or chūn; 2 cūn or chūn, n. *Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xviii, 8.

chun-nam, 1 chu-nam; 2 chu-nam, n. [Anglo-Ind.] [CHU-NAMING; CHU-NAM'ING.] To plaster or overlay with chunam.

chun-nam, n. [Anglo-Ind.] 1. Lime, especially lime from shells or coral; also, plaster or stucco made from this lime and sea-sand. 2. A cement for calking ships' seams. 3. A unit of weight for gold, of six grains troy. [C. Hind. *chūndā*.] che-nam; che-nam', n.

Chu-nar, 1 chu-nar; 2 chu-nar, n. A town on the Ganges, India, just above and opposite Benares; battle 1763.

Chun-chēn, 1 chūn-chēn; 2 chūn-chēn, chūn-chēn, n. A city; capital of Kaguon province, Chosen.

Chun-chon' Na'mu, 1 chūn-chon' nā'mu; 2 chūn-chon' nā'mu, n. A province in central Chosen. Chun-chon', n. South.

Chun-chon' Pū'ku, 1 chūn-chon' pū'ku; 2 chūn-chon' pū'ku, n. A province in central Chosen. Chun-chon', North.

Chun-dau'si, 1 chūn-dau'si; 2 chūn-dau'si, n. A town in Rohilkhand division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

Chun'dra-kō'na, 1 chūn-dra-kō'na; 2 chūn-dra-kō'na, n. A town in Midnapur district, Bengal.

Chun'ga, 1 chūn'ga; 2 chūn'ga, n. An Argentine woodland species of seriemā (*Caracara burmeisteri*) smaller and darker in plumage than *C. seriemā*. chūn'al-a.

Chung'an-hsi-en, 1 chūn'an-hsi-en; 2 chūn'an-hsi-en, n. A city, the source of Boheta tea, in Fukien province, China.

Chung-jin, 1 chūn-jin; 2 chūn-jin, n. A treaty port in Chosen; opened in 1903.

chung'ke, 1 chūn'ke; 2 chūn'ke, n. [Am. Ind.] A former game of the North-American Indians, consisting in rolling a discoid stone along a course and landing poles after it: played in chungke-yards, with chungke-stones. chungk; chung'k, n.

Chung-king, 1 chūn-king; 2 chūn-king, n. A treaty port; capital of Szechwan province, China.

Chung-pa, 1 chūn-pā; 2 chūn-pā, n. A town in N. Szechwan province, China.

Chu'nī-an, 1 chū'nī-an; 2 chū'nī-an, n. A town in Lahore division, Punjab, India.

chun'k, 1 chūn'k; 2 chūn'k, n. [So. U.S.] 1. To throw, as a missile. 2. To fling missiles at, as a person. 3. To replenish, as, to chun'k a fire. II. t. [U.S.] Logging. To remove heavy obstructions from the ground with horses or engine: used on the Pacific coast.

chun'k, n. A thick, short piece; hence, figuratively, a small, thick-set person or beast. [Modification of *chuck*; n.] chun'k-block, n. *Naut*. A strong hoisting-block having a metal sheave and a large swallow.—chun'k-head, n. [Local, U.S.] The copperhead snake.

chun'ky, 1 chūn'ky; 2 chūn'ky, n. [U.S.] Short and thick-set.

chun'er, 1 chūn'er; 2 chūn'er, n. [Dial., Eng.] To find fault; murmur; mutter; grumble. chūn'der; chūn'ter, chūn'ni-a, n. See CHUNGA. chūn'f-a.

Chun'su, 1 kūn'su; 2 cūn'su, n. *Egypt. Myth*. A god identified with the moon, and accorded power of healing; mainly worshipped at Thebes, associated with Mut and Amon-Ra.

chunt, n. Same as CHUNNER. chūn'der; chūn'ter, chūn'ter, n. A complaint. chūn'ter, n. A grumbler. chūn'ter-ing, a. Discontented; disgruntled; muttering.—chūn'ter, n. Irritable; insolent. chūn'tous, n.

chū'bu, 1 chū'bu; 2 chū'bu, n. [Bolivia.] Dried potatoes. chū'pa-gal'lo, 1 chū'pa-gal'lo; 2 chū'pa-gal'lo, n. *Bot*. A canellaneol tree (*Cinnamodendron macranthum*) common in Porto Rico. The wood, which is hard and light-colored, is used in building.

chū'pa-ro'sa, 1 chū'pa-ro'sa; 2 chū'pa-ro'sa, n. [Sp. Am.] A humming-bird.

chū-pat'ry, 1 chū-pat'ry; 2 chū-pat'ry, n. [RIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] [Anglo-Ind.] A griddle-cake, generally of coarse wheat flour, unleavened; the usual form of native bread. [C. Hind. *ka-pat'ry*.] chū-pat'y, n.

chūp'kun, 1 chūp'kun; 2 chūp'kun, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A long frock or cassock, worn by the native men of Upper India: chap'kan; [Hind.].

chūp'pa, 1 hū'pā; 2 hū'pā, n. [Heb.] A canopy or baldachin beneath which Jewish services of marriage are conducted.

Chu-pra, n. Same as CHAPRA.

chu-pras'ey, 1 chu-pras'; 2 chu-pras', n. [RIES, 1-iz; 2-iz, pl.] [Anglo-Ind.] A messenger wearing an official badge; an office attendant. chu-pras'; chu-pras'et, n.

Chū'q'et, 1 chū'q'et; 2 chū'q'et, n. The most southern department of Bolivia; 36,132 sq. m.; capital, Sucre. 2. A city in Bolivia. See SUCRE.

Chur, 1 kūr; 2 cūr, n. A town, the capital of Grisons canton, Switzerland; seat of zinc and tool-manufacture.

church, 1 chūrch; 2 chūrch, n. 1. To conduct a prescribed service, as in church, with or for (a person), especially with a woman for her recovery after childbirth. 2. [Colloq.] To subject to churchly discipline. 3. [Scott.] To attend church with on a special occasion, as with a bride or newly elected magistrates. 4. To organize a group of persons into a church. 5. [Thieves' Slang.] To replace the works of (a stolen timepiece) with substituted works, to avoid identification.

church, n. 1. A building dedicated to Christian worship; also, rarely, any building for worship; a temple. In England, the word is now used to include buildings belonging to bodies outside of the Established Church which formerly were styled *chapels*. Since about the year 1840 the term *Church* has been consistently used by Roman

Catholics, a practise followed recently by Free Churchmen. In Scotland the term is restricted to Presbyterians. No such differentiation exists in the United States.

This is the church which Pisa, great and free, Reared to St. Catharine.

BYRANT *The Knight's Epitaph* st. 1.

2. [C.] A body of Christians with a distinct history, creed, ecclesiastical government, and forms of worship; a denomination; as, the Presbyterian Church. 3. A number of Christians organized for united worship; a congregation. 4. The Christians of a certain city, country, etc.; as, the church at Corinth. 5. The whole body of Christian believers. Called sometimes the church universal, or church catholic.

Probably we Christians are too familiarized with the blessed presence of the Church to do justice to her as a world-embracing institution. LUDWIG Bampton Lectures lect. iii, p. 118. [s. 1873.]

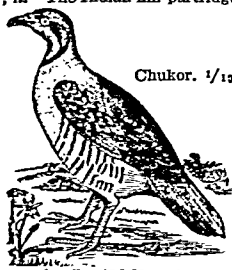
6. Any religious society or body; as, the Jewish church.

7. [Colloq.] Regular religious services, or public worship. To church he goes. For hallowed thought and sanctified repose. S. C. HALL *Trial of Sir Jasper* pt. 28.

8. *Christian Science*. The spiritual structure of truth and love, with all that is founded on and proceeds from divine Principle; that institution which is proved divine in origin by its power to spiritualize mankind and purge the world of error, sickness, and all evil. MARY B. G. EDDY, *Science and Health*, 1910, p. 583.

9. The clerical order or profession; as, to go into the church (to become a clergyman.) 10. Ecclesiastical authority or influence; distinguished from state power. [C. AS. *circe*, < Gr. *kyriakon*, < *kyrios*, of the Lord, < *kyrios*, lord, < *kyros*, might.] churchē.

SYN. see SANCTUARY; SECT.—Pred.: the church of God; the church in the wilderness; the church at Jerusalem; the churches of Galatia.—Abyssinian Church, a national church established in Abyssinia during the fourth century, now in communion with the Copts.—Anglican C., the Church of England. See ANGLICAN.—Augsburg C., the Lutheran Church, in allusion to the Diet of Augsburg; church'ale, n. Ale for a church festival; the festival at which this ale is used; also, contributions of malt to pay church expenses.—c.-bench, n. [Eng.] A settee in a church-porch.—c.-broom, n. [Eng.] Teazel.—c.-court, n. An ecclesiastical tribunal.—c.-door, n. A door in a church edifice; specifically, the outer door, used more particularly in early times as a bulletin-board for the official posting of royal edicts, legal notifications, and other important information.—c.-estates, commissioners [Eng.], a committee of four appointed in 1558 from among the members of the ecclesiastical commission to regulate the sale, purchase, and leasing of church lands. In 1856 the Church Building Commissioners, founded in 1818, were incorporated with them. See under ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.—c.-festival, a day or season set apart by different churches and kept with appropriate services, commemorative of the principal events in the history of Christ, of the lives of the saints, and of the cardinal doctrines of the faith. See FEAST, n. 3.—c.-garth, n. A churchyard.—church-go'er, n. One who goes regularly to church.—church-go'ing, I. a. 1. Habitually going to church. 2. Summoning to church. II. n. The act of going to church.—c.-government, 1. The exercise of authority by any church, or its courts or officers, in the management of its affairs, in the oversight, direction, and discipline of its members. 2. The constitutional polity according to which church authority is exercised in any denomination. There are three fundamentally different forms of church government—prelacy, presbytery, and independency.—c.-grith, n. The sanctuary, or legal protection, afforded by a church under medieval laws and customs.—c.-hawe, n. A churchyard. c.-hay, n.—c.-house, n. A house connected with a church or used for church purposes.—c.-invisible, the whole body of true and faithful Christians, whether members of the visible church or not.—church-llike, a. Like or befitting a church or churchman; churchly.—c.-llike, n. [Prov. Eng.] A churchyard.—c.-lling [Colloq., Eng.], a benefice.—church'mas'ter, n. [Prov. Eng.] A churchwarden.—c.-member, n.—c.-membership, n. The belonging to a church; also, the members of a church, collectively.—c.-militant, the church on earth, regarded as at war with the forces of evil; distinguished from the church triumphant.—C. of England, the church established and endowed by law as the national church of England. This church for more than 900 years had been governed by prelates who received their permission for consecration from the papal court. In the Reformation the authority of Rome was denied, and in 1534 the church was formally established. The doctrines of the Church of England are those commonly held by the evangelical denominations except that it holds to the necessity of episcopal ordination for the valid consecration of the sacraments.—C.-of-England, or -ist, n. An adherent of the English established church.—C.-of-Englandism, n.—C. of God in Christ Jesus. 1. See WINEBRENNERIAN. 2. A faction of the Seventh-day Adventists, organized in 1888; tho dating from 1851, its adherents believe in the restoration of Israel.—C. of Humanity, the followers of Auguste Comte; Postivists.—C. of Ireland, the former established Protestant church in Ireland in full communion with all the other Anglican churches, disestablished in 1869 by the "Irish Church Act" of England.—C. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the official title of the Mormon Church.—C. of Mount Sinai, an ancient ecclesiastical division including the Monastery of St. Catherine in Arabia and houses in Turkey and Greece; affiliated with the Orthodox Eastern Church, and the only survival of the early church in northern Arabia.—C. of Scotland, the church established in Scotland by the Act of Union of 1707, having Presbyterian tenets and government; supported by the state.—C. of the District, a sect.—C. of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, a division of the Mennonites, started in 1880.—C. of the New Jerusalem, the Swedenborgian Church.—c.-owl, n. [Eng.] The barn-owl, which is accustomed to nest in steeples.—c.-path, n. [Eng.] A public path across fields to a parish church.—c.-penitent, n. A flag raised on board ship during religious service.—c.-rate, n. [Eng.] A tax formerly levied by the churchwardens and vestry of the parish on all parishioners regardless of creed for the support of the established church; abolished 1838.—c.-rector, n. A church-steward or churchwarden.—c.-register [Eng.], a parish register.—c.-ring, n. A wedding-ring.—c.-scot, n. [Old Eng.] A tribute from a parishioner to the parish priest, or from a tenant of church lands to the lord of the manor.—c.-service, 1. Service held in a church. c.-seed; c.-shot, 2. In the Anglican Church, the form and fashion of worship; specif., the Order of Common Prayer. 3. A book containing the Book of Common Prayer; proper lessons, etc.—c.-soken, n. [Eng.] *C. Hiss*. The district served by and tributary to a church.—c.-text, n. *Typog*. Old English type.—



Chukor. 1/10

**c. triumphant.** 1. The whole body of saints in heaven. 2. [C. T.] A sect formed by George Jacob Schweinfurth, who claimed to be the "Christ of the Second Coming"; belief in this claim qualifies for membership of the sect. 3. [C. T.] A communistic sect founded by Cyrus Teed, with a view of reestablishing church and state on the grounds of divine fellowship. — **c. universal.** see under **church**, def. 5, above. — **church-wo'man, n.** 1. A woman devoted in attendance on church services, and in church activities. 2. A woman who worships according to the rites of the Church of England. — **c. work,** work in some branch or branches of the activities of a church, such as clubs, gilds, Sunday school, etc. — **c. work,** [Eng.] An order of an ecclesiastical court. — **Eastern C.,** see **GREEK CHURCH**. — **English C.,** see **CHURCH OF ENGLAND**. — **established c.,** a church established, and at least in part supported, by the state. — **hall c.,** the church whose architecture is characterized by three or more parallel divisions, all of which are of equal height. — **law c.,** the established Church of England. — **round c.,** a church of circular construction built around a memorial, sacred relic, or monument; a polygonal church or one radiating from a common center. — **state c.,** see **ESTABLISHED CHURCH**. — **visible c.,** the whole body of Christ's professed followers on earth. — **Western c.,** the medieval church of the Western Roman Empire, now the Roman Catholic Church; opposed to the church of the Eastern Empire, now the Greek Church.

— **church'dom, n.** The dominion or authority of the church. — **church'i-an'i-ty, n.** Devotion to ecclesiasticalism rather than to the spirit and principles of Christianity; ecclesiastical bigotry or formalism. — **church'i-fied, a.** Assimilated in manner and habits to church precepts and forms, to an exaggerated and unpleasant degree. — **church'ish, a.** [Rare.] Churchy. — **church'ism, n.** Adherence to an established church; ecclesiastical church partisanship. — **church'ite, n.** A partisan of the church or of a church. — **church'less, a.** Having, or belonging to, no church; unblessed by the church. — **church'ling, n.** [Rare.] A creature of the church; a bigoted churchman. — **church'ship, n.** The condition of being a church. — **Church, n.** 1. Frederick Edwin (1826-1900), an American painter. 2. A town in Lancashire, England. 3. A town in Devonshire, England. — **Church'ill, 1 church'ill; 2 church'ill, n.** 1. Charles (1731-1804/1764), an English poet and satirist; friend of John Wilkes; *Rosciad*, etc. 2. John, see *MARLBOROUGH*. 3. Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord (1849-1915), a British statesman; leader of Fourth Party. 4. William (1859-1920), an American diplomat; philologist; author; *Polynesian Wanderings*. 5. Winston (1871- ), an American novelist and legislator. 6. Winston Leonard Spencer (1874- ), an English war correspondent, author, and statesman. 7. A cape on the W. shore of Hudson Bay. 8. A river of Canada flowing 900 m. N. E. to Hudson Bay. 9. A county in central Nevada; 4,816 sq. m.; county-seat, Stillwater.

**church'ing, 1 church'ing; 2 church'ing, n.** 1. *Ecd.* A woman's appearance in church, to return thanks after confinement; the service peculiar to this occasion. The Nicene Creed was opened, and the offerings of all the women who had come for purification, which was much the same as churching is with us, were taken from them, by the Levites. *Geistliche Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 129. [A. 1880.]

2. Subjection to the influence of the church. — **church'ite, 1 church'ite; 2 church'ite, n.** *Mineral.* A vitreous gray hydrous cerium-calcium phosphate, (Ce<sub>2</sub>Ca) P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [C. A. H. Church, English chemist.]

**church'ly, 1 church'ly; 2 church'ly, a.** Of or pertaining to the church; belonging or devoted to the polity, order, or ritual of a church. — **church'li-ness, n.**

**church'man, 1 church'man; 2 church'man, n.** [-MEN, pl.] 1. A member of a church, especially of a national church. *Speelf.* (1) In England and her colonies, a member of the Church of England. (2) [Scot.] A member of the Church of Scotland. (3) [U. S.] A member of the Episcopal Church. The Tories determined to express publicly and formally their gratitude to the King for having brought in so many churchmen and turned out so many schismatics. *MACAULAY England* vol. iii, ch. 15, p. 450. [p. s. & co. 1856.]

2. A clergyman; ecclesiastic. 3. A churchwarden. — **church'man-ly, a.** Like, befitting, or belonging to a churchman. **church'man-liket, church'man-ship, n.** **Church Street, n.** A market-town in Shropshire, England. **church'pp, Churched, n.** S. S.

**church'war'den, 1 church'war'den; 2 church'war'den, n.** 1. One of the officers in Anglican churches who have the oversight and care of the edifice and other church property. Their appointment was ordered by the Synod of London in 1127, and since 1603 they have been appointed annually. Of the two churchwardens, one is generally appointed by the incumbent and the other elected by the parishioners. **church'war'nert** [Dial.]

(2) [U. S.] *Episcopal Ch.* An officer having chief authority among the laymen of a parish, in regard to its temporal affairs. There are usually two such officers, called "senior" and "junior." 2. In the Church of Scotland, a beadle. 3. [Colloq., Eng.] A long-stemmed pipe.

"Toby of ale, please," said Grayburst, "and a churchwarden." *J. W. PALMER After His Kind* p. 32. [H. M. & co. 1886.]

4. (Prov. Eng.) A cormorant. — **church'war'den-ism, n.** The authority of churchwardens, ancient as exhibited in their barbarous modernization of ancient church buildings. — **church'war'den-ize, v.** — **church'war'den-ship, n.**

**church'y, 1 church'y; 2 church'y, a.** 1. Relating to or characteristic of the church. 2. Strict in church opinions and practices. — **church'li-ness, n.**

**church'yard, 1 church'yard; 2 church'yard, n.** The enclosure about a church, especially when used as a graveyard. *Syn.* — **church'yard'ch'ard'le, n.** A European tenebrionid beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*).

**chur'i-a, 1 chur'i-a; 2 chur'i-a, n.** [Mex.] The chaparral-cock.

**chur'ri-ka, 1 chur'ri-ka; 2 chur'ri-ka, n.** [Austral.] Anything secret or sacred; said of an object or its qualities.

**chur'ka, 1 chur'ka; 2 chur'ka, n.** [E. Ind.] A primitive cotton-gin; spinning-wheel. **char'kak** [Hind.]

**churl, 1 churl; 2 churl, n.** 1. A rude, low-bred fellow. 2. A sordid or stingy person; miser; niggard.

We know none of these who often give the name of churl, while persons of a liberal and bountiful spirit have their hands chained up with poverty. *WATSON Sermons* vol. ii, p. 55. [H. M. & co. 1836.]

3. A countryman; peasant; rustic. 4. *Eng. Hist.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest rank or without rank.

The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land, may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the *ceorl* with a single hide . . . to the ealdorman and the ehteling. *Brunns Const. Hist. Eng.* vol. i, p. 50. [CL. R. 1875.]

5. A serf; bondman. 6. A man, as correlative to wife; husband. [*AS. ceorl, man.*] **ceorl**; **cherl**. **churl'dom, n.** The state or condition of being a churl. — **churl'hood, n.**

**churl'ish, 1 churl'ish; 2 churl'ish, a.** 1. Pertaining to or like a churl. (1) Rude; ill-bred. (2) Stingy; sordid.

There is so much individuality of character, too, among apples. . . . One is *churlish* and illiberal, evidently grudging the few apples that it bears. *HAWTHORNE Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 21. [H. M. & co. 1891.]

2. Hard to work or manage; stubborn; intractable. **cher'lich; chur'ly** [Rare]. *Syn.* see *ACRIMONIOUS; MOROSE*. — **chur'lish-ade, chur'lish-ness, n.**

**churnet, n.** Confused noise; clamor; buzz. **chirm't, churn, 1 churn; 2 churn, n.** 1. *i. i.* To agitate (cream or milk) by shaking or beating, as in a churn, to produce butter.

Handmaidens, . . . shaking between them the skin suspended between three stakes, and filled with milk, to be thus churned into butter. *LATARD Ninotch* vol. i, p. 100. [G. P. R. 1852.]

2. To produce by agitation, as butter. 3. To agitate violently; as, a steamer's screw churns the water. The hail like cannon-shot struck the sea And churned it white as a creamy foam.

JOAQUIN MILNER *A Hail Storm in Venice* etc. 1. *i. i.* 1. To agitate cream or milk in making butter.

2. To produce or be in violent liquid agitation; as, the water churns among the rocks. **chern'et; churn'er, n.**

**churn, n.** 1. A vessel in which milk or cream is beaten or agitated, as by the use of a dasher, to separate the oily globules from other parts and gather them as butter. See MILK.

On awakening next morning I heard from below the sound of a churn: prophecy of new genuine butter.

CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 101. [H. M. & co. 1881.]

2. *Ceram.* A block or chuck on a potter's throwing-lathe. 3. A form of mine-pump. 4. A churn-shaped milk-can. 5. *Mining.* An ore-pocket. [*AS. cyrtin*] **chern'et; churn'et; churn'et** — atmospheric churn, a churn having a hollow-stemmed dasher, to force air through the cream on each stroke. — **churn'but'ted, a.** Same as SWELL-BUTTERED. — **c-dasher, n.** The agitating instrument or device used in a churn. — **c-drill, n.** See DRILL. — **c-milk, n.** Buttermilk. — **c-owl, n.** [Local, Brit.] 1. The nightjar; fern-owl. **churn'owl, n.** 2. The corncock. — **c-staff, n.** 1. The dasher of the old-fashioned cylindrical churn. 2. The sun-spurge. — **rocking c.,** a primitive form of Oriental churn, consisting of a conical earthen jar which is rocked at intervals on its supports.

**churn'a-bill'ly, 1 churn'a-bill'ly; 2 churn'a-bill'ly, n.** *Dairying.* 1. Readiness to part with its butter, as milk. 2. Perfection of yield in butter.

**churn'd, n.** Churned. **churn'ing, 1 churn'ing; 2 churn'ing, n.** 1. The agitation of milk to produce butter; violent agitation. 2. The quantity of butter churned at one time.

**churr, 1 churr; 2 churr, n. & v.** [Eng.] To utter a low trill, as the nightjar; whirr like the European partridge. Compare CHIRP.

**churri, n.** A deep trill or whirring sound; of lower or rougher tone than a chirr. [Imitative].

— **churr'worm, n.** [Local, Eng.] The mole-cricket. **churr, n.** 1. [Local, Eng.] A bird that makes a whirring sound, as a whitethroat, nightjar, partridge, or dunlin. 2. The sound made by such a bird, or by cockchafers, etc.

**chur'fels, 1 chur'fel; 2 chur'fel, n.** Same as *CHIRKELS*. **chur'ri-gu-esque, 1 chur'ri-gu-esque; 2 chur'ri-gu-esque, n.** The qualities introduced by Churriguera, Ribera, and their followers into Spanish architecture early in the 18th century; used also adjectively.

Christian plateresque work is sometimes almost as delicate as Moorish work, Christian *churrigueraesque* almost as fantastic. *HAYWOOD Ellis* *Spain* p. 309. [H. M. & co. '03.]

**chur-r'i-guer-ism, 1 chur-r'i-guer-ism; 2 chur-r'i-guer-ism, n.** 1. The act of overloading architectural work with unsuitable ornamentation; also, the application of such ornamentation to architecture. 2. The effect thus produced. — **chur-r'i-guer-ist, n.** — **chur-r'i-guer-ist'ic, a.**

**chur-ro, 1 chur-ro; 2 chur-ro, n.** [Sp.] A coarse-wheeled sheep. **chur'ruck, 1 chur'ruk; 2 chur'ruk, n.** [India.] Same as *CHURKA*.

**chur'rus, 1 chur'rus; 2 chur'rus, n.** [E. Ind.] The resinous exudation of the Indian hemp, used as a narcotic intoxicant. Compare *RUANG*.

**Chur'ru-bus-co, 1 chur'ru-bus-co; 2 chur'ru-bus-co, n.** A village just S. of Mexico city, where the United States troops defeated the Mexicans in 1847.

**Chu'sai, 1 chu'sai; 2 chu'sai, n.** *Bib.* (Douai). **Chu-san' Ar'chi-pe-l-a-go, 1 chu-san'; 2 chu-san', n.** Islands off the coast of Chekiang province, China; chief town, Ninghai.

**Chu'san-ras'a-tha'im, 1 chu'san-ras'a-tha'im; 2 chu'san-ras'a-tha'im, n.** *Bib.* (Douai). **chuset, n.** To choose.

**Chu'shan-rish'a-tha'im, 1 chu'shan-rish'a-tha'im; 2 chu'shan-rish'a-tha'im, n.** *Bib.* Judges iii, 8. **Chu'si, 1 chu'si; 2 chu'si, n.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* vii, 18.

**chut, 1 chut; 2 chut, interj.** An exclamation of impatience. *Uk. Nagan.*

**chute, 1 chute; 2 chute, v.** [*CHUTED; CHUTING.*] *i. i.* To cause (material) to descend a chute. *II. i.* To descend a chute, as in the sport "chuting the chutes."

— **chut'er, n.**

**chute, 1 chute; 2 chute, n.** 1. An inclined trough or vertical conduit for conveying water or solid materials from a higher to a lower level; as, a chute for coal or grain. **shoot** [Eng.] 2. *Mining & Geol.* A pipe. 3. An inclined watercourse, natural or artificial, especially one through which boats or timber are carried, as in a dam. 4. A narrow channel with a free current, especially on the lower Mississippi river. 5. A toboggan-slide. 6. *Turf.* A reach of track beyond the finish. 7. [U. S.] A stamped, as of cattle. [F. (confused with spoor), < OF. *cheute*, f. pp. of *cheoir*, fall, *L. cado*, fall, *to* chute the chutes, to slide in a cut or butt down an incline, *to* chute that terminates in a pool of water, to shoot the chutes.]

**Chu'ti-a Nag-pur, 1 chu'ti-a nag-pur; 2 chu'ti-a nag-pur, n.** A division of Behar and Orissa province, India; 26,965 sq. m.; capital, Ranchi.

**Chu'ti-a U'di-pur, 1 chu'ti-a u'di-pur; 2 chu'ti-a u'di-pur, n.** A native state of Gujarat, India; 820 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

**chut-kar'ry, 1 chut-kar'; 2 chut-kar', n.** [Anglo-Ind.] A half-caste.

**chut'ney, 1 chut'ny; 2 chut'ny, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] A piquant condiment or relish compounded of fruits, spices, chilies, lime-juice, etc. — **chut'neet; chut'ny, n.**

**chutt, 1 chut; 2 chut, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] Roof; ceiling; specifically, a cloth stretched across a room to form a ceiling. **chhat** [Hind.]

**Chut'tees-gur, 1 chut'tes-gur; 2 chut'tes-gur, n.** Same as *CHATHGAR*.

**chut'rüm, 1 chut'rüm; 2 chut'rüm, n.** [Anglo-Ind.] A building for the accommodation of pilgrims and the better class of travelers. Compare *CHOUZTRY*.

**chut'zah, 1 chut'zah; 2 chut'zah, n.** [Heb.] Presumption; impudence; arrogance.

**Chu-vash'i, 1 chu-vash'i; 2 chu-vash'i, n.** A people in the Russian district of Kazan, largely of Tatar blood, and partly of Mohammedan faith.

**Chu'za, 1 chu'za or kü'za; 2 chu'za or kü'za, n.** *Bib.* *Luke* viii, 3.

**Chuz'ze-wit, 1 chuz'ze-wit; 2 chuz'ze-wit, n.** In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, hero of the novel, who develops his character in America, where he stayed with Mark Tapley after being cast off by his grandfather Martin Chuzzlewit, the elder. His cousin, Jonas Chuzzlewit, son of Anthony Chuzzlewit, becomes a murderer and a suicide.

**chyak, 1 chyak; 2 chyak, n.** [Slang, Austral.] To chaff; make game of one's self.

**chy-az'ic, 1 chy-az'ic; 2 chy-az'ic, a.** *Chem.* Having carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. [*C*-(ARBON) + *HY*-(NROGEN) + *AZ*-(OTR)] — **chyzic acid (Chem.),** hydrocyanic acid; formerly so called.

**chyde, 1 chyd; 2 chyd, v.** To chide. **chy'tan-gi-o'ma, 1 chy'tan-gi-o'ma; 2 chy'tan-gi-o'ma, n.** *Pathol.* Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels caused by the retention of chyle in them. [*C* *Gr. chylos, chyle, + an-gi-on, vessel.*]

**chy-laqueous, 1 chy-laqueous; 2 chy-laqueous, a.** Consisting of water and colorless ameboid corpuscles like those of the chyle, as the circulating fluid of starfishes, etc. [*C* *CHYLE* + *AQUEOUS*.]

**chy-la-ri-ose, 1 chy-la-ri-ose; 2 chy-la-ri-ose, n.** A fruit-sugar derived from honey. [*C* *Gr. chylarton, dim. of chylos; see CHYLE*.]

**chyle, 1 chyl; 2 chyl, n.** *Physiol.* A nutritive coagulable milky fluid contained in the lacteals of the small intestine during digestion, formed by the action of the pancreatic juice, and the bile on the chyme. [*F*, < *L. chylos*, < *Gr. chylos*, < *chéō*, pour.] — **chyle'cor-pus-cle, n.** A corpuscle found in chyle; probably a leucocyte. — *stomach, n.* *Entom.* The middle division of the alimentary tract of insects; the ventriculus, which is provided with caecal glands. — **chy-la'ceous, a.** Pertaining to or having the nature of chyle.

**chy'li, 1 chy'li; 2 chy'li, n.** 2 chy'li, chy'lo. From Greek *chylo-*, [*chylos, chyle* (< *chéō*, pour); combining forms. — **chy'li-fa'cent, a.** [Rare.] Chyle-forming. **chy'li-fic, chy'li-fa'ce' (chim), a.** Pertaining to chylification. **chy'li-fic; chy'li-fa'ce-to-ry, chy'li-f'er-ous, a.** Carrying chyle, as ducts. — **chy'li-fa'ca-tion, n.** The formation of chyle. **chy'li-fa'ction, chy'li-form, a.** Having the physical characteristics and chemical composition of chyle. — **chy'li-fy, n. & v.** To convert or be converted into chyle, as food. **chy'lo-cau'ty, n.** *Bot.* The condition of having the stem succulent or fleshy. — **chy'lo-cau'tious, a.** — **chy'lo-cele, n.** *Pathol.* Hydrocele with chylous effusion into the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. — **chy'locyst, n.** *Anat.* The dilatation at the lower end of the thoracic duct into which lacteals and other lymphatic vessels discharge. — **chy'lo-cyst'ic, a.** — **chy'lo-gas'ter, n.** [Rare.] The duodenum. — **chy'lo-gas'tric, a.** — **chy'lo-gas'tric, a.** Resembling chyle. — **chy'lo-gas'ter, n.** *Pathol.* A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the pericardium. **chy'lo-per'i-to-ne-um, n.** *Pathol.* An abnormal condition in which the peritoneal cavity contains chyle. — **chy'lo-phyl'ly, n.** The condition of having the leaves succulent or fleshy, as cactus leaves. — **chy'lo-phyl'ous, a.** — **chy'lo-pole'te-sis, n.** Chylification. — **chy'lo-pol-e'tic, a.** Relating to the formation of chyle; concerned in the production of chyle. — **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** — **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** as, the *chylipole'tic* organs. **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** *Pathol.* A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the lymph vessels. — **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** — **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** Chylification. — **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the thoracic cavity. — **chy'lo-pole'tic, a.** Of or pertaining to chyle.

**chy-lu'ri-a, 1 chy-lu'ri-a; 2 chy-lu'ri-a, n.** *Pathol.* A discharge of milky urine, without apparent derangement of the kidneys or bladder. [*C* *chylo-* + *Gr. ouron, urine*.]

**chyme, 1 kaim; 2 cym, n.** *Physiol.* The partly digested food in liquid form as it passes from the stomach into the small intestines for conversion into chyle. [*C* *LL. chymus*, < *Gr. chymos, juice*, < *chéō*, pour.] — **chyme'mass', n.** The interior plasma of protozoans. — **chyme'quescent, a.** Resembling chyme, and water, as the blood of some invertebrates. — **chy'mif'er-ous, a.** Conveying or containing chyme. — **chy'mi-fy, n. & v.** To convert into chyme; produce or become chyme. — **chy'mi-fa'ca-tion (chim), n.** — **chy'mo-gene, n.** A light colorless liquid condensed from petroleum and known in commerce as buchan. — **chy'mo-sin, n.** *Physiol. Chem.* The chemical base of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. **ren'nant, n.** *Chem.* The milk-curdling ferment. **ren'nant'o-gent, chy'mous, a.** Like chyme.

**chym'ic, chym'ist, chym'ist-ry.** *Chem.* etc. **chy'mod, 1 chy'mod; 2 chy'mod, n.** The so-called odic force as applied to chemistry. See *OD*. [*C* *CHYMIS* + *OD*.]

**chy-om'e-ter, 1 chy-om'e-ter; 2 chy-om'e-ter, n.** An instrument consisting essentially of a tubular syringe, graduated on the piston, formerly used for measuring liquids. [*C* *Gr. chéō* (< *chylo-*, pour, < *chéō*, pour, measure).]

**chypa, 1 chypa; 2 chypa, n.** [F.] A variety of perfume from Cyprus.

**chy'tra, 1 chy'tra; 2 chy'tra, n.** *Gr. Antiq.* A two-handled pot for cooking, etc.

**Chyt'ri-di-a'ce-ae, 1 chy'tri-di-a'ce-ae; 2 chy'tri-di-a'ce-ae, n. pl.** Bot. A family of fungi of the order *Chytridiales*. — **chy'trid'um, n.** (t. g.) — **chy'trid'um, n.** *Bot.* **Chyt'ri-di-a'ies, 1 chy'tri-di-a'ies; 2 chy'tri-di-a'ies, n. pl.** Bot. A group of phycocyanous fungi, microscopically small. [*C* *Gr. chyt'ridion, small pot*] — **chy'trid'al, a.**

**Chy'trol, 1 chy'trol; 2 chy'trol, n. pl.** See *ANTHESTERIA*. *C. l. abbr.* See *ABBREVIATION*.

**Cial-di'ni, 1 cial-di'ni; 2 cial-di'ni, Enrico** (1811-1892). An Italian general and diplomat; chief of staff. *abbr.* [L.] *Cibus*.

**Cl-ba'o, 1 cl-ba'o; 2 cl-ba'o, Sierra de.** A mountain range in Haiti; highest peak, Pico de Yaque; 9,095 ft.

**cl-ba'ri-an, 1 cl-ba'ri-an; 2 cl-ba'ri-an, n.** Of, pertaining to, or founded on the mouth-parts; as, the *clibanian*





nerves, the nerves that supply the external coats of the eye, including the ciliary muscle and the iris. — c. processes, a series of vascular folds of the choroid coat of the eye arranged in a circle about the iris.

**Cil'li'-a-ta**, 1 sil'i'-a-ta; 2 cil'i'-a-ta, n. pl. *Protoz.* An order of infusorians having cilia. [*L. ciliatum*, eyelid.]  
**Cil'i'-at**, 1 sil'i'-at; 2 cil'i'-at, n. Having cilia or motile hair-like processes, as *ciliata* leaves, cells, infusorians, epithelium, etc. **Cil'i'-at'**, ed. II. n. One of the *Ciliata*. [*L. ciliatum*, eyelid.] — **Cil'i'-ate**, *adv.*

**Cil'i'-a-tion**, 1 sil'i'-a-shān; 2 cil'i'-a-shān, n. 1. The state of being ciliate. 2. Cilia collectively. [*L. ciliatum*, eyelid.]  
**Cil'ice**, 1 sil'i'-is; 2 cil'iq, n. A coarse cloth, originally made of goats' hair; also, a shirt made of it, formerly worn by monks and others in doing penance.

Thou think'st it much with *cilice*, scourge, and fast  
To macerate thy all-too-pamper'd body.

H. H. MILMAN *Annals of the Boleyns* c. 3, pt. xxiii.

[F., < *L. cilicium*, < Gr. *kilikion*, < *Kilikia*, Cilicia, where goats were raised.] **Cil'ile'-um**, < *Cil'ic'ous*, a. Made or consisting of hair.

**Cil'i'-el'-a**, 1 sil'i'-el'-a; 2 cil'i'-el'-a, n. An ancient country or district in S. E. Asia Minor; nearly coextensive with the present vilayet of Adana. *Gal.* 1, 21.

**Cil'i'-clan**, 1 sil'i'-clān; 2 cil'i'-clān, n. I. a. Belonging to Cilicia, in Asia Minor. II. n. An inhabitant or a native of Cilicia.

**Cil'i'-cism**, 1 sil'i'-cizm; 2 cil'i'-cizm, n. A Cilician idiom. **Cil'i'-el'-la**, 1 sil'i'-el'-la; 2 cil'i'-el'-la, n. [*L. el*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Entom.* A fringe of fine hairs. [*Dim. of L. ciliatum*, eyelid.]

**Cil'i'-er'-ous**, 1 sil'i'-er'-ous; 2 cil'i'-er'-ous, a. Bearing cilia; ciliate. [*Cilia* < *L. fero*, bear.] — **Cil'i'-er'-ous**, *adv.*

**Cil'i'-form**, 1 sil'i'-fōrm; 2 cil'i'-fōrm, a. Having the form of cilia, as the fine teeth of chetodontids. [*Cilia* < *form*,] **Cil'i'-i'-fōrm**.

**Cil'i'-o**, 1 sil'i'-o; 2 cil'i'-o, n. From Latin *ciliū*, eyelid; a combining form. **Cil'i'-o-bran'** *chil'-a*, n. pl. *Helminth.* The *Polysora*. **Cil'i'-o-bran'** *chil'-ate*, a. — **Cil'i'-o-flag'** *la'-ta*, n. pl. *Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians having an ingestive area, a distinct mouth, and flagellum supplemented by a ciliary system. — **Cil'i'-o-flag'** *la'-te*, a. & *adv.* **Cil'i'-o-flag'** *la'-te*, n. pl. *Zooph.* The *Ctenophora*. — **Cil'i'-o-grade**, *la*. a. Moving by means of cilia, as a ctenophore. II. n. A ciliograde animal. — **Cil'i'-o-late**, a. Fringed with small cilia or cillia. — **Cil'i'-o-lum**, n. [*pl.*, *la*.] A small cilium, as between the divisions of the inner peristome of mosses. — **Cil'i'-o-ret'** *la'-na*, a. Pertaining to or involving both the ciliary body and the retina. — **Cil'i'-o-sp'** *la'-na*, a. Of or pertaining to the ciliary muscle of the eye and the spinal cord; as, the *ciliospinal* center.

**Cil'i'-um**, 1 sil'i'-um; 2 cil'i'-um, n. [Usually in the plural, *cil'i'-a*.] [*L.*] 1. One of the vibratile and usually microscopic hair-like protoplasmic processes on the free surface of a cell, part, organ, or whole organism, as on the mucous membrane of the air-passages in mammals, or on the external surface of many invertebrate embryos, certain infusorians, swarm-spores, etc. They serve as organs of locomotion, ingestion, etc., and in the higher animals help to impel outward secreted matter, as mucus.

Flagellar motion is distinct from that of *cilia*, which always move backwards and forwards, with a swift downstroke and a slower recovery in the same plane.

MARCUS HARTROD in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 465.

2. *Anat.* One of the eyelashes. 3. A slender hair-like process; specifically, in mosses, one of the hair-like processes between the divisions of the inner peristome. 4. *Ornith.* A barbicel.

**Cil'i**, 1 sil'i; 2 cil, n. *Arch.* Same as *SILL*.

**Cil'v'er**, n. Same as *CILERY*.

**Cil'o'-sis**, 1 sil'o'-sis; 2 cil'o'-sis, n. *Pathol.* A continuous spasmodic quivering of the upper eyelid. [*L. cilio*, agitate.] — **Cil'o'-tic**, a.

**Cil'ma**, *cl-ma'*-um, *clme*. Same as *CYMA*, etc.

**Cil'ma-bu'e**, 1 chl'mā-bu'e; 2 chl'mā-bu'e, *Giovanni* (1240-1302). A Florentine painter, noted for his effort to forsake the formal Byzantine method for a more natural one, which led to modern painting; he was the teacher of Giotto, and his church decorations remain at Florence and Assisi.

**Cil'ma-ro'sa**, 1 chl'mā-ro'sa; 2 chl'mā-ro'sa, *Domenico* (1717-1749, n. 1801). An Italian musician and composer; *Matrimonio Segreto*.

**Cil'ma-ro'n'**, 1 chl'mā-ro'n'; 2 chl'mā-ro'n', n. 1. [Sp. Am.] The bighorn. 2. [P. I.] A member of one of the nomadic tribes relapsed from civilization. 3. A wild beast.

**Cil'ma-ro'n'**, 1 sil'mā-ro'n'; 2 cil'mā-ro'n', n. 1. A county in Oklahoma. 2. A river flowing from the mountains of New Mexico, 650 m. to the Arkansas.

**Cil'm'er**, 1 sil'm'er; 2 cil'm'er, *L. Tillius*. A Roman partisan of Julius Caesar, who conspired against him and gave a signal for his murder by pulling his robe.

**Cil'm'i-a**, 1 sil'm'i-a; 2 cil'm'i-a, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] 1. *Arch.* A list, string, fillet, or cincture about a column. 2. *Anat.* A bundle of fibers sometimes running obliquely across the base of the peduncles of the brain. [*C. Sp. cimbria*, arched frame, < *L. cinctura*, girdle; see *CINCTURE*, n.] — **Cil'm'i-a**, n.

**Cil'm'o'-ri-o**, 1 sil'm'o'-ri-o; 2 cil'm'o'-ri-o, n. [Sp.] 1. The dome or lantern over the crossing of nave and transepts in a Spanish church. 2. The space covered by such a dome.

**Cil'm'ri-an**, 1 sil'm'ri-an; 2 cil'm'ri-an, n. I. a. Cimbric. II. n. One of the ancient Cimbric; also, their language.

**Cil'm'ric**, 1 sil'm'ric; 2 cil'm'ric, n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the ancient Cimbric, a people of central Europe. II. n. The language of the Cimbric.

**Cil'm'e'-li-um**, 1 sil'm'e'-li-um; 2 cil'm'e'-li-um, n. [*L.*, *pl.*] Any valuable or relic stored away; one of the more precious articles in a museum or a treasury; sometimes, especially in the plural, a treasury; as, *cimelia* of costly plate. [*L.*, < Gr. *keimēlion*, treasure, < *keimai*, lie.] — **Cil'm'e'-li-arch**, n. 1. The warden of treasures, especially those of a church. 2. The room in which the vestments and other valuables of a church are kept.

**Cil'm'e'-ter**, n. See *CEMENT*.

**Cil'm'e'-ter**, n. Same as *SIMITAR*.

**Cil'm'e'-ter**, 1 sil'm'e'-ter; 2 cil'm'e'-ter, *Entom.* A genus typical of *Cimicid*. 2. [*C.*] [*Cim'ic'-es*, pl.] A bug of this genus; a bedbug. [*L.*, bug; < *cimicet*, < *cl-m'e'-reus*, a. Buggy. *Cil'm'e'-te*, 1 sil'm'e'-te; 2 cil'm'e'-te, n. *Chem.* A salt of cinnic acid.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, a. *Chem.* Of pertaining to, or derived from insects of the genus *Cimex*. [*L. cimex* (*cimic*), bug.] — **Cil'm'e'-le** acid, a yellow crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) of characteristic odor contained in the oil ejected by certain cimices and in spiders' webs.

**Cil'm'e'-le-dā**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-dā; 2 cil'm'e'-le-dā, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of cimicoid bugs, especially those with the body depressed, wings obsolete, and antennae long; including

the bedbug. [*C.* *CIMEX*.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, a. & n. — **Cil'm'e'-le** form, a. — **Cil'm'e'-le**, a.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. A powder or other agent for killing bedbugs. [*L. cimex* (*cimic*), bug, & *le*, *adv.*]

**Cil'm'e'-le-ga**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ga; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ga, n. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the crowfoot family, of which the common species in the United States are *C. racemosa*, black snakeroot, and *C. americana*, American bugbane. [*L. cimex* (*cimic*), bug, & *ga*, drive away, < *fujo*, flee]

**Cil'm'e'-le-gin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-gin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-gin, n. A resin containing the active principle of the black snakeroot, from which it is extracted.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. An oily fluid of disagreeable odor secreted by the bedbug and other hemipters, and ejected as a means of self-defense. — **Cil'm'e'-le**, a.

**Cil'm'er**, 1 sil'm'er; 2 cil'm'er, n. [F.] 1. The crest of a medieval helmet. 2. *Her.* A helmet with lambrequins surmounting an escutcheon.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Petrol.* A felsophy or aphophy of effusive igneous rock, intermediate between trachyte and basalt, and containing nodules of feldspar, augite, and olivine. [*Monti Cimici*, Italy.]

**Cil'm'e'**, 1 sil'm'e'; 2 cil'm'e', n. [Local, U.S.] The top line of a drift-net. J. BURROUGHS in *Scribner's Magazine* Aug., 1880, p. 492. [*C.* *dm*, a fishing-line.]

**Cil'm'e'-ri-an**, 1 sil'm'e'-ri-an; 2 cil'm'e'-ri-an, a. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Cimierii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness; hence, densely dark; shrouded in gloom.

Melt, and dispel, ye spectre-doubts, that roll  
Cimmerian darkness o'er the parting soul!

CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, st. 23.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Cimierii, a nomadic people of Crimea and contiguous regions.

**Cil'm'e'-ri-an**, n. One of the mythical or the historical Cimierii. — **Cil'm'e'-ri-an-ism**, n. [Rare.] Thick darkness; dense ignorance.

**Cil'm'o'-le-dā**, 1 sil'm'o'-le-dā; 2 cil'm'o'-le-dā, n. *pl. Paleont.* A family of fossil remains of marsupial mammals. [*L. cimolia*; see *CIMOLITE*.]

**Cil'm'o'-le-sau'r-us**, 1 sil'm'o'-le-sau'r-us; 2 cil'm'o'-le-sau'r-us, n. *Paleont.* A genus of fossil reptiles allied to *Plesiosaurus*. [*L. cimolia* (see *CIMOLITE*) & *Gr. sauros*, lizard.]

**Cil'm'o'-lite**, 1 sil'm'o'-lite; 2 cil'm'o'-lite, n. *Mineral.* A clayey or chalky hydrous or basic amorphous aluminum silicate ( $2Al_2O_3 \cdot 9SiO_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ). [*L. cimolia*, < Gr. *kimolia*, < *Kimolos*, one of the Cyclades.] **Cil'm'o'-li-at**, < *Cil'm'o'-li-an*, a.

**Cil'm'o'**, 1 sil'm'o'; 2 cil'm'o', n. An Athenian general and statesman (502-449 B.C.). **Kil'mont'** [Gr.] — **Cil'm'o'-n**, a.

**Cil'm'**, *abbr.* Cincinatti.

**Cil'm'-bar**, n. Same as *CINCABAR*.

**Cil'ma-lo'a**, n. Same as *SINALOA*.

**Cil'ma-mas**, 1 sil'ma-mas; 2 cil'ma-mas, n. *Platyrrhizus*. [*Cil'ma*, 1 sil'ma; 2 cil'ma, n. *Platyrrhizus*.]

**Cil'm'**, 1 sil'm; 2 cil'm, n. 1. To fasten a cinch around; hence, to get a tight hold on; put pressure on; force to submission or compliance. 2. In playing cinch, to protect (a trick) with a higher trump than five.

II. t. To tighten the cinch; as, to cinch up.

**Cil'm'**, n. 1. [V. U.S.] A broad saddle-girth, usually of horsehair, canvas, or cordage, with or without straps at the end. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *SADDLE*. 2. [*Colloq.*] Hence, a tight grip; a sure thing; some-thing easily done or ob-tained; as, this is a cinch.

Up to within two weeks Keene has proceeded upon the theory that he had a cinch, and he had not admitted for a moment the possibility of a second failure.

*Sun* [New York] Mar. 10, 1893, p. 1, col. 1.

3. A game of cards. [*Sp. cingula*, girth, < *L. cingula*, CINGLES.] **Cil'm'e'**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Chem.* A levorotatory compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) one of the constituents of cinchona. [*C.* *CINCHONA* & *AMID*.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) obtained from the alkaloid cinchonin.

**Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ro-tin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 + H_2O$ ) existing in cinchona. [*C.* *CINCHONA* & *ROTE*.]

**Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ro-tin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin, n. *Chem.* An alcohol of true cinchona-bark ( $C_{12}H_{10}O + H_2O$ ), resembling cholesterol. [*C.* *CINCHONA* & *OL*.]

**Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ro-tin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin, n. *Chem.* A basic compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) obtained as an oily substance from the paraffin-oil of brown coal.

**Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ro-tin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin, n. 1. *Med.* Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark. 2. [*C.*] *Bot.* A genus of valuable evergreen trees of the madder family, of the tropical valleys of the Andes. The bark yielded by several species is the Peruvian bark or cinchona-bark of commerce, the source of quinine. Extensive plantations are now under cultivation in various parts of India. 3. The genus of the genus *Cinchona*. [After the Countess of Chinchon, viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by cinchona-bark.] — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) contained in cinchona-bark. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. Same as *QUINATE*.

**Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ro-tin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) produced by oxidizing cinchonin or like substance. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) derived from and isomeric with cinchonin. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* A crystalline bitter alkaloid ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ), isomeric with cinchonin but less powerful, and used medicinally. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ), similar to cinchonidin, of which it is an isomer, used in medicine. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ), an abraded condition caused by overdoes of cinchona, characterized by buzzing in the head, giddiness, deafness, and temporary loss of sight. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Med.* To bring under the influence of cinchona or quinine. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* The study of the

properties of cinchona-plants. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* The quantitative determination of quinine and other alkaloids in cinchona-bark. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* Pertaining to tannin as contained in cinchona-bark. **quin'-o-tan'-le**, < *cinchotannic acid*, a variety of tannin ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) extracted from cinchona-bark. **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ) formed by oxidizing cinchonin with potassium permanganate. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* An almost insoluble crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ ), derived from cinchona. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* Same as *CINCHONIN*. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n. *Chem.* Same as *ARICIN*.

**Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, 1 sil'm'e'-le-ro-tin; 2 cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin, n. *pl. Bot.* A former alliance embracing the madder family. — **Cil'm'e'-le-ro-tin**, n.

**Cil'm'e'**, *pp.* Cincched. S. S.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. Of, pertaining to, or like a cinchona. **Cil'm'e'-le**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [Rare.] Curled in rings. [*L. cincinnatus*, curl.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. 1. A manufacturing city; county-seat of Hamilton county, Ohio; on Ohio river; seat of Lane Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), founded in 1829, and University of Cincinnati (non-sectarian), founded in 1870. 2. A town in Appanoose county, Ia. — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Cincinnati. 2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the uppermost of the series of strata comprised in the Ordovician system in North America, following the Mohawkian series and succeeded by the Silurian system, or to the corresponding stage of the Ordovician period. II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Cincinnati. 2. *Geol.* The Cincinnatiian series of strata; also, the Cincinnatiian stage. [*C. Cincinnati*, Ohio.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, n. See under *SOCIETY*.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Roman.* A Roman painter, patriot, and dictator.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Crust.* One of the small hooks attached to the stylus. [*Dim. of L. cincinnatus*, curl.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Bot.* A form of sympodial branching in which the lateral axes arise alternately on opposite sides of a relatively main axis; usually applied to a flower-cluster. [*L.*, curl.] **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. *pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, including the dippers or water-ouzel. **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kinklos*, a wastail.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*Cil'm'e'-le*, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Zooph.* An article for the protrusion of acicula, as in sea-anemones. [*Gr. kinklis*, latticed gate.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Pathol.* Rapid, spasmodic movement or agitation, as of the eyelids, or of the chest in asthma. [*Gr. kinklis*, < *kinklos*, the wastail.] [*encircled*.]

**Cil'm'e'**, 1 sil'm; 2 cil'm, n. [*Rare*.] Bound around; girded; **Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of flagella. [*L. cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird, & *PLANULA*.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. *pl. Bot.*

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of oscine birds, including the dippers or water-ouzel. **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kinklos*, a wastail.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*Cil'm'e'-le*, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Zooph.* An article for the protrusion of acicula, as in sea-anemones. [*Gr. kinklis*, latticed gate.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Pathol.* Rapid, spasmodic movement or agitation, as of the eyelids, or of the chest in asthma. [*Gr. kinklis*, < *kinklos*, the wastail.] [*encircled*.]

**Cil'm'e'**, 1 sil'm; 2 cil'm, n. [*Rare*.] Bound around; girded; **Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of flagella. [*L. cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird, & *PLANULA*.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. *pl. Bot.*

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of oscine birds, including the dippers or water-ouzel. **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kinklos*, a wastail.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*Cil'm'e'-le*, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Zooph.* An article for the protrusion of acicula, as in sea-anemones. [*Gr. kinklis*, latticed gate.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Pathol.* Rapid, spasmodic movement or agitation, as of the eyelids, or of the chest in asthma. [*Gr. kinklis*, < *kinklos*, the wastail.] [*encircled*.]

**Cil'm'e'**, 1 sil'm; 2 cil'm, n. [*Rare*.] Bound around; girded; **Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of flagella. [*L. cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird, & *PLANULA*.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. *pl. Bot.*

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of oscine birds, including the dippers or water-ouzel. **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kinklos*, a wastail.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*Cil'm'e'-le*, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Zooph.* An article for the protrusion of acicula, as in sea-anemones. [*Gr. kinklis*, latticed gate.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Pathol.* Rapid, spasmodic movement or agitation, as of the eyelids, or of the chest in asthma. [*Gr. kinklis*, < *kinklos*, the wastail.] [*encircled*.]

**Cil'm'e'**, 1 sil'm; 2 cil'm, n. [*Rare*.] Bound around; girded; **Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of flagella. [*L. cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird, & *PLANULA*.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. *pl. Bot.*

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of oscine birds, including the dippers or water-ouzel. **Cil'm'e'-le**, n. (t. g.) [*Gr. kinklos*, a wastail.] — **Cil'm'e'-le**, n.

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*Cil'm'e'-le*, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. [*L.*, 1-2; 2-ē, pl.] *Zooph.* An article for the protrusion of acicula, as in sea-anemones. [*Gr. kinklis*, latticed gate.]

**Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *Pathol.* Rapid, spasmodic movement or agitation, as of the eyelids, or of the chest in asthma. [*Gr. kinklis*, < *kinklos*, the wastail.] [*encircled*.]

**Cil'm'e'**, 1 sil'm; 2 cil'm, n. [*Rare*.] Bound around; girded; **Cil'm'e'-le**, 1 sil'm'e'-le; 2 cil'm'e'-le, n. *pl. Bot.* A family of flagella. [*L. cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird, & *PLANULA*.

sisters. 2. A household drudge; kitchen-maid. 3. [Eng.] A dance kept up till midnight. [*F. cendrillon*, little cinder-girl.]  
*Cin'e-né'*, 1 si-né'néz; 2 ci-né-nés, n. pl. *Bib.* (Doual).  
*Cin'e-fas'* fíont, n. Reduction to ashes.  
*Cin'e-ma*, 1 sin'má; 2 cin'e-ma, m. [Eng.] A motion-picture, picture-play. [Abbrev. CINEMATOGRAPH.]  
*Cin'e-mat'ic*, etc. Same as KINEMATIC, etc.  
*Cin'e-mat'o-graph*, 1 sin'i-mát'-o-gráf; 2 cin'e-mát'-o-gráf, n. Same as KINETOGRAPH: the form in general use in France: applied especially in the United States to a form of apparatus introduced from France for making a continuous record of the motion of a body. [*Gr. kinēma(t)-*, movement, + *graphō*, write.]—*cin'e-ma-tog'r-aph-er*, n.—*cin'e-mat'o-graph'ic*, a.—*cin'e-mat'o-graph'ic-cal-y*, adv.—*cin'e-ma-tog'r-aphy*, n.  
*Cin'e-mo-graph*, 1 si-ní-mó-graf; 2 ci-né-mó-gráf, n. *Meteor.* A variety of anemometer. See ANEMOCINEMOGRAPH. [*Gr. kinēma*, movement, + *graphō*, write.]  
*Cin'e-mom'é-ter*, 1 sin'i-mém't-er; 2 cin'e-móm'e-ter, n. Same as KINEMETER.  
*Cin-en'en'-chy-ma*, 1 si-nen-'ki-ma; 2 ci-nén-'cy-ma, n. *Bot.* Laticiferous tissue. [*Gr. kineō*, move, + *enchyma*, in fusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.]—*cin'en-en-chym'a-tous*, a.  
*Ci-nene'*, 1 si-nín'; 2 ci-nén', n. *Chem.* A liquid terpene ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$ ), occurring in oleum cinæ, having a lemon-like odor. [*> CINCAMON*.]  
*Cin'e-neg'a-tiv*e, 1 sin'i-nég'-a-tív; 2 cin'e-nég'-a-tív, n. A photograph, film of cinematograph negatives. [*> Gr. kineō*, move + NEGATIVE.]  
*Cin'e-o-graph*, 1 sin'i'-o-gráf; 2 cin'e-o-gráf, n. A cineograph.  
*Cin'e-ol*, 1 sin'i'-ól or -oi; 2 cin'e-ól or -ói, n. *Chem.* A pleasant camphoraceous liquid ( $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}$ ), the mother-substance of wormseed, cajuput, and eucalyptus-oil. [*> CINCAMON* (*Cinnamomum camphora*, the camphor-tree) + -OL.]  
*Cin'er-a'-ceous*, 1 sin'ar-ě-shūs; 2 cin'er-ā-shūs, a. Of or like ashes; ash-colored. [*< L. cineraceus*, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]  
*Cin'e-ra'-ri-a*, 1 sin'i-rér'-n-a; 2 cin'e-rári-a, n. 1. *Bot.* A genus of mostly South-African herbs or small shrubs of the aster family. 2. [-] A florist's name for *Senecio cruentus*, formerly called *Cineraria cruenta*, a showy white- or purple-flowered species in cultivation, from the Canary Islands. [*< L. cinerarius*, of ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]  
*Cin'e-ra'-rí-um*, 1 sin'i-rér'-n-um; 2 cin'e-rári-úm, n. [-RÍ-a, pl.] [*L. Rom. Antiq.* A niche in a tomb for a cinerary urn or a sarcophagus.]  
*Cin'er-a'-ry*, 1 sin'ar-ě-rí; 2 cin'er-ā-ry, a. Of, relating to, or containing ashes. [*< L. cinerarius*; see CINERARIA].—*cinera-ry* urn, an urn to hold the ashes of the cremated dead.  
*Cin'er-a'tion*, 1 sin'ar-ě'-shon; 2 cin'er-ā'-shon, n. Reduction to ashes; cremation; incineration.  
*Cin'er-a'tor*, 1 sin'ar-ě-tór; 2 cin'er-ā-tór, n. A furnace for cremating dead bodies.  
*Ci-ne're-a*, 1 si-ní-rí-a; 2 ci-né-re-a, n. 1. *Anat.* The gray matter of the nervous centers. 2. A cinereal material, as a fertilizer. [*< L. cinereus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]  
*Ci-ne're-al*, 1 si-ní-rí-al; 2 ci-né-re-al, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the cinerea. 2. Cinereous. 3. Of or pertaining to cinder or ashes; making ashes; as, *cinereal plant-elements*. 4f. Cinery.  
*Ci-ne're-ous*, 1 si-ní-rí-us; 2 ci-né-re-ús, a. Having the color of ashes; ash-gray; ashen; resembling ashes.  
*Cin'er-es'-cent*, 1 sin'ər-ě-sent; 2 cin'er-ēs-ent, a. Turning to ash-colored; grayish. [*< LL. cinerescent(-t)-e*, ppr. of *cineresco*, turn to ashes, < *L. cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]  
*Cin'er-i'tious*, 1 sin'ar-íš-ŭs; 2 cin'er-íš-ŭs, a. Of the nature of ashes; ashen; ash-gray: said specifically of the gray or ash-colored brain- or nerve-substance.  
*Cin'er-u-lent'*, a. Abounding in ashes.  
*Ci-né-si'-o-g'y*, 1 si-ní-sí-el'-o-jí; 2 ci-né-sí-el'-o-gý, n. Same as KINESIOLOGY.  
*Ci-né-sis*, 1 si-né-sís; 2 ci-né-sís, n. Same as KINESIS.  
*Cin-et'o-scóp'ic*, 1 si-nēr'-o-skop'ík; 2 ci-nét'-o-scóp'ic, a. Same as KINETOSCOPIC.  
*Cin'ga-lese'*, a. & n. Same as SINGHALESE.  
*Cin'glet*, r. To girdle.  
*Cin'gle*, 1 sing'l; 2 cing'l, n. A girth or belt. [*< OF. cengle*, < *L. cingula*, < *cingo*, gird.]  
*Cin'go-li*, 1 ching'gó-li; 2 ching'gó-li, n. A town in Macerata province, Marche, Italy. [circular; annular.]  
*Cin'gu-lar*, 1 sing'ghú-lar; 2 cing'ghú-lar, a. 1. Forming a circle; The ring peculiar to Bethlehem is a silver wedding-ring; it is a broad and circular band of silver with pendants, and is worn upon the thumb. — CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER in *The Legend of G. B. R.* [L. u. s. 1877.]  
Pertaining to, or characteristic of the enamel band or cinchula of a tooth at its base. [*< L. cingulum*; see CINGULTY.]  
*Cin'gu-late*, 1 sing'ghú-lət; 2 cing'ghú-lăt, a. Having colored or other bands, as an insect. *Cin'gu-lat'ed*.  
*Cin'gu-lum*, 1 sing'ghú-lum; 2 cing'ghú-lúm, n. [-LA, pl.] 1. A band, zone, or girdle, as of the carapace of an armadillo, of a tooth near the gum, the clitellum of an earthworm, or a raised spiral line on certain univalves. 2. A bundle of commissural fibers that lie in the gyrus fornicatus, and connect the callosal and hippocampal convolutions of the brain. 3. The waist-girdle confining the alb of a priest. [*L. < cingo*, gird.]  
*Cin'i-don't-dæ*, 1 sin'i-sión't-dē; 2 cin'ti-són't-dē, n. pl. *Arach.* A family of tubuliferian spiders with cribellum and calamistrum. *Cin'T-dø*, n. (t. z.) [*< L. cintillo(n)-*, hair-curler, perhaps < *cinis*, ashes, + *flo*, blow.]—*ci-niflò-nid*, a. & n.  
*Cin'na*, 1 sin'á; 2 cin'á, n. 1. *Calus Helvius*, a Roman poet, killed by a mob, who mistook him for L. Cornelius Cinna, on the day of Caesar's funeral. 2. *Lucius Corneliuss* (-us), a preceding consul, Roman consul. 3. *L. Cornelius Cinna*, a preceding conspirator against Caesar.  
*Cin'nabar*, 1 sin'á-bár; 2 cin'á-bār, n. *Mineral.* A crystallized or massive, hexagonal, adamantine to metallic, cochineal-red to lead-gray mercury sulfid ( $\text{HgS}$ ). It is the chief ore of mercury, originally used as a pigment, called *vermillon*. [*< L. cinnebaris*, < *Gr. kinnabari*, cinnamon:] *cin'o-pert*, Austrian cinncabar, (*Dystiza*), ochre-red. See under *KEN*.—*cin'na-bar-moth*, n. [*Gt. Brit.*] An arctiid moth (*Euchela jacobæa*) a collectors' name,—*hepatitis* (*Hepatitis*), a liver-colored cinncabar.

cin'-na-bār'line, 1 sin'a-būr'in; 2 cīn'a-bār'in, *n.* Consisting of, containing, or having a resemblance to cinnabar. cin'-na-bar'let.

cin'-na-mate, 1 sin'a-mēt; 2 cīn'a-māt, *n.* A salt of cinnamic acid.

cin'-na-me'in, 1 sin'a-mi'in; 2 cīn'a-me'in, *n.* Chem. A colorless oily compound (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) derived from balsams of Peru and Tolu. Called also *benzyl cinnamate*.

cin'-na-mēne, 1 sin'a-mīn; 2 cīn'a-mēn, *n.* Chem. Same as STYRENE. cin'-na-mall-

cin'-nam'ic, 1 si-nam'ik; 2 cī-nām'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cinnamon. cin'-na-mon'ic, -clannamic acid, a colorless, crystalline, volatile compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) contained in balsams of Peru, Tolu, etc., and formed synthetically by the oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde.

Cin'-na-mōn'dron, cin'-na-mōn'dran; 2 cīn'a-mōn'dron, *n.* Bot. A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Canellaceae*, with aromatic bark used as a tonic and an antiscorbutic. [*< CINNAMON + Gr. dendron, tree.*]

cin'-na-mō'me-ous, 1 sin'a-mō'mi-us; 2 cīn'a-mō'me-ūs, *a.* Of the nature or the color of cinnamon.

Cin'-na-mō'mum, 1 sin'a-mō'mum; 2 cīn'a-mō'mum, [*L.*] Bot. A considerable genus of trees of the laurel family, mostly natives of tropical Asia, with thick, 3-5-ribbed evergreen leaves, and aromatic bark. *C. zeylanicum* furnishes the cinnamon-bark, and *C. cassia* the cassia-bark of commerce.

cin'-na-mon, 1 sin'a-man; 2 cīn'a-mon, *n.* 1. (1) The pale yellowish-brown strongly aromatic inner bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, dried in the sun, and used as a spice, carminative, etc.; Ceylon cinnamon. (2) Cassia; Chinese cinnamon. 2. A tree that yields cinnamon; especially, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, cultivated in Ceylon, Java, etc. 3. A cinnamon bear. [*< F. cinname, < L. cinnameum, < Gr. kinnamōmon, < Heb. qinnāmōn, cinnamon.*]

cin'-na-momet-, black cinnamon, same as BAYBERRY. 3.-c.bear, a cinnamon-colored variety of (1) the grizzly or (2) the American black bear.—cin'-na-mōn-fern', *n.* A densely tufted large fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) with cinnamon-colored sporangia. —c.root-, *n.* The flowering spathe of *C. rosea*, a very fragrant European pink rose (*Rosa cinnamomea*). —c.sedge-, *n.* The sweet-flag, *C. stone*, *n.* Mineral. A cinnamon-colored garnet. ces'-no-lite; cin'-na-mite; hes'-so-nite. —c.suet, *n.* A fatty substance extracted from the ripened fruits of the Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*). —c.vine, *n.* Bot. A Dioscoreaceous climbing plant (*Dioscorea ditorquata*) native in the Philippines, with large tuberous roots, cordate leaves, and cinnamon-scented white flowers. —c.wood, *n.* [U.S.] Sassafras.—Santa Fé c., the Ishpingo (*Nectandra cinnamomoides*).

cin'-na-mon-ic, *a.* Same as CINNAMIC.

Cin'-na-mon Mount. One of the Elk mountains, Colo.; 12,600 ft. high.

cin'-na-my'-na-mil; 2 cīn'a-my'i. *n.* Chem. An organic radical (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O) contained in cinnamic acid, etc.; styryl. [*< CINNAMIC + -YL.*]

cin'-na-my'i'-dene, 1 sin'a-mī'-dīn; 2 cīn'a-my'i'-dēn, *n.* Chem. A bivalent radical in cinnamic compounds.

Cin'-ne-roth, 1 sin'a-reth or -rōth; 2 cīn'e-rōth or -rōth, *n.* Bib. 2 Kings xv, 20.

cin'-no-llin, } sin'o-llin, -lin or -līn; 2 cīn'o-llin, -llin or -līn, *n.* cin'-no-llin, } Chem. A hypothetical base (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N) analogous to quinolin, known by its compounds. [*< CINNAMIC + -llin in QUINOLIN.*]

cin'ny'i, 1 sin'i; 2 cīn'y'i, *n.* Chem. Same as CINNAMYL.

Cin'-ny'i'-dē, 1 si-ni'-dē; 2 cī-ny'i'-dē, *n.* pl. Ornith. The *Nectariniidae*. Cin'-ny'ris, *n.* (t. g.) cin'-ny'ri-rid, *n.* —ny'ryol, *a.*

Cin'-ny'ri-mor'pha, 1 sin'i-rī-mūr'fī; 2 cīn'y'ri-mūr'fē, *n.* pl. Ornith. A cohort of oscine passerine birds with extensible tongue. [*< CINNYRIS + Gr. morphē, form.*]

cin'-ny'ri-morph, *n.* cin'-ny'ri-mor'phic, *a.*

ci-nom'-e-try, 1 si-nem'i-try; 2 cī-nōm'e-try, *n.* Same as KINOMETRY.

Cin'-o-ster'ni-dē, 1 sin'o-stūr'ni-dī; 2 cīn'o-ster'ni-dē, *n.* pl. Herp. A family of testudinoid turtle tortoises, especially those having a nuchal bone with clistiform processes and 8 plastral bones. Cin'-o-ster'nom, *n.* (t. g.) cin'-o-ster'ni-dē, -cln'-o-ster'ni-dē, *n.* cin'-o-ster'nom, *a.* & *n.*

cing'-cents' 1 sañ'sāñ; 2 cāñ'cāñ, *n.* Card-playing. A game resembling bôquie played with a deck of 32 cards. Quint major scores 120, and 500 points make the game.

Cing'-Mars', 1 sañ'mār; 2 cāñ'mār, Marquis de (1620-<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>1642). Henri Colmier de Ruzé, a French courtier, charged with conspiracy and executed at Lyons.

cin'-qual'n, 1 si-kin'; 2 cīn-kān', *n.* [F.] A group of five. (1) A stanza of five lines. (2) In old tactics, five battalions so drawn up as to have a van, a main body, and a reserve.

cinque, 1 sink; 2 cīnk, *n.* 1. The number five, especially in dice and other games; also, the throw which turns up five. 2. pl. The rings capable of being rung on eleven bells: so named because five pairs of bells take new places in the order of ringing at each change. [*< F. cinque, < G. quinqe, five.*] cynth; slinkt. —cinque'pae, -cīnque'pā, *n.* An old French dance with a five-step movement. —cinque point, in backgammon, the five point; on a player's home table, the fifth point from the outer edge. —C. Ports, a group of southern English towns, originally five seaports (Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe) which received important privileges for furnishing many war-ships. Winchelsea and Rye were added later. —c.spotted, *a.* [Rare.] Five-spotted.

cin'-que-cen'to, 1 cin'kwē-chen'to; 2 cīp'kwē-chen'to, *n.* [It.] The 16th century, especially with reference to Italy, or its art and literature. Renaissance. —cin'-que-cen-tist, *n.* An Italian artist or writer of the 16th century; also, an imitator or student of 16th-century art or style.

cin'-que-de'fa, 1 cīp'kwē-dē'fā; 2 cīp'kwē-dē'fā, *n.* [It.] A small sword with a double edge, formerly fashionable in Venice.

cinque'foil, 1 sink'fōil; 2 cīpk'fōil, *n.* 1. Arch. A five-cusped ornament or window in the pointed style; a five-

leaved rosette. 2. *Bot.* Any one of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, with quinate leaves, especially *P. canadensis* and *P. argentea*; öfvefinger. 3. *Her.* A five-leaved clover. [*< F. quintefeuille, < L. quinquefolium, plant, < quinteque, five, & folium, leafsh.*] *clinq'foll*; *quinte'foll*; — *purple cinquefoil*, same as *marsh-cinquefoil* (*Comarum palustre*). — *cinque'foll*, *a*. Furnished with cinquefoils, or shaped like a cinquefoil.

*cln'ter*, *n.* Center. *cln'tret*.

*Cl-nu'ñi-a*, 1 *sn-ni'ñi-a*; 2 *cl-ni'ñi-a*, *n.* A genus of fossil mollusks belonging to the *Opisthobranchiata*, found in rocks of the Cretaceous period.

*Cl-nu'ra*, 1 *sn-ni'ra*; 2 *cl-ni'ra*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A suborder or other group of thysanurous insects. [*< Gr. κνίρου*, shaking the tail, *< κνέω*, move, ÷ *oura*, tail]. — *cl-nu'ran*, *n.* — *cl-nu'rous*, *a*.

*Cl-of'dæ*, 1 *sal-of'di*; 2 *cl-of'dæ*, *n. pl.* A family of serricorn beetles having 4-jointed tarsi and antennæ mostly clavate. [*< Ciss.*] — *cl-old*, *a*. & *n.*

*cl'on*, 1 *sal'en*; 2 *cl'on*, *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* The soft palate; uvula. [*< Gr. κλῶν*.]

*cl'on'*, *n.* A scion, or a sprout; a form favored by some horticulturists.

*cl'o-ni'tis*, 1 *sal'o-nal'tus* or *-ni'tis*; 2 *cl'o-ni'tis* or *-ni'tis*, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the uvula.

*Cl'o-no-crä-ni-a*, 1 *sal'o-no-krä-ni-a*; 2 *cl'o-no-krä-ni-a*, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A primary group of saurians having a columella to the skull. [*< Gr. κλῶν*, column, ÷ *Erantion*, skull.] *kl'o-no-crä-ni-a*; — *cl'o-no-crä-ni'al*, *-ni-an*, *a*.

*cl'o-no-pö-tis*, 1 *sal'o-nep-tö'sis*; 2 *cl'o-nöp-tö'sis*, *n.* Elongation of the uvula. [*< κλῶν* ÷ *prosis*.]

*cl-on'o-töme*, 1 *sal-on'o-töm*; 2 *cl-on'o-töm*, *n.* An instrument for cutting the uvula. [*< κλῶν* ÷ *-tömæ*.] — *cl'o-not'-ö-my*, *n.*

*Cl'o'tat'*, *La.* See *LA CIOTAT*.

*Cl-pañ'go*, 1 *sn-pan'go*; 2 *cl-pän'go*, *n.* An island described by Marco Polo, as in Eastern seas, 1,500 miles from land; identified by some with Japan.

*cl'pher*, 1 *sal'fer*; 2 *cl'fer*, *r.* I. *t.* 1. To work out *cl'fers*, } with arithmetical figures; calculate arithmetically. 2. [Colloq.] To reason out; determine; as, to *cipher* out a person's motives. 3. To write in characters of hidden meaning. 4. To give a cipher to, as in the score of a game. 5*f*. To express or make known by signs; express by a monogram, or the like. 6*f*. To decipher.

II. *i.* 1. To work arithmetical examples with figures. 2. To sound independently of the player; said of an organ-pipe. 3. [Local, U. S.] To search for a lost trail in fox-hunting; said of dogs. 4. [Local, U. S.] To go on three legs, as a dog. — *cl'pher-a-bl'er*, *a*. Capable of being ciphered. — *cl'pher-er*, *n.* One who ciphers or writes in cipher.

*cl'pher*, *n.* 1. The character 0, the symbol of zero or the absence of quantity, in numerical notation. Placed on the left of the decimal-point, a cipher increases tenfold the value of the figures at its left; placed on the right, it decreases tenfold the value of the figures at its right. A cipher also makes the expression of which it is the exponent equal to one or unity.

*Cipher* is the Arabic 'ciproon,' which means empty, a translation of the Sanskrit name of the nought, 'sunya.'

2. A person or thing of no value or importance. 3. A method of writing by characters or words understood only by those concerned; cryptography; also, anything so written; a cryptogram.

We cannot learn the *cipher* That's writ upon our cell.

Extors. *The World-Soul* st. 6.

4. The key to a secret method of writing.

I found, among those Children of the Sun,  
The *cipher* of my nature.

BAYARD TAYLOR *L'Enroi* st. 4.

5. A character consisting usually of two or more interwoven or interlaced letters; a monogram. 6. [Rare.] Any numerical character; a number. 7. The continued sounding of an organ-pipe while the key is not pressed; due to the imperfect working of a valve. 8*f*. Any written character. [*< F. chiffre, < LL. cifra, < Ar. sifr, < safara*, be empty.] *cy'pher*; — *cl'pher-key*, *n.* Same as *CIPHER*, *n.* 4. — *c-tunnel*, *n.* [Rare.] A sham chimney. — *cl'pher*, *a*. — *cl'pher-hood*, *n.* The state or condition of being a cipher.

*cl'phered*, 1 *sal'ferd*; 2 *cl'ferd*, *a*. Having overlapping *cl'ferd's*, } beveled edges presenting a flush exterior; said of ships' planking. *sy'phered*.

*Cl'p-tount*, *n.* Scipio. CHAUCER *Rom.* of R. 1. 10.

*cl'p-o-lin*, 1 *sp'o-lin*; 2 *cl'p-o-lin*, *n.* [F.] An impure Italian marble having layers alternating white and green. *cl'p'ol'-no*.

*clp'pus*, 1 *sp'us*; 2 *clp'ts*, *n.* [*clp'pr*, 1 *-i*; 2 *-l*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Rom. Antig.* (1) A short stone pillar, used as a boundary-mark, as a burial-monument, or as a tablet for public notices, etc. (2) A military palisade. 2*f*. The stocks.

*Cl'p'ri*, *n.* Cypress.

*Cl'pri-a*, 1 *cl'pri-a-ni*; 2 *chl'pri-a-ni*, Giovanni Battista (1732?–17/1785). An Italian painter and engraver in London.

*Cl'pri-a'no*, *n.* [It. & Sp.] See *CYPEIAN*.

*Cl'pri-st*, *n.* Venus. CHAUCER *Fame* II. 10.

*clr.*, *abbr.* Circumference. *clr.c.*.

*clr.*, *clrc.*, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

*Cl-ra'ma*, 1 *sr-rä'ma* or *slr'o-ma*; 2 *cl-rä'ma* or *cl-ra'ma*, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Sid.* v. 20.

*clrc*, 1 *sürk*; 2 *clrc*, *n.* Same as *CIRQUE*.

*clrc.*, *abbr.* Circus.

*clrc'a*, 1 *sürk'a*; 2 *clrc'a*, *adv. & prep.* [*L.*] About; around; used chiefly with dates, to express uncertainty; as, *clrc'a* 400 B.

*Clrc-cä*, 1 *sr-sä*; 2 *clrc-cä*, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of low perennial herbs of the evening-primrose family, with small burr-like and bristly fruit with hooked hairs. *C. luteitana* is the enchanter's nightshade. [*< CIRCE*.]

*Clrc-cä'an*, 1 *sr-cä'an*; 2 *clrc-cä'an*, *n.* Same as *CIRCEAN*.

*Clrc-cä-tus*, 1 *sr-kä-tus*; 2 *clrc-cä-tus*, *n.* *Ornith.* A genus of large European accipitrine birds classed between the eagles and the hawks. [*< Gr. κίρκος*, hawk, ÷ *zios*, eagle].

*clrc-kär*, 1 *sr-kär*; 2 *clrc-kär*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a province, or division of territory under the Mogul rule.

*Clrc-cars'*, *pl.* A former division of Madras, including the districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and part of Nellore; 17,000 sq. m. Northern *Clrc-cars'*.

*Clrc-cas'sä*, 1 *sr-kas'tä*; 2 *clrc-cas'tä*, *n.* A former country, N. W. of Caucasus mountains, now part of the Kuban Republic (Russia).

*Clrc-cas'sian*, 1 *sr-kas'hän*; 2 *clrc-cas'hän*, *i. a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia. *Clrc-cas'siä*. II. *n.* 1. *a*.







rt. [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] To wall about; surround with a rampart or a trench. [*L. circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallo*, *< circum*, around, + *vallum*, wall.]





1'va-1s'tic, *a.* Same as SIVAISTIC.  
 1ve, 1 solv; 2 clv, *n.* *Bot.* Same as CHIVE.





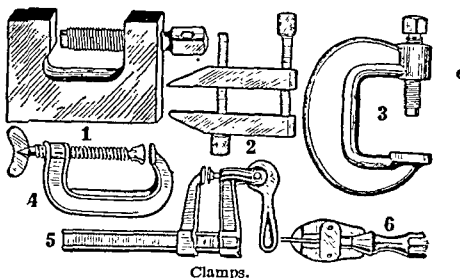
claimd  
Clark

Key 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; a = final; i = habilit, renew;  
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērñ; hlt, ice; i = ä; i = ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn, wōlf, dō,

confusion originating under Spanish or Mexican rule, were adjudicated by the Court of Private Land Claims (1891).  
**claimd**, pp. Claimed.  
**clair-a-di-ence**, 1 klär-ä'di-ens; 2 klär-ä'di-ens, n. 1. Ability to perceive sounds not within reach of the ear under normal conditions; alleged especially of psychics and persons in the mesmeric state. 2. The act of so perceiving sounds. [*< F. clair (see CLEAR, a.), + audience; see AUDIENCE.*]  
**clair-a-di-ent**, 1 klär-ä'di-ent; 2 klär-ä'di-ent, n. 1. a. Pertaining to or possessing clairaudience. II. n. One having the power of clairaudience.  
**Clair-aud**, 1 klär-ä'd; 2 klär-ä'd, Alexis Claude (1713-1765). A French mathematician; *The Motion of Comets*, etc.  
**clairce**, 1 klär; 2 klär, n. [F.] A mixture used in sugar-refining consisting of a saturated solution of pure sugar in water.  
**clair-de-lune**, 1 klär-ä'di-lün; 2 klär-ä'di-lün, n. [F.] Literally, moonlight; specif. in ceramics, color found in the glaze on certain varieties of Chinese porcelains; a faint grayish-blue; moonlight hue.  
**clairer**, 1 klär; 2 klär, n. [F.] An oyster-bed protected from tidal waters and used for the breeding of oysters and for investigations concerning them.  
**Claires**, n. See CLARE.  
**clair-cole**, n. Same as CLEAR-COLE.  
**clair-ob-scure**, 1 klär-ä'b-skür; 2 klär-ä'b-skür, n. Same as CHIAUSCURI. [F., *clair-obscur*.] **clair-ob-scure**, n. Same as CHIAUSCURI. [F., *clair-obscur*.] **clair-ob-scure**, n. Same as CHIAUSCURI. [F., *clair-obscur*.]  
**clair-ö-fac-tance**, 1 klär-ä'fak-tans; 2 klär-ä'fak-tans, n. The quality of possessing an exceedingly fine sense of smell. — **clair-ö-fac-tant**, a. n. [*< F. clair, CLEAR, + ö-fac-tant*.] — **clair-ö-fac-tant**, n. Same as CLEAR-COLE.  
**clair-schach**, 1 klär-shach; 2 klär-shach, n. [Ir.] A harp, especially a festival harp having from 29 to 58 strings.  
**clair-seaght**; **clair-sheelt**; **clair-sheach**, n. 1. **clair-voyance**, 1 klär-vöy-ans; 2 klär-vöy-ans, n. 1. The ability of perceiving things not visible to normal sight under ordinary conditions; seership. Clairvoyance may be (1) natural as frequently among the Scotch Highlanders; second sight; (2) artificial, as in an induced trance, in which sense it is opposed to *hypnotism* or *mesmerism*. Clairvoyance is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight. ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 217. [F. & W. '04.] 2. Intuitive sagacity or perception. 3. The business of a professional clairvoyant. [F., *clairvoyant*; see CLAIRVOYANT.] **clair-voy-ant**, 1 klär-vöy-ant; 2 klär-vöy-ant, n. Of, pertaining to, or exercising clairvoyance. [F., *clairvoyant*; see CLEAR, a., voyant, ppr. of *votr* (*< L. video*), see.] — **clair-voy-ant-ly**, adv.  
**clair-voy-ant**, n. [CLAIRVOY-ANTE, fem.] One having the gift or faculty of clairvoyance.  
**clai-ty**, 1 kläi-ti; 2 kläi-ti, a. [Dial., Eng.] Dirty; smeared. **clake**, 1 kläk; 2 kläk, v. [Scot.] To clack.  
**clake**, n. [Prov. Eng.] To scratch.  
**clake**, n. See CLAKE.  
**clak's**, 1 kläk's; 2 kläk's, n. [Scot.] The barnacle-goose.  
**Clai-lam**, 1 klai-lam; 2 klai-lam, n. A county in N. W. Washington; 1,807 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Angeles.  
**clami**, 1 klami; 2 klami, n. [CLAMMED, CLAMP; CLAMMING.] To hunt for or dig clams.  
**clam**, v. 1. I. To make a relief impression of a hard steel die upon a soft steel mill. [F., *clamer*, *clamer*.] (1) To pinch; squeeze; pinch with hunger. (2) To clog up. (3) To castrate by compression. (4) To wrinkle; crease. II. I. 1. [Prov. Eng.] To stick close or tight. 2. [Scot.] To grope. 3. To die of hunger. [*< CLAM, n.*]  
**clam**, v. [Prov. Eng.] 1. To ring all the bells of a chime together. 2. To muffle, also to jangle, a bell.  
**clam**, v. [Prov.] I. I. 1. To smear with a sticky substance. 2. To glue or stick; as, to *clam* paper to the wall. II. I. To be sticky or clammy; be damp or cold.  
**clam**, v. [Prov. Eng.] 1. To search for or dig. 2. To handle carelessly. **clam**, a. 1. [Dial.] Sticky. 2. [Scot.] Vile; mean.  
**clam**, n. 1. One of various bivalve mollusks. (1) In North America, the soft or long clam, or bait-clam (*Mya arenaria*); the round or hard clam, or quahaug (*Venus mercenaria*); the black clam, surf-clam, or hen-clam (*Spisula solidissima*); a river-mussel or a, fringed mouth of the siphons of a buried clam. (2) A dredging-box shaped like the shell of a clam. — **c-worm**, n. [Local, U. S.] An annelid of the genus *Nereis*, especially *N. limbata*, found with soft clams. — **fresh-water c.**, a fresh-water mussel-painted c. — **large venerid bivalve** (*Macrallista gigantea*) of the southern United States.  
**clam**, n. A clam, as of bricks. See CLAMP, n.  
**clam**, n. [Dial.] Clamminess; a cold dampness.  
**clam**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The simultaneous ringing of all the bells in a chime; hence, clangor; clamor.  
**clam**, n. 1. A clam. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A rat-trap. 3. A plank or stone slab used as a bridge. 4. A pair of pincers. 5. Slits to draw wire through to give it uniform thickness. [*< AS. clam, fetter.*]  
**clam-a-gore**, 1 klam-ä-gör; 2 klam-ä-gör, n. Same as KILMAGORE.  
**clam-an-cy**, 1 klam-än-si; 2 klam-än-si, n. [Scot.] Urgency, especially from necessity. **clam-ancet**.  
**clam-ant**, 1 klam-ant; 2 klam-ant, n. 1. Calling for help or remedy; crying; urgent.  
The need of such an interposition, in order to the rectification of a clamant evil, becomes visible whether we look at society at large, or invest in the same.  
McCOSH *Divine Government* p. 450. [c. a. 2nos. 1858.]  
**Clam**, n. [Poet.] Clamorous; resounding. [*< L. clamant* (i)-s, ppr. of *clamo*, cry out.] — **clam-ant-ly**, adv.  
**Clam-mart**, 1 klam-mär; 2 klam-mär, n. A town in Seine department, France.  
**Clam-a-to-res**, 1 klam-ä-tör; 2 klam-ä-tör, n. pl. *Or-nith.* 1. A suborder or superfamily of passerine birds embracing the non-oscine forms, as kingbirds and cottings,

having normal feet and 10 primaries. 2. *The Gallinacea.* [*< L. clamator, bawler, clamor, cry out.*] — **clam-a-to-ri-al**, a.  
**clam-bake**, 1 klam-bäk; 2 klam-bäk, n. [U. S.] 1. A picnic where roasted clams are the principal dishes, especially common at the seashore in New England, where the clams, often with other articles of food, are usually cooked on hot stones, sometimes in a hole covered with seaweed. 2. The meal served at such a picnic.  
**clam-ber**, 1 klam-bär; 2 klam-bär, v. I. I. [Rare.] To climb over, along, or down; rise by clinging to. He passed week after week in *clambering* the mountains. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 5, p. 27. [JAS. M.] II. I. 1. To climb or make one's way up, along, or down, by using hands and feet; mount or descend with difficulty; as, we *clambered* over the loose stones. 2. To rise by clinging, as a vine; rise steeply or irregularly; as, *clambering* roses.  
**Clamber** stands for *clamber*, the frequentative of *clam* (now spelt *clamber*), and signifies literally 'to grasp often.'  
[*< Ice. klambra*, pinch closely together, *clamber*.] **clamber**, v. [*< Ice. klambra*, pinch closely together, *clamber*.] **clamber**, v. [*< Ice. klambra*, pinch closely together, *clamber*.]  
**clamber-er**, n. Clambered. S. S.  
**Clam-me-cy**, 1 klam-mä-si; 2 klam-mä-si, n. A town in Nièvre department, France.  
**clam-jam-fer-y**, 1 klam-jam-fer-y; 2 klam-jam-fer-y, n. [Dial.] Rubbish; trumpery; a mob or rabble; canaille.  
**clam-jam-phriet**; **clam-jam-fer-y**, n. [Ber; climb.] **clam-mas**, 1 klam-mas; 2 klam-mas, n. [Prov. Eng.] To *clam-mas*, n. [Prov. Eng.] A clamor; noise.  
**clam-mer**, 1 klam-mär; 2 klam-mär, n. [U. S.] 1. One who digs clams. 2. A hoe for digging clams; also, a scoop-like cage or rake for bringing up quahaugs.  
**clam-mer**, n. A deep-sea tongs closed by a weight, for taking specimens from the bottom of the ocean.  
**clam-ming**, 1 klam-ming; 2 klam-ming, n. 1. The digging or gathering of clams. 2. The impressing of a design on a soft steel mill by rotation against a hard die.  
**clam-my**, 1 klam-mi; 2 klam-mi, a. 1. Damp and cold, as the skin in death. 2. Soft and sticky; viscous, as liquids; heavy; doughy, as bread. [*< AS. clam, clay, but cp. D. klam, moist.*] — **clam-mi-ly**, adv. — **clam-mi-ness**, n.  
**clam-or**, 1 klam-ör; 2 klam-ör, v. I. I. 1. To utter or assert vehemently or with loud or repeated outcry; as, to *clamor* complaints. 2. [Rare.] To raise outcry against; stun with noise; as, to *clamor* the house. 3. To move or drive by clamor; with *from*, *out of*, *into*, *down*. II. I. To utter loud outcries; vociferate; make noise or importunate demand; as, the mob *clamed* furiously. Syn: see CALL. — Prep: clamor for bread; against the measure, etc.; clamor in fury.  
**clam-ör**, n. 1. Any loud, repeated outcry; vociferation; confusion of voices, shouts, etc.; as, the clamor of the mob. 2. A general asseveration, as of protest, dissent, or demand; a vehement or long-continued objecting, disclaiming, or demanding; as, the clamor of the press.  
We have been told that this is a war into which we have been hurried by clamor and prejudice; in short, that it is a war of passion. CANNING *Speeches*, *Sardinian Treaty* p. 7. [c. c. b. 1841.] 3. Any loud and continuous noise. [OF., *< L. clamor, clamor*, cry out.] Syn: din, hubbub, noise, tumult, uproar. — Ant: calmness, quiet, repose, silence, stillness.  
**clam-ör**, pp. Clamored. S. S.  
**clam-ör-er**, 1 klam-ör-er; 2 klam-ör-er, n. One who makes a clamor or outcry. **clam-ör-ist**.  
**clam-ör-ous**, 1 klam-ör-us; 2 klam-ör-us, a. 1. Making loud and repeated outcries or very persistent noise; vociferous; as, a clamorous crowd; clamorous bells. 2. Urgent in complaint or demand; crying as for redress; as, clamorous wrong. 3. Made with clamor; as, a clamorous protest. [*< L. clamor, clamor*, see CLAMOR, n.] **clam-ör-some** [Dial., Eng.] Syn: see BLATANT; NOISY. — Prep: clamorous for relief; clamorous against restraint; clamorous of tongue (archaic or poetic). **clam-ör-ous-ly**, adv. — **clam-ör-ous-ness**, n.  
**clam-ör-ous**, n. Same as CLAMOR, etc.: the usual spelling in England.  
**clam-p**, 1 klamp; 2 klamp, v. To join and hold closely together or to another piece; bind with or as with a clamp.  
The haggard cheeks, the lips clamped together in unflinching resolve. LOWELL *Among my Books*, *Dante* second series, p. 3. [c. c. 1876.]  
**clam-p**, v. 1. To turn in a clamp, as bricks. 2. [Dial.] To cover with earth for keeping, as vegetables.  
**clam-p**, v. 1. To patch up clumsily; both. 2. [Scot.] To trum up, as a charge.  
**clam-p**, v. To walk heavily; tramp. [Imitative.]  
**clam-p**, n. 1. A device for compressing and holding in position a piece or part, or holding or binding together

the deck-beams rest. (8) pl. A ship-carpenter's pliers for drawing nails.  
Many varieties of clamps are named from their use, shape, etc., as, *axe-clamp*, *bench-c.*, *blind-c.* (for window-blinds), *carbon-c.* (a stirrup-shaped binding-screw for holding the carbon in a voltaic cell), *castrating-c.*, *flask-c.* (to bind foundry-flasks together), *flooring-c.*, *geometrical c.* (a mechanical device distributing six reciprocal pressures upon two rigid bodies, in contact with each other at six points), *grinding-c.* (a clamped emery-grinder for cylinders), *harness-c.*, *hitching-c.*, *lathing-c.*, *molders' c.*, *music-c.*, *rail-c.* (in England, a clamp for steadying a ratchet-drill while it is being used to bore a hole in a rail that has been set in its position), *rigging-c.*, *stopper-c.*, *test-tube c.* (a metal or wooden clamp with wooden handle used in chemical laboratories for holding test-tubes over flames, etc.), *tourniquet-c.*, *vise-c.*, *weather-board c.*  
2. *Bot.* A clamp-connection. 3. pl. [Local, England.] Androns; fire-dogs. [C.] 4. Same as CLAMP. [*< D. klamp*; cp. *kampen*, clamp, board a ship.] — **clamp-cell**, n. A clamp-connection delimited from both connected cells. — **c-connection**, n. A small curved hollow protuberance joining two distinct contiguous cells of a hypha, with one, both, or neither of which it may be in communication. — **c-coupling**, n. *Mech.* A shaft-coupling formed of binding-sleeves wedged inside a cylinder. — **c-dog**, n. A latch-dog having a pair of clamping jaws. See LATCH. — **c-furps**, n. *Surg.* An instrument used in surgical operations for binding or clamping arteries and other structures. — **c-irons**, n. pl. Androns. — **c-kill**, n. A kiln made of green brick and having walls which are rebuilt after each use of the kiln. — **c-screw**, n. A clamp operated by a thumb-screw. — **c-shell**, n. Same as *typhacina*. — **c-tongs**, n. Tongs used as clamps to hold together two tin-plate surfaces in roofing.  
**clamp**, n. 1. A brick-kiln with impervious and usually temporary walls; a clamp-kiln. 2. *Metal.* (1) A pile of ore for roasting. (2) A pile of coal for coking. 3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) An earth-heap with hay or straw beneath, covering vegetables in winter. (2) A pile of cut and dried peat. (3) A heap of manure or rubbish. (4) A number of stocks of bees piled together and covered for winter protection. [Cp. *D. klomp*, heap.]  
**clamp**, n. A heavy, pounding tread; tramp. [Imitative.]  
**clam-per**, 1 kläm-pär; 2 kläm-pär, v. I. I. [Scot. or Dial.] To mend or patch, particularly in a bungling manner. II. I. To walk with jarring and noisy tread.  
**clamp-er**, 1 kläm-pär; 2 kläm-pär, n. 1. An attachment to prevent slipping on ice; a creeper. 2. [Scot.] The metal used to patch a vessel; also, the patched article itself. [Imitative.]  
**clamp-er**, n. [Prov. Eng.] One who or that which treads clamps. [Scot. or Obs.] A botched-up argument or charge.  
**clamped**, pp. Clampered. S. S.  
**clamp-ers**, 1 kläm-pär; 2 kläm-pär, n. pl. [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] Pliers; claws; also, the fingers.  
**clamp-for-caps**, c-irons, c-kill, etc. See CLAMP, n.  
**clamp**, pp. Clamped. S. S.  
**clan**, 1 klän; 2 klän, n. 1. A body of kindred having a clan-name and a tribal organization, usually ruled by a hereditary chieftain, among the Highlanders of Scotland; a tribe; family; as, the *clan* Campbell. Unlike the *family*, kinship in the *clan* is traced by only one line of descent. The *clan* is distinguished from the *tribe* in that the latter may consist of several classes or brotherhoods. It differs from the *village* in that the villagers are bound by territorial obligations rather than by ties of kinship.  
Between the rude clans that had listened to Moses in the Arabian desert and the Jews who in the reign of Tiberius visited the temple courts there was a great gulf.  
J. R. SEXTON *Ecce Homo* pt. ii, ch. 16, p. 200. [n. 2nos. 1871.] 2. A body of kindred related in only one line, the members of which do not intermarry. 3. A clique, or set of persons; a fraternity; club. [*< Gael. clann*, prob. *< L. planta*, sprout.] Syn: see CLASH. — **clan-ant**, n. *Anthrop.* One who, being a member of a clan, is fellow to another member. — **c-horde**, n. A horde which by contact with another horde has acquired the status of a clan. — **c-stand-ard**, n. An emblem used by a clan to distinguish it from other clans.  
**clan-des-tine**, 1 klän-des-tin; 2 klän-des-tin, a. 1. Kept *clan-des-tine*, secret for a purpose; concealed; surreptitious; underhand; as, a clandestine meeting or marriage. **clan-cu-lar**, 1 klän-cu-lar; 2 klän-cu-lar, n. *Freemasonry.* Not regular; not recognized by authority; as, a clandestine lodge. [*< F. clandestin*, *< L. clandestinus*, *< clam*, in secret.] Syn: see SECRET. — **clan-des-tine-ly**, adv. Secretly. **clan-cu-lar-ly**, adv. *clan-des-tine-ly*, n. [Rare.] The state or quality of being clandestine; usually in a bad sense. **clan-des-tine-ness**.  
**clang**, 1 kläng; 2 kläng, v. I. I. 1. To cause to send forth a loud, sharp, and ringing metallic sound. 2. [Rare.] To sound or celebrate the name of.  
II. I. To give forth a loud, sharp, and ringing metallic sound; resound; as, the shield *clanged* on the door. [*< L. clango*, resound.] — **clang-ing-ly**, adv.  
**clang**, n. 1. A ringing or reverberating sound, such as is produced by the sharp stroke of a sonorous metallic body; clangor; as, the troy toll with a *clang*.  
At every turn, with dinning clang,  
The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.  
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 5, st. 6.  
2. The ringing call or cry of various birds, as the heron. 3. *Acoustics.* (1) Same as CLANG-TINT. (2) A tone compounded of fundamentals and harmonious acoustical sensation compounded of the contrasts or coincidences of several musical sounds out of which a trained ear can analyze the elements. **clang**, n. [Rare.] A quality of pitch between a tone and over-tones, also an equality of pitch between a tone or ground-tone and the pitch of an overtone of another note of a different clang. **c-relationship**, n. **c-tint**, n. Quality of ferret clang, determined by the relative intensity of fundamental and harmonics; timbre; acoustic color. **c-color**, n. **clang-ous**, a. Clanging.  
**clang**, pp. Clanged. S. S.  
**clang-er**, 1 kläng-ör; 2 kläng-ör, n. **clang-er**, n. **clang-er**, n. To ring noisily, as chains or bells; clang; clang.  
**clang-er**, n. Repeated clanging; a clanking or a ringing, as of arms, chains, or bells; clamor. [*< L. clangor*, *< clango*, clang.] **clang-our**.  
**clang-ör-ous**, a. Giving forth clangor or sharp sounds; resounding noisily; as, *clangorous* tongues. — **clang-ör-ous-ly**, adv.



1. Parallel clamp. 2. Machinist's clamp. 3. "C" clamp. 4. Carriage-makers' screw-clamp. 5. Eccentric clamp. 6. Wire clamp.  
two or more parts; usually with jaws or cheeks, at least one of them movable, that may be set together or closed by some device for obtaining leverage. Specif.: In trade usage: (1) A joiners' instrument to hold glued parts together while they are drying. (2) A piece of wood or iron mortised or fastened across the grain of another piece to prevent warping. (3) A piece of soft material inserted as a cushion between a vise-jaw and the object it is to grip, to prevent bruising or marring. (4) A wooden bench-screw. (5) A soft facing or cheek-piece for the jaw of a vise. (6) An iron brace to hold a boat's mast. (7) The internal planking of a wooden vessel, on which



lenses. 4. Sir Andrew (1712-1718), a Scottish physician who lived in London. 5. Francis Edward (1718-1719), an American Congregational clergyman, religious leader, and author; founded Society of Christian Endeavor. 6. George Rogers (1717-1718), an American general; took Fort Vincennes, Ind., 1779; fought against Benedict Arnold in Virginia, 1780. 7. Sir James (1717-1718), a Scottish physician; physician to Queen Victoria, 1837; *Sanative Influence of Climate*, etc. 8. John Bates (1717-1718), an American educator and author. 9. Myron Holly (1717-1718), an American Whig politician; Governor of New York, 1854. 10. William (1717-1718), an American explorer; leader of expedition from St. Louis to mouth of Columbia river, 1804; Governor of Missouri Territory, 1813. 11. Willis Gaylord (1810-1811), an American poet; *The Spirit of Life*. 12. William Smith (1718-1718), an American botanist; teacher; president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1867. 13. William Tierney (1718-1718), an English civil engineer; built suspension bridges. 14. A county in southwestern Arkansas; 875 sq. m.; county-seat, Arkadelphia. 15. A county in eastern Illinois; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. 16. A county in southeastern Indiana; 375 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlestown. 17. A county in southwestern Kansas; 975 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. 18. A county in northeastern Kentucky; 267 sq. m.; county-seat, Winchester. 19. A county in northwestern Missouri; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Kahoka. 20. A county in southwest central Ohio; 403 sq. m.; county-seat, Springfield. 21. A county in northeast central South Dakota; 973 sq. m.; county-seat, Clark. 22. A county in northwestern central Wisconsin; 1,201 sq. m.; county-seat, Neillsville.

Clarke, 1. clärk; 2. clärk, n. 1. Adam (1762-1718), an Irish Methodist minister; itinerant preacher; *Commentary on the Holy Bible*, etc. 2. Sir Andrew (1712-1718), an English colonial administrator; engineer; governor of West Australia. 3. Sir Caspar Purdon (1816-1718), an English-American art connoisseur; director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1905-1910. 4. Charles Cowden (1787-1718), an English writer; Shakespearean editor; *Tales from Chaucer*. 5. Edward Daniel (1717-1718), an English scientist, traveler, etc.; professor of mineralogy, Cambridge; *Travels*, 6 vols. 6. Henri J. G., see FALRAZ. 7. Mye (1718-1718), an English philologist, engineer, and lexicographer; *James Freeman* (1810-1718), an American Unitarian minister; writer; *The Ten Great Religions*. 8. John (1718-1718), an English minister; one of the founders of Rhode Island; founded Baptist church at Newport. 10. John (1766-1832), an American officer; served in Revolutionary war; Governor of Georgia, 1817. 11. Samuel (1717-1718), an English divine; philosopher; chaplain to Queen Anne; *Being and Attributes of God*. 12. William George (1718-1718), an English scholar; traveler; *The Cambridge Shakespeare*, etc. 13. A county in southwest central Alabama; 1,213 sq. m.; county-seat, Grove Hill. 14. A county in northeast central Georgia; 159 sq. m.; county-seat, Athens. 15. A county in southwest central Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Osceola. 16. A county in southeast Mississippi; 664 sq. m.; county-seat, Quitman. 17. A county in northern Virginia; 189 sq. m.; county-seat, Berryville. 18. A county in southwestern Washington; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Vancouver.

Clarke Fork, 1. clärk-förk; 2. clärk-förk, n. A mountain and British Columbia; length with the Flathead river from N. and the Bitter Root, from S. 700 m. to Columbia river; called Pend d'Oreille river in Washington.

Clark's, 1. clärk's; 2. clärk's, n. Bot. A small genus of annual herbs of the evening-primrose family, with showy axillary flowers. C. *pulchella*, has large purple or white flowers with deeply 3-lobed petals, and C. *elegans*, entire petals. Natives of California and Oregon. [*Cl. Capt. Wm. Clark, U. S. explorer*].

Clark Peak, 1. clärk-pik; 2. clärk-pik, n. A mountain in Colorado; 13,167 ft. high. 2. A mountain in California; 11,295 ft. high.

Clarksburg, 1. clärk's-bürg; 2. clärk's-bürg, n. A mining town; county-seat of Harrison county, W. Va.

Clarksdale, 1. clärk's-däl; 2. clärk's-däl, n. A town in Coahoma county, Miss.

Clark's Fork, A river in northern Wyoming and southern Montana; length, 150 m. to Yellowstone river.

Clark's son, 1. clärk's-son; 2. clärk's-son, Thomas (1717-1718), an English philanthropist; devoted to abolition of slave-trade; *History of Abolition of Slave-trade*, etc.

Clarksville, 1. clärk's-vil; 2. clärk's-vil, n. 1. A city, county-seat of Johnson county, Ark. 2. A town in Clark county, Ind. 3. A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Tenn.; seat of Southwestern Presbyterian University (Presbyterian), founded in 1875. 4. A town, county-seat of Red River county, Tex.

Clarks, 1. clärk; 2. clärk, n. [Sp.] Light in color and (usually) mild; said of cigars.

Clarks, 1. clärk; 2. clärk, n. Wine with honey and spices. clär-ree't. clär'sheeb, 1. clär'sheeb; 2. clär'sheeb, n. [Ir.] Same as CLARSHACH.

clart, 1. clärt; 2. clärt, n. [Dial. Eng. & Scot.] To smear with dirt; daub. clart, -clart, n. 1. A daub of dirt. 2. Something dirty; also, silly talk. 3. A valueless person or thing. 4. Inscrutable praise or affection; affectionate; -clart'y; a. Dirty; sticky.

clary, 1. clär; 2. clär, n. Any one of several species of *Salvia* or sage. Especially: (1) *S. sclarea*, the common clary, a native of Italy, Syria, etc. (2) *S. pratensis*, the meadow-clary. (3) *S. rebenaca*, the wild English or vervain clary. [*F. clarte*, < LL. *clarea*]. clary, -clary, n. A medicine composed of brandy and blossoms of the clary; formerly employed in cardiac affections.

clary, 1. clär; 2. clär, n. A beverage composed of spiced wine and honey. Clary, 1. clär; 2. clär, n. A mining and manufacturing town in Glamorganshire, Wales; suburb of Swansea.

clash, 1. klash; 2. klash, n. 1. To strike or dash together or against with a confused, broken, metallic sound; as, to clash cymbals or swords together. [They] clash their shields, and shake their swords on high. SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 4, st. 40. And all at once. With twelve great shocks of sound the shamesless noon Was dashed and hammered from a hundred towers. TENNYSON *Godiva* st. 6.

clash, 1. klash; 2. klash, n. 1. To collide with loud and confused noise; as, "steel clashed on steel"; also, to collide: used when no accompanying noise is inferred; as, the clash of light beams. 2. Figuratively, to come into conflict; be in opposition; interfere; as, the interests of capital and labor clash. Should the powers be granted to the new government clash with the powers of the states, the states were to yield. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 14. [A. 1852.]

3. To hit in combat, more impetuously; with against,

at, etc. 4. [Prov. Eng.] To move with noisy violence. 5. [Scot.] To tattle; gossip. [Imitative.]

clash, 1. klash; 2. klash, n. In a clashing manner.

clash, n. 1. A confused resounding metallic noise, as of sharp sudden contact of two or more objects; a clashing together with resounding noise. Roll of cannon and clash of arms. TENNYSON *Ode on Duke of Wellington* st. 6.

2. Collision of views or methods; conflict; vigorous opposition; as, the clash of parties. 3. [Scot.] Frivolous talk; chatter. 4. [Scot.] A sudden dash of rain or of some moist substance against a body. 5. [Scot.] A large hollow in a hillside. 6. [Dial.] Inclement, wet weather; deep snow, heavy rain, etc. 7. [Dial.] A scandal-monger. SYN: see COLLISION; SHOCK. -clash'bag', n. [Scot., Ir., and Eng. Dial.] 1. A scandal-monger. 2. Idle talk; scandal. -c-gear, n. *Mech.* A gear permitting change of speed by sliding a higher or lower gear into operation and vice.

clash'er, 1. klash'er; 2. klash'er, n. One who or that which clashes.

Clashmore, 1. klash'mör; 2. klash'mör, n. A village in Waterford county, Ireland.

clash't, pp. Clashed.

clash't, 1. klash't; 2. klash't, a. [Dial.] 1. Showery; also, muddy. 2. Talkative.

clash-mat'o-cyte, 1. klash-mat'o-cyt; 2. klash-mat'o-cyt, n. One of the large connective-tissue corpuscles, the tendency of which is to break up into fragments or granules. [*Gr. klasmato-*, fragment, + *cyte*].

clash-mat'o-sis, 1. klash-mat'o-sis; 2. klash-mat'o-sis, n. The disintegration of clasmatoocytes. clash-mat'o-cyt'o-sis.

clasp, 1. klasp; 2. klasp, n. 1. To take hold of with an encircling grasp; hold firmly, as within the arms or in the hand; embrace; as, the vine clasps the trellis; the child clasps its mother's neck. 2. To fasten together with or as with a clasp; close tightly together. I shrieked and clasped my hands in ecstasy! SHELLEY *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty* st. 5.

3. To furnish with a clasp, as a book.

II. 1. [Rare.] To envelop or fold round; cling. [AIE. *clasp*, *clasp*; cp. *clasp*, *clasp*.] [Dial. & Old.] SYN: see CATCH; CING; EMBRACE; GRASP. -Prep. clasp in (or with) the hand or the arms; clasped to his breast; clasped by the tentacles.

clasp, n. 1. A fastening by which things or the parts of a thing are bound or held together; also, any instrument or bond of connection, as a tendril, the hook that fastens on an eye, a grappling-iron, etc. Oh God! could I so close my mind, And clasp it with a clasp. Hood *Dream of Eugene Aram* st. 6.

2. Mil. A small metal bar to which the ribbon of an army decoration is attached. As used in the British army this bar bears the name of the engagement or service for which the medal was awarded, while the medal itself frequently indicates the campaign in which the owner took part. Several clasps may be issued for one campaign. 3. A clasping or grasping, as in the hands or arms; a firm grasp or embrace; hence, fig., mental apprehension; understanding. And Chaucer, with his infantine Familiar clasp of things divine. E. B. BROWNE *A Vision of Poesy* st. 12.

4. Entom. One of the terminal abdominal appendages used as claspers. clasp'hook', n. A pair of (1) hooks each of which closes the other, or (2) tongues having a sliding ring to keep them closed. -c. knife, n. A knife the blade of which folds into the handle; especially, a large knife with a catch by which the blade is held firm when open. -c. lock, n. A lock for a book-cover clasp; any lock shooting its own bolt, as by a spring. -c. nail, n. A nail having under its head two spur-points. -c. nut, n. A split nut so formed that the screw on which it operates can be engaged or disengaged at any point of its course. -Yachette c., a wire clasp resembling a staple, used for holding together the edges of a horse's hoof when cracked.

clasp'er, 1. klasp'er; 2. klasp'er, n. 1. Any person or thing (as a tendril) that clasps; especially, a maker or fitter of clasps. 2. Zool. One of the paired organs accessory to copulation in various animals, as the external genital organs in male insects, etc. 3. Ich. One of the grooved cartilaginous appendages to the ventral fins, serving as an intromittent organ in male elasmobranchs, as sharks, rays, and chimaeroids. -frontal clasper, a frontal appendage of any male holcephalous or chimaeroid fish. -frontal spinet. -clasp'er'd, a. Furnished with tendrils or claspers.

clasp's, 1. klasp's; 2. klasp's, n. pl. An inflammation of the sublingual gland in the horse.

clasp't, pp. Clashed.

class, 1. klas; 2. klas, n. 1. To arrange or group into classes or ranks; form into a class or genus; assign to the proper class, group, etc.; as, to class two specimens together. Languages, like organic beings, can be classed in groups under groups; . . . either naturally, according to descent, or artificially by other characters. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 58. [A. 1871.]

2. To place, as a pupil, in a class, often with reference to the result of an examination; form into a class for study, as students; as, his papers classed him very low. II. 1. [Rare.] To arrange or group into a class.

class, n. 1. (1) A number or body of persons with common characteristics, as in like circumstances, or with a common purpose, occupation, etc.; as, the wealthy class, the educated class, the laboring class. 2. Specifically: (1) A group of students under one teacher, or pursuing a study together. (2) [U. S.] Those persons, collectively, that graduated or expect to graduate together from a college or a graded school; named by the year of graduation; as, the class of 1912. In most American colleges there are four classes - the freshman, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. (3) *M. E. Ch.* One of several companies into which each church society is divided for the promotion of spiritual life and work. (4) An ecclesiastical district judiciary in the Reformed churches; a classis. (5) One of the six divisions of Roman citizens made by Servius Tullius for the regulation of taxation. His [Tullius'] famous distribution of all freeholders (asidui) into tribes, classes and centuries, though subsequently adopted with modifications as the basis of the political system, was at first exclusively military in its nature and objects. ENCYC. BRIT. 11th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 618.

(6) A group of men, as conscripts, for military service. (7) In several European states, one of the groups or divisions into which primary electors are divided, according to their possession of property. In Prussia there are three, differing greatly in numbers,

each of which pays an equal share of taxation and is equally represented in the choice of legislators. 3. A number of objects, facts, or events having common accidental or essential properties; a set; kind; variety; as, a class of propositions, of energies, of duties. 4. *Nat. Hist.* A group of plants or animals, standing next below a subkingdom or phylum, and above an order. 5. *Logic.* A group of objects to which all the similar attributes included in any concept or notion are common. Compare CLASSIFICATION; GENUS. 6. *Geom.* The tangential equation of a plane curve or surface; used with an ordinal number. 7. A grading or differentiation, as of merchandise or accommodation on a steamship or railroad, on a basis of value, quality, or the like; as, a second-class cabin; third-class freight. 8. In racing, a grading of horses according to speed or ability to carry weight; as, the 2,06 class of pacers. 9. *Math.* An assemblage; manifold. The chief classes are: the class of a complex (the class of any one of the complex), c. of an algebraic surface (the number of tangent planes to the surface of the complex through any right line), c. of a congruence (the number of the right lines of a congruence through any point in space), c. of a cone (the class of the plane sections of a cone), c. of a space curve (the number of the planes of osculation of a space curve through an arbitrary point), and c. of a twisted curve (the class of any cone on which a twisted curve lies).

10. *Naut.* A division of vessels according to their size and strength; as, battleship class. 11. *Crystallog.* A single type of the thirty-two into which all crystals are divided as regards symmetry. 12. *Naut.* The indication of the seaworthiness, construction, etc., of a merchant vessel as determined by Lloyd's; as, the 100A class. [*< F. classe*, < L. *classis*, class].

SYN: association, caste, circle, clan, clique, club, company, coterie, grade, order, rank, set. A caste is hereditary; a class may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a caste is supposed to be for life; membership in a class may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the caste, as not to the class. The rich and the poor form separate classes; yet individuals are constantly passing from each to the other; the classes in a college remain the same, but their membership changes every year. We speak of rank among hereditary nobility or military officers; of various orders of the priesthood; by accommodation, we may refer in a general way to the high ranks, the lower orders of any society. Grade implies some regular scale of valuation, and some inherent qualities for which a person or thing is placed higher or lower in the scale; as, the coarser and finer grades of wool; a man of an inferior grade. A coterie is a small company of persons of similar tastes, who meet frequently in an informal way, rather for social enjoyment than for any serious purpose. Clique has always an unfavorable meaning. A clique is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the association breaks up into cliques. Persons unite in a clique through simple liking for one another, and withdraw into a clique largely through aversion to outsiders. A set, while exclusive, is more extensive than a clique, and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. Circle is similar in meaning to set, but of wider application; we speak of scientific and religious as well as of social circles. See SORT. -Prep. a class of merchants; the senior class of (sometimes of) Harvard; the classes in college.

-class baby. [Collod., U. S.] 1. The first child born to a member of a college class married after graduation; usually given a cup or other token of honor. 2. The youngest member of a school or college class. -class'book', n. A book used by a class, as in instruction; text-book. -c. boy, the first male child born to a member of a college class. See CLASS BABY. 1. -c. cap, n. [Local, U. S.] A cap having some distinctive characteristic, as an emblem, colored button, etc., of a class, worn by its members. -c. consciousness, the perception of a common interest in affairs and things belonging to one class in a social community; used especially by socialists of the consciousness of the common interests of the laboring or wage-earning class as opposed to those of the employing class. -c. cup, a silver or similar cup given, in some colleges, by each class to the first son born to a member after graduation. -c. day, a day set apart, during college commencements, for exercises and ceremonies conducted by the graduating class. -c. dinner [Local, U. S.], a dinner given by a class during graduation. -class'fellows, n. A classmate. -c. fellow [Collod., U. S.], the first female child born to a member of a college class. See CLASS BABY. 1. -c. leader, n. One who has charge of a class in the Methodist Church. -c. marriage (Ethnol.), a marriage system by which the choice of mate is restricted to a specific class of persons. -c. meeting, n. 1. Eccl. A meeting of the members of a Methodist class, devoted to the expression and development of religious experience. 2. A meeting of any class, as in college. -c. number, n. In library use, a number, often combined with a letter or other character, indicating the subject of a book, and sometimes showing also its location on the shelves of a library. -c. mark, -c. officer, n. [Local, U. S.] 1. A member of the class chosen to act as president, secretary, etc., of a class organization. 2. A college officer of instruction having charge of executive affairs of the class. -class'room', n. A room allotted to a certain class in school or college. -c. room, n. A room in which all the trees having diameters within certain set limits. -personality classes (Sociol.), divisions of individuals into classes based on their mental and moral endowments. -social classes, the different classes or groups of individuals which make up society; as, the working class, the criminal class, etc.

class, abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

class'a-bl(e), 1. klas'a-bl; 2. klas'a-bl, a. Capable of being classed. class'a-bl(e't),

class'er, 1. klash'er; 2. klash'er, n. [Rare.] A classifier. class'st-a-ry, 1. klash'st-a-ry; 2. klash'st-a-ry, n. Belonging or pertaining to naval vessels, or a fleet, of vessels, and all that belongs to them as well as all of their undertaking.

clas'sic, 1. klas'ik; 2. klas'ic, a. 1. Belonging to the first class or rank in literature or art; authoritative as a model or exemplar; standard; as, classic authors. I use the word classic in its own sense of senatorial, academic, and authoritative. RUSKIN *Art of Eng. lect. iii*, p. 76. [A. 1854.]

2. Connected with or made famous by Greek or Latin authors; hence, connected historically with any great authors or events; as, classic lands; classic ground. [*< forming to a high ideal; chaste; pure*. 4. Classical. L. *classicus*, of the first rank. < *classis*, class. SYN: see PRAT. clas'sic, n. 1. Any book or work of art that may be or is regarded as a standard or a model; especially, any literary or artistic production of Greek or Roman genius.



A classic is properly a book . . . which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell Among my Books, Spenser in second series*, p. 126. [H. M. & Co. 1886.]

2. Any author, ancient or modern, whose work is generally accepted as being a standard of excellence: distinguished from romantic.

And so Macaulay dwelt at ease in his pleasant retreat, a classic in his able life-time.

G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 380. [H. 1877.]  
3. One who is familiar with classical literature. 4. *pl.* Specif., the literature that has descended from the Greeks and Romans, especially as studied in modern colleges.—*The Six Classics*, see *THE FIVE CLASSICS*, under *FIVE*.

**class'-cal**, 1 klas'-kal; 2 clās'-i-cal, *n.* 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans, their history, literature, or art; specif., pertaining to Greek and Roman literature and art during the period of highest culture; as, classical mythology; the revival of classical learning.

The social life of Athens in the classical age was such that only very able men could take any pleasure in it.

JOSEPH COOK *Heredit* lect. iii, p. 12. [O. & Co. 1879.]

2. Having a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin literature; as, a classical scholar. 3. Adhering to rules and forms of Greek and Roman masterpieces of literature; as, the classical drama; the classical school of literature, as opposed to the romantic. 4. Resembling or modeled after the highest forms of ancient art; as, classical features. 5. *Mus.* (1) Subordinating ideas to form. (2) Composed by the great masters.

It [classical] is used of works which have held their place in general estimation for a considerable time, and of new works . . . of the same type and style. Hence the name has come to be especially applied to works in the form which was adopted by the great masters of the latter part of the 18th century, as instrumental works in the sonata form, and operas constructed after the received traditions; and in this sense the term was used as the opposite of "romantic."

GEORGE DICKSON *Music and Musicians* vol. i, p. 547. [MACEY '08.]

6. Of or pertaining to a class. 7. *Ecd.* Of or pertaining to a class. 8. *Classic.* 9. Relating to or naming the doctrines of Adam Smith and his adherents, Mill, Malthus, etc., who used, in general, the deductive method; as, the classical economists as distinguished from the historical economists. [*< L. classicus; see CLASSIC.*]

*Syn.*: see *PURE*.

**class'-si-cal-ism**, 1 klas'-si-kal-izm; 2 clās'-si-cal-izm, *n.* 1. Adherence to or imitation of Greek or Roman art. 2. Knowledge of Greek and Roman literature or antiquities. 3. Same as *CLASSICISM*, 1 & 2.—*class'-si-cal-ist*, *n.*

**class'-si-cal'-ty**, 1 klas'-si-kal'-ty; 2 clās'-si-cal'-ty, *n.* [*-TIES*, 1 -ty; 2 -ties, *pl.*] 1. The quality of being classical, especially of being conformed to ancient Greek and Roman standards. 2. An instance, exemplification, or piece of classicality; a classical characteristic. 3. Same as *CLASSICISM*, 4. *class'-si-cal-ness*.

**class'-si-cal-ly**, 1 klas'-si-kal-ly; 2 clās'-si-cal-ly, *adv.* 1. In classical style or manner; with classical learning or culture. 2. [*Rare.*] According to class; by classes; as, plants ranged classically.

**class'-si-clism**, 1 klas'-si-clizm; 2 clās'-si-clizm, *n.* 1. *Classico* style. 2. Any idiom found in the classics. 3. Adherence to or imitation of the classic style in literature or art. In music, *classicism* or the classical style is the antithesis of *romanticism* or the romantic style. Compare *ROMANTICISM*.

Our poet was always healthful and at ease whenever her classicism blossomed on the spray of her own song. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets*, E. B. Browning p. 122. [O. & Co. 1876.]

4. *Classical* scholarship.

**class'-si-clist**, 1 klas'-si-clist; 2 clās'-si-clist, *n.* 1. One versed in the classics; an adherent or imitator of classic style. 2. An educator who advocates the study of the classics, especially in colleges.—*class'-si-clist-ic*, *a.* Of, relating to, or characterized by classicism.

**class'-si-clize**, 1 klas'-si-clize; 2 clās'-si-clize, *v.* [*-CIZED*, -cizing, *pt.*] To make classic; affect the classic style. *class'-si-clize-ment*; *class'-si-clize-ment*.

**class'-si-co**, 1 klas'-si-co; 2 clās'-si-co. From Latin *classicus*, classic or classical; a combining form.

**class'-si-fi-a-ble**, 1 klas'-si-fi-a-ble; 2 clās'-si-fi-a-ble, *a.* *class'-si-fi-a-ble-ly*, 1 klas'-si-fi-a-ble-ly; 2 clās'-si-fi-a-ble-ly, *adv.* [*CLASSIFIC.*] 1. *class'-si-fi-ant*, 1 klas'-si-fi-ant; 2 clās'-si-fi-ant, *a.* Same as *class'-si-fi-ic*. 1 klas'-si-fi-ic; 2 clās'-si-fi-ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting classification. 2. Distinguishing a class or species. [*< L. classis, class, + facio, make.*]—*class'-si-fi-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**class'-si-fi-ca-tion**, 1 klas'-si-fi-kā-shon; 2 clās'-si-fi-cā-shon, *n.* 1. The act or process of arranging by classes; a grouping into classes; the putting together of like objects or facts under a common designation; a process based on similarities of nature, attributes, or relations.

Classification may proceed by the gathering together of similar things into a class, or by the unfolding of general groups into narrower or more specific divisions. The special classifications in the various sciences, physical or mental, will be found under their particular names. See, for example, *BOTANY*, *MATHEMATICS*, *ZOOLOGY*, etc.

In order to reach the most valuable scientific results, classification should keep in view the most important properties.

D. S. GREGORY *Practical Logic* pt. 1, ch. 1, p. 42. [E. & B. 1881.]

2. A system of objects, facts, or ideas considered as having been classified; specif. (*Biol.*), a series of combinations of organized beings into more or less comprehensive groups, as species, genera, families, orders, classes, branches (or subkingdoms), kingdoms, and various intermediate categories.

A natural and true classification, then, is a statement of near or remote relationships according to the degree of difference the forms sought to be classified have undergone in their descent from a more or less remote ancestor.

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, vol. iv, p. 816.

[*< L. classis, class, + facio, make.*]

—*artificial classification*, classification based on superficial or accidental rather than on radical agreements and differences.—*expansive c.*, in library usage, any classification of books in which new subclasses may be easily and conveniently inserted at any point without altering the notation; specif. (*C.*), the system devised by C. A. Cutter, using letters of the alphabet in the notation and a correspondingly large number of coordinate classes and subclasses.—*sympodial c.*, a system of separating into groups which is founded on the consecutive branches of phenomena.—*class'-si-fi-ca-tion-al*, *a.*

**class'-si-fi-ca-tor**, 1 klas'-si-fi-kā-tor or -tor; 2 clās'-si-fi-cā-tor, *n.* [*Rare.*] A classifier.

**class'-si-fi-ca-tory**, 1 klas'-si-fi-kā-tō-ry; 2 clās'-si-fi-cā-tō-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to classification.

**class'-si-fi-er**, 1 klas'-si-fi-er; 2 clās'-si-fi-er, *n.* 1. A person or thing that classifies, or fixes or applies the rule of classification. 2. A machine that separates ore-pulp; also, a separator. 3. A class-mark or symbol. 4. In the Chinese language, a numerative.

**class'-si-fi-ty**, 1 klas'-si-fi-ty; 2 clās'-si-fi-ty, *vt.* [*-FIED*, -FY'ING.] To arrange in a class or classes on the basis of observed resemblances and differences; as, to classify minerals.

He classified men as the naturalist classifies the animal kingdom. E. P. WHIFFLE *Lit. Age of Elizabeth* p. 49. [O. & Co. 1871.]

[*< L. classis, class, + -fy.*]

*Syn.*: see *ARRANGE*.—*Prep.*: animals and plants are classified according to structural resemblances in species, genera, etc.; diatoms are classified with algae; sodium is classified among the metals.

**class'-sis**, 1 klas'-sis; 2 clās'-sis, *n.* [*CLASSSES*, 1 -iz; 2 -ēs, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Ecd.* A court in some Reformed churches, composed of ministers and ruling elders, ranking between the consistory and the synod, and answering to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church; also, the district represented by such a body. 2. Same as *CLASS*, 4. 3. Same as *CLASS*, 2 (5). 4. [*U. S.*] A class in a college or seminary. 5. A distinction made according to rank or status; class. 6. A compartment of bookshelves in a library.

**class'man**, 1 klas'man; 2 clās'mān, *n.* [*-MEN*, *pl.*] 1. One of a class in college. 2. In English universities, a candidate for a degree who has been ranked in an honor class on account of his standing at examinations; honor man; distinguished from *passman*, who is unclassified.

**class'mate**, 1 klas'met; 2 clās'māt, *n.* A member of the same school or college class.

**class'y**, 1 klas'y; 2 clās'y, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Stylish; high-class. **class'y-ty**, [*Anglo-Ind.*] Khalasi; perverted form. [*class'ee*; *class'y-ty*.]

**class'p**, [*Classed*.] *S. S.* **class'ic**, 1 klas'tik; 2 clās'tic, *a.* 1. Causative of or characterized by breaking up or separating into parts; that may be taken apart; as, elastic models; elastic cells. 2. *Geol.* Existing as, or composed of, fragments; as, elastic limestone; distinguished from *crystalline*. [*< Gr. klastos, broken.*]

**clat'**, 1 klāt; 2 clāt, *cl.* [*CLAT'ING*, *CLAT'ING*.] [*Dial.*, *Eng.*] 1. To clear from clouds by breaking them. 2. To manure. 3. To clip the dirty locks from; as, to clat sheep. 4. To rake together; as, to clat mud.

**clat', cl. [*Dial.*] To babble; prate. **clatet**, *clt.* 1. [*Dial.*] A clod of mud or dung; a clod. 2. [*Scot.*] A hoe.**

**clat', n. [*Dial.*, *Eng.*] A scoundrel; also, contemptuously, a woman's tongue.**

**clatch**, 1 klatch; 2 clatch, *cl.* [*Scot.*] 1. To stick together; close up with glutinous matter, as cracks. 2. To smear with lime.

**clatch', v. [*Dial.*] To do carelessly; botch. **clatch', n. [*Dial.*] To clutch.****

**clatch', n. 1. [*Scot.*] Street mud raked up. 2. A daub of clay. 3. [*Dial.*] A piece of botchwork. 4. [*Scot.*] A stout, awkward woman; slattern; also, contemptuously, an extremely talkative person.**

**clatch', n. [*Dial.*] A gig-like carriage; calash. **clatch', n. [*Dial.*] A clutch. **clatchit**.****

**clatch', n. 1. [*Scot.*] A brood of young birds, as chickens or ducklings; also, a nest containing young birds.**

**Clath'-ra**, 1 klath'-ra; 2 clath'-ra, *n.* [*CLATHRATES*, 1 -ra; 2 -ræ, *pl.* *Eot.*] A large family of curiously formed basidiomycetous fungi (order *Phallales*) characterized by a very unpleasant odor. The receptacle is bright-red, latticed or irregularly branched and encloses the gleba. See *STINKHORN*.—*clath'-ra-ceous*, *a.* *Clath'-ra-ri-a*, 1 klath'-ra-ri-a; 2 clath'-ra-ri-a, *n.* A subgenus of fossil trunks of the genus *Sidularia*, marked by lattice-like bars. [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clath'-ra-ry**, 1 klath'-ra-ry; 2 clath'-ra-ry, *a.* *clath'-ra-ry-ly*, 1 klath'-ra-ry-ly; 2 clath'-ra-ry-ly, *adv.* [*< L. clathri* see *CLATHRATE*.]

**clat'-ter-traps**, 1 klāt'-traps; 2 clāt'-traps, *n.* *pl.* [*Colloq.*] Showy trifles; gewgaws; baubles; knickknacks.

**clat'-ter-y**, 1 klāt'-ry; 2 clāt'-ry, *a.* [*Colloq.*] Characterized by clatter; clattering.

**clat'-ty**, 1 klāt'-ty; 2 clāt'-ty, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Untidy; slovenly; dirty.—*clat'-ti-ness*, *n.*

**claud**, 1 klūd; 2 clūd, *n.* [*North. Eng.*] A ditch; also, a *Clau'da*, 1 klūd'a; 2 clūd'a, *n.* *Bib.* *Acts* xxvii, 16.

**Claude**, 1 klūd or (F.) klōd; 2 clūd or (F.) clōd, *n.* [*1619-1711*]. A French Protestant minister; on revocation of the Edict of Nantes retired to The Hague; *Defence of the Reformation*.

**Claude glass**, 1 klūd glās; 2 clōd glās, *n.* A Claude Lorrain mirror. See *MIRROR*. [*< likeness of effects to a picture by Claude Lorrain.*]

**Claude Lorrain**, 1 klūd lō-rēn' or (F.) lō'rān'; 2 clūd lō-rān' or (F.) lō'rān', *n.* [*1600-1682*]. A French landscape painter; *Esth.* and *Abstr.*

**clau'dent**, 1 klūd'dent; 2 clōd'dent, *a.* [*Rare.*] Shutting or closing, as muscles; capable of closing up.

**clau'dent**, *n.* [*Local*, *U. S.*] A flat ready-made plastron or scart, somewhat resembling an ascot.

**clau'det**, 1 klūd'det; 2 clōd'det, *n.* [*1797-1877*]. A French photographer; improved Daguerre's process; invented focimeter, photogaphometer, stereomicroscope, etc.

**clau'de-tite**, 1 klūd'de-tait; 2 clōd'de-tit, *n.* *Mineral.* A lamellar pearly-white arsenious oxide (As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< F. Claude, its discoverer.*]

**Clau'di-a**, 1 klūd'di-a; 2 clōd'di-a, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Clau'det**. D. G. It. Sp. Sw. **Clau'di-a**, 1 klūd'di-a; 2 clōd'di-a; 3 clōd'di-a, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

**Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-ūs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Clau'det**. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klūd'di-us; 2 clōd'di-us; 3 clōd'di-us, *n.* 1. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. 2. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*

closes the aperture of the shell in certain pupoid land-snails (genus *Clausium*). [*< L. clausus*; see CLAUSE.]  
**claus'-umt.**—*claus-sil'*-old, *n.* Resembling a clausium; furnished with a lid, as a land-snail.  
**Clau'sil-us**, 1 *clau'si-us*; 2 *clou'sil-us*, **Rudolf J. E.** (1/2-1822-8/2-1888). A German physicist; mathematician; discovered principle of the virial in mathematical physics.

**Claus'thal'**, *n.* Same as **KLAUSTHAL**.  
**Claus'thal'-ite**, 1 *claus'thal'-it*; 2 *clous'thal'-it*, *n.* Mineral. A granular, metallic, bluish-gray, opaque lead selenide (PbSe), crystallizing in the isometric system. [*< Claus'thal, Germany*.]

**claus'tral**, 1 *clō's'tral*; 2 *clās'tral*, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; cloister-like; cloistral; hence, retired; as, *claustral* seclusion.

The only schools of that period are the episcopal and *claustral* schools, the first annexed to the bishops' palaces, the second to the monasteries. *Compté's Hist. Pedagogy*, tr. by Payne, ch. 4, p. 69. [*b. c. n. 1886*.]

2. Of or pertaining to a claustrum. [*< LL. claustralis*, *< L. claustrum*; see **CLOISTER**, *n.*]

**claus'tra'tion**, 1 *clō's'tra'shon*; 2 *clās'tra'shon*, *n.* [Rare.] The act of closing in a cloister.

**claus'tro-pho'bi-a**, 1 *clō's'tro-fō'bi-a*; 2 *clās'tro-fō'bi-a*, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid dread of confined places. [*< L. claustrum*, *CLOISTER*, + *-PHOBIA*.]—**claus'tro-pho'bie**, *a.* *claus'trum*, 1 *clō's'trum*; 2 *clās'trum*, *n.* [*-TRA*, *pl.*] [*L.*] *Anat.* A thin layer of gray matter in the substance of the hemispheres of the brain, between the external capsule and the island of Reil. See *ILLUS.* under **CAPSULE**.

**clau'su-lar**, 1 *clō'su-lar*; 2 *clā'su-lar*, *a.* Of the nature of a clause; consisting of or having clauses.

**clau'sule**, 1 *clō'sul*; 2 *clā'sul*, *n.* [Rare.] A little clause.

**clau'sure**, 1 *clō'sur*; 2 *clā'sur*, *n.* 1. [Rare.] A book-clasp. 2. [Rare.] Enclosure. 3. Closure of a cavity or duct.

**claut**, 1 *clō't*; 2 *clāt*, *v.* [*Scot.*] To scratch up; claw together.

**claut**, *n.* [*Scot.*] 1. A mud-rake, hoe, or the like; hence, a grasping clutch. 2. Mud or rubbish heaped together.

3. A handful; also, a lump or piece.

**clautch**, 1 *clō'ch*; 2 *clā'ch*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Same as **CLATCH**, *n.*

**clav'a**, 1 *clō'vā*; 2 *clā'vā*, *n.* [*CLAV*, *1-vi*; 2-*vē*, *pl.*]

1. *Anat.* An enlargement on the posterior median column of the medulla oblongata, at the calamus scriptorius. See *ILLUS.* under **MEDULLA OBLONGATA**.

2. *Entom.* The enlarged apical joints of an antenna. [*L.*, knotty branch.]

**clav'al**, 1 *clō'vāl*; 2 *clā'vāl*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the clava of the brain.

**clav'al**, *a.* *Entom.* Of or pertaining to a clavus.

**Clav'a-re**, 1 *clā'vā-rē*; 2 *clā'vā-rē*, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of fleshy fungi, usually club-shaped or coral-like-branched.

**Clav'a-ri-ty**, 1 *clā'vā-rī-tē*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-tē*, *a-form*, *a.*

**Clav'a-ri-a**, 1 *clā'vā-rī-ā*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-ā*, *n. Bot.* A genus of fleshy, club-shaped, simple or branched hymenomycetous fungi, usually found on decaying wood or on the ground; the typical genus of *Clavariaceae*. The species attain a height of several inches, and some are edible. [*< L. clava*, club.]

**clav'ate**, 1 *clō'vāt*; 2 *clā'vāt*, *a.* Club-shaped; growing gradually thicker toward the apex; as, *clavate* antennae. [*< L. clava*, club.] **clav'at-ed**, *a.* **clav'ate-ly**, *adv.*

**clav'ate**, *a.* Nail-like; studded with knobs. [*< L. clavatus*, pp. of *clavo*, stud with nails, *< clavis*, nail.]

**clav'a-tion**, 1 *clā'vā-shon*; 2 *clā'vā-shon*, *n.* The state of being club-shaped.

**clav'a-tion**, *n.* *Anat.* Gomphosis.

**clav'e**, 1 *clō'v*; 2 *clā'v*, [*Archaeol.*] *imp.* of **CLEAVE**, *v.*

**clav'e-elin**, 1 *clō'vā-lin*; 2 *clā'vā-lin*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A harpsichord. 2. A set of levers for ringing a carillon.

**clav'e-elin-ist**, 1 *clō'vā-lin-ist*; 2 *clā'vā-lin-ist*, *n.* [*F.*] 1. A harpsichordist. 2. A player on a set of levers for ringing a carillon.

**claved**, 1 *clō'v*; 2 *clā'v*, *a.* *Her.* Same as **CLAVIE**.

**clav'el**, 1 *clō'vāl*; 2 *clā'vāl*, *n.* [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] A linnet; mantel. **clav'et**, *n.*

**clav'el-za'tion**, 1 *clā'vā-lē-zā'shon*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-zā'shon*, *n.* Same as **CLAVIATION**.

**clav'el-late**, 1 *clā'vā-lēt*; 2 *clā'vā-lāt*, *a.* *Bot.* Diminutively club-shaped or clavate. [*< L. clava*, club.]

**clav'el-ated**, 1 *clā'vā-lēt*; 2 *clā'vā-lāt*, *a.* 1. Made by burning billets of wood; said of ashes. 2. Clavellate.

**clavellate** ashes, crude potassium carbonate; pearlash.

**Clav'ell-in'**, 1 *clā'vā-lin*; 2 *clā'vā-lin*, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A family of simple ascidiaceans that increase by gemmation and form colonies connected by a common blood-system. **Clav'ell-in'**, *n.* (t. g.) [*< L. clava*, club.]

**Clav'ell-in'**, *n.* [*< L. clava*, club.] **clav'ell-in'**, *n.* [*< L. clava*, club.] **clav'ell-in'**, *n.* [*< L. clava*, club.] **clav'ell-in'**, *n.* [*< L. clava*, club.]

**clav'el-ly**, *adv.* 1. Foolish or empty talk; an idle tale. **clav'er-er**, *n.*

**clav'er**, *n.* & *cl.* [*Dial.*, *Eng.*] To climb; scramble up.

**clav'er**, *n.* [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] 1. Clover. 2. The British bird's-foot trefoil.

**Clav'er-ack**, 1 *clā'vā-rāk*; 2 *clā'vā-rāk*, *n.* A town in Columbia county, N. Y.

**Clav'er-house**, 1 *clā'vā-rās*, *clāv'ers*, or *clāv'ers*; 2 *clāv'ers*, *clāv'ers*, or *clāv'ers*, *n.* See **DUNDEE**, *Viscount*.

**Clav'er-ri-a**, 1 *clā'vā-rī-ā*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-ā*, *n.* A town in Cayuga county, N. Y.

**clav'ri-a**, 1 *clā'vā-rī-ā*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-ā*, *n.* [Rare.] The keys of a piano or organ collectively. [*< L. clavis*, key.]

**clav'ri-a-tur**, 1 *clā'vā-rī-tūr*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.* 1. The keyboard of a piano or organ. 2. In music, a system of fingering for an instrument with a keyboard. [*< D. clavier*, *< L. clavis*, key.] **clav'ri-a-tur**, *n.*

**clav'ri-a-tur**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-rī-tūr*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.* [*clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.*]

**clav'ri-a-tur**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-rī-tūr*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.* [*clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.*]

**clav'ri-a-tur**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-rī-tūr*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.* [*clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.*]

**clav'ri-a-tur**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-rī-tūr*; 2 *clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.* [*clā'vā-rī-tūr*, *n.*]

board instrument whose tones were produced by the blow of brass "tangents" on horizontal strings: a forerunner of the pianoforte.

The *clavichord*... was invented in or about the year 1450... and enjoyed great popularity in France, Spain, and Germany until the nineteenth century. **FRANK H. VIZETELLY** in *The New Age* Sept., '09, p. 194.

[*< LL. clavicordium*, *< L. clavis*, key, + *chorda*; see **CHORD**, *a.*]—**clav'-i-chord-ist**, *n.*

**clav'-i-el-the'-ri-um**, 1 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.*

[*-RI-A*, *pl.*] An upright harpsichord or spinet. [*< L. clavis*, key, + *cithara*, see **CITHARA**.] **clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.*

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. A rod-like bone at the base of the neck that articulates with the breastbone and the scapula in man and many other mammals; the collar-bone, the anterior or inferior element of the shoulder-girdle. See *ILLUS.* under **NOX**.

Clavicles are absent or rudimentary in many mammals, as ungulates, whales, dogs, and other carnivores. The merrymaking of birds is formed of the united clavicles.

2. *Conch.* The columella of a univalve. 3. The coxa of the anterior legs. 4. [Rare.] *Bot.* A tendril. [*< L. clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.]

**Clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, 1 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A group of beetles having clavate antennae, the club with from 2 to 5 joints; including burying-beetles, etc. [*< L. clava*, club, + *cornu*, horn.]—**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.*

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*; 2 *clā'vā-lē-thē-rī-um*, *n.* [*-L.*, 1-*li*; 2-*li*, *pl.*] [*L.*] 1. *Anat.* A clavicle. 2. *Bot.* A tendril.

**clav'-i-el-thē-rī-um**, *n.* 1. *clā'vā-lē-thē*

KEY 1: *disle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *lu* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *let*; *η* = sing; *so*; *ship*; *thin*, *this*; *azure*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *n* = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.  
KEY 2: *book*, *boot*; *full*, *rule*, *cure*, *büt*, *bürn*; *öl*, *böy*; *e* = k; *ç* = s; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *ç* = z; *thin*, *this*; *F. boh*, *düne*; *n* = loch.

cockle fossils of the *Cardida* have been found.—*clay's band*, *n.* *Mining*. Clay ironstone or iron ore, particularly when laminated.—*c.-bank*, *n.* 1. A bank or deposit of clay. 2. A tall tawny color. 3. [Dial., So. U. S.] A yellowish horse.—*c.-bar*, *n.* *Mining*. A bar for forcing clay into, and plastering the sides of, a blast-hole. *clay'er*; *clay'ing-bar*.  
—*c.-head*, *n.* A whorl or disk of baked clay found in prehistoric tombs, barrows, or mounds.—*c.-brained*, *c.* Dull; stupid; doltish.—*c.-burning*, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Agric.* A process of turning over and then burning the soil for the purpose of rendering it more fertile.—*c.-cold*, *a.* Cold as clay; clammy.—*c.-course*, *n.* *Mining*. A gouge or layer of clay alongside a vein of ore.—*c.-dikes*, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Mining*. A band consisting of gravel, sand, and clay running through coal deposits, so called from its originally having formed the bed of a stream.—*c.-dog*, *n.* Same as *CLAY-STONE*.—*c.-eater*, *n.* A person addicted to chewing or eating a fatty clay; a practise common in many parts of the world.—*c.-fever* (*Vet.*), the disease of scratches in horses.—*c.-hole*, *n.* *Geol.* An oval cavity in sedimentary rocks (as in sandstones), filled with fine clay or mud.—*c.-iron ore*, or *c.-ironstone*, iron ore, as the oxid or carbonate, mixed with clay.—*c.-mill*, *n.* A mill for preparing clay.—*c.-pan*, *n.* A clayey hollow on the surface of the ground, which retains rain-water.—*c.-pit*, *n.* A pit or deposit from which clay is dug.—*c.-press*, *n.* *Ceram.* A press operated by a screw and formed of a series of plates between which bags containing clay are placed, the excess of moisture in the clay being removed by the action of the screw.—*c.-slate*, *n.* A variety of slate that splits readily into thin sheets suitable for roofing and other purposes.—*c.-stone*, *n.* *Geol.* 1. One of the concretionary nodules, spheroidal, discoid, or of fantastic shape, frequently found in alluvial clay. 2†. [Eng.] An igneous rock composed of compact felspar.—*c.-sugar*, *n.* Sugar treated with clay in the process of refining.—*c.-surface process* (*Phot.*), a method of making line-printing blocks.—*fatty c.*, any unctuous clay, as bole.—*blint c.*, a fire-clay of flinty consistency.—*joint c.*, a calcareous clay which tends to break up into small cubical blocks.—*Mytilus c.* (*Geol.*), a marine Pleistocene formation of the Baltic basin that was deposited on the Archaean clay, and exceedingly fine red, sometimes gray, or chocolate clay occurring in the oceans from a depth of 2,000 fathoms to the bottoms of the deepest abysses and resulting from the decomposition of volcanic dust that has settled to the ocean bottom. It may contain the remains of *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria*.—*slip c.*, clay which is easily fusible and forms a natural glaze when applied to stoneware and burned at a proper temperature.—*Yoldia c.*, a marine, shallow-water, Pleistocene deposit of the Baltic basin laid down during a submergence that followed the maximum extension of glaciation and containing abundant shells of the genus *Yoldia*. Overlain by the Archaean clay.—*clay'en*, *a.* [Archaic or Obs.] Of clay; clayey, *a.* Of, abounding in, or mixed with clay; resembling or smeared with clay; used also figuratively.

It seems to be generally agreed that clayey soils are not adapted to its (the potato's) growth. GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 29, p. 176. [Fr. ass. 1871.]

—*clay'ish*, *a.* Like or containing clay; somewhat clayey.  
**Clay**, *n.* 1. Alexander Stephens (1783-1853), a United States Senator; represented Georgia from 1837. 2. Green (1757-1826), an American general; surveyor; pioneer; settled in Kentucky, 1776; defended Fort Meigs (Ohio) against the British and Indians. 3. Henry (1777-1852), an American lawyer; statesman; speaker; commissioner at Treaty of Ghent, 1814; promoted Compromise Bill of 1850, which postponed slavery question. 4. A county in E. central Alabama; 694 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. 5. A county in N. E. Arkansas; 649 sq. m.; county-seat, Corning. 6. A county in N. E. Florida; 622 sq. m.; county-seat, Green Cove Springs. 7. A county in W. S. W. Georgia; 216 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Gaines. 8. A county in S. E. central Illinois; 468 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisville. 9. A county in S. W. central Indiana; 357 sq. m.; county-seat, Brazil. 10. A county in N. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Spencer. 11. A county in N. E. central Kansas; 651 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay Center. 12. A county in S. E. central Kentucky; 457 sq. m.; county-seat, Manchester. 13. A county in W. central Minnesota; 1,022 sq. m.; county-seat, Moorhead. 14. A county in E. N. E. Mississippi; 399 sq. m.; county-seat, West Point. 15. A county in W. N. W. Missouri; 407 sq. m.; county-seat, Liberty. 16. A county in S. E. central Nebraska; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay Center. 17. A county in S. W. North Carolina; 185 sq. m.; county-seat, Hayesville. 18. A county in S. E. South Dakota; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Vermillion. 19. A county in N. central Tennessee; 260 sq. m.; county-seat, Celina. 20. A county in N. central Texas; 1,250 sq. m.; county-seat, Henrietta. 21. A county in W. central West Virginia; 348 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay.

**Clay, Mount**, *a.* A peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; 5,533 ft. high.

**Clay'borne**, 1 klē'bōrn; 2 klē'bōrn, William (1589?-1676). An English settler in America; occupied Kent Island, Chesapeake; Secretary of Virginia, 1625.

**Clay Cent'er**, *a.* city, county-seat of Clay county, Kan.

**Clay CH'y**, *a.* town in Clay county, Ind.

**Clay Cross**, *a.* urban district and town in Derbyshire, England.

**clayd**, *pp.* Clayed. S. S.

**clay'et**, *n.* Fort. A hurdle to cover lodgments.

**clay'more**, 1 klē'mōr; 2 klē'mōr, *n.* A heavy two-handed and double-edged broadsword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; sometimes (but incorrectly), a one-handed basket-hilted broadsword; by extension, a person armed with such a weapon; as, he Scottish claymore 3 feet long, had a thousand claymores. 2. A modern claymore, with at his command. [*< Gael. iron basket-hilt.*]

**claidheamh-mor**, *< claidheamh*, sword, + *mor*, great.]

**clay'pan**, *c.* slate, etc. See under *CLAY*.

**Clay'ton**, 1 klē'tān; 2 klē'tān, *n.* 1. John (1693-1773), an American physician; botanist; emigrated from England to Virginia, 1705. 2. John Middleton (1796-1856), an American lawyer; statesman; diplomat; negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 1850. 3. A county in N. W. central Georgia; 142 sq. m.; county-seat, Jonesborough. 4. A county in N. E. Iowa; 745 sq. m.; county-seat, Elkader. 5. A town in Yorkshire, England. 6. A borough in Gloucestershire county, N. J. 7. A village in Jefferson county, N. Y. 8. West C., a town in Yorkshire, England.

**Clayton-Bulwer treaty**, *a.* A treaty ratified July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provided that neither country should have exclusive control over any interoceanic canal in Central America, or erect any fortifications in the region. It was abrogated by the

Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified by the United States Senate, Dec. 16, 1901.

**Clay-to-ni-a**, 1 klē-tō'nī-a; 2 klē-tō'nī-a, *n.* Bot. 1. A genus of low herbs of the purslane family, with usually terminal clusters of pretty flowers. Two species in the eastern United States are called spring-beauty. 2. [*< John Clayton*, botanist, of Virginia.]

**Clay-ton-le-Moors**, 1 klē-tān-lē-mōrz; or -mōrz; 2 klē-ton-le-mōrz; or -mōrz, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

**Clay-ton's Peak**, *a.* A mountain in Utah; 11,889 ft. high.

**Clay'ville**, 1 klē'vil; 2 klē'vil, *n.* A borough in Jefferson county, Pa.

**clēd**, *abbr.* Cleared.

**cleach**, 1 klēč; 2 klēč, *cl. & cf.* [Dial., Eng.] To lift in the hollow of the hand or, in a shallow vessel; clutch, cleech†.

—**cleach'ing-net**, *n.* A scoop-net. **cleach'net**†.

**clead**, 1 klid; 2 klēd, *cl.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To clothe; also, to shelter. **cleadt**; **cleidt**.

**clead'ing**, 1 klid'ing; 2 klēd'ing, *n.* 1. *Mech.* Any covering, casing, or lining of plank, boards, or felt, etc., to prevent radiation of heat, or give increased strength and tightness; as, the cleading of a mill-dam, of a steam-boiler, of a coffer-dam, or of a shaft. 2. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] apparel; clothing. [*< clead'ing*].

**cleam**, 1 klīm; 2 klēm, *c.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. *t.* To smear; plaster; also, to cause to adhere. 2. *t.* To adhere; stick.

—**cleam'er**, *n.* A piece of wool caught up by a fleece from the refuse of the shearing-board.

**clean**, 1 klīn; 2 klēn, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To remove dirt or impurities from; cleanse; purify; as, to clean clothes. 2. To free from foreign, pernicious, or inedible matter, or from anything that clogs or encumbers; as, to clean a field of weeds; to clean a fish.

2. *t.* 1. To be subjected to or perform the act of cleaning; frequently with *up*. 2. To discharge the afterbirth; said of domestic animals. *Syn.* see *CLEANSE*; *PURIFY*.

—**clean'out**, *n.* A receptacle of metal with a removable screw top fastened to a pipe and useful as a drain or a collector of waste, which can easily be cleaned; term used in plumbing.—*to c. down*, to clean by sweeping from top to bottom.—*to c. out*. 1. [Slang.] To take all the money or means away from. 2. [Colloq.] To whip thoroughly; vanquish, as in a fight. 3. To empty; to leave bare; to exhaust.—*to c. the board* [Colloq.], to remove the contents of; clear; hence, to overcome all opposition; win out.—*to c. up*. 1. To clean by sweeping, etc.; clean completely and thoroughly. 2. *Mech.* To make accurate; true up, as a tool. 3. [Slang.] To win a gambling-stake or speculative profit.

**clean**, *a.* 1. Free from dirt, filth, impurity, foreign or undesirable matter, soil, or stain; pure; as, clean water. Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? not one.

2. Without defilement. (1) Morally pure; as, clean literature; a clean man.

(2) If a man's business be as clean, his character cannot be clean. W. M. THAXTER *Fact, Push, and Principle* ch. 14, p. 283. [L. 1.]

(3) Ceremonially pure; conforming to the ceremonial law; said among the Jews of persons, animals, etc.

It was necessary that an officiating priest should be in every point ceremonially clean during his period of duty. GEMME *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 93. [A. 1880.]

(4) Cleanly in habits; as, clean animals. 3. Free from knots or knot-holes; clear; smooth; as, clean timber.

4. Having no blemish or imperfection, as a gem; complete; perfect; whole; as, clean copy. 5. Free from blemish; not awkward; dexterous; as, a clean trick.

6. Completely cleared or rid of something, or effecting such clearance.

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest. Lev. xxiii, 22.

7. *Naut.* Free from danger; unobstructed, as the bottom or "holding-ground" of a harbor. 8. *Naut.* (1) Carrying no freight; said of a ship. (2) Having no blubber or oil; empty; said of a whaler. 9. Well-proportioned; symmetrical.

Yet, built after the old-fashioned model, her lines were as clean as those of an Aberdeen clipper. W. C. RUSSELL *John Holdsworth* ch. 2, p. 5. [A.]

10. *Advertising*. That does not mislead; honest; bona fide; as, a clean advertisement. 11. Deficient in feathers, in contrast to feathered, as the feet of ordinary pigeons. 12. [Archaic or Obs.] Free from barbarisms; characterized by purity, as style. 13†. Unencumbered, as property. [*< AS. clēne*, clear.] **cleanet**; **cleenet**; **clenet**.

*Syn.* see *INNOCENT*; *NEAT*; *Pure*. *Ant.* Corrupt; dirty; impure; unclean; vile.

—**clean'a-blē**, *a.* Capable of being cleaned or cleansed.

—**clean acceptance**, same as *GENERAL ACCEPTANCE*.

—**c. bill of health**, a certificate from a consul or from health officers that a ship is free from contagion, and sails from a port free from infectious disease; also, a certificate that a person or thing is free from disease or infection.

—**c. bill of lading** (*Com.*), a written document that contains no qualifying clauses or restrictions and is, therefore, readily negotiable.—**clean'bred**, *a.* Carefully bred; thoroughbred.—**c.-cut**, *a.* Formed as with skillful neatness; sharply defined; shapely; precise.—**c.-cutting method**, see *METHOD*.—**c.-fingered**, *a.* Possessing clean fingers. *Specif.*: (1) Honorable; honest. (2) [Slang.] Dexterous; a term applied to pickpockets. (3) *sh-hand*, *a.* Free from wrongdoing, especially as to money matters; or the taking of bribes; uncorrupted; guiltless.—**c.-shandness**, *n.*—**c.-limbed**, *a.* Having well-formed limbs or parts; symmetrical.—**c.-lived**, *a.* Leading a clean life; being of pure character and habits; decent.—**c. score** (*Sport*), a score unblemished by defeat; a score made up only of victories and draws.—**c.-skin**, *n.* [Australia.] An unbranded animal; said of cattle.—**c.-timbered**, *a.* Figuratively, well-formed; symmetrical.—**c.-up**, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A general cleaning.

2. *Mining*. The act of collecting the gold after washing or stamping; also, the gold so collected. 3. [Slang, U. S.] (1) Profit realized. (2) An action by an executive authority whereby certain laws or regulations are rigorously enforced, and the offenders punished or removed; a shake-up.—**c.-up barrel** (*Gold-mining*), a revolving mechanical contrivance containing mercury and iron balls which grind the refuse of the stamp-mill and make an amalgam.—**c.-up pan** (*Gold-mining*), a cast-iron apparatus used after a clean-up to extract gold from the refuse.—*to do the c. thing* [Colloq., U. S.], to act honorably.—*to make a c. breast*, to make an unreserved confession or disclosure; unburden one's mind; to show a c. pair of heels, to escape by flight; perhaps from the idea of the feet being moved so rapidly as to gather no dust.

**clean**, *adv.* 1. In a clean manner; without limitation, omission, or restraint; unqualifiedly; wholly.

Fire does put out some people's reason clean.

CHAS. READE *Hard Cash* ch. 38, p. 283. [A.]

2. [Archaic.] Without miscarriage; cleverly; dexterously. 3†. Brightly; clearly. [*< AS. clāne*, *< clāne* (a), clean.] **clenej**.

**cleand**, *pp.* Cleaned. S. S.

**clean'er**, 1 klīn'er; 2 klēn'er, *n.* A person or thing that cleans. (1) A curriers' straight broad two-handed knife. (2) A mold-smoothing tool or sleeker. (3) A machine for removing foreign matter from grain or seed. (4) One of a pair of card-cylinders receiving the disengaged fibers from the working and returning them to the large drum. (5) A device for removing soot or scales from the flues or tubes of a boiler.

—**vacuum cleaner**, a device for cleaning carpets, hangings, etc., by mechanical suction.

**clean'ing**, 1 klīn'ing; 2 klēn'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making clean. 2. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc., or the act or time of discharging it. 3. *Forestry*. A thinning made to remove undesirable trees in a stand which has not reached the small-pole stage. 4. *pl.*

That which is accumulated by sweeping or cleansing; sweepings.—**clean'ing-eye**, *n.* A metal screw-cap placed at the bottom of a trap, to facilitate cleaning.—**c.-foot**, *n.* An appendage of an exopodite in some crustaceans for cleaning a branchial chamber.—**c.-pit**, *n.* A pit over which locomotives and electric cars are placed for the purpose of overhauling and general cleaning.

**clean'ish**, 1 klīn'ish; 2 klēn'ish, *a.* Passably or somewhat clean.

**clean'ly**, 1 klīn'ly; 2 klēn'ly, *a.* 1. Habitually free from dirt; or carefully avoiding filth; neat; tidy; as, a cleanly person or place. 2†. Pure in mind or in quality; innocent; without blemish; as, a cleanly writer; cleanly speech. 3†. Cleansing or making clean. 4†. Free from awkwardness; adroit; clever. 5†. Free from impurity or filth; clean. 6†. Characterized by purity or elegance; said of language. [*< AS. clānlic*, *< clāne*, clean, + *lic*, body.]

*Syn.* see *NEAT*.—**clean'ly-ly**, *adv.*—**clean'ly-ness**, *n.*

**clean'ly**, 1 klīn'ly; 2 klēn'ly, *adv.* 1. In a clean manner; neatly; perfectly; completely; entirely.

I saw a file within a beadle Of amber cleanly buried. HERBERT *Amber Bead* l. 2.

2. With moral purity; innocently; purely; chastely. 3†. Dexterously; adroitly; clearly. **clean'lyt**; **clean'lyt**.

**clean'ness**, 1 klīn'nes; 2 klēn'nes, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clean or cleanly; bodily or ceremonial purity. 2. Unblemished character; pureness or neatness of style. **clean'neset**.

**cleansē**, 1 klēnz; 2 klēnz, *v.* [CLEANSED, CLENZD; CLENSE; CLEANSING.] 1. *t.* To free from defilement, physical or moral; clear of everything foul or dangerous; clean; purge; as, to cleansē the stomach of bile, the garden of weeds, the heart from sin. 2. *t.* To perform cleansing; as, the soap cleanses easily. 3. To submit to the process of cleansing; as, the cloth cleanses well. [*< AS. clēnsan*, *< clāne*, clean.]

*Syn.* brush, clean, disinfect, dust, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe. To clean is to make clean by removing dirt, impurities, or soil of any kind. *Cleane* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean*. Hercules cleansed the Augean stables. *Cleane* is especially applied to purifying processes where liquid is used, as in the flushing of a street, etc. We brush clothing if dusty, sponge it, or sponge it off, if soiled; or sponge off a spot. Furniture, books, etc., are dusted; floors are mopped or scrubbed; metallic utensils are scoured; a room is swept; soiled garments are washed; foul air or water is purified. *Cleane* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. See *AMEND*; *PURIFY*. *Ant.* besmirch, besmear, besmirk, bespatter, contaminate, corrupt, debase, debase, deprave, soil, spoil, vitiate.—*Prep.* *cleane* of or from physical or moral defilement; *cleane* with an instrument; *by* an agent; the room was cleansed by the attendants with soap and water.—**cleans'a** (or *-f*)-**blē**, *a.*—**cleans'er**, *n.*

**cleans'ing**, 1 klēnz'ing; 2 klēnz'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making thoroughly clean; purification. 2. [Archaic.] The dirt, etc., removed in cleaning. 3. The afterbirth; also, the lochia, or its discharge.—**cleans'ing-days**, *n. pl.* The four days beginning with Ash Wednesday.—**c.-dights**, *n. pl.* Abortive toes, as the second and third on the hind feet of kangaroos, used only in cleaning fur.—**c.-flight**, *n.* The flight of bees from their hive after long confinement, for the sake of discharging their feces.

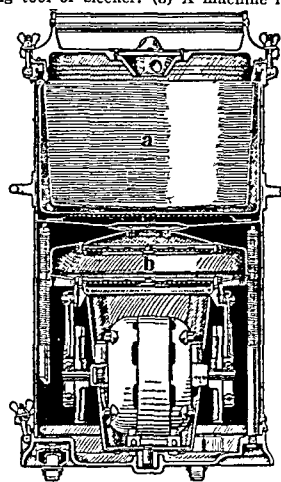
**Clē'ante**, 1 klē'ānt; 2 klē'ānt, *n.* 1. In Molière's *Tartuffe*, Orgon's brother-in-law; noted for his piety. 2. In Molière's *Malade Imaginaire*, the lover of Angélique, to whom, in guise of a music-master, he makes love in the presence of her father. 3. In Molière's *L'Avare*, the son of Harpagon, a miser; both wish to marry Mariane; Cléante by hiding the miser's casket of gold succeeds.

**Cle-an'thes**, 1 klī-an'thiz; 2 klē-an'thiz, *n.* A Greek Stoic philosopher of the 3d century B. C. **klē-an'thēs**; [Gr.]

**cleap**, 1 klīp; 2 klēp, *n.* *Mining*. A cleaving crosswise of the bedding in a coal-seam; a cleat.

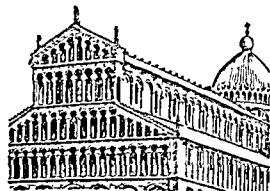
**clear**, 1 klīr; 2 klēr, *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To make clear; free from foreign or undesirable matter; brighten; clean; clarify; as, to clear a table; the storm cleared the atmosphere. 2. To free from doubt or ambiguity; relieve of obscurity of mental impression.

It is marvellous how the still, dark hours of the night will clear one's thoughts and bring him to his place. A. McKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* ser. i, p. 11. [L. L. co.]



Vacuum Cleaner.

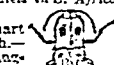


[illegible]

Clearstory, as shown by the Cathedral of Pisa, Italy.



[CLIO.] Clî-ol'de-a:—clî'ld, *n.* & *n.*  
Clîm, or Clîym, of the Clough. An outlaw archer in O'ld  
English ballads.  
Clîm-a-co-gran'tus: 1. clî'm-a-co-gran'tus; 2. clî'm-a-co-







**clinkstone**, 1 *clinkstön*; 2 *clinkstön*, *n.* *Petrol.* A compact grayish rock, clinking like metal when struck; phonolite.

**clink**, *pp.* *Clink*. S. S. *clink*, *um-bell*, 1 *clinkum-bell*; 2 *clinkum-bell*, *n.* [Scott.] A bellman.

**clinkum-clankum**, 1 *clinkum-clankum*; 2 *clinkum-clankum*, *n.* A succession or alternation of clinking sounds; hence, any meaningless babble, or idle jangle of words. [Re-duplication of *clink*.] *clink-clank*; *clinkum-clankum*.

**clino-**, 1 *clino-*; 2 *clino-*. From Greek *klino*, bend or slope; a combining form. — *clino-an* = *clino-met*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the horizontal and vertical movements of the wind. — *clino-ax*, *n.* A clinodagonal.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**clino-ceph-aly**, 1 *clino-ceph-aly*; 2 *clino-ceph-aly*, *n.* *Cranial.* A common form of slight distortion of the cranium, in which it is flattened or slightly hollowed at the vertex. [*CLINO* + *Gr. cephalē*, head.]

**clino-ceph-ism**, 1 *clino-ceph-ism*; 2 *clino-ceph-ism*, *n.* A condition of the cranium, in which it is flattened or slightly hollowed at the vertex. [*CLINO* + *Gr. cephalē*, head.]

**clino-ceph-ite**, 1 *clino-ceph-ite*; 2 *clino-ceph-ite*, *n.* A mineral. A hydrous copper arsenate,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{As}_2(\text{OH})_4$ , dark-green, found crystallized or massive.

**clino-clase**, 1 *clino-clase*; 2 *clino-clase*, *n.* A yellow decomposition product that is closely related to clinoptilolite. — *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

**clino-clase-ly**, 1 *clino-clase-ly*; 2 *clino-clase-ly*, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

of epidote ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{AlO}_2)(\text{SiO}_2)_3$ ) that is nearly related to zoisite in composition, and crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

**clinkquant**, 1 *clinkquant*; 2 *clinkquant*, [F.] *I. a.* Glittering as gold or silver; sparkling; tinselled. *II. n.* Imitation gold-leaf; Dutch gold; hence, mercuric oment.

**clint**, 1 *clint*; 2 *clint*, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] To clint; complete.

**clint**, *n.* 1. A flinty rock; a hard projecting rock or crag. 2. [Scott.] A rough stone used in curling. [*Ice, clint*.] — *clint-y*, *a.* Rocky.

**clint-ing**, 1 *clint-ing*; 2 *clint-ing*, *n.* [Rare.] A tinkling.

**Clinton**, 1 *Clinton*; 2 *Clinton*, *n.* *Geol.* A formation of the Niagara series of the Silurian system of rocks in the northern Appalachians; so called from Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.

**Clinton**, *n.* 1. De Witt (1769-1825), an American lawyer and statesman; mayor of New York; son of James. 2. George (1783-1812), an American lawyer and statesman; brother of James.

**Clinton**, *n.* 1. Sir Henry (1783-1812), an English general; commander-in-chief in America. 1778. 4. Henry Fynes (1731-1812), an English chronologist. 5. James (1783-1812), an American general. 6. A county in N. Illinois; 498 sq. m.; county-seat, Carlyle. 7. A county in N. W. central Indiana; 402 sq. m.; county-seat, Frankfort. 8. A county in E. central Iowa; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion. 9. A county in S. E. Kentucky; 224 sq. m.; county-seat, Albany. 10. A county in central Michigan; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Johns. 11. A county in N. W. Missouri; 417 sq. m.; county-seat, Plattsburg. 12. A county in N. E. New York; 1,041 sq. m.; county-seat, Plattsburg. 13. A county in S. W. Ohio; 424 sq. m.; county-seat, Wilmington. 14. A county in N. central Pennsylvania; 892 sq. m.; county-seat, Lock Haven. 15. A city, county-seat of Clinton county, Ia. 16. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 17. A city, county-seat of Henry county, Mo. 18. A city, county-seat of De Witt county, Ill. 19. A city, county-seat of Richman county, Ky. 20. A town, county-seat of East Feliciana parish, La. 21. A town, county-seat of Sampson county, N. C. 22. A town, county-seat of Anderson county, Tenn. 23. A city in Vermilion county, Ind. 24. A village in Lenawee county, Mich. 25. A town in Rock county, Wis. 26. A town in Middlesex county, Conn. 27. A village in Oneida county, N. Y.; seat of Hamilton College (non-sectarian), founded in 1812. 28. A town in Laurens county, S. C. 29. A village in Huron county, Ontario, Canada. 30. A town in Hinds county, Miss.; seat of Mississippi College (Baptist), founded in 1826.

**Clinton**, *n.* 1. One of the Adirondacks, Essex county, N. Y.; 4,937 ft. high. 2. One of the White Mountains, New Hampshire; 4,320 ft. high.

**Clinton**, *n.* 1. A genus of perennial herbs of the family *Convolvulaceae*, with short, creeping rootstock, 2 to 4 oblong, broadly lanceolate, radical leaves, and a naked scape, bearing usually an umbel of flowers succeeded by berries. Two species, *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata*, with blue and black berries respectively, are common in the cool woods and mountains of the eastern United States. 2. [c.] Any plant of this genus. [*De Witt Clinton*, Am. statesman.]

**clintonite**, 1 *clintonite*; 2 *clintonite*, *n.* Same as *SEBASTITE*. [*De Witt Clinton*.]

**Clintonville**, 1 *Clintonville*; 2 *Clintonville*, *n.* A city in Waupaca county, Wis.

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

**clino-nure**, 1 *clino-nure*; 2 *clino-nure*, *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [*Gr. klino*, bend or slope.]

is attached, or around a carriage-shaft or axle. (4) A raft. (5) Building. (a) A lead strip used in roofing for holding tiles or slates in position. (b) A device used in structural steelwork to attach angle and tee irons to beams without the use of bolts. (6) [Gt. Brit.] Ordnance. An appliance for hoisting heavy shells. (7) A cartridge-holder for loading small arms.

**2.** A spring clasp for holding letters, business-cards, etc. 3. A pinching device for stopping the flow of a fluid in a flexible tube. 4. *Surg.* An appliance for stopping the bleeding of arteries, etc. 5. *Croquet & Rique.* A colored marker fixed to a hoop to show that it is the next in order for a ball of the same color to pass through. 6. An embrace; a clasp. — *clip-chair*, *n.* A railway-chair sometimes used to fasten rails to iron sleepers. — *c.-forceps*, *n.* *Surg.* A forceps with broad-ended blades used in occluding an artery. — *c.-gear*, *n.* *Mech.* A gear that operates as a catch. — *c.-hook*, *n.* A sister-hook. — *c.-kingbolt*, *n.* A kingbolt fitted with a U-shaped iron band by which it is attached to the axle-bed, the ends of the band being rounded and threaded to receive nuts. — *c.-nut*, *n.* Same as *CLASP-NUT*. — *c.-plate*, *n.* An axle-band. — *c.-pulley*, *n.* A pulley arranged with automatic levers for gripping and preventing the slipping of a wire rope passing over it. — *c.-rod*, *n.* *Mech.* A rod having one or more projecting pieces which serve to engage some part of the machinery with which the rod is associated. — *c.-yoke*, *n.* A metal plate or bar having a hole at each end, through which pass the threaded ends of a U-shaped clip.

**clip**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Rate of speed, especially in trotting; a fast gallop. [*CLIP*, *v.*, ult. the same as *CLIP*, *v.* Cop. I. G. *kleppen*, run fast.]

**clip-e-us**, *n.* Same as *CYPEUS*.





the clonic spasms of epilepsy or hydrophobia. — *clon'ism*, *n.* The condition of one affected with clonus. — *clon'ic-ly*, *adv.*  
**Clon-mel'**, 1 *clon-mel'*; 2 *clon-mel'*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Tipperary and Waterford counties, Ireland; taken by Cromwell, 1650.  
**clon'ome**, 1 *clon'om*; 2 *clon'om*, *n.* A sponge-spicule. [*< CLONE*.]  
**Clon-tart'**, 1 *clon-tart'*; 2 *clon-tart'*, *n.* 1. A town in Dublin county, Ireland. 2. A district of Dublin, Ireland; scene of a famous battle. See *CLUAN TARRH*.  
**clon'us**, 1 *clon'us*; 2 *clon'us*, *n.* *Pathol.* Clonic spasm. [*< Gr. klōnos*, confused motion.] [*clufet*.]  
**clor'**, 1 *clor'*; 2 *clor'*, *n.* [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] Claw; hoof.  
**cloop'**, 1 *clup*; 2 *clup*, *n.* The noise of drawing a cork, or a similar sound. [*imitative*.] — *cloop, vt.* To make a cloop.  
**cloot'**, 1 *clut*; 2 *clut*, *n.* [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. A cloven hoof, or one of its parts. 2. *pl.* The devil.  
**clooth'**, *n.* Same as *CLOTH*.  
**cloot'ie**, 1 *clut*; 2 *clut*, *n.* [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. The devil. 2. A little hoar.  
**Clootz'**, 1 *clut*; 2 *clut*, *n.* Baron Jean Baptiste. See *ANACHARSIS*.  
**Clo-pas'**, 1 *clup*; 2 *clup*, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *John* xix, 25. *Clo-p'p'nel'*, 1 *clup*; 2 *clup*, *n.* Same as *MEUNG*.  
**Clo-quet'**, 1 *clup*; 2 *clup*, *n.* A village in Carlton county, Minn. 2. A river in St. Louis county, N. E. Minn.; 100 m. long to St. Louis river.  
**Clo-rin'da**, 1 *clorinda*; 2 *clorinda*, *n.* A heroine in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*. [*clorid*.]  
**clor-a-bl'e**, 1 *clor-a-bl'*; 2 *clor-a-bl'*, *Cap.* Capable of being close. } 1 *clor*; 2 *clor*, *v.* [*CLOSED*; *CLOSEING*.] I. t. 1. **clozer**, } To make into a complete enclosure or solid mass, as by filling an opening or open interior by bringing parts together; as, to close a hall; to close a box; to close one's hand. 2. To fill (an opening) completely, or to obstruct (a passage) completely; sometimes used figuratively; as, to close a way of escape. 3. To bring together, or to bring into contact with the margin or outer edges of an opening (parts or contrivances that shut); as, to close a door or a lid.  
**Angel-hands your eyelids close** — *Dream of Paradise to-night*.  
**Montgomery Wanderer of Switzerland** pt. iv, st. 35.  
4. To bring or put together the open or extended parts of, so as to make compact; shut up; as, to close a knife or a book; to close ranks. 5. To bring to an end; wind up, as an account; terminate; conclude; complete; as, to close a chapter, an oration, or a bargain. 6. To bring into contact; make continuous; join; as, to close the parts of the upper in shoemaking; to close an electric circuit. 7. *Naut.* To come near to. 8. [*Local, U. S.*] To foreclose. 9. [*Archaic*.] To shut in; enclose; as, darkness closed me round. 10. To come into conflict with; close with; as, to close the enemy.  
II. i. 1. To come together; become an enclosure; usually with the added idea of embarrassing, restraining, or disabling, and generally followed by *on*, *upon*, *over*, *round*, or *about*; as, the waves closed over him; his enemies closed about him; the testimony closed round him. 2. To come together, or to be brought into position, so as to form a perfect enclosure or fill an opening. 3. To come to an end; terminate; make an ending; as, his career closed suddenly; the orator closed brilliantly. 4. To begin a conflict or struggle; grapple with an antagonist; come to close quarters; join battle.  
I found he was resolved to keep me at sword's length, and never let me close with him. *BUNDELL Spectator* Oct. 16, 1711.  
5. To join in one; come together; combine; coalesce; unite. 6. To come to an agreement. 7. *Survey.* To produce a closed figure upon plotting, as in the survey of an area. [*< F. clos* (pp. of *clorre*, close), *< L. claudere*, pp. of *claudo*, close.] *Syn.* see *FINISH*; *SHUT*. — **closed bundle** (*Bot.*), a fibrovascular bundle in which the cambium cells become permanent tissue. — **Compare OPEN BUNDLE**. — **closed coil**, *n.* 1. *Elect.* Relating to a type of armature winding in which the coils are connected on a closed circuit at all times during the operation of the machine; opposed to *open-coil*. — **closed set** (*Math.*), a set or class in which the first derived class is included. — **closed shop** [*U. S.*], an establishment in which all employees are union men; opposed to *open shop*. — **closed syllable** (*Phon.*), see *SYLLABLE*. — **closed system** (*Math.*), a system so constituted that any combination of its elements will belong to the same system. — **closing-machine**, *n.* 1. *Mech.* A sewing-machine having two threads, used for lock-stitching heavy goods. 2. In rope-making, a machine used for twisting material into rope. — **closing-up**, *n.* 1. *Foundry.* The process of putting the cope on a flask before pouring. 2. The process of heading or capping a rivet. — **to close out**, to sell out; dispose of the whole of, as a stock of goods. — **to c. with**, 1. To accept or consent to (an offer or agreement), or to agree with (a person); also, to act in agreement with. 2. *Naut.* To draw near to; as, to close with the land.  
**Close**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *a.* [*CLOSED*; *CLOSED*.] 1. Enclosed or partly enclosed; shut in or about; confined; encompassed by limits, walls, or bounds. (1) Kept in confinement; as, a close prisoner. (2) Narrowly limited in range or dimensions; as, close alley.  
The claim of dominion to close or narrow seas, is still the theme of discussion and controversy.  
**KEAT** *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. ii, p. 28. [o. n. 1826.] (3) Pronounced with the oral passage partly closed; as, a close vowel. (4) Retired from observation; secluded; as, close privacy; close plotting. 2. Closed so as to confine, restrict, or keep out something; fast shut; as, a close box. 3. Near or near together, in space, time, etc., as, the two houses were close to each other. 4. Having the component parts near to each other. (1) Divided by small intervals; as, a close sequence of events. (2) Marked by nearness in space, order, or arrangement; as, marching in close order. (3) Dense; compact; as, a close fabric; a close fence. 5. Nearly attached; trusty; intimate; as, a close friend; a close union. 6. Exactly or literally executed; near in thought or performance to some aim, purpose, or standard; as, a close argument; a close copy; that shot was close; a close resemblance.  
Perhaps there is no speech ever made by Mr. Webster that is so close in its reasoning, so compact, and so powerful.  
**H. C. Lobson and Webster** p. 216. [o. n. co. 1857.]  
7. Narrowly confined or attentive to some object; watchful; strict; searching; as, a close observer. 8. Nearly even or equal, without much difference in favor of either side; as, a close election. 9. Concealing one's thoughts and feelings; secretive; reticent; as, a close man about his own affairs. 10. Not liberal; close-fisted; stingy.

He was a crusty old fellow, as close as a vice. *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told Tale, Mr. Higginbotham* p. 131. [r. & f. 1863.]  
III. 11. ventilated; stifling; heavy; dense; as, close weather; close air. 12. [*Slang.*] *Com.* Difficult to obtain; tight; said of money or the money market. 13. Shut or restricted by law; not open or free; confined to a few; as, a close season for fishing; a close corporation. 14. Fitting tightly or snugly; as, a close cap. 15. *Her.* (1) With folded wings, as a bird. (2) With a helmet visor lowered. 16. *Eng. Law.* Sealed; said of letters or documents which are not open. [*< OF. clos*; see *CLOSE*, *v.*] *Syn.* see *ADJACENT*; *AVARICIOUS*; *COMPACT*. — **Prep.**: close to me; close in the grain; close (intimate) with a friend. — **close-bodied**, *a.* 1. Fitting closely, as the body of a coat. 2. Close-grained. — **close-bred**, *a.* *Breeding.* Designating organisms that are self-pollinated or bred with their close relatives. — **close-fisted**, *n.* *pl.* *Naut.* Breast-works or other cover for a crew from which they can fire on a boarding party. — **close-fisted**, *a.* Extremely disinclined to give liberally. — **close-handed**, *a.* — **close-minded**, *a.* — **close-mindedness**, *n.* — **close-mouthed**, *a.* 1. Compact in growth or structure; solid; said of wood, crystals, etc. — **close-mouthed**, *a.* *Naut.* Having the sails set for sailing as close to the wind as possible. — **close-mouthed**, *v.* To follow stock on a range closely, so as to keep them from stampeding and scattering. — **close-mouthed**, *a.* Uncommunicative; reticent. — **close-mouthed**, *a.* Closely confined. — **close-mouthed**, *n.* [*Scot.*] *Mining.* A narrow unventilated coal-drift. — **close-mouthed** (*Bot.*), the pollenizing of pistils with pollen from the same flower; self-fertilization. Compare *CLOSE-POLLINATION*. — **close-net**, *v.* To take in all the roots of (a sail); reef (a ship). — **close-netted**, *a.* — **close-netter**, *n.* Same as *MURLE*. 3. — **close-rolls**, or *c. rolls*, royal letters, or writs, such as summonses to Parliament, closed and sealed under the great seal. — **close season**, that part of the year in which it is unlawful to catch or kill specified varieties of fish and game. — **close stool**, *n.* A covered box containing a chamber-vessel; a chamber-stool. — **close-tongued**, *a.* Inclined to keep silent; secretive. — **close-wing**, *n.* Any moth of the family *Crambidae*.  
**close**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* 1. The end of any work or operation; cessation; termination.  
In seven days Painless thou shalt attain the close of pain. *Barry's Answer Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 8.  
2. *Mus.* A double bar marking the conclusion of a strain, or the conclusion itself. 3. A closing in fight; a grapple. 4. An act of closing; junction; meeting. *Syn.* see *CESSATION*; *END*.  
**close**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* 1. Any place shut in or enclosed, as by a fence or walls; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. 2. *Law.* (1) An interest in the soil, entitling the holders to damages in the event of trespass. (2) Land parted from other land either by physical enclosure or by private ownership. (3) A piece of land adjoining a house.  
Every unwarranted entry on another's soil the law entitles a trespass by breaking his close. *BLACKSTONE Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 12, p. 209.  
3. [*Scot.*] A lane or entry; passage; courtyard. 4. [*Prov. Eng.*] An enclosed field. 5. The boundary line; limit; pale. [*< OF. clos*, orig. pp. of *clorre* (*< L. claudere*, close).]  
**close**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* 1. In strict confinement; in immediate proximity or sequence; tightly; near. See *CLOSELY*. 2. [*Scot.*] Constantly. 3. Secretly. To sail close to the wind (*Naut.*), to sail as nearly in the direction from which the wind is blowing as the vessel's sails will permit (from 5 to 6 points of the compass).  
**close-ly**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *adv.* 1. In a close manner; in confinement or restraint; with searching or sharp attention; in compact order; preferred to *close* in most purely adverbial senses. 2. Privately.  
**close-mouthed**, *a.* See under *CLOSE*, *a.* [*clor*.]  
**close-net**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* [*Rare*.] To make close or close-netted. 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* The state or condition of being close; narrowness; seclusion; proximity; denseness; nearness; niggardiness.  
A well arranged series of cloth with fustian 'sermons in stones' upon the closeness of Cause to all things. *JOHN WEISS Immortal Life* ch. 1, p. 18. [l. n. & co. 1881.]  
**close-pent**, etc. See under *CLOSE*, *a.*  
**close-er**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* 1. One who or that which concludes or closes; a tool for closing. 2. In building, a short stone or brick at the end of a course. 3. The workman who sews the outside seams of a coat. 4. *Title Insur.* The attorney under whose supervision the final payments are made and the necessary documents signed in the passing of title to real estate. — **boot-close-er**, *n.* A workman who sews the uppers of boots. — **c. on**, *n.* One who stitches together the large and small quarters of a shoe, and sews the button-laps to the large quarters. — **Sunday c.** [*Et. Brit.*], one who advocates the closing by law of public houses on Sundays.  
**close-er**, *n.* [*F.*] An enclosure. *CHAUCER R. R.* l. 4.069.  
**close-er**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *vt.* 1. To shut up, conceal, close-er, or confine in or as in a closet; as, to be closed in one's apartments. 2. To admit into secret session or to a private interview.  
**close-er**, *a.* 1. Suitable for or taking place in a closet; secret; private; as, close-er devotions. 2. Resulting from or given to seclusion and private study; hence, in a derived sense, unpractical; as, close-er speculations; a close-er philosopher. 3. Admitted to privacy; intimate; as, a close-er friend.  
**close-er**, *n.* 1. A small chamber, side room, or recess, usually kept closed, for storing articles; as, a linen closet; china-closet. 2. Any small room devoted to uses of privacy and retirement or to study; as, the close-er of devotion. 3. The private chamber or apartment of a ruler or sovereign, used as a council-chamber or chapel for devotions.  
He showed the same activity as ever in the labors of the closet and in attention to business. *PURSCOTT Phil.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 138. [l. n. 1880.]  
4. A water-closet; privy; also, the hopper of a water-closet. 5. *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, having half its breadth. 6. [*Archaic*.] A cabinet or recess for preserving curios or valuable articles. [*OF.*, dim. of *clōs*; see *CLOSE*, *n.*]  
**close-er-ed**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *ed*, *a.* 1. Shut up in or as in a closet. 2. *Her.* Divided into a series of closets. See *CLOSE*, *n.* 3. Furnished with closets.  
**close-er**, *n.* An old game, perhaps similar to *pinpoints* or *skittles*. *clashit*; *clashit*.  
**close-er-hoek**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *hōk*, *n.* A blubber-closet, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *hōk*, *n.* A cell occurring in wood tissue having a spindle-shaped formation. *close-trum*, *n.*

**Clos-trid'-um**, 1 *clōs-trid'-um*; 2 *clōs-trid'-um*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of filamentous bacteria. *C. pasteurianum* is a nitrogen-fixing species. [*< Gr. klōstron*, clue of thread.] — **close-trid'-al**, *a.*  
**clo'sure**, 1 *clōs*; 2 *clōs*, *n.* [*CLOSED*; *CLOSED*.] To conclude (a debate). See *CLOSEURE*, *n.* 1.  
**clo'sure**, *n.* 1. The proceeding by which a stop is put to further debate in a deliberative body; equivalent motion to put the previous question. The closure was first adopted by the U. S. Senate March, 1917, but in the British House of Commons, Nov., 1882, having been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, to prevent dilatory or obstructive tactics of the minority, the Speaker being empowered under it to close the debate. The rules of debate were further modified in the interests of the majority in 1857. Since the repeal of the standing order of 1882, in February, 1888, the rule has been that if, on a division, 100 affirmative votes be declared from the chair, the debate shall end. 2. A closing or shutting up; as, the closure of a shop or factory. 3. *Elec.* The completion of a circuit. 4. *Ordinance.* The process or system used to close the breach of breech-loading guns; also, the breech-block. 5. *Crick.* The act or privilege of a batting side to declare an innings closed. 6. [*Archaic*.] That which closes, encloses, or shuts in; as, the closure of a field. 7. A place enclosed for security; fortification; fort. 8. A conclusion; end; close. [*OF.*, *< L. clausura*, a closing, *< claudere*, pp. of *claudo*, close.] — **kangaroo closure** [*Slang, Eng.*], a method of expediting a debate on a bill in Parliament by choosing certain amendments for discussion and skipping those that intervene, as in imitation of the leap of a kangaroo. The choice devolves upon the Speaker of the House.  
**clot**, 1 *clot*; 2 *clot*, *v.* [*CLOT*; *CLOT*.] I. t. 1. To form or make into clots; congregate. 2. To mat together, or cover with clots, as hair with blood, or clothing with mud. 3. To defile or make gross.  
When Lust . . . Lets in defilements to the inward parts The soul grows clotted by contagion. *MILTON Comus* l. 467.  
II. t. 1. To thicken or coagulate; as, blood clots. — **clot-thick**, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A hammer used by English farmers for breaking up clods of earth in a plowed field which have not been crushed by plow or harrow.  
**clot**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] To smooth land by breaking up clods.  
**clot**, *n.* 1. A thick, viscid, or coagulated mass of soft or liquid matter; as, a clot of blood or mud. 2. [*Rare*.] A cluster. 3. [*Rare*, or *Obs.*] A large mass, as a hill. 4. A clod; hence, a common, stupid fellow; a clodpoll. [*ME.*, *clot*, *< AS.* clott (doubtful), cp. *G. Klotz*, lump.] — **ante-mortem clot**, a blood-clot formed in the cavities of the heart or in the aorta before death. — **clot-bur**, *n.* The cockle-bur. — **clot-wood**, *n.* *Bot.* 1. Any species of the genus *Xanthium*. 2. The cocklebur, common agrimony, sticklewort, or liverwort (*Agrimonia eupatoria*). — **laminated c.**, a clot deposited in layers of fibrin, as in an aneurism. — **muscle-c.**, *n.* *Physiol.* The coagulum of the muscle-proteids formed at death. — **plastic c.**, the organized blood-clot which forms after the ligation of an artery, resulting in the complete obliteration of its lumen.  
**clote**, 1 *clōt*; 2 *clōt*, *n.* [*Archaic*.] The burdock; the yellow water-lily. *clote-deaf*, *n.*  
**Clot'en**, 1 *clōten*; 2 *clōten*, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's stepson, Imogen's rejected lover.  
**cloth**, 1 *clōth*; 2 *clōth*, *n.* 1. A fabric woven, felted, or knit of cotton, wool, silk, flax, hair, jute, hemp, or ramie, adapted to be made up into garments or for other use; used in particular for woven fabric. 2. A piece of cloth for a special use, as a covering; also (*Naut.*), a sail, or a breadth of the canvas that goes to make up a sail; as, a tablecloth; an altar-cloth; sail-cloth. 3. *Text.* A painted canvas worked from the flies on a roller or laid upon the floor of the stage; also, a curtain. 4. Any canvas for use in painting. 5. Superior or professional attire, particularly the clerical.  
Your rank is all rags; let men of cloth Bow to the stalwart clerk in overalls. *EMERSON The Adversaries* st. 9.  
6. Hence, the clerical office; the clergy as a class; as, he is a disgrace to the cloth. 7. Raiment; clothes. 8. A piece of woven material of a definite length and breadth. [*< AS. clath*.] **cloth**.  
— **all cloth made** (*Naut.*), with a full spread of sail. — **bookbinders' c.**, a cotton cloth stiffly sized and glazed, used for the case-binding of books. — **cloth-beam**, *n.* 1. The beam of a loom on which the woven fabric is wound. 2. A steelyard for showing, from a given sample, the weight of a yard of cloth. — **c. dresser**, *n.* One who finishes cloth for the market. — **c. dressing**, *n.* [*Colloq.*] A finishing glaze applied to fabrics to give them the appearance of superior articles. — **c. hall**, *n.* A cloth-exchange building, or market, as in Leeds, Bruges, etc. — **c. in the wind**, the flapping of the sail arising from the vessel being sailed too close to the wind. — **c. knife**, *n.* A disk-shaped knife used for cutting leather, cloth, cork, etc. — **c. napper**, *n.* One who folds cloth in the piece, generally by means of machinery. — **c. dooker**, *n.* *Wearing.* An expert examiner of cloths. — **c. dooking, *n.* The process of inspecting cloth from the loom for quality or possible defects. — **c. measure**, *n.* The old English measure for cloth, in which 4 nails of 2 1/4 inches each made 1 quarter, and 4 quarters 1 yard. — **c. of estate**, the cloth which covers, or overhangs a royal throne or an official seat. — **c. of state**, *n.* A gold or silver thread, cloth, or gold or silver threads are woven. — **c. paper**, *n.* Stout glazed pasteboards used between folds of cloth in a finishing-press. — **c. plate**, *n.* That plate of a sewing-machine on which the fabric rests. — **c. press**, *n.* A machine for balling cloth. — **c. propper**, *n.* A magnifying-glass used in counting threads per square inch in a fabric. Frequently called *pick-measure*, *counter*, or *glass*. — **c. shop**, *n.* *Bookbinding.* A shop where cloth-binding or new-work is done. — **c. stretcher**, *n.* A c. stretch like the weave of cloth. — **c. stretcher**, *n.* A c. teazler. — **c. teazler**, *n.* A machine for raising a nap on cloth by teasing. — **c. tester**, *n.* A machine for testing, from a small sample, the tensile strength of fabrics. — **c. wheel**, *n.* 1. A polishing-wheel formed of one or more disks of cloth charged with rottenstone, pumice stone, or the like, and rapidly rotated against any object to be polished. 2. The rough-edged rotating feed-wheel of a sewing-machine. — **c. worker**, *n.* One who makes cloth. — **c. yard**, *n.* An old measure for cloth, 27 inches. — **c. yard shaft**, an early English arrow for the longbow, supposed to be a cloth-yard in length. — **faced c.**, a cloth, one side of which is finished so as to present a polished, lustrous surface. — **Henrietta**, *n.* A fine, soft, and lustrous wool, having a lustrous finish and twisted surface. — **lady's c.**, *n.* A fine light-weighted woolen cloth, suitable for women's outer garments. — **little c.** (*Naut.*), a**

small sail-spread.—long c., a certain weave of fine cotton cloth.—milled c., full of woolen cloth.—**Oriental c.**, a woolen smooth-faced cloth.—**paper c.**, cloth that has an adherent paper facing on one or both sides.—to carry much c. (*Naut.*), to have a large spread of sail.—**Wülting c.**, a German broadcloth from which liveries and military and naval uniforms are made.

**clothe**, 1 *klöth*; 2 *clöth*, *n.* [**CLOTHED** OR **CLAD**; **CLOTH-ING**]. 1. To cover or provide with clothing; dress. Who gives the lilies clothing. *Will clothe his people too.*  
*Cowper Joy and Peace in Believing* st. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cover as if with clothing; invest; as, to clothe fields with verdure; to clothe a form with grace. Faith clothes me with the power of God.

*Swanton Morning by Mornina, Mar. 19 p. 79. [r. & a.]*  
 3. *Naut.* To rig, as a bowsprit, mast, or a ship. 4. To attire with; put on; don as clothing.

**II. 1.** [**Archaic**]. To wear or put on clothes; dress. [*< AS. clithan, < clith, cloth. clathth—clothed, a. Naut.* Brought well down to the deck: said of a ship's courses.

**clothes**, 1 *klöthz*; 2 *clöths* (*xin*), *n. pl.* 1. The various articles of raiment worn by human beings; garments collectively.

*Clothes* is the first element in several compound words relating to laundering, self-explaining by reference to the second element; as, *clothes-basket*, *c.-dryer*, *c.-horse*, *c.-line*, *c.-pin*, *c.-sprinkler*, *c.-winger*.

*Clothes* are for necessity; warm clothes for health; cleanly for decency; lasting for thrift; and rich for magnificence. *FULLER Holy and Profane State, Of Apparel p. 197. [l. b. & co. 1864.]*

2. Covering for a bed; bedclothes. [*< AS. clathas, pl. of clath, cloth. clathth—see dress.*

—**clothes-brush**, *n.* A brush for cleaning clothes.—**c-man**, *n.* [*< MEN, pl.*] A dealer in clothes; a clothier.—**c-moth**, *n.* One of various insects, the larvae of which feed on furs, woollens, feathers, etc., and spin cases out of the material on which they feed.

The common *Tinea pellionella* is grayish, with two or three dusky spots on the forewings.—**naked c-moth**, a moth (*Tinea biselliella*) destructive to fabrics and furs, on which its larvae feed.—**c.-press**, *n.* A closet for clothes; wardrobe.—**c.-tongs**, *n.* An implement for grappling cloths or garments and removing them from a dyevat.

**cloth'er**, 1 *klöth'er*; 2 *clöth'er*, *n.* 1. One who makes or sells cloths or *nella*. 2. Another species (*Ti-clothing*); especially, one *neat taptella*, regarded as the "moth" of the Bible.

3. [*< U. S.*] One who dresses cloth; a fuller.

**cloth'ing**, 1 *klöth'ing*; 2 *clöth'ing*, *n.* 1. Dress in general; garments; raiment; apparel. 2. *Naut.* The bowsprit-rigging. 3. A non-conducting covering, or jacketing, on an engine-cylinder, pipe, or boiler; also boarding, planking used as a covering or lining; cleading. 4. See **CARD-CLOTHING**, under **CARD**. 5. [*Austral.*] Same as **CLOTHING-WOOL**. 6. *Saddlery*. Horse blankets. 7. *The* manufacture of cloth. 8. [*Eng.*] A lively or trade glid. *Syn: see dress.*—**cloth'ing-wool**, *n.* [*Austral.*] A compact, fine, short-fibered wool suitable for felting.

**Clo'tho**, 1 *klö'tho*; 2 *clö'tho*, *n.* *Class. Myth.* One of the three Fates, or *Parcae*; the youngest, supposed to preside at births. She holds the distaff and spins the thread of life. *See DESTINY*; *LACHESIS*; *PARCE*. [*< Gr. Klōthō, < klōthō, spin.*

**clö'thred**, *pp.* Clottered. *S. S.*

**clö'ths**, 1 *klö'ths*; 2 *clö'ths*, *n.* Plural of **CLOTH**.

**clö'th'y**, 1 *klö'th'y*; 2 *clö'th'y*, *a.* [*Rare*]. Like cloth; with texture resembling cloth; as, *clö'th' fungl*.

**Clo-till'da**, 1 *klö-till'da*; 2 *clö-till'da*, *Salute* (475-545). Daughter of Chliphic, king of Burgundy; queen of Clovis I., king of the Franks, whom she converted to Christianity. [*Teut.*, famous warrior maid.] *[clö'tpoll'.*

**clö'tpole'**, *n.* A blackhead; contemptuously, any head. *clö'tpole*, 1 *klö'tpole*; 2 *clö'tpole*, *n. Med.* The closing of a passage by the clotting of blood.

**clö'tter**, *cl.* To clot; coagulate; curdle. *clö'tterd*, *pp.* Clottered.

**clö't'y**, 1 *klö't'y*; 2 *clö't'y*, *a.* Full of cloths.

**clö't'ule**, 1 *klö't'ule*; 2 *clö't'ule*, *n.* A small clot or mass. [*clö't'ure*, 1 *klö't'ure*; 2 *clö't'ure*, *n.* Same as **CLOSURE**, *n.* 1. [*< OF.* Closure; see **CLOSURE**].

**clö't**, 1 *klö't*; 2 *clö't*, *n.* 1. A nail. 2. Anything that stands out, as the most conspicuous object of jewelry in a collection. 3. *Theat.* The climax of a scene.

**cloud**, 1 *kläud*; 2 *cläud*, *n.* 1. To cover or over-spread with clouds; as, to cloud the sky. 2. To dim or darken as with an overcast cloud; obscure; render gloomy.

I am lonely... and am unwilling to cloud with my presence the happiness of others. *JOHNSON Rasselas* ch. 3, p. 10. [s. m. 1880.]

3. To cover with a cloud of obloquy or disgrace; defame; as, a clouded reputation. 4. To shade or variegate with cloud-like spots of color; as, clouded marble.

**II. 1.** To become overcast with or as with clouds; as, it is clouding up for rain; his brow clouded.

**cloud'**, *n.* 1. A mass of visible vapor or collection of watery or icy particles floating in the air at various heights.

**INTERNATIONAL CLOUD CLASSIFICATION.**  
 WITH ABBREVIATIONS AND POPULAR EQUIVALENTS.

**Upper clouds—**  
 1. *Cirrus* (*ct*) Detached clouds, delicate and fibrous, taking the form of feathers. "Mares' tails"; when in long converging bands, "polar bands" or "Noah's ark," which blend into

2. *Cirro-stratus* (*ct-st*) A thin, whitish, often web-like sheet. "Sheet-cloud."

**Intermediate clouds—**  
 3. *Cirro-cumulus* (*ct-cu*) Small globular masses or white flakes. "Mackerel sky."

4. *Alto-cumulus* (*ct-cu*) Large globular masses, white or grayish, partially shaded. "Flock-clouds" (*Ger. "Schäffchen"*).

5. *Alto-stratus* (*ct-st*) A thick sheet of a gray or bluish color, often causing solar and lunar coronæ.

**Lower clouds—**  
 6. *Strato-cumulus* (*st-cu*) Large globular masses or rolls of strato-cumulus, frequently covering the whole sky.

7. *Nimbus* (*nb*) A thick layer of dark clouds, without definite shape, from which continued rain or snow generally falls. "Rain-cloud."

**Clouds of diurnal ascending currents—**

8. *Cumulus* (*cu*) Thick clouds with dome-shaped summits and flat bases. "Woolpack clouds." Ragged, detached parts are called *fracto-cumulus*. Udder-shaped protuberances beneath constitute *mammato-cumulus* ("pocky cloud," "festoon cloud").

9. *Cumulo-nimbus* (*cu-nb*) Heavy masses, mountainous, turret-shaped, or anvil-shaped; generally with a fibrous sheet above (*false cirrus*), and commonly accompanied by local showers. "Thunder-clouds," "thunder-heads." Detached fragments are called *fracto-nimbus* ("scud" or "wrack").

**HIGH fog—**  
 10. *Stratus* (*st*) A uniform layer of cloud resembling a fog but not resting on the ground. Detached fragments are called *fracto-stratus*.

Howard's classification, made in 1802, is: (1) *Cirrus*: parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibers, extensible in any or all directions. (2) *Cumulus*: convex or conical heaps increasing upward from a horizontal base. (3) *Stratus*: a widely extended, continuous horizontal sheet increasing from below. (4) *Cirro-cumulus*: small, well-defined, roundish masses in close horizontal arrangement. (5) *Cirro-stratus*: horizontal or slightly inclined masses bent downward or undulated; separate or in groups of small clouds. (6) *Cumulo-stratus*: the *cirro-stratus* blended with the *cumulus*. (7) *Cumulo-cirro-stratus* or *nimbus*: the rain-cloud. This classification, though no longer in use, is the basis of nearly all subsequent systems. Several hundred names of cloud-forms have been proposed by various writers, or are in popular use; the more important are defined in their alphabetical places in this dictionary. The international classification given above is now, however, officially adopted in all countries.

2. Anything resembling a cloud; as, a cloud of dust; a cloud of arrows. 3. Figuratively, whatever obscures, darkens, or dims the countenance, mind, reputation, prospects, etc.; that which threatens; as, a cloud of anger or disappointment; a cloud of rebellion. 4. A dimmed appearance on a surface; as, a cloud on a mirror; also, a spot of different color from the area around it; as, a blue stone with clouds of white. 5. A soft, fleecy wool wrap for the head and neck, worn by women. 6. [*Archaic*]. A great multitude; a cloud-like mass; as, a cloud of witnesses. 7. *Law*. A defect; blemish; as, a cloud on the title to lands. The holder of such a title is under certain conditions afforded relief in equity. 8. A troop or skulk, as of foxes. [*< AS. clūd, round mass, mass of rock.*]

*Syn: fog, haze, mist, steam, vapor.* For the metaphorical sense, as in the expression "a cloud of witnesses," compare *SYNONYMS* for **ASSEMBLY**; **ASSEMBLY**.

**auro-räal cloud**, *n.* See **AURORA**; **aurora-cloud**, *n.* A cloud that floats horizontally from a mountain-top like a banner streaming in the air.—**cape-c.**, *n.* A cloud that overhangs a cape and remains stationary above an airway which forces it upward through the resistance to the wind caused by the cape, as the *cape-cloud* off Agulhas, South Africa.—**cloud-belt**, *n.* 1. A cloud-ring. 2. A zone of clouds. See **ZONE**.—**c.-berg**, *n.* A mass of white clouds resembling an iceberg as it floats on the horizon.—**cloud-ber'ry**, *n.* *Bot.* An arctic or alpine species of raspberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) producing an amber-colored fruit.—**c.-blower**, *n.* [*N.-Am. Ind.*] A pipe used in performing certain religious rites: so called from the significance attached to the different clouds of smoke emitted from it.—**cloud-buff**, *n.* A kind of cloud, figuratively, unsubstantial; imaginary.—**cloud-burst**, *n.* A sudden flood of rain over a small area, as if a whole cloud had been discharged at once.—**c.-camera**, *n.* An apparatus for photographing clouds.—**c.-capped**, *a.* Having its top in the clouds; hence, lofty. **c.-capt**; **c.-topped**; **c.-compeller**, *n.* [*Poet.*] A controller of clouds: a title sometimes given to the god Jupiter.—**c.-compelling**, *a.*—**c.-drift**, *n.* A mass of broken and flying clouds. **c.-rack**; **c.-sling**, *n.* An attempt to cause a rainfall by discharging explosives in the air, or to ward off a hailstorm by the same means to avoid damage.—**c.-gate**, *n.* The gap between mountains or promontories that gives passage to clouds.—**c.-kissed**, *a.* Lofty.—**c.-kiss**, *a.*—**cloud-land**, *n.* The realm of clouds and shadows; the world of fancy and dreams. Beclouded along the azure sky. The argosies of cloudland lie.

**J. T. TROWBRIDGE Summer st. 1.**

—**c.-projector**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the altitudes, distances, and dimensions of a cloud by photography.—**c.-ring**, *n.* The cloudy belt or region near the equator; a ring of clouds.—**cloud'scape**, *n.* A picturesque view of the clouds; a painting of clouds or one in which clouds predominate. Compare **SEASCAPE**.—**c.-shutter**, *n.* A device by means of which in photographing landscapes a shorter exposure may be given to clouds without interfering with the exposure necessary for the rest of the picture.—**c.-swirl**, *n.* Same as **CLOUDLAND**.—**c.-wreath**, *n.* An arched row of cloud moving broadside on in front of a thunder-squall.—**in the clouds**, in the realm of the unreal or fanciful.—**Magellanic clouds**, a collection of star-clusters and nebulae near the south pole of the heavens, looking like a piece of the Milky Way.—**cloud'age**, *n.* Cloudiness; clouds collectively.—**cloud'ful**, *a.* Darkened as by clouds.—**cloud'ing**, *n.* 1. A clouded appearance, especially such as that imparted to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing. 2. The condition of becoming dull: said of varnished surfaces.—**cloud'less**, *a.* Uncolored; clear.—**cloud'less-ly**, *adv.*—**cloud'less-ness**, *n.*—**cloud'let**, *n.* A little cloud.

*Vesuvius rising with cloudslet pluming around its summit.*  
*THACKERAY Newcomes* ch. 39, p. 394. [l. b. & co.]

**Cloud'**, *n.* A county in N. E. central Kansas; 711 sq. m.; county-seat, Concordia.

**Cloud'mak'er**, 1 *kläud'mäk'er*; 2 *cläud'mäk'er*, *n.* The southernmost high mountain in the known world, an anticlinal peak of the Queen Alexandra Range, near E. long. 155° and lat. 80°.

Below us, as we looked from the depot, could be seen the *caulic clouds* that always hung above the *Cloudmaker*.

*SCHACHTER The Heart of the Antarctic* vol. 1, p. 319. [HARRIS '09.]

**cloud'y**, 1 *kläud'y*; 2 *cläud'y*, *a.* [*< R-R*; *< I-EST*]. 1. Over-spread or covered with clouds; characterized by the presence of clouds; as, a cloudy sky; a cloudy day.

It is the return of thermal motion from the clouds which prevents the earth's temperature on a cloudy night from falling so low. *TRAILL Fragments of Science* vol. 1, lect. i, p. 8. [a. 1892.]

2. Consisting of or having the appearance of clouds; as, a cloudy pillar. 3. Obscure; vague; confused; as, cloudy ideas. 4. Having the lights blurred or dulled, as a printing plate, especially a half-tone, or a print from such a plate. 5. Suggesting gloom or sullenness.

*Clear up, fair queen, that cloudy countenance.*  
*SHAKESPEARE Titus Andronicus* act i, sc. 2.

6. Lacking in limpidity or clearness; as, cloudy wine.

7. Marked with cloud-like spaces or spots; clouded, as

marble. *Syn: see* **OBSCURE**.—**cloudy day** (*U. S. Weather Bureau*), a day on which, on an average, the sky is eight-tenths, or more, covered with clouds.—**c. swelling** (*Pathol.*), swelling with cloudiness of the cell-contents, resulting from degeneration and the formation of albuminous granules, seen in glandular and muscular tissue, esp. of the heart and kidneys.—**partly c.** (*U. S. Weather Bureau*), characterized by a condition of cloudiness ranging from 3 to 7 on a scale of 10.—**cloud'y-ly**, *adv.*—**cloud'y-ness**, *cloud'ship*, *n.*—**cloud'y-wing**, *n.* *Entom.* A brown-winged butterfly (*Thorybes pylades*) having white spots on the fore wings, widely distributed over the Atlantic States.—**southern cloudywing** (*Entom.*), a butterfly (*Thorybes bathyllus*) native to the southern United States, the larvæ of which prey upon leguminous plants.

**Cloudy Bay**, An inlet of Cook Strait at the N. E. end of South Island, New Zealand.—**Cloudy Bay cod**, a New Zealand snafish (*Genypterus blacodes*).

**clou-e'**, 1 *klü-e'*; 2 *clü-e'*, *a.* [*F.*] *Her.* Studded with nails. **clough'**, 1 *kluf* or *klau*; 2 *cluf* or *clou*, *n.* 1. A sluice for **cluf**, returning water to a channel after the flooding of a field or country. 2. A gorge or ravine.

In close vicinity, there is a deep clough or dell. *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Books, Manchester* in vol. ii, p. 310. [l. m. & co.]

3. [*Dial.*, *Eng.*] (1) The fork of a tree. (2) A wood. 4. An earthenware vessel. 5. A cliff. [*ME. clow, clough*; cp. *Ice. klöf*, rift in a hillside, *< kljüfa*; see **CLERT**, *n.*] See **CLUF**.—**floating clough**, a barge with scrapers attached, used for raking a river-bed.

**clough'**, *n.* Same as **CLOFF**.

**Clough**, 1 *kluf*; 2 *cluf*, *Arthur Hugh* (1819-11/11/1861). An English poet and scholar; *Long Vacation Pastoral*, etc. **clour**, 1 *klür*; 2 *clur*, *rt.* [*Scot.*] To raise a bump on (the head), or dent (metal), etc. with a blow or knock; thump.

**clour'**, *n.* [*Scot.*] A blow; bump or dent.

**clour'**, *n.* [*Dial.*, *Eng.*] A field.

**clout'**, 1 *klaut*; 2 *clout*, *rt.* To furnish or treat with a clout. (1) To patch. (2) To bandage. (3) To rub with a cloth. (4) To protect with an iron plate, as a wooden axle-tree. (5) *Agric.* Same as **BAG**.

**clout'**, *rt.* [*Colloq.* or *Dial.*, *Eng.*] To beat; cuff.

**clout'**, *rt.* To stud with iron nails; as, a *clouted shoe*. **clout'**, 1 *klaut*; 2 *clout*, *n.* 1. A piece of cloth or leather used for mending; a patch; also, any piece of cloth; a rag; a dish-cloth. 2. A swaddling-cloth: often used in the plural. 3. *Archery*. (1) A bit of white cloth or a small nail fixed in the center of a target. (2) A small white target placed near the ground. (3) An arrow that has hit the target. 4. An iron antifriction plate on an axle-tree or other wooden part of a vehicle. [*< AS. clut, < W. clut*; cloute; clout; clout-nail', *n.*]

1. In shoemaking, a blunt stump nail for boot or shoe-soles. 2. In wheelwrighting, a flat-headed nail for fastening clouts to axletrees or other pieces.—**c.-shooting**, *n.* *Archery*. Shooting at a clout; long-range shooting.

**clout'**, *n.* A short nail: contraction for *clout-nail*. [*< F. clout, dim. of clou*; see **CLOUT**, *r.*]

**clout'**, *n.* [*Colloq.* or *Dial.*, *Eng.*] A blow with the hand; cuff. **clout'**, *n.* 1. A stupid, loutish person; clod. 2. *pl.* Cream curds. Same as **CLOTTED CREAM**.

**clout'ed**, 1 *klout'ed*; 2 *clout'ed*, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Clotted. **clout'er**, 1 *klout'er*; 2 *clout'er*, *n.* One who clogs; a mender; cobbler.

**clout'er-ly**, 1 *klout'er-ly*; 2 *clout'er-ly*, *a.* [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] Clive, 1 *klöv*; 2 *clöv*, *rt.* [*CLOVED*; **CLOV'ING**]. 1. To flavor by using cloves. 2. To stud with cloves, as preserved fruit.

**clove**, *imp.* of **CLEAVE**, *v.*

**clove'**, *n.* *Bot.* An unexpanded dried flower of the clove-tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), used as a pungent aromatic spice; generally in the plural.

The tree is of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), from 15 to 30 feet high, an evergreen, with leaves from 3 to 5 inches long, and purplish flowers in corymbs. It was originally found by the Dutch in the Molukkas, but is now cultivated in India, Ceylon, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and the West Indies. [*< Sp. clavo, < L. clavis, nail* (from its shape).—*< clauda, clouse*—*clove-bark*, *n.* 1. The bark of the lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, a native of Amboyna. 2. The bark of the wild clove (*Pimenta acris*), a West-Indian tree.—*c.-carnation*, *n.* The clove-pink.—*c.-cassia*, *n.* The powdered bark of a lauraceous tree (*Dicypellum caryophyllatum*) of Brazil. *c.-cinna-moni*.—*c.-gillyflower*, *n.* Any one of several aromatic double-flowered varieties of *Dianthus caryophyllus*. *c.-pink*.—*c.-pepper*, *n.* Allspice.—*c.-root*, *n.* The avens.—*oil of cloves*, see *oil*.

**clove'**, *n.* 1. *Hort.* One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother-bulb, as in garlic; a gardener's word. 2. [*Prov. Eng.*] An old weight of from 7 to 8 or 10 pounds avoirdupois, for wool and cheese. [*< AS. cluf* (in *cluf-wyrt*, buttercup, lit. bulb-wort), *< clöfal, cleave*].

**clove'**, *n.* [*Local*, *U. S.*] A cleft; ravine; pass in the mountains; as, *Kaaterskill cleft*. [*< D. kloof, kloof, cleft*].—*clove'bit*, *n.* See *ILLUS.* under **ENOT**.—*c.-hook*, *n.* A sister-hook.

**clo'ven**, 1 *klöv'n*; 2 *clöv'n*, *pa.* 1. Parted: *pp.* of **CLEAVE**, *v.*

The cloven billow flash'd from off her prow.  
*BYRON The Island* can. 1, st. 1.

2. *Her.* See **SARCELED**.

—**clö'ven'foot'ed**, *a.* 1. Having the foot divided into two or more parts; fissiped. 2. Bearing the mark of the evil one; satanic; as, *clö'ven'foot'ed* treachery. *c.-foot'*. 3. *Ornith.* Having the webs of a palmate foot deeply cleft, as in certain terns.—*c.-hoofed*, *a.* Having a hoof cleft in two parts, as a cat—*to show the c. hoof*, to betray a satanic purpose or character, the devil being conventionally represented as having cloven hoofs.

**clö'vene**, 1 *klöv'tn*; 2 *clöv'tn*, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid sesquiterpene (*C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>*), isomeric with cedrene; obtained from, and also isomeric with, caryophyllene. [*< clove', n.*]

**clö'ver**, 1 *klöv'er*; 2 *clöv'er*, *n.* Any one of several species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, of the bean family, characterized (to the untechnical eye) mainly by having its flowers collected into heads or short spikes, and its leaves divided into three leaflets; hence called *Trifolium*. Compare **TREFOIL**.



The Common Clove.







C. O., Co., c. o. See ABBREVIATION.

**co-a-er-ate**, 1 kô-sûr-vê ko-as-er-vê; 2 cò-a-er-vat or co-a-er-vat, cf. [Rare.] To heap together; pile up. — **co-a-er-va**, 1 kô-sûr-vâ, 2 cò-a-er-vâ, n. **coach**, 1 kôch; 2 còch, n. I. 1. To tutor or train; prepare by training or drilling; as, to coach a student for examination; to coach a boat's crew for a race.

As the infant learns his mother tongue up to the time he is considered of proper age to be coached with 'rules and exceptions,' just so should he continue to learn his native language to the end of his days. N. SHERRARD *Before an Audience* p. 101. [r. & v. 1853.] [The] captain of last year's crew, will be here... to coach the team. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 12, 1891, p. 4, col. 3.

2. To place or carry in a coach; also, to drive over (a road) in a coach.

So, the Archbishop... Coached her and carried her to the Count again.

Browning *Ring and Book* pt. iii, l. 1007.

3. Baseball. To stand by first or third base and assist and direct verbally the base-runner.

II. i. 1. To drive or ride in a coach, especially a tally-ho coach. 2. To study with a coach or trainer. 3. To act as coach or trainer.

**coach**, [Austr.] I. r. & v. 1. To allure by a decoy; use a decoy. II. n. A tame animal, as a horse or bullock, used as a decoy to attract wild animals of the same species.

**coach**, n. 1. A large four-wheeled close carriage. (1) A carriage for four or more horses, with seats on top as well as inside, used for traveling or for pleasure; a four-in-hand or tally-ho. (2) A private or public vehicle for four persons. Its body is all of rigid material, and it has a box for the driver. (3) An ornate vehicle used on state occasions; as, the Lord Mayor's coach in London.

2. A tutor or a trainer. (1) One who prepares a pupil for examination.

The books... are expensive, and often a further expense is entailed by the necessity of securing a coach.

A. M. STEPHAN *Oxford* ch. 10, p. 183. [r. & v. 1878.]

(2) One who instructs a team or crew in the technique of a game or sport. See TRAINER. 3. Zool. The upper jawbone of a sperm whale. 4. A railway passenger-car, in distinction from a sleeper or drawing-room car; also any passenger-car. 5. *Naut.* An apartment under the poop-deck of a large ship of war: usually the captain's quarters. [*< F. coche, prob. < Hung. kocsi, < Kocsi, village in Hungary.*] **cochet**, — coach and four, a coach drawn by four horses.

**coach-band**, n. A metallic rim on the outer end of the hub of a wheel, protecting the wood and furnishing an ornamental effect. — **coach-bell**, n. [Scot.] The carvings. — **coach-box**, n. A coachman's seat.

**coach-colors**, n. pl. Japan colors. — **coach-dog**, n. A Dalmatian. See DOG. — **coach-fellow**, n. One of a span of coach-horses; hence, by extension, a mate; companion. — **coach-guard**, n. An outrider on a coach. — **coach-leaves**, n. pl. Blinds of coach-windows. — **coach-master**, n. One who owns a coach or carriage; also, the proprietor of a livery-stable. — **coach-office**, n. A ticket- or booking-office for passengers and parcels by stage. — **coach-screw**, n. A V-threaded, square-headed screw-bolt. — **coach-smith**, n. A blacksmith who irons coaches. — **coach-smithing**, n. — **coach-stand**, n. A place where coaches stand on call. — **coach-whip**, n. 1. A whip used by a coach-driver. 2. *Naut.* A long narrow pennant at the mast-head of a war-vessel.

**coach-wood**, n. The wood of an Australian tree (*Ceratopetalum eptalum*) of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceae*), used in cabinetwork; also, the tree. — **Concord coach**, a form of stage-coach, first made in Concord, N. H., heavier than the Troy coach, furnished with brakes, and adapted to travel on mountainous or rough roads, hence adopted throughout the western United States in advance of railroads. — **Troy coach**, the passenger-coach commonly used in travel in the United States prior to the building of railroads. The best of these coaches were built in Troy, N. Y.

Accommodating nine sides, and usually six, including the driver, outside, with a good supply of baggage covered with a heavy leather boot in the rear, and drawn by four or six spirited horses, these vehicles... were the admiration of all beholders;... and the stage-proprietor who could assure his customers that he used only the best Troy coaches was sure of ample patronage. R. S. TUCKER in *Univ. Cyclop.* vol. ii, p. 369. [A. '05.]

**coach-wheel**, n. As many as a coach will contain. — **coach'let**, n. A little coach. — **coachwright**, n. One who builds coaches.

**coach'ee**, 1 kôch; 2 còch'ê, n. 1. A coach-driver. 2. An early American coach-like vehicle, usually built high from the ground and with rolling side curtains instead of panels; occasionally made with the front open so that the top covered the driver as well as the two passengers. 3. One who coaches, as by a tutor. — **coach'ee**, 1 kôch'er; 2 còch'êr, n. 1. One who coaches; a coach. 2. Baseball. A player stationed near first or third base to direct the progress of the base-runners. 3. A coach-horse.

— **coach'er's lines**, the lines on a baseball field defining and limiting the position of the coaches.

**coach'el'low**, c.-guard, etc. See COACH, n.

**coach'ing**, 1 kôch'ing; 2 còch'ing, n. 1. The act of driving a coach for pleasure, especially a tally-ho coach. 2. The act of calling of a tutor or trainer.

**coach'man**, 1 kôch'man; 2 còch'man, n. [*-MEN, pl.*] 1. One who drives a coach; especially, one who has charge of a private stable and drives the carriage. 2. A seranoid fish (*Dules auriga*) of tropical American seas, having a whip-like dorsal spine. 3. Angling. A kind of artificial fly. 4. Same as COACHWHIP BIRD. — **coach'man-ship**, n. The art of driving a coach.

**coach'mas'ter**, c.-scren, c.-smith, etc. See COACH, n.

**coach'pp**, Coached. S. S. **coach'whip**, 1 kôch'whip; 2 còch'whip, n. 1. A harmless colubrine serpent (genus *Masticophis*), especially *M. flagelliformis* of the southern United States, with

a long tapering tail marked like a braided whip-lash. 2. The woodpecker. — **coachwhip bird** [Austr.], a passerine bird (*Psophodes creptans*) whose note sounds like the crack of a whip. See ILLUS. in preceding column.

**coach'wood**, n. See under COACH, n.

**coach'y**, 1 kôch'y; 2 còch'y, n. I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a coach; coaching. 2. Having the style and action of a coach-horse. II. n. Same as COACHEE.

**co-a-ct**, 1 kô-akt; 2 cò-akt, n. [*[Rare.]*] To act or work together. [*< co- + act, r.*] — **co-a-ctive**, a. Acting concurrently. — **co-a-ctive-ly**, adv. — **co-a-ct-iv-ity**, n. United or concurrent activity. — **co-a-ct'or**, n. One who acts with another.

**co-a-ct'**, 1 kô-akt; 2 cò-akt, n. 1. To force together; compel or restrain. 2. To compress; reduce; concentrate. [*< L. coactio, freq. of coagere, to coagulate.*] — **co-a-ct'ives**, a. 1. Having power to control or constrain; compulsory. 2. Acting or working in conjunction. — **co-a-ct'ive-ly**, adv. — **co-a-ct-iv-ity**, n. The quality of being coactive. [concent; unity of action.]

**co-a-ct'ion**, 1 kô-ak'shon; 2 cò-ak'shon, n. Action in co-a-ct'ion, 1 kô-ak'shon; 2 cò-ak'shon, n. The exertion of force in compulsion or restraint.

**Coad**, abbr. Coadjutor. **co-a-dapt**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

**co-a-d-apt'**, 1 kô-a-dapt; 2 cò-a-dapt, n. To adapt mutually or reciprocally. — **co-a-dap-ta'tion**, n.

metal pin used in the same manner as such tenon. 2. *Naut.* A cylindrical piece of hard wood let into two timbers as a security against slipping. [Prob. same as COAL, n.]

**coak**, n. Same as COKE.

**coak'ing**, n. Same as CALKING.

**coaks**, 1 kôks; 2 còks, n. pl. [Prov. Eng.] Cinders; brands.

**coak'um**, 1 kôk'um; 2 còk'um, n. *Bot.* The pigeonberry or pokeweed (*Physalis peruviana*).

**coal**, 1 kôl; 2 còl, n. I. 1. To supply, as a ship, with coal. 2. To reduce to coal, as wood. 3. [Rare.] To write or sketch with charcoal. II. i. To take in coal, as a locomotive.

**coal**, n. 1. *Mineral.* An amorphous substance derived by the carbonization of vegetation of prehistoric ages, containing free carbon and different hydrocarbons and also complex substances carrying oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, contaminated with various amounts of mineral matter, such as pyrites, gypsum, lime, magnesia and silica, soda and potash; found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel.

It is brittle, compact, massive, and sometimes laminated, and varies in color from black to brown. Coal is classified into anthracite or hard coal, bituminous or soft coal, subbituminous or cannel, and lignite and peat, according to the amount of volatile matter it contains. Graphitic anthracite has from 1 to 3 per cent. of volatile matter; anthracite, 3 to 10 per cent.; semianthracite, 10 to 15 per cent.; subbituminous, 15 to 25 per cent.; bituminous, above 25 per cent.; and subbituminous, above 40 per cent.

Bituminous coals that swell and cake when heated are called caking and are used for the production of coke; they are called cannel (or jet) when rich in gas with low heating power. Subbituminous coals include lignite or brown coal, which has over 50 per cent. of volatile matter; as also has peat coal. Anthracite coal in the American market is commonly graded into the following sizes: steamboat, broken for grates, egg, stove, nut, pea, buckwheat, rice, barley (the latter being the smallest), and also known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 buckwheat. The American coal deposits run from low to high volatility from east to west; thus anthracite is furthest east, the semibituminous and bituminous in the western Appalachian coal-field, and the cannel and lignite coal in the middle west and extreme west.

2. One of the pieces into which coal is broken for use in Great Britain used in the plural equally with the singular in a collective sense.

3. A glowing or charred fragment of wood or other fuel. And his heart was hot within him. Like a living coal his heart was.

LONGFELLOW *Hawthorne* pt. iv, ch. 4.

[*< AS. col.*] **colet**, — **Albert coal**, same as ALBERTITE. — **algether coal**, a mixture of large and small coal. — **black coal**, a coal that is easily oxidized by igneous rocks. — **black coal**, bituminous coal clearly marked with planes meeting at right angles. — **Boghead coal**, a brownish cannel coal, rich in gas and paraffin, from Boghead, Scotland. — **bony coal**, a coal which leaves much residue after being burned. — **bottle coal**, [Scot.] coal used for making gas. — **Bovey coal**, a brown lignite, a poorly burning coal having a bad odor, from the Bovey Tracey, England. See chart of GEOLOGY. — **brown coal**, same as LIGNITE. — **brush coal**, [Eng.] altogether coal. — **buckwheat coal**, the smallest coal marked from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. — **cake coal**, a bituminous coal which becomes semi-viscid when heated and at a higher temperature freely gives off gas and forms coke. — **cherry coal**, a soft coal that burns freely without caking. — **chilk coal**, [Scot.] coal as it is taken out of the mine. — **candle-light coal**, [Local, Brit.] The oldswan duck. — **coal'back'er**, n. [Eng.] A porter who backs, or carries, coal. — **coal'back'ing**, n. — **coal'balls**, n. pl. Pyrite or calciferous in spherical and nodular masses associated with coal deposits. — **coal'basin**, n. A tract of coal measures depressed at the center; loosely, any individual coal-field. — **coal'black**, I. a. Deep-black; as black as coal. II. n. A specially deep and lustrous black. — **coal'brass**, n. Pyrite, when occurring in coal-beds. — **coal'breaker**, n. 1. A machine for breaking coal. 2. A building in which coal is broken, sorted, and cleaned. 3. A person employed at breaking coal. — **coal'cracker**, n. Same as COAL-BREAKER. — **coal'cutting**, n. 1. One who cuts coal. 2. A machine for cutting blocks of coal. — **coal'drift**, n. A passageway in a coal-mine from the outcrop downward along the course of the coal-bed. — **coal'drop**, n. A chute for coal. — **coal'dump**, n. 1. A dump-car for coal. 2. A place where coal is dumped. See DUMP, n. — **coal'face**, n. 1. Coal uncovered to view by mining. 2. A spot in a mine where the coal is being worked. 3. That part of a coal-bed in a mine where the drift or room ends. — **coal'factor**, n. One who buys from colliery-owners and sells directly to distributors; a coal-agent; formerly officially recognized in London. — **coal'fauld**, n. [Scot.] A store for coal after leaving the mines. — **coal'fish**, n. 1. A valuable goid fish, the green pollack (*Pollachius virens*) of the Atlantic; named from the dark pigment of its skin. 2. One of various other fishes, as the oolakan, the cobia, and, in New Zealand, a percid (*Parapercis coltas*). — **coal'fitter**, n. [Eng.] A coal-factor. See FACTOR, n. 1. — **coal'flap**, n. [Eng.] A cover for a coal-hole, or a hinged flap closing the entrance to a coal-cellar. — **coal'gas**, n. 1. The gas produced by burning coal. 2. Oxidized bituminous gas; a purified mixture of combustible gases distilled from bituminous coal. — **coal'goose**, n. The cormorant. — **coal'heugh**, n. [Scot.] Same as COAL-PIT. — **coal'hill**, n. [Scot.] Coal-mine. That part of a mine in which the pit-head or inlet is situated. — **coal'hod**, n. A vessel, usually of iron, with a bail, chiefly for carrying coal in small quantities, especially for putting it on the fire. — **coal'hole**, n. 1. An opening for putting in a shelf for a chest of drawers. 2. A place where coal is stored. — **coal'hood**, n. The blackcap, coal-tit, bullfinch, or one of other small black-headed birds. — **coal'head'**, c.-hoodlet; **coal'y'hood'**, n. — **coal'hopper**, n. A vessel from which steamers get supplies of coal. — **coal'jungle**, n. A swamp on the coast in which the vegetable life found in coal is believed to have thriven. — **coal'man**, n. [*-MEN, pl.*] The young of the coalfish. — **coal'measures**, n. pl. *Geol.* That division of the Carboniferous series containing the workable beds of coal: consisting of layers from less than one inch to 30 feet thick. See GEOLOGY. — **coal'meter**, n. [Eng.] An official who superintends the measurement of coal and its delivery to a powder mill. — **coal'mill**, n. A mill in which coal or coke is reduced to a powder for use in a foundry. — **coal'mouse**, c.-mouse, n. The coal-tit. — **coal'mouse'**, c.-naphtha, n. The hydrocarbons and benzenes obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are of a more volatile and lighter nature



Coach and Four.



Coach.



The Coachwhip bird. 1/1

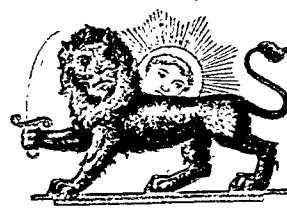
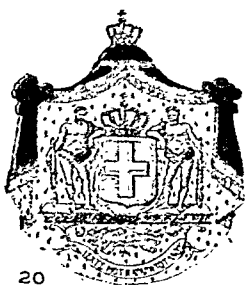
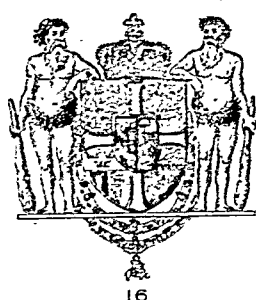
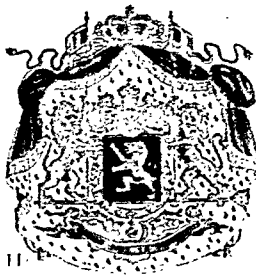
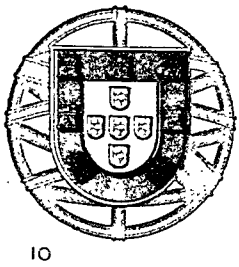
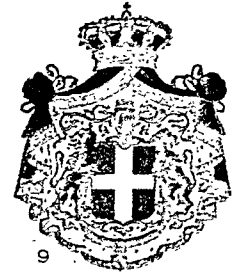
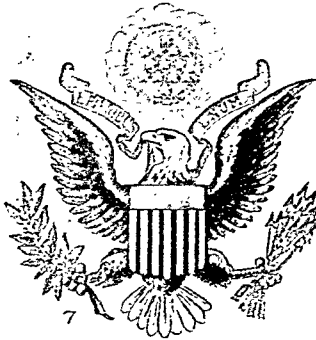
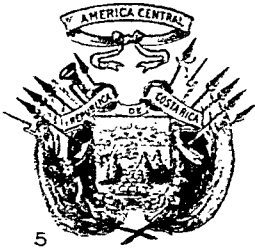
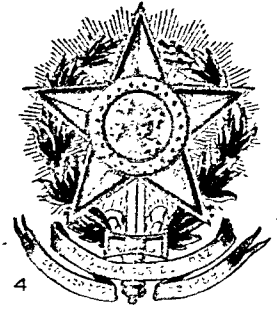
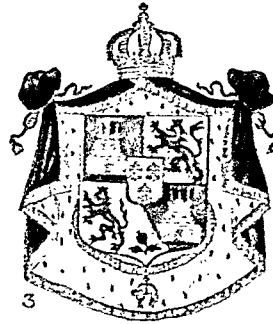
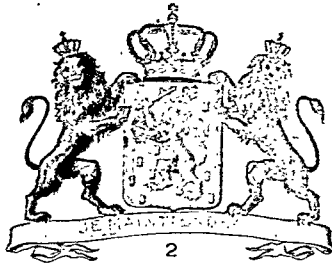
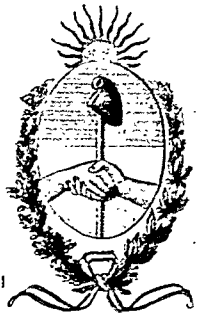


The Coaita (Atetes paniscus). 1/11





For words not given above see co-1. prefix, page 507.



# NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS PRIOR TO 1918

- |                       |                             |              |                     |                   |             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 Argentine Republic. | 5 Costa Rica.               | 8 Mexico.    | 12 Russia.          | 16 Denmark.       | 20 Greece   |
| 2 Netherlands.        | 6 Nicaragua.                | 9 Italy.     | 13 Peru.            | 17 Great Britain. | 21 Persia.  |
| 3 Spain.              | 7 United States of America. | 10 Portugal. | 14 Chile.           | 18 Norway.        | 22 Prussia. |
| 4 Brazil.             |                             | 11 Belgium.  | 15 Austria-Hungary. | 19 Sweden.        | 23 Germany. |



1.



2.



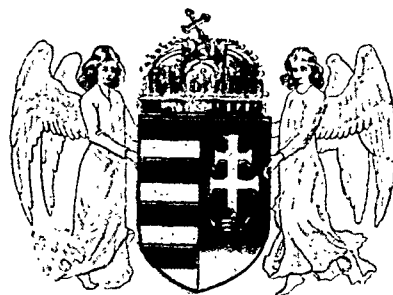
3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

## RECENT ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS

1. Austrian Republic.

4. Finland

7. Irish Free State.

2. Czecho-Slovak Republic.

5. German Republic.

8. Poland.

3. Dominion of Canada.

6. Hungary.

9. Serb, Croat & Slovene State.







KEY 1: aisle; au = out; oil; 10 = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; thin; this; azure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: bōk, bōt, full, rule, cure, bñ, bñr; ð, bñr; c = k; s = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch.

# Cochlospermum coconut

**Cock-er-ell**, Charles Robert (1788-1863). An English architect; discovered Egyptian and other sculptures.  
**cock-er-megs**, 1 kōk'ar-megz; 2 cōk'ar-mēgz, n. pl. In coal-mining, the sloping timbers that support a horizontal beam called the cocker-pole, which holds up the coal in underhanging. **cock-ers**; **cock-ersprags**.

**Cock-er-mouth**, 1 kōk'ar-mūth; 2 cōk'ar-mūth, n. A borough in Cumberland, England.

**cock-er-nōle**, 1 kōk'ar-nōl; 2 cōk'ar-nōl, n. [Scot.] A young woman's hair gathered in a snood. **cock-er-nōny**.

**cock-ers**, 1 kōk'arz; 2 cōk'ers, n. pl. [Prov. Brit.] **Heel-cock-ers**, 1 kōk'et; 2 cōk'et, n. [Arch.] To joint; mortise. **cock-er-ter** or **c. centering**, n. A centering used in arch-building, the usual tie-beam being omitted, to secure passage-room above the springing-line, during the progress of the work.

**cock-et**, [Dial. or Obs.] I. a. Pert; merry; brisk. II. n. A pert fellow; gallant.

**cock-et's**, n. 1. Eng. Hist. (1) A custom-house seal. (2) A sealed document certifying that goods had been duly entered. (3) The act of so entering goods. (4) The customs duty.

Do you entertain so weak an imagination as that... your cockets and your clearances are what form the great securities of your commerce? BURKE in Goodrich's *British Eloquence*, *Consolidation with Am.* p. 291. [in 1837.]

**2. Naut.** A cockboat; cock. [*F. coquet*, dim. of *coque*, COCK, n.]

**cock-eye**, 1 kōk'ay; 2 cōk'y, n. 1. In a millstone-rynd, the depression, usually hemispherical, that receives the cockhead. 2. In harness, the loop by which a trace is attached to the whippletree. 3. See **cock-eye**, under **cock**.

**cock-feath'er**, etc. See **cock**.

**cock-head**, 1 kōk'hēd; 2 cōk'hēd, n. The top of a millstone-spindle.

**cock-hedge**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A quickset hedge.

**cock-hoop**, 1 kōk'hup; 2 cōk'hōp, n. [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

**cock-horse**, 1 kōk'hōrs; 2 cōk'hōrs, n. I. a. Mounted as if on horseback; prancing; proud. II. n. 1. A child's rocking-horse; hobby-horse; anything straddled by a child in playing horse, as a broomstick or the like. 2. [Rare.] A high-spirited horse.

**-cock-horse**, adv. Astride. **a-cock-horse**.

**cock-leek**, 1 kōk'lēk; 2 cōk'lēk, n. [Scot.] Soup made by boiling a fowl with onions or leeks. **cock-leek**; **cock-leek-y**.

**cock-leer**, 1 kōk'lēr; 2 cōk'lēr, n. [Scot.] 1. A cocking; 2. Fighting; contentious. 2. Cocky.

**cock-ing**, 1 kōk'ing; 2 cōk'ing, n. 1. Cock-fighting. 2. The shooting of woodcocks. **cock-ing-dop**, n. A cocker spaniel. See **dog**, n. **c-spaniel**. **c-main**. A series of cock-fights taking place at one meeting.

**cock-ish**, 1 kōk'ish; 2 cōk'ish, a. [Eng. or Colloq.] 1. Cock-like; cocky; hence, strutting; self-assertive. 2. Lecherous. **cock-ish-ly**, adv. **cock-ish-ness**, n.

**cock-le**, 1 kōk'lē; 2 cōk'lē, n. [*COCK*; *LE*; *COCK*; *LE*] I. a. To draw up into wrinkles; pucker. 2. To mark with a notch, as the cogs or teeth of a mill, for guidance in cutting so that the wheel may be perfectly circular.

II. v. To form wrinkles or abrupt ridges; wrinkle; pucker; as, that silk will **cockle**; a **cockling** or chopping sea. [*COCKLE*, n., from the appearance of the shell.]

**cock-le**, n. [Eng.] To crouch like a cock; said of pheasants. **cock-le-brained**, a. [Scot.] Foolish; rattle-brained. **c-headed**.

**cock-le**, n. A plant or weed that grows among grain. (1) The corn-cockle. (2) [Archaic.] The tare of the Bible, identified as dandelion (*Lolium temulentum*). [*AS. coccel*, *Ir. cogal*, corn-cockle.] **cock-elt**, **cock-le-bur**, n. [U. S.] A low branching rank weed of the genus *Xanthoxylum* of the aster family with hard ovoid or oblong 2-celled burbs about an inch long; cloutbur. 2. [Eng.] The burdock.

**cock-le**, n. A cardiod bivalve, especially the common edible European *Cardium edule* of sandy shores.

The two valves of the shell of the common cockle are similar to each other, and somewhat circular in outline. The beak or umbo of each valve is prominent and rounded, and a number of sharp ridges and furrows radiate from the apex to the free edge of the shell which is crested. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 627.

2. The shell of a cockle; formerly, the shell of other bivalves, as [U. S.] a scallop; or an imitation of a shell in candy. 3. Some other bivalve, as, in the Hebrides, the lady-cockle (*Mya truncata*). 4. A murex or muricoid gastropod. 5. A tool used in cockling the cogs of wheels. 6. A wrinkle; pucker. [*F. coquille*, *L. conchylium*, *G. kōnchylion*, *to kōnchē*, mussel.] **cock-le-boat**, n. A cockboat; cocket. **c-bread**, n. [Eng.] A children's game in which the players sit with hands clasped about the knees, swaying back and forward to some idle tune. **cock-el-ty-bread**, **c-garden**, n. [Eng.] An enclosure of sea-water in which cockles are kept fresh for market.

**cock-gar-dent**, **c-hat**, n. A hat with a scallop or cockle-shell attached: once the badge of a palmer or pilgrim returning from the Holy Land. **c-shell**, n. 1. The shell of a cockle: especially, one valve of a scallop-shell worn in a cockle-hat. 2. Any frail boat; a dangerous light craft. **c-stair**, n. [Prov. Eng.] A spiral or winding stair. **c-streuer**, n. The person by whom powdered cockle-shells were strewn on a ball-maid ground. **c-wife**, n. [Eng.] A woman who fathers or sells cockles. **Spanish c**, a lucid bivalve (*Codakia orbiculata*).

**cock-le**, n. 1. [Rare.] The fire-chamber or the dome of a hot-air furnace or stove. 2. A hop-drying kiln or stove; an oast. **cock-le-oast**. 3. In porcelain-making, a stove for drying ware after it has been dipped in glaze and before it has been burned. [*F. coquille*; see **COCKLE**, n.] **cockles of the heart**, the inner chambers of the heart. **cock-le-stove**, n. A stove so constructed as to admit a current of air around the cockle, and thence into the place to be warmed.

**cock-le**, n. [Cornish.] Same as **BLACK TOURMALINE**.

**Cock-Te**, Sir James (1711-1819; 1711-1819). An English lawyer and mathematician.

**cock-led**, a. Enclosed in a shell. [*COCKLE*, n.]

**cock-ter**, 1 kōk'tēr; 2 cōk'tēr, n. One who gathers or sells cockles; also, roosting-time; nightfall.

**cock-ting**, 1 kōk'ting; 2 cōk'ting, n. A cockerel.

**cock-loft**, 1 kōk'lōft; 2 cōk'lōft, n. A loft under the roof, usually under the peak of the roof.

Dr. Samuel Johnson defined **cock-loft** as "the room over the garret," and defined **garret** as "a room on the highest floor of a house." [*COCK*, n., + *LOFT*, n.]

**cock-ly**, 1 kōk'ly; 2 cōk'ly, a. Abounding in puckers or wrinkles.

**cock-ly**, a. Unsteady; coggly; cocklely.

**cock-mas**, n. [Archaic.] A truster or breeder of game-cocks.

**cock-met'al**, c-met, etc. See **cock**, n.

**cock-ne**, 1 kōk'nē; 2 cōk'ny, n. 1. A Londoner; one born within sound of Bow bells: formerly applied by country people, originally to other town-bred people as well, in contempt of dainty city habits and incapacity for rugged work and endurance: now sometimes used attributively to characterize peculiarities of uneducated Londoners. 2. A cockered or petted child; a mother's darling; hence, an effeminate youth or man; a milkop.

3. An egg; probably one of the misshapen eggs sometimes laid by hens, called in certain parts of England "cock's eggs." 4. An overnice or affected woman. [*ME. cokeney*, *c. coken*, of cocks (gen. pl. of *cock*, *AS. cōc*, *cock*), + *ey*, *AS. ag*, egg.] **cock-nay**, **cockney**, a name once applied contemptuously by London critics to certain literary men, among whom were Keats, Shelley, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. **cock-ney-dom**, n. The sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs. **cock-ney-fi-ca-tion**, n. Change of manner or speech through association with cockneys; as, the **cockneyfication** of an American fool. **cock-ney-ly**, n. To make like a cockney in speech or manners. **cock-ney-ish**, a. Having cockney peculiarities. **cock-ney-ish-ly**, adv. **cock-ney-ism**, n. The habit of mind, speech, or manner of cockneys; a cockney peculiarity. **cock-ney-ize**.

**cock-pal'die**, 1 kōk'pēd; 2 cōk'pēd, n. [Scot.] The lumpfish.

**cock-pit**, 1 kōk'pit; 2 cōk'pit, n. 1. A pit or ring for cock-fighting. 2. An apartment below the water-line of a war-ship for the reception and treatment of the wounded during an engagement. 3. [C.] The building opposite Whitehall, London, used in the 18th century for government offices; hence, formerly, the Treasury or the Privy Council chambers: its site was the cockpit of Whitehall Palace. 4. [C.] A theater in London built in the 17th century on the site of a cockpit; succeeded by the Phoenix Theater and Drury Lane Theater. 5. In small yachts, a space lower than the rest of the deck, and near the stern, by which the cabin is reached. 6. The pit of a theater. **Cockpit of Europe**, Belgium, within whose territory many European wars have been concentrated.

**cock-ri-co**, 1 kōk'ri-cō; 2 cōk'ri-cō, n. A West-Indian guano. **cock-roach**, 1 kōk'rōch; 2 cōk'rōch, n. A blattid orthopteron insect, as the common cockroach or black beetle (*Stylogpiza orientalis*), the croton-bug, etc. They are especially abundant in hot countries, and are chiefly nocturnal. The American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*) is native to subtropical America; the Australian c. (*Periplaneta australasiae*), native to the Australian continent, has a yellow band on the prothorax; the European or Oriental c. is the common cockroach; the German c. (*Phyllodromica germanica*) is the croton-bug.

Cockroaches are voracious and omnivorous, devouring, or at least damaging, whatever comes in their way, for all the species emit a disagreeable odor, which they communicate to whatever article of food or clothing they may touch.

*Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 628.

[*COCK*, *COCK*, wood-house, cockroach.]

**cock-robin**, n. 1. The male robin: usually as a pet name in nursery-rimes. 2. [Prov.] The reflection of the sun from a pool of water. 3. [Prov.] A soft, easy fellow. **cock-robin shop** [Slang], a small cheap printing-office.

**cocks**, 1 kōks; 2 cōks, n. [Eng.] The ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*); so called because children strike the flower-spikes together in imitation of cock-fights.

**cocks'comb**, 1 kōks'kōm; 2 cōks'cōm, n. 1. A flowering plant with some features suggesting the comb of a cock, as *Celosia cristata* of the amaranth family (*Amarantaceae*), some species of amaranth (*Amarantus*), a figwort (*Rhinanthus cristagalli*), the yellow-rattle, and a cultivated West-Indian shrub (*Erythrina cristagalli*) of the bean family (*Fabaceae*). 2. An East-Indian oyster (*OSTREA cristagalli*) having both valves plaited. 3. *Anat.* The crista galli of the ethmoid bone. 4. *Naut.* A notched cleat on a topsail yard-arm. 5. A conical top. See **COCKCOMB**. 6. A jester's cap, shaped like a cock's comb. **cockscomb elm**, gall, a ridged gall on elm leaves. **cocks'comb-grass**, n. *Bot.* An annual grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*) of South Europe, deriving its name from the resemblance of its closest vertical spikes to a cock's comb. **c. pyrites** (*Mineral*), a variety of marcasite in aggregates suggesting a cock's comb.

**cocks'combed**, 1 kōks'kōmd; 2 cōks'cōmd, a. *Hort.* Having the shape of a cockscomb, as some cultivated varieties of the strawberry.

**cocks'foot**, 1 kōks'fut; 2 cōks'fōt, n. The orchard-cocks'head, 1 kōks'hēd; 2 cōks'hēd, n. Any one of nine or ten different plants resembling a cock's head in fruit or flower, as the sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), and several species of poppy.

**cock-shoot**, n. A broad way glade in a wood through which woodcocks, etc., might dart or shoot, so as to be caught in nets stretched across the opening. **cock-rood**, n. **cock-shot**, 1 kōk'shet; 2 cōk'shōt, n. Same as **COCKSHY**.

**cock-shut**, n. Twilight; perhaps, the time when poultry are "shut" up for the night, or when woodcocks "shoot" or fly. **cock-shut-light**; **cock-shut-timer**.

**cock-shy**, 1 kōk'shō; 2 cōk'shē, n. 1. [Colloq.] A mark to be shied or thrown at; hence, one who is a butt or target. 2. A booth or stand where an object is set up to be thrown at, usually as a prize for the one who hits. 3. Originally, the sport of cock-throwing. 4. A throw at something set up as a mark. **cock-shy-ing**, n.

**cock-spar-row**, n. 1. The male sparrow. 2. Figuratively, a man that struts or acts like a male sparrow; a fellow who puts on airs; one who is plucky, officious, or pert. **cock-spar-row-ish**, a.

**cock-sper**, 1 kōk'spēr; 2 cōk'spēr, n. [Scot.] Salmon-try. **cock-spur**, 1 kōk'spūr; 2 cōk'spūr, n. 1. One of the spurs on the lower part of the legs of a male gallinaceous bird. 2. A small wedge of clay or earthenware, serving to keep pottery articles apart during and after the process of glazing. 3. (1) The cockspur-thorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*). (2) A thorny-branched West-Indian shrub (*Pisonia aculeata*) of the four-o'clock family. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A tusk-shaped case-worm or caddis. 5. (1) The bare, sharp-pointed dead parts of a head of rye, indicating ergot. (2) The ergot of rye. **cockspur grass**, barn-yard grass (*Panicum crus-galli*). **c. rye**, see **RYE**. **c. thorn**, 1. A climbing shrub (*Cudrania fatenensis*) bearing delicious flowers. **c. vine**, 2. Same as **COCKSPUR**, 3. (1). See **COCK**, n.

**cock-swain**, n. Same as **COCKSWAIN**.

**cock-pp**, **cocked**.

**cock-tail**, 1 kōk'tēl; 2 cōk'tāl, n. 1. [U. S.] A short appetizing drink made generally of spirits mixed with bitters, sugar, aromatic flavoring and chopped ice. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Beer, when fresh and foaming. **cock-**

**tail beer**. 3. A European rove-beetle, the devil's coach-horse. 4. A tyrant-flycatcher (genus *Alecturus*) with long cock-like tail. 5. A horse with a cocked-up tail, usually an underbred horse; hence, a person of low breeding.

**-champagne cocktail**, a glass of champagne flavored with Angostura bitters. **-Manhattan c.**, an ice drink consisting of whisky, vermouth, a small quantity of bitters, and water, sometimes sweetened. **-Martini c.**, an ice drink compounded of gin, vermouth, orange bitters, rock-candy sirup (commonly termed "gum"), and water. In a dry Martini c. the gum is omitted. **-oyster c.**, see under **OSTER**. **-soda c.**, a glass of soda-water with sugar and a little bitters.

**cock-up**, 1 kōk'up; 2 cōk'up, n. I. a. 1. *Print.* Extending above the upper line of other letters; as, an initial, or a superior figure or letter. 2. Turned up at the tip. II. n. 1. A large predatory edible serranoid fish (*Lates calcarifer*) of East-Indian estuaries and rivers. 2. A turned-up or cocked part of the point of anything. 3. In printing, a letter or superior figure employed for contractions, as A<sup>1</sup>. 4. A cocked hat.

**cock-weed**, 1 kōk'wēd; 2 cōk'wēd, n. 1. Corn-cockle (*Lychnis githago*). 2. Peppergrass.

**cock-y**, 1 kōk'y; 2 cōk'y, a. [Slang.] 1. Pert or forward; confident; conceited; snobbish. 2. Brisk; active; said of money or stocks.

**cock-y**, 1 kōk'y; 2 cōk'y, n. 1. Diminutive of cock: a vulgarly familiar appellation; formerly, a term of endearment. 2. [Colloq., Austral.] A cockatoo; also, a small farmer.

**cock-y-olty-bird**, 1 kōk'y-ol'ty-būrd; 2 cōk'y-ol'ty-būrd, n. 1. The yellowhammer. 2. [Anglo-Ind.] Any small bird. **Co-cles**, 1 kō'kēlz; 2 cō'clēs, *Horatius*. See **HORATIUS**.

**co-co**, 1 kō'kō; 2 cō'cō, n. The palm-tree (*Cocos cocon*), *nucifera*, that produces coconuts; cultivated in all tropical regions. It has a branchless stem 60 to 90 feet high, above which are feathery leaves 18 to 20 feet long. The nuts hang at the base of the leaves, in clusters of 12 to 20.

From the Egyptian *kuku*. The derivation of this word from the ancient Egyptian language is due to the researches of the late C. W. Goodwin, who first translated an Egyptian text in which mention is made of a palm-tree 60 cubits high, bearing fruits called as above. This fruit is described as containing a nut in which there was water. See C. W. GOODWIN in *Chabas's Mélanges Egyptologiques* second series, p. 239. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

[*CO*, *CO*, prob. *Gr. kouki*, coconut, *co-co-nut*; *palm*; *co-co-nut-tree*; *co-co-palm*; *co-co-tree*.]

**-co-co-ber**, **co-co-nut-ber**, n. The fiber of the coconut, called *cot* when prepared for use. **-c-mat**, a matting or floorcloth made of coco-fiber. **-c-oll-n**, Coconut-oil.

**co-coa**, n. Dried and powdered seed-kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree; also, a beverage manufactured from this powder, which, by the removal of part of the cacao-butter, is made more digestible than chocolate. Compare **CACAO**; **CHOCOLATE**. [*CO*, *CO*.]

**-Brazilian cocoa**, guarano. **co-coa-bay**, n. *Pathol.* [W. Ind.] A chronic disease caused by inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatics, and marked by great thickening of the skin. **-c-bean**, n. *Bot.* A cacao-seed. **-c-bee-tle**, n. The cacao-beetle. **-c-but-ter**, n. Cacao-butter. See **BUTTER**.

**-c-cracker**, n. A machine in which cacao-seeds are crushed, winnowed, sorted. **-c-essence**, n. A special preparation of cocoa, to which after part of the fat has been extracted, starch and sugar are added: trade name. **-c-fat**, n. Cacao-butter. **-c-grass**, n. 1. A sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*), very troublesome in the cotton-fields of the southern United States. 2. A grass (*Panicum clandestinum*). See **PANICUM**. 3. A European grass (*Apera spica-ventis*), which is naturalized in parts of the United States. **-c-nibs**, n. pl. The seeds of the cacao roasted, husked, and crushed, from which chocolate and cocoa are made. **-c-plant**, n. 1. The small evergreen tropical American tree (*Theobroma cacao*), of the cola-nut family. 2. The dried leaves of a South-American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*) of the fax family, used medicinally as a tonic. **-c-plum**, n. A tree (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) of the rose family (*Rosaceae*), with an edible fruit like a plum, growing in tropical America and southern Florida. **-c-powder**, n. A chocolate-colored, large-grained gunpowder, containing underburned charcoal: used in large guns. **-c-red**, n. See **RED**. **-c-shells**, n. pl. The husks of cacao-seeds. **-c-tea**, an infusion prepared from the shells of cacao-seeds. **-flake c.**, a cocoa prepared by a special process of roasting and rolling, sometimes of grinding. **-fruit-c.**, n. A vegetable preparation of fruits and nuts, resembling cocoa or chocolate in appearance and taste.

**co-co-bo-to**, 1 kō'kō-bō'tō; 2 cō'cō-bō'tō, n. [Sp.] Hard wood, of several kinds, from the West Indies, used by cabinetmakers. *co-co-bo-lasi*.

**co-col**, 1 kō'kōl; 2 cō'cōl, n. [S. Am.] A large heron (*Ardea co-col*). **co-co-mixt**, 1 kō'kō-mixt; 2 cō'cō-mixt, n. [Mex.] The cacamistle.

**Co-co-ni-no**, 1 kō'kō-ni'no; 2 cō'cō-ni'no, n. A county in N. Arizona, 19,322 sq. m.; county-seat, Flagstaff.

**co-con-sci-ous**, 1 kō'ken'shūs; 2 cō'cōn'shūs, a. 1. *Psychol.* Pertaining to the experience when a change in the so-called stream of consciousness is felt as one conscious state. 2. Characterizing the immediate knowledge, as *tho of Himself*, which the divine mind has of all other conscious acts or states.

Is there consciousness, or self-consciousness, anywhere in the wide world of things or selves? . . . In this consciousness or self-consciousness, God is conscious.

G. T. LADD *Phil. of Rel.*, II, 141. [a.]

3. Synchronous, or happening together, in consciousness. 4. Subconscious: so used by Sidis.

**co-co-nut**, 1 kō'kō-nut; 2 cō'cō-nūt, n. 1. The coco-nut, fruit or nut of the coco-palm, having a single seed enclosed in a hard shell with a thick fibrous husk. The white meat lines the shell, and contains a sweet liquid called the milk.

One tree yields them *coco-nuts*, meat and drink, fire, fuel, and apparel. BURTON *Anat. Melan.* p. 145. [L. 1863.]

2. [Slang.] The head or skull. **co-ker-nut**; **-co-co-**



Coco-palms.







*coffea*) highly injurious in the coffee-tree.— c. cake.  
A New Zealand bush-karamu (*Coprosma lucida*).— c. cake.



Coffee-branch and Berries.  
a, the flower; b, a berry, split, showing

*For words not given above see co-1, prefix, page 507.*





parallel with the main circuit  $C_1 = 47 \mu\text{F}$ .







## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF COINS.

It is seldom possible to ascertain the exact date of an ancient coin. The dates here assigned represent approximately the periods within which the coins must have appeared.

**1. Babylonian Stater, Lydia.**  
Electrum; 166.8 grains. About 700 B. C.  
Reverse: An oblong incuse between two incuse squares. This is the earliest coin known.

The Lydians are reputed to have been the first people to make stamped money. Electrum, consisting of three parts of gold and a native alloy of one part of silver, was used in the first period of the Lydian coinage. The weights of the coins conformed to the Babylonian silver standard. Afterward the Phoenician silver standard was used concurrently with the Babylonian, probably for the sea-trade with the western coast-towns. When Cræsus abandoned electrum, he produced, by reducing the Phoenician weight one fourth, a gold coin weighing exactly a gold stater, and by a similar reduction of the Babylonian weight he obtained the Greek gold stater of Eubœa.

**2. Didrachm of Ægina.**  
Silver; 192 grains. 700-480 B. C.  
Obverse: A sea-tortoise (the symbol of Astarte, the Phœnician goddess of trade). Earliest known silver coin.  
Reverse: An incuse square, divided into eight compartments.

According to the Parian chronicle, Phidon, king of Argos, established the earliest Greek mint, in the island of Ægina. The Æginetan silver coinage is almost as ancient as the electrum coinage of Lydia. The Greeks introduced engraved dies in place of the rude punches of the Lydians.

**3. Coin of Caulonia.**  
Silver; 128 grains. 700-480 B. C.  
Obverse: KAYA (Caulonia). Apollo naked, holding in his raised right hand a branch, on his outstretched left arm a small running figure with winged feet, and in the left hand a branch; in front, a stag looking back.  
Reverse: Same type of incuse, with small figure wanting. An incuse coin of very ancient date. Caulonia in Brutium was one of the earliest colonies established by the Greeks on the shores of southern Italy.

**4. Stater of Halicarnassus.**  
Electrum; 216.3 grains. 700-480 B. C.  
Obverse: ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ ("I am the sign of Phanes"). A stag feeding.  
Reverse: An oblong incuse between two incuse squares. The earliest known incuse coin, struck probably about 500 B. C. by Phanes, a vassal of Egypt, who joined Cambyses, king of Persia, in his invasion of that country, or possibly at an earlier date by an ancestor of this Phanes.

**5. Syracusan Medallion.**  
Silver; 263.6 grains. 485-478 B. C.  
Obverse: ΞΥΡΑΚΟΙΩΝ ("of the Syracusans"). Head of the nymph Arethusa surrounded by four dolphins.  
Reverse: A quadriga, with Nike alighting upon the yoke; commemorating the Olympian victory of King Gelon.

The coinage of Syracuse, while lacking the artistic vigor of the coins of Asia Minor and the noble simplicity of Greece, was the richest in design and the most delicately executed of the Greek moneys. Agonistic subjects were commonly chosen for the types. Gelon, tyrant of Gela, won the chariot-race at Olympia in 488 B. C.

**6. Lepton (?), Palestine.**  
Copper; the widow's mite. Luke xxi, 2.  
This coin has been termed *lepton* on the authority of Theophylact and of Mr. Du Bois, for many years director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Obverse: יהונתן המלך ("Jonathan the king"). Within the intermediate spaces of the sun with eight rays.  
Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ("of King Alexander"). Round an anchor.

This was the smallest Jewish coin in circulation in Jerusalem, worth intrinsically perhaps not more than a mill in United States money. The people were forbidden to bring into the temple coins that were not Jewish. Small bronze pieces were struck, many of them over other coins, by Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews (104-78 B. C.).

**7. Tetradrachm of Ephesus.**  
Silver; 234 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: ΕΦ ("of the Ephesians").  
Reverse: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜΟΣ ("Aristodemus"). The fore part of a stag and a date-palm.

This is an example of the Ephesian coinage between the peace of Antalcidas and the time of Lysimachus. The only subjects treated on the rudely executed coins of Ephesus refer to the worship of the Ephesian Diana, an Asiatic goddess identified by the Greeks with Artemis, the essentially different. Both the stag and the bee are her symbols.

**8. Stater of Amphipolis.**  
Silver; 220.5 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Apollo, facing.  
Reverse: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ ("of the Amphipolitans"). A racing-torch.

The silver coins of this Thracian city, founded as an Athenian colony in 437 B. C., are remarkable for intensity of expression of the face.

**9. Coin of Argos.**  
Silver; 184 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers, earring, and necklace.  
Reverse: ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ ("of the Argives"). A wolf between two dolphins.

This head of Hera is copied from the famous statue of that goddess by Polyctetus at Argos. The wolf is the emblem of the Lycian Apollo, symbolizing winter slain by the god of warmth and light. The dolphins, emblems of the Delphinian Apollo, symbolize the calming of the wintry sea and resumption of navigation.

**10. Stater of Corinth.**  
Silver; 132.5 grains. 400-336 B. C.  
Obverse: Pegasus flying; beneath, the letter Koppa (the initial of the city's name).  
Reverse: Head of Pallas; behind, an acanthus.

The antique Koppa was retained as a distinguishing mark of the coinage of Corinth, which, in the 6th and 4th centuries B. C., had a circulation second only to that of Athens. The head of Athena on these coins is always represented with a Corinthian helmet.

**11. Persian Daric.**  
Gold; 129 grains. 521-485 B. C.

Obverse: A crowned archer, holding bow and spear (the royal symbol of Persia).

The earliest form of this coin, struck in the reign of Darius I.

**12. Rhodian Stater.**  
Gold; 132.6 grains. 400-336 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Helios, facing, his hair arranged in locks suggestive of rays.

Reverse: ΡΩΔΙΩΝ ("of the Rhodians"). A rose with a bud and a spray of vine with grapes, the whole in an incuse square.

The rose borne on the coins of Rhodes is a speaking type, expressing the name of the city. This and the head of Helios are almost the only types used. The head has a peculiar grandeur on the Rhodian coins, especially on this, one of the finest of all Greek coins.

**13. Macedonian Double Stater.**  
Gold; 264 grains. 336-323 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Pallas.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ("of Alexander"). Nike, holding a wreath and a trophy.

This coin is probably from one of the European mints, and was struck during the lifetime of Alexander.

**14. Tetradrachm of Thurium.**  
Silver; 244.1 grains. 400-336 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Pallas, wearing a crested Athenian helmet, on which is Scylla, with dogs' heads springing from her waist; on the neckpiece, a griffin.

Reverse: ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ ("of the Thurians"). A butting bull; in exergue, a fish (the tunny).

This is a magnificent specimen of the engraver's art. Thurium, founded by the Athenians near the site of Sybaris, may have borrowed the device of the bull from the coin of the more ancient town.

**15. Decadrachm of Syracuse.**  
Silver; 660.9 grains. 400-336 B. C.

Obverse: ΞΥΡΑΚΟΙΩΝ ("of the Syracusans"). Head of Persephone, wearing a wreath of grain and surrounded by dolphins; beneath, EYAINÉ (standing for Euphrosyne, the name of the artist).

Reverse: A victorious quadriga; in exergue, armor and the word ΑΓΑΑ ("prizes").

These coins, issued by Dionysius, mark the acme of realistic art and artistic refinement in coin-engraving, of which Euphrosyne was one of the greatest masters of all ages.

**16. Carthaginian Stater.**  
Silver; 265 grains. 400-336 B. C.

Obverse: Head of a female (perhaps Dido or the moon-goddess), wearing a tiara of Phrygian form.

Reverse: A lion and a palm-tree; in exergue, a Punic inscription signifying "of the people of the camp."

This is the work of a Greek engraver, and excels all other Carthaginian coins that have been preserved. When the fugitive Phœnicians, shipwrecked on the African coast with their queen, Dido, were digging the foundations of the city that was to be their future home, they came upon a palm-tree branch and a horse's head, which were taken to be good omens and were subsequently adopted as monetary types.

**17. Carthaginian Dodecadrachm.**  
Silver; 700 grains. 280-190 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Persephone.

This type is executed in a debased and exaggerated style, very different from the purer art of the earlier period.

**18. Roman Denarius.**  
Silver; 66.7 grains. 280-190 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Roma, wearing the winged helmet; behind, X (signifying 10 asses).

Reverse: ROMA (Rome) (in incused letters). The Dioscuri, represented as charging at the battle of Lake Regillus.

This piece belongs to the earliest period of the Roman silver coinage, the first issue of which was struck in 269 B. C.

**19. Coin of Selinus.**  
Silver; 269 grains. 480-400 B. C.

Obverse: ΞΕΛΙΝΩΝ. Selinus, the tutelary river-god, sacrificing at an altar, before which is a cock; in his left hand, the lustral branch; behind, a selinon- or parsley-leaf and a bull's image on a pedestal.

Reverse: ΞΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΩΝ ("of the Selinuntines"). Apollo and Artemis in a quadriga, Apollo shooting arrows.

The river-god is engaged in an Esculapian libation, as is shown by the cock, and the design symbolizes the draining of a marsh, whereby the city was relieved of a plague sent by Apollo, which is referred to by the type of the reverse. The selinon-leaf is a striking emblem of the town, which took its name from this plant, an abundant product of its fertile soil.

**20. Egyptian Pentadrachm.**  
Gold; 228.2 grains. 306-284 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Ptolemy I., diademed and with an egis.

Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ("of King Ptolemy"). An eagle on a thunderbolt.

Ptolemy Soter, who assumed the title of king in 306, struck coins in Cyprus, Cyrenæa, and other parts besides Egypt. He laid the foundation of the Alexandrian library.

**21. Roman Victoriatrus.**  
Silver; 44.5 grains. 280-190 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Jupiter.

Reverse: VICTORIA. Victory crowning a trophy; between them, a test (the moneyer's mark).

The victoriatrus was at first a coin of Campania; but after the fall of Capua (211 B. C.) it was minted at Rome and became current in the provinces.

**22. Tetradrachm of Lysimachus.**  
Silver; 262 grains. 336-280 B. C.

Obverse: Head of the deified Alexander, with the horn of Ammon.

This is one of the coins struck by Lysimachus, king of Macedonia. The head of Alexander is probably copied from the bronze statue by Lysippus or from a gem-portrait by Pyrgoteles. Lysippus was the only sculptor permitted to make statues of Alexander, Pyrgoteles had the exclusive privilege of engraving him, and the conqueror himself said that Apelles alone should paint him.

**23. Macedonian Coin.**  
Silver; 259.5 grains. 179-168 B. C.

Obverse: Head of King Perseus; beneath, ΖΩΙΑΟΥ ("of Zolius").

This is a striking portrait of the last Greek king of Macedonia. Zolius was probably director of mints.

**24. Roman Sestertius.**  
Silver; 16.5 grains. 280-190 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Roma; behind, IIS (2 asses and a semis).

Reverse: The Dioscuri.

After the introduction of silver coinage at Rome (269 B. C.) the issue of gold and silver money was forbidden to all the subjected provinces of Italy.

**25. Roman Quinarius.**  
Silver; 34.5 grains. 280-190 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Roma, wearing the winged helmet; behind head, V (5 asses).

Reverse: ROMA (incuse letters). The Dioscuri charging.

The ideal head personifying the city gave place in a later period to actual portraits of historical personages.

**26. Coin of Cnossus, Crete.**  
Silver; 257.5 grains. 190-100 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Minos, with royal diadem.

Reverse: ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ ("of the People of Cnossus"). A square labyrinth.

Minos was the reputed founder of the city, and on its coins the labyrinth is nearly always represented. The local types of the Cretan coinage were retained under the Macedonian empire and in the later coins of debased Attic style, of which this is an example.

**27. Egyptian Octadrachm.**  
Gold; 429 grains. 285-247 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Arsinoë II., sister and second wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus II.

Reverse: ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ("of Arsinoë, wife of Philadelphus"). Double cornucopia.

This is one of a series of magnificent gold coins bearing authentic portraits of the reigning sovereigns, and not the traditional portrait of the founder of the dynasty represented on the silver money.

**28. Tetradrachm of Smyrna.**  
Silver; 254 grains. 190-133 B. C.

Obverse: Head with turreted crown.

Reverse: ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ("of the people of Smyrna"), in a wreath of oak-leaves.

The turreted head may be a personification of the town.

**29. Tetradrachm of Athens.**  
Silver; 265 grains. 480-400 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Athena.

Reverse: ΑΘΕ ("of Athens"). Owl and olive-branch.

This is an archaistic coin. This copy of the archaic style was maintained because any alteration in the appearance of the Athenian coins, which had a very wide circulation and covered a long period of time, might have damaged their credit. The wreath of olives alludes to the widely celebrated excellence and value of the oil of the Athenian olive-groves.

**30. Shekel of Jerusalem.**  
Silver; 220 grains. 143-135 B. C.

Reverse: יהושע הריבוי ("Jerusalem the holy").

A triple lily. "I will be as the dew unto Israel: he shall grow as the lily." Hosea xiv, 5.

The right to coin money was conferred by Antiochus VII. (138-129 B. C.) on Simon Maccabeus, the brother of Judas, high priest and prince of the Jews. The type on the reverse is supposed to represent either Aaron's rod budding or a native lily. The chalice on the obverse of these coins is usually called the pot of manna. The shekel with which Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah was a weight, and in the book of Job is called *kestiah* (a lamb), the weight, perhaps, being so shaped.

**31. Roman Coin.**  
Gold; 120 grains. 2 B. C.

Obverse: CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE ("Cæsar Augustus, son of the god, father of his country"). Head of Augustus, laureate.

Reverse: C. L. CAESARES. AVGVSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT ("Caius and Lucius Cæsar, sons of Augustus, consuls elect, princes of the youth"). Caius and Lucius, each clad in toga and holding a shield and spear; in the field, a simpulum and an augur's staff.

Caius and Lucius, sons of his daughter Julia, were chosen by Augustus as his heirs, but both died before his own death.

**32. Roman Aureus.**  
Gold; 123 grains. About 27 B. C.

Obverse: CAESAR. Head of Augustus.

An aureus of Julius Cæsar weighed 123 grains, exactly the weight of an English sovereign. An aureus of Augustus that weighed 540 grains was found at Herculaneum. The fee of a lawyer was a hundred aurei. By the Justinian code it was allowed to risk only one aureus at dice.

**33. Coin of Antioch (?).**  
Silver; 221 grains. 52-30 B. C.

Obverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΘΟΛΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΥΤΕΡΑ ("Queen Cleopatra, a later goddess"). Bust of Cleopatra, diademed. This is the celebrated Cleopatra.

Reverse: ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΑΡΩΝ ("Antonius Imperator for the third time, triumvir"). Head of Mark Antony.

**34. Bactrian Coin.**  
Silver; 261.2 grains. About 180-150 B. C.

Obverse: Bust of the king, with helmet of unusual shape.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΤΑΥΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ ("of the great King Eucratides"). The Dioscuri on horseback.

The coins of this king have been found in great abundance, an evidence of his vast wealth. He greatly extended the territory of the Græco-Bactrian princes, and from this fact was called "the lord of a thousand cities."

**35. Tetradrachm of Pergamum.**  
Silver; 44 grains. 190-100 B. C.

Obverse: Head of Pallas, wearing a crested helmet.

Reverse: A palladium.

**36. Roman Coin.**  
Gold; 123 grains. About 43-42 B. C.

Obverse: BRVTVS IMP. ("Brutus Imperator"). Head of Brutus, the whole in a laurel wreath.

Reverse: CASCA LONGVS. A trophy between the prows of two ships.

Casca Longus was another name of Publius Servilius Casca, who struck the first blow at Cæsar.

See what a rent the envious Casca made.

SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

The trophy commemorates a naval victory gained by the lieutenant Brutus and Cassius over the fleet of the triumvirs, at the very time the conspirators themselves were being defeated on land.



EXAMPLES OF REMARKABLE ANCIENT COINS. See preceding page.

KEY 1: disle; au = out; oil; fū = feud; Chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; chin, this; azure; F. boh, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.  
KEY 2: boök, bööt; full, rule, cure, büt, bürn; öll, böy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ç = z; thin, this; F. boh, düne; n = loch.

NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent.			Remarks.	NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent.			Remarks.	NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent.			Remarks.
				U. S.	£	s. d.						U. S.	£	s. d.						U. S.	£	s. d.	
doll'kin	Neth.	g	100 cents.	1.00	4	2	c.	hal'lar	Switz.	c	1 1/2 pfennig	1/16	1/16	1/16	mlna	Gr.	100 dr' mas.	\$19.70	4	1	3	c.	
doll'lar	U. S.	g	100 cents.	1.00	4	2	c.	hard'head	Scot.	c	1/2 p.	1/16	1/16	1/16	mo'k'kal	Mor.	100 dr' mas.	107 1/2	4	1	3	c.	
dop'p'la	It.	g	100 cents.	1.00	4	2	c.	har'dyde	A. F.	g	2.60	10	8 1/2	10 8 1/2	mice	Eng.	1/10 penny	1/10	1/10	1/10	f.		
dop'p'let'a	Sar.	g	100 cents.	1.00	4	2	c.	har'f	Aby.	g	1/10 pataka	1/10	1/10	1/10	mo'c'co	Ven.	1/10 (10 sold)	18	9		n. c.		
dou'ble	F.	c	1/10 sou.	1/10	1/10	n. c.	har'ring	Eng.	c	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	Mo'o'cha	Ar.	80 caveers.	.83	3	5	207			
dou'ble	Gue.	c	1/10 sou.	1/10	1/10	n. c.	hel'ler	Ger.	c	1 pfennig	1/10	1/10	1/10	mo'har	Ind.	15 rupees.	7.27	110	0	f.			
doub-loon	Sp.	g	10 escudos.	4.99	10	7 1/4	M. U.	hel'ler	Aust.	c	1/100 krone.	1/10	1/10	1/10	mo'dore	Por.	4000 reils.	6.50	1	6 9 1/2	n. c.		
drach'ma	Gr.	s	100 lepta.	.19 1/10	9 1/2	h.		hem'ler	Aust.	c	1/100 krone.	1/10	1/10	1/10	mon	Jap.	1/10 sen.	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10		
drach'ma	Gr.	s	1/100 mina	.09	4 1/2	h.		hen'rie	Gr.	g	1.60	6	8	6 8	mon'a-co	Mon.	1.02	4	3				
drake	Eng.	s	1 shilling.	.24 1/4	1	0	n. c.	hi-dal'go	Mex.	g	10 pesos.	10.00	2	1 8	go'da	Ind.	1.60	6	7 1/2	n. c.			
drel'er	Den.	c	3 hellers.	3/4	3/4	n. c.		horse	Den.	s	.28	1	2	1 2	mou-ton	F.	1.33	5	6	110	n. c.		
drel'heller	Den.	c	3 hellers.	3/4	3/4	n. c.		ik-lik	Tur.	s	2 piasters.	.08	4	1 1/2	mu	Bur.	1/10 rupee.	.06 1/2	3	3	c.		
drey'ling	Den.	c	1/10 schilling.	1/10	1/10	n. c.		im-pe'ri-al	Rus.	g	15 rubles.	7.65	1	11 11	na-po'te-on	F.	20 francs.	3.86	15	11	n. c.		
drey'ling	Ham.	c	1/10 schilling.	1/10	1/10	n. c.		ja-co'bus	Jap.	g	1 bu.	.16 1/2	8 1/2	n. c.	neu	Chin.	.94	3	10 1/2				
dub'belt-je	Neth.	c	1/10 guilder.	.04	2	c.		jane'nu	Eng.	g	25 shillings.	6.06 1/2	1	5 0	neu'g'or	Chin.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
duc'at	Aust.	g	1 fl. 80 kr.	2.28	9	4 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	neu'zer	Sax.	1/100 florin.	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10		
duc'a-toon	Neth.	g	1/10 ducat.	1.20	4	11 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'ole	Io. I.	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10		
du-pont	Rom.	c	2 asses.	1.00	4	1 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
du-pont	Sp.	g	5 pesetas.	.97 1/2	4	1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
du-pont	Sp.	g	5 pesetas.	.97 1/2	4	1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
dvou'grie	Rus.	s	20 copecks.	.15	7 1/2	c.		ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	U. S.	g	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10	1/10	1/10	ob'o-lus	Byz.	.02 1/2	1 1/2	n. c.				
east'ling	Eng.	s	10 dollars.	10.00	2	1 2 1/2	n. c.	ja-ne'nu	Gen.	s	.01	1/10											



chent. <sup>172</sup> grossi, *pl.* Also in other parts of Italy. Value maintained only under the autonomous dukes (duces). It became 5 soldi thereafter. <sup>173</sup> Also in other parts of Italy. <sup>174</sup> florin; guldent. <sup>175</sup> 17th to 19th c. Unit of value. From 1663 to 1714 fluctuated from 21 to 21 *ls.* 6d. <sup>176</sup> florin; <sup>177</sup> florin; gulldert. Also in Austria and Netherlands. <sup>178</sup> Madras. Value is 4 cowrie shells. <sup>179</sup> 14th c. <sup>180</sup> 16th c. <sup>181</sup> 14th c. <sup>182</sup> haraff. <sup>183</sup> 14th and 15th c. <sup>184</sup> And. <sup>185</sup> 16th c. <sup>186</sup> 16th c. <sup>187</sup> imp. \$3.98 (16s. 5d.). <sup>188</sup> Ichibut; itsoobot; itzeobot; itsoobot. <sup>189</sup> 17th c. Broad; Jacob: unitet. <sup>190</sup> galley-halfpenny. <sup>191</sup> Known only in Ecuador. <sup>192</sup> 17th c. <sup>193</sup> Known only in Ecuador. <sup>194</sup> Januario dollar; Maria Theresa dollar. <sup>195</sup> dobrat; Jacob: Joe; Joannest. Circulated in England at 36s. <sup>196</sup> 18th c. <sup>197</sup> 18th c. <sup>198</sup> 18th c. <sup>199</sup> 18th c. <sup>200</sup> 18th c. <sup>201</sup> 18th c. <sup>202</sup> 18th c. <sup>203</sup> 18th c. <sup>204</sup> 18th c. <sup>205</sup> 18th c. <sup>206</sup> 18th c. <sup>207</sup> 18th c. <sup>208</sup> 18th c. <sup>209</sup> 18th c. <sup>210</sup> 18th c. <sup>211</sup> 18th c. <sup>212</sup> 18th c. <sup>213</sup> 18th c. <sup>214</sup> 18th c. <sup>215</sup> 18th c. <sup>216</sup> 18th c. <sup>217</sup> 18th c. <sup>218</sup> 18th c. <sup>219</sup> 18th c. <sup>220</sup> 18th c. <sup>221</sup> 18th c. <sup>222</sup> 18th c. <sup>223</sup> 18th c. <sup>224</sup> 18th c. <sup>225</sup> 18th c. <sup>226</sup> 18th c. <sup>227</sup> 18th c. <sup>228</sup> 18th c. <sup>229</sup> 18th c. <sup>230</sup> 18th c. <sup>231</sup> 18th c. <sup>232</sup> 18th c. <sup>233</sup> 18th c. <sup>234</sup> 18th c. <sup>235</sup> 18th c. <sup>236</sup> 18th c. <sup>237</sup> 18th c. <sup>238</sup> 18th c. <sup>239</sup> 18th c. <sup>240</sup> 18th c. <sup>241</sup> 18th c. <sup>242</sup> 18th c. <sup>243</sup> 18th c. <sup>244</sup> 18th c. <sup>245</sup> 18th c. <sup>246</sup> 18th c. <sup>247</sup> 18th c. <sup>248</sup> 18th c. <sup>249</sup> 18th c. <sup>250</sup> 18th c. <sup>251</sup> 18th c. <sup>252</sup> 18th c. <sup>253</sup> 18th c. <sup>254</sup> 18th c. <sup>255</sup> 18th c. <sup>256</sup> 18th c. <sup>257</sup> 18th c. <sup>258</sup> 18th c. <sup>259</sup> 18th c. <sup>260</sup> 18th c. <sup>261</sup> 18th c. <sup>262</sup> 18th c. <sup>263</sup> 18th c. <sup>264</sup> 18th c. <sup>265</sup> 18th c. <sup>266</sup> 18th c. <sup>267</sup> 18th c. <sup>268</sup> 18th c. <sup>269</sup> 18th c. <sup>270</sup> 18th c. <sup>271</sup> 18th c. <sup>272</sup> 18th c. <sup>273</sup> 18th c. <sup>274</sup> 18th c. <sup>275</sup> 18th c. <sup>276</sup> 18th c. <sup>277</sup> 18th c. <sup>278</sup> 18th c. <sup>279</sup> 18th c. <sup>280</sup> 18th c. <sup>281</sup> 18th c. <sup>282</sup> 18th c. <sup>283</sup> 18th c. <sup>284</sup> 18th c. <sup>285</sup> 18th c. <sup>286</sup> 18th c. <sup>287</sup> 18th c. <sup>288</sup> 18th c. <sup>289</sup> 18th c. <sup>290</sup> 18th c. <sup>291</sup> 18th c. <sup>292</sup> 18th c. <sup>293</sup> 18th c. <sup>294</sup> 18th c. <sup>295</sup> 18th c. <sup>296</sup> 18th c. <sup>297</sup> 18th c. <sup>298</sup> 18th c. <sup>299</sup> 18th c. <sup>300</sup> 18th c. <sup>301</sup> 18th c. <sup>302</sup> 18th c. <sup>303</sup> 18th c. <sup>304</sup> 18th c. <sup>305</sup> 18th c. <sup>306</sup> 18th c. <sup>307</sup> 18th c. <sup>308</sup> 18th c. <sup>309</sup> 18th c. <sup>310</sup> 18th c. <sup>311</sup> 18th c. <sup>312</sup> 18th c. <sup>313</sup> 18th c. <sup>314</sup> 18th c. <sup>315</sup> 18th c. <sup>316</sup> 18th c. <sup>317</sup> 18th c. <sup>318</sup> 18th c. <sup>319</sup> 18th c. <sup>320</sup> 18th c. <sup>321</sup> 18th c. <sup>322</sup> 18th c. <sup>323</sup> 18th c. <sup>324</sup> 18th c. <sup>325</sup> 18th c. <sup>326</sup> 18th c. <sup>327</sup> 18th c. <sup>328</sup> 18th c. <sup>329</sup> 18th c. <sup>330</sup> 18th c. <sup>331</sup> 18th c. <sup>332</sup> 18th c. <sup>333</sup> 18th c. <sup>334</sup> 18th c. <sup>335</sup> 18th c. <sup>336</sup> 18th c. <sup>337</sup> 18th c. <sup>338</sup> 18th c. <sup>339</sup> 18th c. <sup>340</sup> 18th c. <sup>341</sup> 18th c. <sup>342</sup> 18th c. <sup>343</sup> 18th c. <sup>344</sup> 18th c. <sup>345</sup> 18th c. <sup>346</sup> 18th c. <sup>347</sup> 18th c. <sup>348</sup> 18th c. <sup>349</sup> 18th c. <sup>350</sup> 18th c. <sup>351</sup> 18th c. <sup>352</sup> 18th c. <sup>353</sup> 18th c. <sup>354</sup> 18th c. <sup>355</sup> 18th c. <sup>356</sup> 18th c. <sup>357</sup> 18th c. <sup>358</sup> 18th c. <sup>359</sup> 18th c. <sup>360</sup> 18th c. <sup>361</sup> 18th c. <sup>362</sup> 18th c. <sup>363</sup> 18th c. <sup>364</sup> 18th c. <sup>365</sup> 18th c. <sup>366</sup> 18th c. <sup>367</sup> 18th c. <sup>368</sup> 18th c. <sup>369</sup> 18th c. <sup>370</sup> 18th c. <sup>371</sup> 18th c. <sup>372</sup> 18th c. <sup>373</sup> 18th c. <sup>374</sup> 18th c. <sup>375</sup> 18th c. <sup>376</sup> 18th c. <sup>377</sup> 18th c. <sup>378</sup> 18th c. <sup>379</sup> 18th c. <sup>380</sup> 18th c. <sup>381</sup> 18th c. <sup>382</sup> 18th c. <sup>383</sup> 18th c. <sup>384</sup> 18th c. <sup>385</sup> 18th c. <sup>386</sup> 18th c. <sup>387</sup> 18th c. <sup>388</sup> 18th c. <sup>389</sup> 18th c. <sup>390</sup> 18th c. <sup>391</sup> 18th c. <sup>392</sup> 18th c. <sup>393</sup> 18th c. <sup>394</sup> 18th c. <sup>395</sup> 18th c. <sup>396</sup> 18th c. <sup>397</sup> 18th c. <sup>398</sup> 18th c. <sup>399</sup> 18th c. <sup>400</sup> 18th c. <sup>401</sup> 18th c. <sup>402</sup> 18th c. <sup>403</sup> 18th c. <sup>404</sup> 18th c. <sup>405</sup> 18th c. <sup>406</sup> 18th c. <sup>407</sup> 18th c. <sup>408</sup> 18th c. <sup>409</sup> 18th c. <sup>410</sup> 18th c. <sup>411</sup> 18th c. <sup>412</sup> 18th c. <sup>413</sup> 18th c. <sup>414</sup> 18th c. <sup>415</sup> 18th c. <sup>416</sup> 18th c. <sup>417</sup> 18th c. <sup>418</sup> 18th c. <sup>419</sup> 18th c. <sup>420</sup> 18th c. <sup>421</sup> 18th c. <sup>422</sup> 18th c. <sup>423</sup> 18th c. <sup>424</sup> 18th c. <sup>425</sup> 18th c. <sup>426</sup> 18th c. <sup>427</sup> 18th c. <sup>428</sup> 18th c. <sup>429</sup> 18th c. <sup>430</sup> 18th c. <sup>431</sup> 18th c. <sup>432</sup> 18th c. <sup>433</sup> 18th c. <sup>434</sup> 18th c. <sup>435</sup> 18th c.



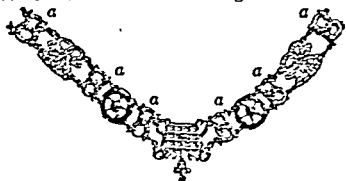
ness; ruin. **col-lap'sion**† [Rare]. **Syn.**: see RUIN.—**col-**



**lapse-rings**, *n.* A ring riveted on a boiler-flue to prevent its collapse.

**collar**, 1 kol'ar; 2 cōl'ar, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To grasp by the collar or neck; hence, to capture; take possession of. 2. To provide with a collar; as, a red-collared bird; to collar a coat anew. 3. To girdle, as a tree. 4. To roll tightly and tie with a cord; said of meat; as, collared brawn. 5. To stamp (a coin) in the collar. 6. [Slang.] To come up neck-and-neck with (a horse in a race). 7. *Cricket.* To take the upper or winning hand; as when a batsman becomes thoroughly familiar with the bowling. 8. [Prov. Eng.] To put a child to work at an early age. II. *i.* 1. *Mech.* To adhere and wind around, as when a bar becomes attached to the rolls in a rolling-mill. 2. *Wrestling.* To grasp by the collar.

**collar**, *n.* 1. An article worn or placed about the neck. (1) A band or circle of linen, lace, or other material, worn as a separate article of dress. (2) The band of a garment which passes around the neck. (3) A band of leather, metal, or other material, for the neck of an animal. (4) A cushion, generally of leather, worn round the neck and against the shoulders of a draft-animal, serving as an attachment for the traces; also, a horizontal band round the breast, having the traces attached to it. (5) A band, commonly of iron, for the neck of a convict or slave. (6) An ornamental necklace or chain, formerly worn by knights as a badge, and now among the insignia of certain orders of knighthood and official dignitaries, as of the lord mayor of London; also, a piece of neck-armor. 2. *Arch.* (1) A ring; band; cincture: usually on a shaft. (2) A collar-beam. 3. A timber framework at or near the mouth of a mine-shaft. 4. *Mech.* (1) An annular enlargement of a shaft or axle: usually at or near the end. (2) A bolt-neck. 5. A metal ring around a stovepipe where the pipe enters the wall. 6. *Plumbing.* A cone to prevent melted solder from getting too far down the outside of an upright pipe in making a joint. 7. In mining, a ring that encloses the coin-blank and keeps it from spreading when stamped. 8. *Auto.* An enlarged cylindrical part of a shaft, or a cylindrical annulus or sleeve fastened to the shaft, to furnish an abutment or obviate longitudinal movement



Collar of SS.  
a, pieces in the shape of a letter S.

of the shaft. 9. *Bot.* (1) The ring formed on the stipe of certain agaves by the rupture of the velum. (2) The hypothetical line of demarcation between stem and root. 10. *Zool.* (1) A ring, as of color, radiating processes, etc., around the neck of an animal. (2) *Entom.* The prothorax, especially its posterior part when forming a ring-like border to the mesothorax. (3) *Conch.* The border of the mantle. (4) The collar-like expansion of a collar-cell. 11. *Naut.* (1) A bight at a shroud-end or stay-end, to go over a masthead. (2) A reeved rope having a deadeye in the bight, to which to fasten the lower end of a stay. 12. *Wrestling.* A trick accomplished by a hold on the neck. 13. *Angling.* A device by which one line carries a number of flies. 14. *Cookery.* A fish or flat cut of meat rolled and tightly bound. 15. *Archaeol.* An implement of stone like a large tortoise, found in Porto Rico, but whose use is not known. 16. *Lacrosse.* The place in the stick where the chief thong from the tip is secured. [*<* OF. *collar*, *<* L. *collare*, *<* collum, neck.] *coll'et*, against the collar, with the collar strained against the shoulders by pulling; hence, in the face of difficulty. *c-and-cuff* shaper, a machine which rolls and bends into shape shaped materials, particularly collars. *coll'ar-awl*, *n.* A needle used to sew horse-collars. *c-band*, *n.* A neck-band. *c-beam*, *n.* A beam connecting two opposite rafters near their upper ends, to prevent sagging or spreading. *c-bearing*, *n.* *Mech.* A collar used as a thrust-bearing. *c-bird*, *n.* A bower-bird (genus *Chlamydodora*). *c-bolt*, *n.* *Mech.* A bolt having a collar or shoulder. *c-bone*, *n.* A rod-like bone at the root of the neck; the clavicle. *c-bound*, *a.* *Mech.* Held or jammed between two collars so as to hinder rotation: a condition due to overheating of a machine part. *c-cell*, *n.* A flagellate cell having the base of the flagellum surrounded by a collar-like expansion, as in choanoflagellate Infusorians and sponges. *c-day*, *n.* A day of ceremony at the English court when the courtiers wear the collars of their orders. *c-rage*, *n.* *Mech.* An annular cage for testing cylindrical pieces. *c-rail*, *n.* An open sore found on horses' shoulders: due to the rubbing caused by collars that are ill-fitting. *c-heart*, *n.* *Naut.* A heart-block that is open at the end opposite the lanyard. *c-nail*, *n.* A shoe-nail with a collar or shoulder in the center, and pointed at each end. *c-nut*, *n.* A nut formed with a cylindrical extension to provide a rod, bearing surface. *c-of*, *SS*'s or *Es*'s, a chain or collar formed of pieces each in the shape of a letter S: originally a badge of the House of Lancaster, now forming part of the dress of various English officials, as of the lord mayor of London, the lord chief justice, etc. *c-pad*, *n.* An attachment to a horse's collar beneath the top part, made of metal or hard, stiff leather and conforming to the shape of the horse's neck. *c-palm*, *n.* An iron tool used for bending horses' collars into shape. *c-plate*, *n.* A perforated plate to support a long slender piece of work. 1. Upper tool. 2. Lower tool. *c-pore*, *n.* A ciliated passageway between the cavity of the collar and the first gill-slit of an enteropneust. *c-fool*, *n.* A blacksmith's grooved tool for forming flanges or collars on rods. Compare *puller*. *c-work*, *n.* The toll of pulling up-hill against the collar; hence, any hard work, physical or mental. *c-compensating*, *c.* in a drilling machine, a ring placed between the operating screw and the spindle of the drill, thus allowing the wear on the spindles and collars to be regulated. *-false c.*, a band of soft leather placed under a horse's collar, to distribute

the pressure evenly. — *Medic* *c.*, a stiff high collar slightly rolled outward behind and sloping to a point at either side of a square-cut opening at the front: worn in the *Medici* period. — *Roman c.* (*R. C. Ch.*), a plain band of linen or lawn worn by priests over a black, by prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a red stock: to be in *c.* (Colloq.), to be employed or in good trim: to be out of *c.* (Colloq.), to be out of work or out of sorts: to slip the *c.*, to escape. *coll'ar-age*, *n.* A former English tax on collars for draft-horses.

**collards**, 1 kol'ard; 2 cōl'ard, *n.* pl. 1. [So. U. S.] A variety of cabbage that does not gather its edible leaves into a head. 2. Any early variety of cabbage cut off when a few inches high and used as greens. [*Cor.* of *colewort*.]

**coll'ar'e**, 1 kol'ar'e; 2 cōl'ar'e, *n.* [*-ri-a*, pl.] 1. *Entom.* The collar. 2. In decorative work, an engraved, embroidered, or other representation of a necklace or collar. [*LL.* see *COLLAR*.]

**coll'ared**, 1 kol'ard; 2 cōl'ard, *a.* 1. Bearing a collar; *coll'ard's*, specifically, in heraldry, gorged. 2. Rolled up and bound with cord, as meat. See *COLLAR*, *v.* *coll'ar-chained*, *a.* *Her.* Bearing a collar with a chain.

**coll'ar-et**, 1 kol'ar-et or kol'ar-et; 2 cōl'ar-et or coll'ar-et'te, 1 kol'ar-et, *n.* 1. A small collar; also, a narrow fichu of lace or the like. 2. A piece of neck-armor. 3. *Zool.* (1) The ring of tentacles of a sea-anemone. (2) A swelling representing a former mouth in certain Devonian graptolites. [*<* *LL.* *collaratus*, dim. of *L. collare*; see *COLLAR*.]

**coll'ar-gol**, 1 kol'ar-gol or -gol; 2 cōl'ar-gol or -gol, *n.* *Chem.* Soluble silver used as a germ-killer. [*<* *Gr.* *kolla*, glue, + *argyros*, silver, + *-ol*.]

**coll'ar-i-nō**, 1 kol'ar-i-nō; 2 cōl'ar-i-nō, *n.* [*It.*] *Arch.* 1. The necking of a Roman, Doric, or Tuscan capital, and of some forms of Greek Ionic. 2. A cincture or astragal, or other small molding on a shaft.

**collat.**, *abbr.* Collateral; collaterally.

**collat'e**, 1 kol'et; 2 cōl'et, *v.* [*COL-LAT'*; *COL-LAT'*; *ING.*] *L. t.* 1. To compare critically, as writings or facts, as with a view to noting agreements or discrepancies. The scattered members of one of these popular traditions I have gathered together, collated them with infinite pains, and digested them into the following legend.

*Invixa Alambra, Ramble Among the Hills* p. 296. [*a. p. r.*]

2. To examine, as the gathered sheets of a book to be bound, for verifying and correcting the arrangement. 3. *Ecl.* To bestow a benefice upon, the person bestowing being both patron and ordinary: followed by *to*. In cases where the bishop himself is patron of the benefice, no presentation or petition is required. . . . but the bishop, having satisfied himself of the sufficiency of the clerk, collates him to the benefice. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 726.

4. [*Rare.*] To confer; bestow.

**II. t.** To bestow a benefice by collation. [*<* *L.* *collatus*, *<* *col-* (*<* *cum*), together, + *latus*, borne.] *SN*: see *COMPARE*. — *Prep.* collate the later with the earlier manuscripts. — *coll'at'a-bil*(e), *a.*

**coll'at'ee**, 1 kol'at'ee; 2 cōl'at'ee, *n.* A person collated. **coll'at'er-al**, 1 kol'at'er-al; 2 cōl'at'er-al, *n.* 1. Uniting in tendency, direction, or effect with a principal object or agency; attendant; secondary; as, *collateral* operations. 2. Tending to the same conclusion; corroborative; confirmatory; supporting; as, *collateral* testimony. 3. Occurring as a subordinate phenomenon or event; being beside the main subject, issue, or purpose; indirect; incidental; corresponding. 4. Running or lying alongside; placed at the side; parallel; bordering. 5. Descended from the same ancestor in a different line; distinguished from *lineal*; as, cousins and other *collateral* kindred.

My family is American, and has been for generations in all its branches, direct and collateral.

*U. S. Census Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. i, p. 1. [*a. l. w.* 1855.]

[*<* *LL.* *collateralis*, *<* *L.* *col-* (*<* *cum*), with; and see *LATERAL*.] *SN*: see *INCIDENTAL*. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, *n.* — *collateral* assurance, in conveyance, an assurance made by bond over and above and outside of the deed itself. — *c. bundle*, a vascular bundle consisting of a phloem-mass and a xylem-mass lying side by side. — *c. circulation*, circulation through subordinate vessels when the main vessel is obstructed. — *c. issue*, an issue separate and apart from the main question, as a plea of pregnancy by a female convict in bar of execution of sentence. — *c. power* (*Law*), a power received by a person who has no ownership in the land subject to it. — *c. security*, property or that which is representative of the collected property or that which is representative of one's personal obligation.

**coll'at'er-al**, *n.* 1. Property hypothecated as security for a debt; as, stocks or bonds deposited as *collateral*. 2. A collateral kinsman or kinswoman. 3. An accompanying or subordinate fact or condition. 4. *Anat.* A part connected with or derived from a main branch; as, the *collaterals* of a nerve-fiber.

— *coll'at'er-al-ty*, *n.* Collateralness.

**coll'at'er-ate**, 1 kol'at'er-ate; 2 cōl'at'er-ate, *tr.* [*-AT'*; *-AT'* *ING.*] To give something as collateral security.

**Coll'at'i-nus**, 1 kol'at'i-nus; 2 cōl'at'i-nus, *L. Tarquinius*, a Roman citizen: husband of Lucretia; one of Rome's two first consuls: lived about 509 B. C.

**coll'at'ion**, 1 kol'at'ion; 2 cōl'at'ion, *n.* 1. The act or process of collating. *Specif.*: (1) The collection and critical comparison of writings: or the published result of such a comparison. (2) In bookbinding, the examination of the collected sheets of a book before binding, with the object of detecting errors in arrangement. (3) In library use, the examination of a book, page by page, to see that it is whole. (4) *Tele.* The testing of the accuracy of a dispatch by repetition. (5) The presentation of a clergyman to a church living, especially when the patron is the bishop. (6) [*Archaic.*] A bestowing or conferring.

The collation of these emblems [the ring and cross] was suppressed.

*Liturgical England* vol. ii, p. 95. [*a. l. c.* 1827.]

2. A lunch or light repast: originally confined to the light evening refectory of monks, and supposed to have been named from the *Collationes* or conferences of the fathers by Cassianus, read in Benedictine monasteries before the repast.

Setting out a collation of cooling refreshments—wine, fruit, cakes—on the dining-room sideboard.

*Charlotte Brontë Shirley* ch. 16, p. 261. [*a. l.*]

3. *Cir. Law.* The return to an estate of property advanced to an heir, with a view to a common distribution of the whole; hotchpot. 4. *Law.* The report on a collated document. 5. One of the conferences with Egyptian hermits in John Cassian's *Collationes Patrum* in *Scetica Eremo Comemorantium*. 6. A conference;

consultation; also, a sermon. [*F.*, *<* *L.* *collatio*(*n*), *<* *collatus*; see *COLLATE*.] — *coll'at'ion-er*, *n.* [*Rare.*] 1. A collector of the printed sheets of books. 2. One who partakes of a collation.

**coll'at'ion-a-ry**, 1 kol'at'ion-a-ry; 2 cōl'at'ion-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to collation.

**coll'at'iv**, 1 kol'at'iv; 2 cōl'at'iv, *a.* 1. Collating. 2. *coll'at'iv*, bestowing, bestowable, or held by collation: said especially of a church living of which the bishop is the patron. 3. Conferring; bestowing. [*<* *L.* *collativus*, combined, *<* *collatus*; see *COLLATE*.]

**coll'at'or**, 1 kol'at'or or -tor; 2 cōl'at'or, *n.* One who collates, collects, or compares; one who confers, as a benefice. *coll'at'or*, *coll'at'ress*, *n.* *sem.*

**coll'aud'**, *tr.* To praise unkindly. — *coll'au-da'tion*, *n.* *coll'au* *vo'ce*, 1 kol'au *vo'che*; 2 cōl'au *vo'che*. [*It.*] *Mus.* With the voice: an order for an accompanist to keep in time with the leading singer.

**Coll'ie**, 1 kol'ie; 2 cōl'ie, Raffaellino dal (1490-15307). An Italian painter, pupil of Raphael.

**coll'league**, 1 kol'lig; 2 cōl'lig, *n.* A fellow member of an *colleague*, official or legislative body; an associate in a board, staff, commission, or the like, or in professional employment: not applied to a partner in business. [*<* *F.* *collegue*, *<* *L.* *collega*, *<* *col-* (*<* *cum*), with, + *lego*, depute, *<* *lex* (*leg*), law.] *colleague*, *tr.* *SN*: see *ACCESSORY*; *ALLY*; *ASSOCIATE*. — *colleague*, *tr.* To enter into a league or alliance; also, to conspire. — *colleague*, *ship*, *n.* The state of being a colleague.

**col'lect**, 1 kol'ekt; 2 cōl'ekt, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To gather or bring together into one place or class. *Specif.*: (1) To make a collection of, as for scientific purposes; as, to collect scattered playthings; to collect curiosities. (2) *Mach.* To assemble the parts of; as, to collect a watch. In the early part of life we collect the materials; as we grow older we learn to use them.

*Watson Intellectual Philosophy* p. 235. [*Am.* & *co.* 1869.]

2. To gather (money) from many people: applied also, in the United States, to the obtaining of a single payment of money due; as, to collect taxes, accounts, rents, contributions, etc.; collecting a debt. 3. To regain control of; bring or call back, as if scattered or wandering; as, to collect one's wits or faculties, ideas, thoughts, powers, etc. 4. To bring under control, as a horse.

A horse is said to be collected when his head is in a perpendicular position, yields readily to the bit and has no disposition to go out of hand. *S. L. Boardman Handbook of the Turf*, p. 58. [*ORANGE JUDG* *co.* '10.]

5. [*Archaic.*] To infer.

**II. t.** (1) To come together, as people; assemble; accumulate, as sand. (2) To make a collection. 2. [*Archaic.*] To infer; form a conclusion; deduce; now replaced by *gather*. [*<* *F.* *collecter*, *<* *LL.* *collecto*, *<* *collected*, assemblage, prop. of *L.* *colleatus*; see *COLLECTION*.] *SN*: see *AMASS*; *CONVOKE*. — *Prep.* collect from many sources into one place for examination; collect a crowd about or around one, at or in a place.—to collect oneself, to overcome one's confusion or distraction; regain self-control. — *col'lect'a-bil*'-ty, *col'lect'a-ble-ness*, *n.* — *col'lect'a-ble*, *a.* That may be collected.

**col'lect'a-ble**, 1 kol'ekt; 2 cōl'ekt, *n.* 1. *Liturg.* A short condensed prayer, usually of one sentence, containing a petition mainly for one grace or blessing; specifically, the short prayer immediately preceding the Epistle and Gospel for the day: so called because it collects or sums up their teaching.

These prayers only are collected, which are used as the characteristic prayer of the week at the Holy Communion. *E. M. GOSWOLD'S Collects of Book of Common Prayer* p. 96. [*a. p.* 1853.]

2. [*Rare.*] A collection; assembly. [*<* *LL.* *collecta*; see *COLLECT*.] *col'lect'ee*, *col'lect'ee-um*, *n.* [*-ri-a*, pl.] A medieval book of collects.

**col'lect'ee**, *abbr.* Collective; collectively.

**col'lect'a-ne-a**, 1 kol'ekt-a-ne-a; 2 cōl'ekt-a-ne-a, *n.* pl. [*LL.*] Passages selected from different authors, generally for instruction; a miscellany. — *col'lect'a-ne-ous*, *a.* *col'lect'ed*, 1 kol'ekt'ed; 2 cōl'ekt'ed, *pa.* 1. Brought or assembled together; gathered. 2. Having control of one's thoughts and feelings; composed; self-possessed. *Be collected*; *No more amusement*.

*SN*: see *CALM*; *SOBER*. — *col'lect'ed-ly*, *adv.* In a collected state; collectively; also, composedly. — *col'lect'ed-ness*, *n.*

**col'lect'ion**, 1 kol'ekt'shan; 2 cōl'ekt'shan, *n.* 1. The act, process, or practise of collecting; as the collection of autographs. 2. A number of things or individuals gathered into or considered as a whole; a number of similar objects naturally grouped, found, or collected together; an aggregation; an accumulation. 3. A sum of money solicited and contributed, as for church expenses, missions, charity, or the like. 4. The act of collecting one's thoughts, feelings, etc., or the resultant state; composure. 5. The act or process of receiving or enforcing payment due, as for taxes or personal debts, or the amount of such a payment. 6. [*Eng.*] A collectorate. 7. A term examination at Oxford and some other British universities. 8. *Manège*. The bringing of a horse into the best position for riding, as to angle of neck and general carriage of body, by pressure of the rider's legs and gathering of the reins. 9. *Math.* An aggregate. 10. *F.* An inference; a deduction. [*<* *L.* *collectio*(*n*), *<* *collectus*, pp. of *colligo*, collect, *<* *col-* (*<* *cum*), with, + *lego*, gather.] *SN*: bunch, bundle, cluster, compilation, gathering, group, handful, heap, lot, mass, quantity. See *AGGREGATE*; *ASSEMBLY*. — *Ant:* dispersion, distribution, division, scattering, separation. — *col'lect'ion-al*, *a.* Collected of all sorts.

**col'lect'iv**, 1 kol'ekt'iv; 2 cōl'ekt'iv, *a.* 1. Relating to collecting, *col'lect'iv*, consisting of, or proceeding from a number of persons or objects considered as gathered into a mass, sum, or collection; aggregated; opposed to individual; as, *collective* ownership; the *collective* force. 2. *Gram.* Denoting in the singular number a collection or aggregate of individuals; as, the word *army* is a *collective* noun. 3. Having the power or quality of collecting or bringing together. 4. Inferring; deducing. — *collective* fruit, a fruit which is the product of a number of distinct flowers growing in a compact mass, as a mulberry or a pineapple. — *ly*, *adv.* — *ness*, *n.*

**col'lect'ive**, *n.* 1. *Gram.* A singular noun naming a collection or group. 2. A collection or gathering.

**col'lect'iv-ism**, 1 kol'ekt'iv-izm; 2 cōl'ekt'iv-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the people as a whole should own or



Blacksmith's Collar-tools.

—floating collimator, a small telescope suspended in a frame with both base and top metal float







— Old Colony, Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts: so called because it was the first settled.

col'o-pex't-a, 1 kol'o-peks't-a; 2 col'o-peks't-a, n. Surg. The stitching of the colon (usually the sigmoid flexure) to the wall of the abdomen. [*< Gr. kolon, colon, + pēsis, a fixing.*] col'o-pex't-y.

col'o-pex-tō-m'y, 1 kol'o-peks-tō-m'i; 2 col'o-peks-tō-m'y, n. Surg. Incision and fixation of the colon. [*< Colopexia, -tomy.*]

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fēn; 2 col'o-fān, n. Rosin; colophony.

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fān; 2 col'o-fēn, n. Chem. An oily colorless liquid compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>) obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with sulfuric acid, formerly from colophony.

col'o-phl-lene, 1 kol'o-fū-līn; 2 col'o-fū-lēn, n. Chem. A hydrocarbon of undetermined quality resulting from the action of barium hydroxide on colophene hydrochloride.

col'o-phōn, 1 kol'o-fōn; 2 col'o-fōn, n. 1. An inscription or other device formerly placed at the end of books and writings, often showing the title, writer's or printer's name, and date and place of printing. 2. An emblematic device adopted by a publisher and impressed on his books, usually on the title-page of each volume. [LL., *< Gr. kolophōn, summit.*] col'o-phōn-an, n.

col'o-phōn'ic, 1 kol'o-fōn'ik; 2 col'o-fōn'ic, n. Of or pertaining to colophony. — colophonic acids, a class of isomeric acids (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) occurring in colophony, as pimelic, phthalic, and stearic acids. — coloph'o-nate, n. The salt. col'o-phō-nin, 1 kol'o-fō-nin; 2 col'o-fō-nin, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O) obtained from colophony.

col'o-phō-nite, 1 kol'o-fō-nait; 2 col'o-fō-nit, n. Mineral. A reddish-brown andradite resembling rosin in color. Compare GARNET, 1 (3).

col'o-phō-ne, 1 kol'o-fō-nē; 2 col'o-fō-nē, n. Chem. The oily product of colophony by dry distillation.

col'o-phō-ny, 1 kol'o-fō-ni; 2 col'o-fō-ny (XIII), n. Rosin. [*< Gr. kolophōnia, < Kolophōn, city in Ionia.*] col'o-phā-ny.

col'o-proc'ti-a, 1 kol'o-prōk'ti-a; 2 col'o-prōt'i-a, n. Same as COLOSTOMY.

col'op-tō'sis, 1 kol'op-tō'sis; 2 col'op-tō'sis, n. Prolapsus or falling of the colon. [*< COLON + PTOSIS.*]

col'o-pūn'cture, 1 kol'o-pūn'ktūr or -ktur; 2 col'o-pūn'ctūr or -ktūr, n. Surg. Colocentesis. [*< COLON + PUNCTURE.*]

col'o-quint'i-ta, 1 kol'o-kwint'i-ta; 2 col'o-kwint'i-ta, n. [LL.] Same as COLCYNTH. col'o-quint'i-

col'our, 1 kol'ūr, v. I. 1. To give a color to; to color, put color on; infuse color into; especially, to tinge or color. 2. To dye; to stain. 3. Figuratively: (1) To make to appear in a false, particularly a specious, light; represent as better or worse than the reality. (2) To modify in nature or character; give a tone to; as, to color one's opinions by one's private resentments; his French training colored his style. 3f. To conceal.

II. 1. To take on or change color; especially, to grow red in the face; blush; to show signs of ripening, as fruit. [*< F. colorer, < L. color, < color, tint.*] See COLOR. SYN: see GABLE; STAIN; col'or'er, n.

col'or, n. 1. That quality of an object by which it emits, reflects, or transmits certain rays of light and absorbs others, thus producing a specific effect on the eye, depending on the nature of the rays reaching the nervous elements of the retina, the immediate stimulus of which is photochemical. God's will moves freely, and I follow it. As color follows light. E. B. BROWNING Drama of Exile no. 1.

2. Any one of the hues observed in the rainbow or spectrum, or one of the tints produced by the blending of those rays: sometimes technically limited to primary colors, and then distinguished from hue (a compound color), tint (diluted with white), and shade (mixed with black). In trade use, as in dyeing, or colloquially, black and white are also included as colors. See SPECTRUM.

The sky is not blue color merely; it is blue fire—and cannot be painted. RUSKIN Modern Painters vol. IV, p. 34, [w. a. n. 1859.]

3. Psychol. Any stimulation of the eye and the more internal organism of vision, subjectively regarded. All such effects are classified as sensations of color and vary in (1) color-tone, or quality as determined by the wave-lengths of the stimulus, (2) purity, or saturation, as determined by freedom from admixture of other color-tones, and (3) brightness, as dependent both upon the degree of saturation and the total intensity of the light. Various theories have been proposed to account for the experienced changes in color-sensations and similar visual phenomena as due to the results of analyzing or mixing the different color-tones, or to the different parts of the retina on which the stimulus falls. Of these, the most celebrated are the Young-Helmholtz theory, which conjectures three substances in the retina, responding to long waves, short waves, and waves of intermediate length, of the stimulus light; and the theory of Hering, which proposes three pairs of receptors, sensitive respectively to the white-black, red-green, and yellow-blue series of stimulations. In favor of the latter theory it may be said that the sensations of the various shades of gray in the white-black series are no longer supposed to be due to absence of specific stimulus.

4. Specifically: (1) Any hue as distinguished from white; especially, the hue of a colored person; as, a man of color. (2) Bot. Any hue other than green. (3) In pictures, fabrics, etc., any hue except black or white; as, she looks better in colors than in mourning. 5. Complexion; especially, the hue of health; ruddiness; as, she had a great deal of color.

Your colour, I warrant you, is as red as my rose.

SHAKESPEARE 2 King Henry IV, act II, sc. 4.

6. A paint or pigment; in printing, equal distribution of ink and strength of impression. 7. A false or superficial appearance; pretense; disguise. The law whereby He worketh is eternal, and therefore can have no show or colour of mutability.

Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity p. 64, [n. a. s. 1833.]

8. (1) Mil. & Naval. The official flag or flags carried by a military body, regiment, or warship; a designated one of these; the national flag; used mostly in the plural.

In the army of the United States, and most other armies, the regiment, as the unit of organization, carries two flags: the national flag or national color and the regi-

mental color. They are spoken of as a pair or stand of colors; or, in the U. S. cavalry, as standards. In the British army each regiment or battalion has a royal or King's color (Union Jack) and a regimental color consisting of a silk flag of a color similar to that of the regiment facings; it has the blue union in the corner and is embrodered with the number, title and honors of the regiment. In the U. S. army national and regimental colors vary in form and size. According to the U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations, "The word color implies the national color and includes the regimental color when both are present." The Infantry regiments carry a national color embrodered in silver and a regimental color made of blue silk with an embrodered U. S. coat of arms containing the number and name of the regiment in white characters upon a red scroll. The battalions of engineers carry the national color, upon which is embrodered the title of the battalion, and the battalion color, which is made of scarlet silk and contains a castle in the center with the battalion number above and the words "U. S. Engineers" below. The cavalry standards are smaller than the Infantry colors: the regimental standard being of yellow silk and containing an embrodered U. S. coat of arms in the center and the name and number of the regiment in white characters upon a red scroll. On parade the regimental is placed on the left of the national color. The colors of a war-ship are the national flag carried over the stern whenever the ship is in commission and a masthead-flag denoting the rank of its commander when he is a flag-officer; those of a yacht or a merchant ship are the national ensign (in its appropriate form—see FLAG) and the flag of the vessel's owner or club. Lack of proper colors exposes a ship to arrest for piracy, hence the phrases to show one's colors, to sail under false colors, etc. Lowering and lifting, or dipping, the colors, is a form of salute or its acknowledgment, more common and less ceremonial at sea than on land. To strike one's colors is to indicate surrender; hence the opposite phrases: to stick to one's colors, to nail the colors to the mast, and the like.

(2) A flag, badge, ribbon, or other device used as a distinction; as, college colors, colors of a race-horse, etc. (3) U. S. Army & Navy. The salute made to the national flag when it is hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening. The ceremony is accompanied by special music. 9. Art. Coloring. 10. Mus. (1) Timbre; clang-tint. (2) The tone, or characteristic effect, of a composition as produced by specific rhythmic, harmonic, or melodic means. 11. (1) A semblance; appearance; as, having color of truth. (2) A prima-facie right. See COLOR OF OFFICE and COLOR OF TITLE, below. 12. Peculiar character; kind; variety; tone.

And of this great step, modifying profoundly the colour and character of the government.

BUTCH. Am. Commonwealth vol. I, p. 356, [MACY, 1833.]

13. Phren. The faculty of appreciating colors and their harmonious combinations. 14. Her. See TINCTURE, 15. Law. An apparent or prima-facie right of action but insufficient in point of law: a plea formerly advanced with a view to having a case tried by the court as a question of law instead of by the jury as a question of fact. 16. A small particle or trace of gold in auriferous sand or gravel. 17. Liveliness or animation; vividness, especially in literary work. 18. In calico-printing, a coloring-matter or mordant which is thickened with gum or starch. 19. A dye or dyestuff.

The natural and artificial colors such as dyes and dyestuffs are divided into classes according to their properties and uses. The acid colors are those which are used in an acid bath for the dyeing of animal fibers; and the basic or tannic colors are mostly substituted ammonias, and are used in calico-printing and gingham-dyeing. The direct cotton or Kongo colors are dyes that may be used without mordants. Monogenetic colors are those from which only one hue can be produced, while polygenetic colors are those from which different hues can be formed when different mordants are employed. Colors are also classed according to (1) the color-compounds which they resemble or from which they are derived and (2) the organic groups which they contain. Some of these classes are the acridine colors, alizarin c. (artificial mordant dyes allied to alizarin), anthracene c., azo c. (see AZO-DYE), benzidine c., diazo c., Janus c. (a class of dyes which contain the sulfonic acid, azo, and amido groups), monoazo c., nitroso c., oxazin c., oxyketone c., phthalic anhydride c. (such as the eosins), stilbene c., sulfid or sulfur c. (formed by fusing certain coal-tar products with sodium sulfid, thiosulfates, or sulfur), sulfone c., tetrakisazo c., thiazin c., triazo c., and xanthene c.

20. pl. Faro. A manner of playing by which the color of the card to be bet upon is determined by the color of the first winning or losing card. [OF. < L. color, tint.] col'ort; col'ouret. SYN: hue, shade, stain, tinge, tint. See DISGUISE; PRETENSE. ANT: blackness, darkness, gloom, opacity.

—albumen color, in textile-printing, any pigment which is mechanically held to the fiber through the agency of coagulated albumen. —alluring c. (Blot.), a color in an animal or plant serving as a beneficial attraction. —animal colors, in the Darwinian theory of natural selection, certain colors distinguishing or rendering recognizable various animals, insects, etc., for specific purposes, as for concealment, or for warning. —ALLOCHRYTIC, ANTICRYPTIC, PROCRYPTIC, for recognition and warning (see SEMATIC, ALLOSEMATIC, APOSEMATIC, EPISEMATIC, PSEUDOSEMATIC, for protection (see APATETIC), or during courtship (see EPIGAMIC, ALLEPIGAMIC). —application colors, see SPIRIT-COLORS. —artists' colors, fine pigments used by artists as distinguished from coarse ones used by house-painters. —broken color, a color produced by mixing two or more pigments. —color-base, n. A chemical substance which colors salts or dyes, but which is itself colorless. —c-bearer. See COLOR-GUARD. —c-box, n. A box in which colors are kept. Specif.: (1) A box for artists' colors and implements. (2) The box supplying colors to the rollers in calico-printing. (3) An instrument for blending certain colors of the spectrum in given proportions. —c-chest, n. Naut. A receptacle for flags used in signaling, etc. —c-choord, n. A harmonious combination or group of colors, as in a painting or a costume. —c-company, n. In a regiment, the company which has the custody of the colors. In the United States it is the left company of the right wing of a regiment. —c-constants, n. pl. Three attributes of any color, as: (1) hue, or tone, by which varying tints are distinguishable; (2) luminosity, by which tints differ in respect to "light" and "dark" values; (3) intensity, by which colors otherwise alike differ in limpid purity. —c-curve, n. A curve indicating the different focal lengths of telescopic object-

glasses for the rays of various wave lengths. —c-defective, n. One partially or totally color-blind. —c-dia-gram, n. A systematic arrangement of colors, generally in such manner that compound colors shall lie on the straight line joining their primaries. Called, according to its shape, c-circle, c-triangle, etc. —c-disk, n. A disk slit on one side from the periphery to the center for use in a color-wheel. See COLOR-WHEEL. —c-doctor, n. In calico-printing, a blade for wiping surplus color from the engraved roll. —c-filter, n. Same as c-SCREEN. —c-guard, n. [U. S. A.] A guard for the protection of the colors. In each regiment it consists of two color-sergeants who are the color-bearers (the senior color-sergeant carrying the national color; the junior color-sergeant, the regimental color), and two experienced soldiers are picked by the colonel. —c-hearing, n. Med. A condition in which color-sensations and acoustic sensations are habitually associated. —c-index, n. Hemat. A guide for determining the amount of hemoglobin present in a blood-corpuscle. —c-line, n. 1. The distinction drawn between white persons and those of negro blood. 2. Psychophysics. The outline of a plane figure, or any straight line joining two points in a solid figure, which is designed to give a diagrammatic representation of color-sensations and their interrelations. 3. pl. A series of fine parallel lines on any part of a heraldic device denoting the tincture by their direction. —c-maker, n. [ENG.] A maker or seller of paints or colors. —c-mixer, n. An apparatus for mixing colors by means of a color-wheel. See SPECTRUM. —c-mixture, n. Combination of fundamental colors into another color. —c. of office (Law), a pretense or false appearance of authority for an act done on the part of a de-facto officer. —c. of title (Law), an apparent, but not valid, title to property, especially under a written instrument. —c-pan, n. A shallow lined vessel in which colors are mixed for cotton-printing. —c-party, n. A party having charge of the colors of a British regiment. —c-photography, n. The photographic reproduction of things in their natural colors: (1) theoretically by the direct action of light upon a negative; (2) practically, thus far, by the combination of negatives made through complementary color-screens, the three-color process, or as a positive on glass by the screen-plate process, as lumiere, omnicolor, etc. —c-plate, n. Photoengraving. One of a series or set of plates, each representing a certain portion of a picture, intended to be printed in different colors in combination: a stimulation of lithographic work. —c-screen, n. Photog. A sheet of glass, or other transparent material, absorbing a certain definite portion of the spectrum, through which only complementary rays pass to the negative. —c-slab, n. A piece of white porcelain on which the colors used in painting porcelain are burned: used as a guide, to indicate the effect of firing on colors. —c-standard, n. Colors standardized. See SPECTRUM. —c-striker, n. [ENG.] A color-maker. —c-tone, n. See TONE, 10, 11, 12. —c-top, n. A top painted on some or all of the spokes of the spectrum, showing the effect of their combination during its rotation. —c-variation, n. The range of variability in color within the limits of a species. —c-variety, n. Zool. A variety distinguished from the typical form of the species by some constant peculiarity of color. —c-weakness, n. Inability to distinguish colors at a low degree of saturation or intensity. —c-wheel, n. A wheel designed to exhibit the proportion of primary colors in any shade of color. It consists of color-disks bearing primary colors and white and black, constructed so as to revolve within a graduated circle. The disks can be arranged to overlap to any desired extent, and when rapidly rotated convey the impression of the color of this combination. —complementary c., one of two colors when combined produce white or nearly white light, as orange and blue. —dead c., a color that produces no reflections. —express c. (Law), the pleading of a feigned claim of right. —Fechner's colors (Psychophysics), the colors produced by the spectrum-top. —flight of colors (Psychophysics), the series of colored after-images which follow gazing at an intensely bright light. —Implied c. (Law), a claim of right arising from the pleadings of the defense. —Ingrain c., an insoluble color (usually an azo compound, but sometimes an inorganic compound) which has been produced directly in the fiber of the material by a chemical reaction. —Interference colors, iridescent colors resulting from the interference of light. See INTERFERENCE, 2, and QUANTUM, mode c., in textile-dyeing, a subdued shade, such as drab. —Newton's scale of colors, a scale based upon Sir Isaac Newton's observations in color. Compare NEWTON'S RINGS, under RING. —opposite c. (Psychophysics), a complementary color. —oxidation c., a color, as insoluble aniline black, which develops on the surface of calico by the oxidation of the material on which it has been impressed. —primary colors. 1. The principal colors into which white light is separated by a prism, once classified as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; the colors of the rainbow. 2. The colors by mixing which any other color may be obtained: given variously, now usually as red, green, and blue or violet, when they are mixed by the color-wheel, etc., and red (crimson), yellow, and blue, when they are mixed as pigments. —principal c. (Psychophysics), a psychological color of the fundamental type, such as red, blue, etc. —raised c., in calico-printing, a color that is brought out by some external agent, as a mordant. —reflection c-mixer, a color-mixer provided with a glass put between two strips of colored paper. The reflection of one strip can be observed upon the image of the other through the glass. —saturated c., a color without admixture of black or white. —steam c., a mordanted color produced and fixed upon various fabrics by means of steam. —to give c., to invest with the appearance of truth or reality; in law, in pleas in confession and avoidance, to admit an apparent right in the opposite party which is then avoided by new matter. —with the colors (Jfl.), serving with the regulars, and not with the reserves.

col'or-a-ble, 1 kol'or-a-bl; 2 col'or-a-bl, a. 1. That col'or-a-bl' may be colored. 2. Capable of appearing true or just; having an appearance, especially a false appearance, of right or justice; specious or plausible but ostensibly true; pretended; deceptive; as, "a colorable pretence for abandoning Calais." HUME England, vol. III, ch. 38, p. 14, [p. s. & co. 1854.] SYN: see OSTENSIBLE. —col'or-a-ble-ty, n. The quality of being colorable. col'or-a-ble-ness, n. —col'or-a-ble, adj.

col'o-ra'do, 1 kol'o-rā'do; 2 col'o-rā'do, a. 1. [Sp. Am.] Red; reddish: common in geographic names, as Rio Colorado. 2. Denoting medium strength and color, as of cigars. See ILLUS. OF POTATO-BEETLE under POTATO.

Col'o-ra'do, n. 1. A western State of the United States; 103,655 sq. m.; capital, Denver; mining resources. 2. A county in S. E. central Texas; 915 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. 3. A city, the county-seat of Mitchell county, Texas. 4. City. A city in El Paso county, Colo. 5. Desert. The

arid region between the Rio Colorado and the Pacific coast, and about the head of the Gulf of California. 6. River.

(1) A great river of the western United States, flowing south from near Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, to the head of the Gulf of California, 1,500 miles, by the winding course; it is known in Wyoming and Colorado as *Green river*, and to the Mexicans and early settlers as *Rio Colorado*. (2) Little Colorado, or Colorado Chiquito. (3) A river of central and eastern Texas, 900 miles long, to Matagorda Bay. A tributary of the great Colorado in northeastern Arizona, flowing in deep cañons.



Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Arizona.

(4) A river of southern Argentina, 620 m. long to the Atlantic—Colorado potato-beetle, the potato-bug.—Colorado Series (*Geol.*), the second in order of age of the groups comprised in the Upper Cretaceous series of strata in the northern interior province of North America. 7. Springs. A city and health resort, county-seat of El Paso county, Colo., near the eastern base of Pike's Peak; seat of Colorado College (non-sectarian, 1874).—Grand Cañon of the Colorado, an enormous gorge excavated and occupied by the great Colorado river in Utah and Arizona; length, about 150 miles; depth, 2,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.

col'o-ra-dō-ite, kol'o-rā-dō-ite, 2 col'o-rā-dō-ite, n. Mineral. A massive iron-black mercuric telluride (HgTe). [*< Colorado*].

col'o-rant, 1 kul'er-ant; 2 col'or-ant, n. A coloring-matter col'o-rant, 1 kul'er-ant; 2 col'or-ant, a. [*Rare or Obs.*] Colored.

col'o-rā-tion, 1 kul'er-ā-tion; 2 col'or-ā-tion, n. 1. Particular marking or arrangement of colors, as in an animal or plant. 2. Art. (1) The use of colors, as in architecture or sculpture; polychromy. (2) Characteristic coloring, as in a painting. [*< L. coloratus*; see COLORATURE].

—aggressive coloration, resemblance of the coat to the color of its ordinary surroundings: said of a predatory animal, which it assists in approaching intended prey without discovery.—oblivative c., in Thayer's theory of concealing colors on animals, a combination of hues and pattern which causes the animal to merge out of sight into its natural background.—protective c., apatetic coloration. See APATETIC.—col'o-rā-tion-al, a. Relating to or depending upon coloration.—col'o-rā-tion-al-ly, adv.

col'o-r-a-ture, 1 kul'er-a-ture; 2 col'or-a-ture, n. 1. The effect of giving color to vocal music, as where two or more notes are given to each syllable, as in runs, trills, or other florid decorations, etc.; also, the runs, etc., themselves. 2. A singer who produces this effect. [*< L. coloratura*, *< L. coloratus*, pp. of coloro; see color, v.] col'o-r-a-turāt, n.

col'o-rā-ness, n. See under color, n.

col'o-rā-blind, 1 kul'er-ā-blind; 2 col'or-ā-blind, a. Affected with color-blindness.

col'o-rā-blind-ness, 1 kul'er-ā-blind-ness; 2 col'or-ā-blind-ness, n. A defect of vision, usually congenital, found in from three to five per cent. of males and a small portion of females. When total—cases of which are very rare—no distinction of colors is possible, the spectrum appearing to differ from part to part only in brightness. In red-green blindness, the color-tones lying between red and green or between purple and greenish-blue are confused and appear as shades of a single color. In the few cases, mostly pathological, of yellow-blue blindness, the two colors whose distinction is retained are red and green. The vision of the color-blind may therefore be called dichromatic rather than polychromatic, as in normal vision (see under color). The importance of this in the case of railroad and maritime employees has led to recent great improvements in the tests for color-blindness. See DEUTERANOPIA; PROTANOPIA.

col'o-rā-ness, c.-chord, etc. See under color, n.

col'o-rā-tis, 1 kul'er-ā-tis; 2 col'or-ā-tis, n. 1. Of or pertaining to the production or the sensation of color; imparting or capable of producing color. [*< color, n., + L. facio, make*].

col'o-rā-ter, 1 kul'er-ā-ter; 2 col'or-ā-ter, n. An apparatus consisting essentially of two parallel tubes, one of which contains a standard solution of known strength, by which to estimate by comparison of depth of color the percentage of coloring substance in a given solution, as in Nessler's test, or to estimate the carbon content of steel, as Stead's colorimeter. [*< color, n., + Gr. metron, measure*].—col'o-rā-metric, col'o-rā-metric-al, a. Of or relating to colorimetry or the colorimeter.—col'o-rā-metric-al-ly, adv.—col'o-rā-metric-try, n. The testing of a coloring or dyeing compound by comparison with color-solutions.

col'o-rā-in, 1 kul'er-ā-in; 2 col'or-ā-in, n. Impure alizarin as obtained by distillation from madder. [*< color*]. col'o-rā-inet, n.

col'o-rā-ing, 1 kul'er-ā-ing; 2 col'or-ā-ing, n. 1. The act, art, or process of giving or imparting color; also, that which imparts color. 2. The general color, or combined effect of all the colors, of anything; also, characteristic style of applying or combining colors; as, an artist's coloring. 3. Distinguishing character; peculiar style

or air; ns, a book bearing the coloring of its author's surroundings.

In the warm coloring of the narrative, and in the minuteness of its details, we feel that we are reading the report of one who has himself beheld the scenes which he describes.

Prescott Philip II, vol. iii, p. 270, ft. 1880.]

4. Appearance or semblance; especially, false or specious appearance; misrepresentation or disguise.

I've tried the world—it wears no more  
The coloring of romance it wore.

Dryden The Rivalry st. 4.

5. Mus. See COLORATURE.—aggressive coloring, same as AGGRESSIVE COLORATION.—col'o-rā-ing-tool, n. A seal-engraver's tool for cutting fine parallel lines, as for backgrounds.

col'o-rā-ist, 1 kul'er-ist; 2 col'or-ist, n. 1. One who colors or paints; specifically, a painter skilled in the use of color, especially of warm or brilliant colors.

His [Turner's] most distinctive innovation as a colorist was his discovery of the so-called sky-blue.

Ruskin Modern Painters vol. v, p. 333, ft. a. s. 1858.]

2. A writer noted for graphic descriptive powers. [*< L. colorista*, *< L. color*, color, 1.—col'o-rā-ist-ic, a. Of or relating to a colorist or coloring.—col'o-rā-iz-a-tion, n. Coloration.—col'o-rā-ize, vt. [*Rare*]. To color.

col'o-rā-ly, 1 kul'er-ā-ly; 2 col'or-ā-ly, n. 1. The art of producing engraved printing-plates for color-printing in many colors by the use of only three colors—blue, red, and yellow; a trade name. 2. A picture printed by this method. [*< color, n., + type*].

col'o-rā-less, 1 kul'er-ā-less; 2 col'or-ā-less, a. 1. Having no color. 2. Figuratively, marked by no special sentiments, emotions, or qualities; either impartial, uninteresting, or of negative character; as, a colorless musical or literary composition; a colorless decision.

Life became hazy, rigid, colorless, as it became intense.

Gruyer Short Hist. Eng. People p. 466, ft. 1888.]

col'o-rā-man, c.-mixer. See under color, n.

col'o-rā-or-ry, 1 kul'er-ā-or-ry; 2 col'or-ā-or-ry, n. [*Rare*]. The science or scientific study of color.—col'o-rā-or-log-ical, a.—col'o-rā-or-gist, n.

col'o-rā-pho-bia, 1 kul'er-ā-pho-bia; 2 col'or-ā-pho-bia, n. [*Rare*]. Aversion to colored persons.

col'o-rā-pho-to-rā-phy, c.-plate, etc. See under color, n.

col'o-rā-ty, 1 kul'er-ā-ty; 2 col'or-ā-ty, n. A coloritype.

col'o-rā-ty, 1 kul'er-ā-ty; 2 col'or-ā-ty, n. [*Porto Rico*]. A fish, the yellowtail snapper.

col'o-rā-ty, 1 kul'er-ā-ty; 2 col'or-ā-ty, n. [*Colloq.*] Having abundant color. 2. *Com.* Having a good color: said of tobacco, of hops, and of certain coffees. II. n. A lightleaf tobacco used in pipes and cigarettes. col'o-rā-ty, n.

Coloss., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

Coloss., 1 kul'er-; 2 col'or-, n. An ancient city of Phrygia, whose ruins remain near Chonos, Asia Minor. Coloss., 1 kul'er-; 2 col'or-, n. A. Belonging to or characteristic of Colossæ. II. n. A native or inhabitant of ancient Colossæ. Epistle to the Colossians, a pastoral letter written by St. Paul to the Christians at Colossæ about A. D. 62, now a book of the New Testament.

col'o-sal, 1 kul'er-sal; 2 col'or-sal, a. Of immense size or extent; colossal; like; enormous; huge; gigantic. col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*Rare*]. Greatness.—col'o-sal-ly, adv.—In colossal, on a huge scale; magnified.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. The Flavian amphitheatre, in Rome, the greatest architectural monument left by the Romans, begun by Vespasian in A. D. 75 and completed and dedicated by Titus in A. D. 80.

It is elliptical in plan, the axes of the exterior wall being 617 and 512 feet, and those of the arena 282 and 148 feet. It seated 87,000 spectators. The name is sometimes given also to large modern places of amusement. [*L. orig. neut. of colossus*, *< Gr. kolossatos*, colossal, *< kolossos*, large statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. The twin Colossi of Amenophis III., on the bank of the Nile near Thebes.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*Sr*]. 1. ai; 2. i. or sus-za, pl.] A gigantic statue, especially the bronze of Apollo set up in 280 B. C. on the shore of the harbor at Rhodes, and since in the popular myth reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the harbor. It was upward of 100 feet high and was one of the seven wonders of the world. 2. Any strikingly great person or object.

John Adams [said Jefferson] was our colossus on the floor. Webster Works, Adams and Jeff, vol. I, p. 130, ft. n. a. c. 1858.]

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*L.* *< Gr. kolossos*, gigantic statue.] col'o-sal-ty, n.

first milk of a mammal after parturition; beestings. 2t. An emulsion of turpentine and white of egg.—col'o-sal-ty, a. Of or pertaining to colostrum. col'o-sal-ty, n. [*< colostrum*, *< pus-cles*, n. pl. Large granular cells in the colostrum.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*Surg.* Incision of the colon, either abdominal, lateral, lumbar, or inguinal, according to the region of entrance. Gould Med. Dic. [*< color* + -sal-ty].

col'o-rā-ty, 1 kul'er-ā-ty; 2 col'or-ā-ty, n. The usual spelling in England.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.

col'o-sal-ty, 1 kul'er-sal-ty; 2 col'or-sal-ty, n. [*IV*]. A Celtic dart or javelin.



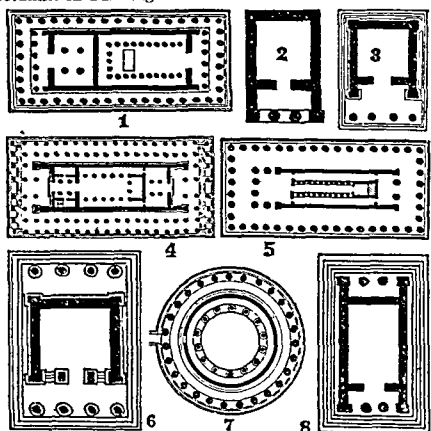


mark the division of columns.—*c. skull, n.* A lizard having a columella cranii.—*columns of the spinal cord (Anat.)*, continuous tracts of gray or white matter, separable either by their peculiar structure or by the series of changes that occur in them during embryonic life, during disease, or after certain lesions.—*c. width (Print.)*, the width of a printed column, such as a newspaper column, generally 13 ems plea or about 2 1/4 inches; sometimes also 13 1/2 plicas, or about 2 1/4 inches in a newspaper, varying in other printed matter according to the size of the paper; used as in designating the sizes of advertisements or illustrations.—*coupled c. (Arch.)*, one of two columns close together, with shafts not touching; used in combination, usually in a series.—*diminished c. (Arch.)*, see DIMINISHED.—*engaged c. (Arch.)*, a column in plan less than a circle, built in or against a wall or a pier.—*erosion c. (Geol.)*, a pillar of soft material which, owing to a resistant capping, frequently a boulder or hard layer, has remained standing while the surrounding unprotected part of the deposit has been washed away; as, the *erosion columns* of moraine material in the Tyrol. See *EROSION*.—*Gull's c. (Anat.)*, a tract of fibers near the posterior median line of the spinal cord, by which sensory impressions are conveyed to the brain.—*posterior median column*, *Gray c. (Arch. & Engin.)*, a quadruple steel column built of four channel irons riveted at every junction.—*Lissauer's c. (Anat.)*, a column of matter situated between the periphery of the spinal cord and the posterior cornu.—*lotus c. (Arch.)*, a column with a lotus capital. See *LOTUS*, *n.*, 4.—*Nurick c. (Arch. & Engin.)*, a column constructed of four channel irons riveted together, the flanges of one pair to the webs of the other.—*parallel columns (Print.)*, columns of matter printed side by side so as to facilitate comparison.—*postate c.*, a column decorated with beads. See *POSTATE*.—*triumphal c.*, a commemorative structure in the form of a column, usually a large and lofty shaft and pedestal, the former surmounted by a statue.—*Türk c. (Anat.)*, the direct pyramidal tract next to the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.—*twisted c. (Arch.)*, a column whose shaft is formed as if twisted; sometimes two columns seemingly twisted together.  
**Co-lum-na, Fabius (1567-1650).** An Italian botanist; first to distinguish genera, and to use copper plates to delineate plants; *Touchstone of Plants*.  
**co-lum-na bel'la-cä, ko-lum-na bel'ka; 2 co-lum-na bel'ca, LL.** A column before the temple of Bellona, in Rome, over which a spear was thrown when war was declared.  
**co-lum-nar, 1 ko-lum-nar; 2 co-lum-nar, a. 1.** Of or pertaining to a column; like the shaft of a column.  
**2.** Formed in or characterized by columns; as, *columnar epithelium*. See *ILLUS.* under *EPITHELIUM*. [*LL. columnaris, < L. columna, column.*] *co-lum-nar-ly; co-lum-na-ri-ant; co-lum-na-ry.*—*columnar structure (Geol.)*, a structure often developed during the cooling of extended sheet-like masses of igneous rock, either intrusive or extrusive, resulting in the formation of prismatic columns, most commonly hexagonal, at right angles to the cooling surface. It is best developed in the aphanitic, porphyritic, or vitrophyric rocks, especially basalt, as in the *Faillades* opposite New York city, but it is found in some dikes or granular intrusive rock, particularly diabase. See *FINGAL'S CAVE, c. jointing*.—*co-lum-na-ri-ty, n.*—*co-lum-na-ri-ed, a.* Columnar; ornamented with columns.  
**Co-lum-na-ri-a, 1 ko-lum-na-ri-a; 2 co-lum-na-ri-a, n. Geol.** A genus of fossil *Tetracolla* ranging from the Ordovician to the Devonian. [*LL. columnaris, columnar.*]  
**co-lum-ned, 1 ko-lum-ned; 2 co-lum-ned, a. 1.** Furnished with columns, or with or sustained by columns; fashioned like a column.  
A column'd entry shone and marble stairs.  
TENNYSON *Princess* v. st. 14.



Columnar structure, as shown in the Giant's Causeway, Ireland.

2. Arranged in columns. *co-lum-na-ri-ed*.  
**co-lum-ni-a-tion, 1 ko-lum-ni-a-shen; 2 co-lum-ni-a-shon, n. 1.** *Arch.* The use or the manner of grouping columns in building. The various forms of *columnia-*



Columnia-tion.

1. Peristyle. 2. Diastyle. 3. Prostyle. 4. Dipteral. 5. Pseudodipteral. 6. Amphiprostyle. 7. Monopieral. 8. Diastyle in antis. tion will be found appropriately defined and the principal types fittingly illustrated under their characteristic names.  
amphiprostyle dipteros octastyle pseudopieral  
amphistylar dodecastyle pentastyle teral  
apertal enastyle peripteral pseudopieral  
arcostyle eustyle peristyle style  
diastyle heptastyle pseudodipteral  
dipteral hexastyle pseudodipteral  
dipteral monopieral teral

2. Arrangement by columns, as of figures.  
Their sums in triple columns, set down with formal superfluity of ephers.  
LAMB *Essays of Elia* p. 3. [w. L. & C.]  
3. Columns collectively; as, the crowded *columniation* of a temple. 4. The distance from center to center of

consecutive shafts in a range of columns; intercolumniation; used particularly by those who define intercolumniation as the space from base to base of consecutive columns. See *ILLUS.* under *INTERCOLUMNIATION*. [*LL. columnatio(n), < columna, column.*]  
**co-lum-nif-er-ous, 1 ko-lum-nif-er-us; 2 co-lum-nif-er-us, a. Bot.** Having the stamens united into a column by their filaments. [*LL. columna, column, + fero, bear.*]  
**co-lum-ni-form, 1 ko-lum-ni-form; 2 co-lum-ni-form, a.** Formed like a column. [*LL. column + form.*]  
**co-lum-nu-la, 1 ko-lum-nu-la; 2 co-lum-nu-la, n. [L.]** 1. A small column. 2. A columella. [*Dim. of L. columna, column.*]  
**co-lu-nar, a. Geom.** See *co-lu-nar*, *prefz.*  
**co-lure, 1 ko-lure; 2 co-lure, n.** One of the two great circles of the celestial sphere, which pass from the pole through the equinoxes and the solstices respectively; as, the *equinoctial* and *solstitial circles*.  
Circles, and arcs, and broad-bellied culture.  
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i. st. 8.

[*LL. colurus, mutilated, < Gr. kolourous, dock-tailed, < kolos, docked, + oura, tail.*]  
**Co-lu'sa, 1 ko-lu'sa; 2 co-lu'sa, n. 1.** A county in N. W. California. 1,088 sq. m.; county-seat, Colusa. 2. A town, the county-seat of Colusa county, Cal.

**Co-lu'te-a, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.** A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]  
**Col'wyn, 1 ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win, n.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. 1, ko-lu'win; 2 co-lu'win; 3 co-lu'win, n. A mouse-bird. [*col'u-tic, 1 ko-lu'te-a; 2 co-lu'te-a, n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceae*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [*< Gr. kalantea, pod-bearing tree.*]  
**col'u-tic, a.** Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.  
**Col'ville, 1 ko-lu'vil; 2 co-lu'vil, n.** A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly Fort Colville, a historic frontier army-post. [*county, Pa.*]<

A ctenophore.—c. paper, n. Paper marbled by the use of a comb.—c. pot, n. An arrangement of two iron plates between which to heat combs used in carding long-fibered wool for worsted.—c. rat, n. A ctenodactylid rodent with comblike inner hind toe.—c. rib, n. Zool. The appendage by means of which a ctenophore swims.—c. roller, n. Mech. A toothed roller used to straighten out fiber in spinning.—c. segment, n. Mech. A segment of the comb-cylinder of a combing-machine.—c. stock, n. Mech. In a cotton-combing machine, a cylinder serving for the attachment of the needles.—c. virgin, n. A honeycomb that has not been used more than once for honey, and never for brood.

comb, †. [Eng.] A bowl-shaped valley with a narrow combe, opening; a hollow in a hillside: used in place-names, as Farncombe, combe; combe; combe.

comb, n. [Eng.] 1. A dry measure of 4 bushels. 2. A vat for brewing. com; com; com.

comb, n. See COME, n.

comb, abbr. Combined; combining.

Comb'ba-co'nura, 1 kom'ba-kō'nura; 2 cōm'ba-cō'nūm, n. A town in Tanjore district, S. E. Madras, India.

Comb'ba-hee, 1 kom'ba-hē; 2 cōm'ba-hē, n. A river in S. South Carolina; 140 m. long to Atlantic ocean.

comb'bat, 1 kom'bat or kum'bat; 2 cōm'bāt or cōm'bāt (xun), v. 1. To fight or contend with; oppose in battle; resist; as, to combat error.

In the sixteenth century it was customary to combat an adversary's views by heaping calumny on his person.

J. W. STUCKENBERG in *Helimetic Review* Mar., 1890, p. 267.

II. i. To do battle; encounter in fight; struggle.

Combat with adverse planets in the heavens!

SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act i, sc. 1.

[< F. *combattre*, < L. *com* (< *cum*), together, + LL. *bat*, beat.] comb'bat; comb'bat; comb'bat. SYN: see ATTACK; COMBAT; OPPOSE.—comb'ba-b'le (er), a.—comb'bat'er, n.

comb'bat, n. A contest conducted by blows; a battle or fight of any kind, especially a fight between two individuals; struggle; contest.

Who hath a greater combat than he that laboureth to overcome himself? 1 *Kemris Imitation of Christ* p. 25. (s. a. 1853.)

comb'bat, n. Judicial combat (*Eng. Law*), trial by battle.—single c., a fight between two. SYN: see BATTLE.

comb'bat-ant, 1 kom'bat or kum'bat-ant; 2 cōm'bat or cōm'bat-ant, a. 1. Contending in fight; ready or disposed to combat. 2. *Mil.* Participating in or ready for fighting; as, a combatant officer; opposed to non-combatant. 3. *Her.* Rampant face to face, as lions. Compare COMBATANT.

COMBATANT. [< F. *combattant*, < *combattre*; see COMBAT, v.] comb'bat-ant, n.

comb'bat-ant, n. 1. One who engages in combat of any sort; especially, in war, one directly engaged in hostilities.

2. *Her.* A swordsman on guard. comb'bat-ant; comb'bat-ant.

comb'ba-tive, 1 kom'ba-tiv or kum'ba-tiv; 2 cōm'bat or cōm'bat-ive, a. Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious; disputatious; full of fight.—ly, adv.

comb'ba-tive (ness), 1 kom'ba-tiv or kum'ba-tiv-ness; 2 cōm'bat or cōm'bat-iv-ness, n. 1. The fighting or contending quality; quickness to engage in conflict or dispute.

Violent combastiveness for particular sects, . . . is merely a form of party-egotism.

HASKIN *Poor Clarissa* vol. vii, letter 86, p. 22. [w. a. s. 1886.]

2. *Phren.* The faculty of courage; the tendency to assault, defend, contradict, and take the opposite side.

comb'ba, 1 kom'ba or kōm'ba; 2 cōm'ba or cōm'ba, n. 1. Andrew (1791-1847), a Scottish physician; brother of George; physician to the Queen; *Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health*, etc. 2. George (1778-1858), a Scottish lawyer and phrenologist; *Constitution of Man*, etc. 3. William. See COMBE.

combed, †. 1 kom'd; 2 cōm'd, a. *Geol.* Same as COMBT, combd, †.

com'bel, 1 kom'bel; 2 cōm'bēl, n. *Her.* A fillet.

com'bert, n. To cumber.

com'ber, 1 kom'er; 2 cōm'er, n. 1. One who or that which combs; as, a wool-comber. 2. A long crested wave; a breaker, especially one that rolls in from the sea. com'ber-boarding, n. *W. Eng.* In a Jaquard loom, a perforated frame through which the harness-threads pass, to keep them in position and prevent entanglement.—c. lap, n. A web of cotton ready for combing.

com'ber, 1 kom'ber; 2 cōm'ber, n. [*Dial. Eng.*] 1. A serranoid fish (*Serranus cabrilla*). 2. A wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

com'ber, n. Encumbrance.

com'ber, n. A town in Down county, Ireland.

Com'bin, 1 kōn'bah; 2 cōn'bān, n. A peak of the Alps, between Italy and Switzerland; 14,163 ft. high.

com-bin'a-bl(e), 1 kom-bain'abl; 2 cōm-bin'a-bl, a. That may combine or be combined.—com-bin'a-bl(e)-ness, n.

com-bin'ant, 1 kom-bai'nant or kom'bi-nant; 2 cōm-bin'ant or cōm'bi-nant, n. *Math.* An invariant of a system of quantities, which remains unaltered (except as to a factor) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but when a linear function of the quantities is substituted for any quantity. [combinatio (s), ppr. of *combinare*; see COMBINE.]—com-bin'ant-iv(e)s, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a combinant.

com-bin'at(e), a. United; betrothed.

com'bi-na'tion, 1 kom'bi-nā'shon; 2 cōm'bi-nā'shon, n. 1. A joining together so as to form a whole, or the whole produced by combining; a conjunction; as, a combination of letters; a combination of good and bad.

Nature is an endless combination and repetition of a very few laws. EMERSON *Essays*, *History* 1st series, p. 20. [w. a. s. 1890.]

2. The union or alliance of persons for the prosecution of a common object; also, the association thus formed; formerly almost always with the implication of confederacy, as of employers or workmen, for illegal or interested ends. Compare COMBINE, n.

Combinations for use of means of communication and transportation make railway service cheap.

R. T. ELT *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 276. [CHATT. 1889.]

3. *Chem.* The union of elements in certain fixed proportions, or the compound thus resulting. *Math.* A group of several things or symbols in which the order of arrangement is indifferent; distinguished from permutation. 5. In organ-playing; (1) The tonal qualities resulting from the simultaneous drawing out of two or more stops. (2) The stops so drawn out. 6. The assembling of the parts, as the sprigs and ground, of lace. 7. (1) *Pool.* A stroke in which the object-ball

is used to drive any third ball into a pocket. (2) *Billiards.* A stroke similar to the above, by which the third ball is pocketed or makes a carom. 8. (1) The sequence of numbers or letters forming the key symbol of a combination lock. (2) The mechanism operated or set in motion by the sequence. 9. *Sports.* A bet on two or more successive events on which the odds are calculated cumulatively according to the theory of probabilities. 10. pl. An undergarment in which an undershirt and drawers or a short skirt are combined in one piece. [combinatio (n), < *combinare*; see COMBINE.] SYN: see CABAL; CONSPIRACY; UNION.—Prep.: the combination of elements into compounds.—back combination (*Philos.*), that part of a double lens situated next to the focusing screen.—combination button (*Organ-building*), one of the push-knobs of a section of an organ. c. piston.—c. by volume, or by weight (*Chem.*), the union of elements according to fixed volumetric or gravimetric proportions, to form definite compounds.—c. car, a car containing compartments for various uses.—c. garment, see COMBINATION, 10.—c. laws (*Eng.*), acts of Parliament passed in 1799 and 1800 for the repression of every form of trade combination, both of employers and employed; repealed in 1824.—c. lock, see LOCK.—c. room (*Eng.*), the fellows' smoking-room or wine-room at Cambridge University.—theory of c., that branch of algebra which reasons about the number and kinds of combinations that may be formed from given symbols.—com'bi-na'tion-al, a. Of or pertaining to combination; having the quality of combining.

com'bi-na'tive, 1 kom-bai'nē-tiv or kom'bi-nē'tiv; 2 cōm'bi-na'tiv, †. Relating to or affecting combination; tending to combine. 2. *Math.* Designating those branches of algebra which depend on the theory of combinations.

com'bi-na'tor'ic, 1 kom-bai'nā'tōr'ik; 2 cōm'bi-nā'tōr'ic, n. A branch of mathematics treating of the formation, enumeration, and properties of partitions, variations, combinations, and permutations of a finite number of elements under various conditions.

com'bi-na'tor'ic, 1 kom-bai'nā'tōr'ik; 2 cōm'bi-nā'tōr'ic, n. *Math.* A department of mathematics treating of the formation, enumeration, and properties of partitions, variations, combinations, and permutations of a finite number of elements under various conditions.

com'bine, 1 kom-bin; 2 cōm-bin, v. [

There are realities which it is impossible to combine in one subject. CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, p. 124. [MACR. 1885.]

2. To bind.

II. i. 1. To become one, or parts of the same whole; coalesce; be closely allied; associate for a purpose or in a work; cooperate; as, to combine against the saloon.

2. To unite by affinity; enter into chemical combination; as, oxygen and hydrogen combine to form water. [combinare, < L. *com* (< *cum*), together, + *bin*; see BINARY.] SYN: see AGREE; CONCENTRATE; MIX.—Prep.: the acid combines with the alkali; the acid and alkali are combined in a salt; combine the factions into a party.

com'bine, 1 kom-bin; 2 cōm-bin, n. [*Colloq.* U. S.] A combination of persons, especially a union to effect, by underhanded dealings, what honest efforts, openly employed, can not obtain; cabal; conspiracy; by act of Congress, July 2, 1890, a combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to raise prices, or to obstruct the ordinary course of trade.

com-blind, 1 kom-baind; 2 cōm-blind, pa. United into a conglomerate whole; intimately associated; joined; confederated.—com-blind'ly, adv.—com-blind'ness, n.

—combined method, a method of teaching deaf-mutes in which oral and written systems of instruction are combined with the manual combing form, a changed form of a word used as the first element of a word, as live word, as cardiac (for cardiac) in cardiograph, cardioplegia, etc.—com-blind'ing-tube, n. *Engin.* That portion of an injector or ejector in which the steam-jet combines with the water on which it acts.—combining weight (*Chem.*), the fixed and exact proportional weight, generally in comparison with the weight of hydrogen as a standard, with which an element combines with another to form a definite compound.

com-bin'er, 1 kom-bain'er; 2 cōm-bin'er, n. One who or that which combines; specif., a member of a combination; conspirator. See COMBINATION, 2.

comb'ing, 1 kom'ing; 2 cōm'ing, n. 1. The act of using a comb, as in dressing hair, carding, hackling, graining, etc. 2. That which is removed by combing or carding; hair combed off; hence, a false front made of combings.

3. A combing. 4. Hair combed over a bald spot.—comb'ing-ma-chine, n. A machine for disentangling and straightening out wool fibers.—c. needle, n. One of a number of needles graduated for use on the combing cylinder of a cotton-combing machine. [*press*; load]

com'bl(e), 1 kom'bl; 2 cōm'bl, n. [*Dial.* or Obs.] To op-com'bo-lo'lo, 1 kom'bo-lō'yō; 2 cōm'bo-lō'yō, n. A rosary of 99 beads, used by devout Mohammedans.

Com'bourg, 1 kōn'būr; 2 cōn'būr, n. A town in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France.

com'boy, 1 kom'boy; 2 cōm'bōy, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A skiff of white calico worn by men and women of Ceylon.

Com'bre-ta-ce-ae, 1 kom'brē-tēs'i; 2 cōm'brē-tēs'e, n. pl. Bot. A family of tropical petiole trees or shrubs—the myrobalan family—often climbing trees, with simple entire exstipulate leaves, and epilate or racemose peltate flowers. It embraces about 20 genera and over 250 species. [

Com-bre'tum, 1 kom'brētum; 2 cōm'brētūm, n. Bot. A large genus of shrubs, or rarely trees, of the myrobalan family, several of which are in greenhouse cultivation for their brilliant flowers. [*Lat.*, a kind of rush.]

com-bu'rent, 1 kom'būr'ent; 2 cōm'būr'ent, a. Undergoing or causing combustion. [comburens, ppr. of *comburo*, burn up.]

com-bur'gess, 1 kom'būr'jes; 2 cōm'būr'jēs, n. Old *Eng.* *bur*, a burrow; hence, a burrow; a fellow burgess.

com-bust', 1 kom'bust'; 2 cōm'bust', n. 1. [*Humorous.*] To consume with fire; burn up. 2. To inflame; excite greatly.

com-bust'f, a. 1. *Astrol.* Obscured by proximity to the sun; extinguished by the sun's light. 2. Burnt; consumed; adust.—combust way (*Astrol.*), the area included in Scorpio and the second half of Libra.

com-bus'ti-bl(e), 1 kom'bust'bi-bl; 2 cōm'bust'bi-bl, a. 1. That may be set on fire and burned; susceptible of combustion; as, paper, wood, and coal are highly combustible. 2. Easily excited to violence or passion; fiery; inflammable; as, a very combustible temper. [*F.*, < L. *combustus*; see COMBUSTION.] com-bus'tious;

com-bus'tu-oust.—com-bus'ti-bl(e)-ness, n. The quality of being combustible. com-bus'ti-bl'ity.

com-bus'ti-ble, n. Any substance that will readily ignite and burn; as, pitch, coal, and other combustibles.

com-bus'tion, 1 kom'būs'chōn; 2 cōm'būs'chōn, n. 1. The action or operation of burning; in science, the continuous combination of a substance with certain elements, as oxygen, chlorine, etc., accompanied by the generation of light and heat. 2. Cremation. 3. Any furious outbreak of excitement or passion, as of a mob; disturbance; tumult.

All Virginia was in combustion. The standard of liberty was reared in every county; there was a general cry to arms.

INVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 399. [G. P. 1863.]

3. *Astrol.* Position near the sun. 4. Inflammation. [*F.*, < LL. *combustio* (n), < L. *combustus*, ppr. of *comburo*, burn up.] com-bus'ture. SYN: see FIRE.

Bunsen's combustion-furnace, a contrivance by means of which very high temperatures can be secured and the ultimate analysis of organic substances determined.

—combustion chamber, n. *Mech.* 1. The space in a boiler above the burning coal where the gases burn before passing through the tubes. 2. In an internal-combustion engine, the chamber in the cylinder in which the compression and burning of the charge occurs.—c. method (*Chem.*), a method used in ascertaining the quantity of hydrogen, carbon, etc., in a substance by burning it with air, oxygen, copper oxide, or other solid oxidizing compound, and by collecting the gases resulting; used in quantitative analysis and in ascertaining the amount of carbon in iron and steel.—c. tube, n. *Chem.* A glass tube especially designed to withstand great heat as produced by the combustion method.—internal c. (*Mech.*), the method of operation of a common type of engine, including those in use on automobiles and motor-boats, in which the piston is actuated by the expansion of a gaseous substance burned within the cylinder. These engines are mostly explosion motors, including the gas-engine and the ordinary gasoline engine, but the type includes also such engines as the Diesel motor, in which the working substance is burned more gradually.—spontaneous c., the oxidation of a substance with such rapidity as to engender heat sufficient to ignite it, as masses of oiled rags, pyritous ores, coal, and certain metals.

Spontaneous combustion may take place in some kinds of vegetable and mineral substances, but not in the animal body, living or dead. A. S. TAYLOR *Medical Jurisprudence* ch. 34, p. 301. [*A. S.* 1866.]

—supporter of c., a gaseous element capable of sustaining the combustion of a burning substance.

com-bus'tive, 1 kom'bust'iv; 2 cōm'bust'iv, a. 1. com-bus'tiv, †. Relating to or of the nature of combustion. 2. Combustible.

comb'y, 1 kom'y; 2 cōm'y, a. 1. *Geol.* Having a formation like honeycomb; favose. 2. Made up of bands or layers of crystals arranged crosswise of the bands; said of mineral veins.

comd, abbr. Commanding.

comd, abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

come, 1 kom; 2 cōm, v. [*CAME*; COME; COM'ING.] I. i. 1. cum, †. To move to or toward the place where the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move with the speaker; move hither; draw nigh; approach; opposed to go; also, to move to or toward the real or assumed place of the person addressed; as, yonder comes a man; come with me; he shall come to you to-morrow.

Poverty makes men come very near each other. PHILLIPS *Brooks Light of the World* ser. x, p. 166. [w. p. d. 1890.]

2. To arrive as the result of motion or progress; attain to an end or to completion; as, they came to land; Thy kingdom come. 3. To arrive at some state or condition; be formed or separated; take form; develop; sprout; as, the butter comes (in churning); barley comes. 4. To advance or move into view; become perceptible; make an appearance; hence, to begin to appear; as, her color came and went; robins come with the spring.

Let the true religion be removed, and a false one will come in its place. HOPKINS *Ev. of Christianity* p. 47. [w. a. s. 1876.]

5. To draw near in time; be present; arrive; as, mine hour has not yet come; his turn came; when Christmas comes. In provincial use the present tense is employed in this sense with the date following as subject; as, come Michaelmas, he will be forty. 6. To arrive in due course or in the way of orderly progression; arrive in the course of time or discussion, etc.; as, we come now to the third proposition. 7. To proceed or emanate from a source; be derived; spring; as, light comes from the sun; this word comes from the Greek. 8. To exist as a result of circumstances or causes; be as a consequence; as, this comes of trifling. 9. To be brought about, or to happen; occur; befall. 10. To get or prove to be; become; as, the sign came true; to come untied. 11. In the imperative, to move mentally to the point where the speaker wills; join with the speaker; attend; arise: an almost interjectional use; as, come, let us do it; come, sir, none of that! 12. [*Prov. Eng.*] To overlook.

II. i. 1. [*Slang.*] To play the part of; act; also to perpetrate; as, he came a joke on us. 2. *Naut.* To loosen; with up; as to come up the standing rigging. 3. [*Prov. Eng.*] To fit or suit; become. 4. [*Local*, U. S.] In the game of craps, to throw a point agreed on by two players. [cuman, = Goth. *giman*, come; cp. Gr. *daínō*, go.] SYN: see ARRIVE; ENTER; FOLLOW; HAP-PEN.—come 'a-long, n. A device for stretching wire: used in line-repairing, etc.—to come across [*Local*, U. S.] to pay money over to; generally with *with*. To pay, give, or contribute; as, to come across handsomely to c. after. 1. To follow; succeed in time. 2. [*Colloq.*] To come to get; come for; as, I came after the hatchet.—to c. again, to return; as, when I come again.—to c. and go, to appear and disappear.—to c. at. 1. To come near enough to reach; hence, to get possession of; attain; grasp; understand, as a meaning. 2. To make for; attack.—to c. away, to part, as from a fastening; slip or break.—to c. back. 1. [*Colloq.*] To recall former physical condition, form, and skill, as in pugilism or athletics, by training. 2. [*Sporting Slang.*] To lose ground, as in a race. 3. To return.—to c. between, to intervene intentionally; hence, figuratively, to alienate or estrange.—to c. by. 1. To pass near. 2. To get; gain; acquire, as money.—to c. down. 1. To descend as by inheritance. 2. To be reduced or humbled. 3. [*Colloq.*] To pay down money.—to c. down on or upon [*Colloq.*] to fall upon heavily, severely, or unexpectedly; hence, to berate; assail.—to c. high or low, to be held or sold at a high or low price.—to c. home. 1. To



return to one's house, family or country. 2. To touch one's interests or feelings.

No poetry was ever more human than Chaucer's; none ever came more genuinely and frankly home to its readers.

GREEN Short Hist. Eng. People p. 287. [ir. 1876.]

3. *Naut.* To slip from his hold; said of an anchor when, instead of the vessel being hauled up toward it, it is dragged toward the vessel.—to c. in. 1. To consent; comply; yield. 2. To be brought into use, or observance; as, the style *came in* with Queen Anne. 3. To enter a room, house, field, or arena. 4. To arrive. 5. To come into hand, as revenue or receipts. 6. To ripen or mature, as crops. 7. To assume the duties of office; as, when Taft *came in*. 8. To bring forth young; calves; begin to give milk; said of neat stock.—to c. in clipping-time [Scott.], to visit a farm when the sheep are being sheared, a time of merrymaking; hence, to arrive opportunely.—to c. in for, to be in the way of receiving; fall heir to; also, to claim; as, this heir *comes in for* \$10,000.—to c. into. 1. To inherit. 2. To agree to. 3. To take part in.—to c. into the world, to be born.—to c. in with. 1. To interrupt suddenly. 2. To overtake; join.—to c. in unto (Bib.), to have sexual intercourse with (Gen. xxxviii, 16).—to c. in upon, to be borne in upon; to enter one's mind.—to c. it [Colloq.], to manage something; as, you can't *come it*.—to c. it over [Colloq.], to get the advantage of; cajole; deceive.—to c. it strong [Colloq.], to exaggerate; overdo.—to c. near or nigh. 1. To resemble closely; be of about the same kind or quality; be worthy of comparison. 2. To escape narrowly; be on the point of; as, he *came near* falling into the pit.—to c. of. 1. To be descended from; as, he *comes of* a good old stock. 2. To happen because of; result from.—to c. of age, to attain one's majority; as, he *came of* age. 3. To depart from; depart. 4. To happen; pass off; occur; take place; as, the match *came off* last week. 5. To emerge from action or trial; acquit oneself; as, he *came off* with honors. 6. To escape; get clear; be acquitted; as, he *came off* without a scratch. 7. To become; as, the weather *came off* pleasant. 8. To slip off; separate from; slough. 7. [Slang, U. S.] To quit fooling; be sensible or serious; used in the imperative, chiefly in the expression *oh, come off!*—to c. on. 1. To advance; make progress; thrive; develop; as, the business *comes on* well. 2. To move toward with hostile or friendly intent.—to c. out. 1. To reveal; end, as an enterprise. 2. To be disclosed; be made public. 3. To make a public appearance, as in society, or on the stage; in England, also, to be presented at court. 4. To appear, as an eruption. 5. To declare oneself; take sides; as, he *came out* for the president. 6. To be published, as a book.—to c. out with, to make public; proclaim; announce, as a manifesto.—to c. over. 1. To cross over; pass from one side or from one party to the other; as, to *come over* from England. 2. To take possession of; as, a fear *came over* me. 3. To pass over in disquisition, as a topic. 4. [Colloq.] To circumvent; get the better of.—to c. over to, to join.—to c. round. 1. To occur or take place as expected. 2. To agree, consent, or fall into line after opposition. 3. To revive; recover; be restored. 4. To influence craftily, as by persuasion or wheedling; hoodwink.—to c. short, to be insufficient; fall.—to c. short of, to fall of attaining; miss.—to c. the old soldier over one, to deceive or impose upon one.—to c. to. 1. To recover; revive; be resuscitated, as from a faint. 2. *Naut.* (1) To anchor. (2) To bring the ship close to the wind. 3. To turn shortly to the left; said of an ox-team or horse-team. 4. To amount to; as, the bill *came to* \$5. 5. To pass to the possession of, as property. 6. To result in; as, if things *came to* the worst.—to c. to a head. 1. To reach the stage of suppuration, as a boil. 2. To come to an issue or climax, as affairs which have been undecided.—to c. to anchor, to cast anchor.—to c. to close quarters. 1. To get into immediate contact. 2. To fight hand to hand.—to c. to grief, to turn out unfortunately; disastrously.—to c. to hand, to be kept at heel, as a dog.—to c. to the heels, as a dog.—to c. to mind, to occur to one; be remembered.—to c. to nature (Metaph.), in pudding, to be changed into granular paste, as iron, during the process of converting cast iron into wrought iron.—to c. to oneself, to recover one's senses or the exercise of sound judgment.—to c. to pass, to take place; occur.—to c. to the front, to attain prominence, as in time of danger or difficulty.—to c. to the scratch, to win, as a horse.—to c. to the mark or scratch, to prize right at the starting-point of a race; said of contestants or combatants; hence, to fulfill one's engagements; comply with rules or requirements.—to c. to time, to be on hand when "time" is called; said of combatants in the prize-ring, or of any contestants in sports; hence, to be prompt in keeping an engagement or discharging an obligation.—to c. true. 1. To occur as expected. 2. *Hort.* To be like the parent, as a plant grown from seed.—to c. up. 1. To arise; come into view, use, or discussion; as, the question *came up*. 2. To spring up; appear in sight, as a plant. 3. *Naut.* (1) To come closer to the wind, as a vessel. (2) To loosen a rope or make it slack.—to c. upon, to chance upon; fall in with; descend upon; attack.—to c. upon the town, to be supported by the town; to become a pauper; also, to become a prostitute.—to c. up to. 1. To equal or rival; attain; amount to.—to c. up with. 1. To overtake. 2. To get even with, as in revenge.

**come**, *n.* The radicle that develops in grain during the maling process, and that afterward is dried up and drops off, forming in quantities the so-called malt-dust; usually in the plural. [Cp. G. *keim*.] **comb**; **comb**.

**come-at'-a-bl(e)**, *n.* 1. *U. S.* A person; readily acquired or procured, as an object; attainable.—**come-at'-a-bl(e)-ty**, *n.* Approachableness; attainableness. **come-at'-a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*

**come-back**, *n.* 1. *Austral.* The offspring, as of sheep, resulting from cross-breeding. 2. [Dial. Eng.] The guinea-fowl. 3. [Slang, U. S.] A just complaint; a cause of opportunity for retaliation.

**come-by-chance**, *n.* 1. *U. S.* A chance; 2. *U. S.* A chance; 3. *U. S.* A chance; 4. *U. S.* A chance; 5. *U. S.* A chance; 6. *U. S.* A chance; 7. *U. S.* A chance; 8. *U. S.* A chance; 9. *U. S.* A chance; 10. *U. S.* A chance; 11. *U. S.* A chance; 12. *U. S.* A chance; 13. *U. S.* A chance; 14. *U. S.* A chance; 15. *U. S.* A chance; 16. *U. S.* A chance; 17. *U. S.* A chance; 18. *U. S.* A chance; 19. *U. S.* A chance; 20. *U. S.* A chance; 21. *U. S.* A chance; 22. *U. S.* A chance; 23. *U. S.* A chance; 24. *U. S.* A chance; 25. *U. S.* A chance; 26. *U. S.* A chance; 27. *U. S.* A chance; 28. *U. S.* A chance; 29. *U. S.* A chance; 30. *U. S.* A chance; 31. *U. S.* A chance; 32. *U. S.* A chance; 33. *U. S.* A chance; 34. *U. S.* A chance; 35. *U. S.* A chance; 36. *U. S.* A chance; 37. *U. S.* A chance; 38. *U. S.* A chance; 39. *U. S.* A chance; 40. *U. S.* A chance; 41. *U. S.* A chance; 42. *U. S.* A chance; 43. *U. S.* A chance; 44. *U. S.* A chance; 45. *U. S.* A chance; 46. *U. S.* A chance; 47. *U. S.* A chance; 48. *U. S.* A chance; 49. *U. S.* A chance; 50. *U. S.* A chance; 51. *U. S.* A chance; 52. *U. S.* A chance; 53. *U. S.* A chance; 54. *U. S.* A chance; 55. *U. S.* A chance; 56. *U. S.* A chance; 57. *U. S.* A chance; 58. *U. S.* A chance; 59. *U. S.* A chance; 60. *U. S.* A chance; 61. *U. S.* A chance; 62. *U. S.* A chance; 63. *U. S.* A chance; 64. *U. S.* A chance; 65. *U. S.* A chance; 66. *U. S.* A chance; 67. *U. S.* A chance; 68. *U. S.* A chance; 69. *U. S.* A chance; 70. *U. S.* A chance; 71. *U. S.* A chance; 72. *U. S.* A chance; 73. *U. S.* A chance; 74. *U. S.* A chance; 75. *U. S.* A chance; 76. *U. S.* A chance; 77. *U. S.* A chance; 78. *U. S.* A chance; 79. *U. S.* A chance; 80. *U. S.* A chance; 81. *U. S.* A chance; 82. *U. S.* A chance; 83. *U. S.* A chance; 84. *U. S.* A chance; 85. *U. S.* A chance; 86. *U. S.* A chance; 87. *U. S.* A chance; 88. *U. S.* A chance; 89. *U. S.* A chance; 90. *U. S.* A chance; 91. *U. S.* A chance; 92. *U. S.* A chance; 93. *U. S.* A chance; 94. *U. S.* A chance; 95. *U. S.* A chance; 96. *U. S.* A chance; 97. *U. S.* A chance; 98. *U. S.* A chance; 99. *U. S.* A chance; 100. *U. S.* A chance; 101. *U. S.* A chance; 102. *U. S.* A chance; 103. *U. S.* A chance; 104. *U. S.* A chance; 105. *U. S.* A chance; 106. *U. S.* A chance; 107. *U. S.* A chance; 108. *U. S.* A chance; 109. *U. S.* A chance; 110. *U. S.* A chance; 111. *U. S.* A chance; 112. *U. S.* A chance; 113. *U. S.* A chance; 114. *U. S.* A chance; 115. *U. S.* A chance; 116. *U. S.* A chance; 117. *U. S.* A chance; 118. *U. S.* A chance; 119. *U. S.* A chance; 120. *U. S.* A chance; 121. *U. S.* A chance; 122. *U. S.* A chance; 123. *U. S.* A chance; 124. *U. S.* A chance; 125. *U. S.* A chance; 126. *U. S.* A chance; 127. *U. S.* A chance; 128. *U. S.* A chance; 129. *U. S.* A chance; 130. *U. S.* A chance; 131. *U. S.* A chance; 132. *U. S.* A chance; 133. *U. S.* A chance; 134. *U. S.* A chance; 135. *U. S.* A chance; 136. *U. S.* A chance; 137. *U. S.* A chance; 138. *U. S.* A chance; 139. *U. S.* A chance; 140. *U. S.* A chance; 141. *U. S.* A chance; 142. *U. S.* A chance; 143. *U. S.* A chance; 144. *U. S.* A chance; 145. *U. S.* A chance; 146. *U. S.* A chance; 147. *U. S.* A chance; 148. *U. S.* A chance; 149. *U. S.* A chance; 150. *U. S.* A chance; 151. *U. S.* A chance; 152. *U. S.* A chance; 153. *U. S.* A chance; 154. *U. S.* A chance; 155. *U. S.* A chance; 156. *U. S.* A chance; 157. *U. S.* A chance; 158. *U. S.* A chance; 159. *U. S.* A chance; 160. *U. S.* A chance; 161. *U. S.* A chance; 162. *U. S.* A chance; 163. *U. S.* A chance; 164. *U. S.* A chance; 165. *U. S.* A chance; 166. *U. S.* A chance; 167. *U. S.* A chance; 168. *U. S.* A chance; 169. *U. S.* A chance; 170. *U. S.* A chance; 171. *U. S.* A chance; 172. *U. S.* A chance; 173. *U. S.* A chance; 174. *U. S.* A chance; 175. *U. S.* A chance; 176. *U. S.* A chance; 177. *U. S.* A chance; 178. *U. S.* A chance; 179. *U. S.* A chance; 180. *U. S.* A chance; 181. *U. S.* A chance; 182. *U. S.* A chance; 183. *U. S.* A chance; 184. *U. S.* A chance; 185. *U. S.* A chance; 186. *U. S.* A chance; 187. *U. S.* A chance; 188. *U. S.* A chance; 189. *U. S.* A chance; 190. *U. S.* A chance; 191. *U. S.* A chance; 192. *U. S.* A chance; 193. *U. S.* A chance; 194. *U. S.* A chance; 195. *U. S.* A chance; 196. *U. S.* A chance; 197. *U. S.* A chance; 198. *U. S.* A chance; 199. *U. S.* A chance; 200. *U. S.* A chance; 201. *U. S.* A chance; 202. *U. S.* A chance; 203. *U. S.* A chance; 204. *U. S.* A chance; 205. *U. S.* A chance; 206. *U. S.* A chance; 207. *U. S.* A chance; 208. *U. S.* A chance; 209. *U. S.* A chance; 210. *U. S.* A chance; 211. *U. S.* A chance; 212. *U. S.* A chance; 213. *U. S.* A chance; 214. *U. S.* A chance; 215. *U. S.* A chance; 216. *U. S.* A chance; 217. *U. S.* A chance; 218. *U. S.* A chance; 219. *U. S.* A chance; 220. *U. S.* A chance; 221. *U. S.* A chance; 222. *U. S.* A chance; 223. *U. S.* A chance; 224. *U. S.* A chance; 225. *U. S.* A chance; 226. *U. S.* A chance; 227. *U. S.* A chance; 228. *U. S.* A chance; 229. *U. S.* A chance; 230. *U. S.* A chance; 231. *U. S.* A chance; 232. *U. S.* A chance; 233. *U. S.* A chance; 234. *U. S.* A chance; 235. *U. S.* A chance; 236. *U. S.* A chance; 237. *U. S.* A chance; 238. *U. S.* A chance; 239. *U. S.* A chance; 240. *U. S.* A chance; 241. *U. S.* A chance; 242. *U. S.* A chance; 243. *U. S.* A chance; 244. *U. S.* A chance; 245. *U. S.* A chance; 246. *U. S.* A chance; 247. *U. S.* A chance; 248. *U. S.* A chance; 249. *U. S.* A chance; 250. *U. S.* A chance; 251. *U. S.* A chance; 252. *U. S.* A chance; 253. *U. S.* A chance; 254. *U. S.* A chance; 255. *U. S.* A chance; 256. *U. S.* A chance; 257. *U. S.* A chance; 258. *U. S.* A chance; 259. *U. S.* A chance; 260. *U. S.* A chance; 261. *U. S.* A chance; 262. *U. S.* A chance; 263. *U. S.* A chance; 264. *U. S.* A chance; 265. *U. S.* A chance; 266. *U. S.* A chance; 267. *U. S.* A chance; 268. *U. S.* A chance; 269. *U. S.* A chance; 270. *U. S.* A chance; 271. *U. S.* A chance; 272. *U. S.* A chance; 273. *U. S.* A chance; 274. *U. S.* A chance; 275. *U. S.* A chance; 276. *U. S.* A chance; 277. *U. S.* A chance; 278. *U. S.* A chance; 279. *U. S.* A chance; 280. *U. S.* A chance; 281. *U. S.* A chance; 282. *U. S.* A chance; 283. *U. S.* A chance; 284. *U. S.* A chance; 285. *U. S.* A chance; 286. *U. S.* A chance; 287. *U. S.* A chance; 288. *U. S.* A chance; 289. *U. S.* A chance; 290. *U. S.* A chance; 291. *U. S.* A chance; 292. *U. S.* A chance; 293. *U. S.* A chance; 294. *U. S.* A chance; 295. *U. S.* A chance; 296. *U. S.* A chance; 297. *U. S.* A chance; 298. *U. S.* A chance; 299. *U. S.* A chance; 300. *U. S.* A chance; 301. *U. S.* A chance; 302. *U. S.* A chance; 303. *U. S.* A chance; 304. *U. S.* A chance; 305. *U. S.* A chance; 306. *U. S.* A chance; 307. *U. S.* A chance; 308. *U. S.* A chance; 309. *U. S.* A chance; 310. *U. S.* A chance; 311. *U. S.* A chance; 312. *U. S.* A chance; 313. *U. S.* A chance; 314. *U. S.* A chance; 315. *U. S.* A chance; 316. *U. S.* A chance; 317. *U. S.* A chance; 318. *U. S.* A chance; 319. *U. S.* A chance; 320. *U. S.* A chance; 321. *U. S.* A chance; 322. *U. S.* A chance; 323. *U. S.* A chance; 324. *U. S.* A chance; 325. *U. S.* A chance; 326. *U. S.* A chance; 327. *U. S.* A chance; 328. *U. S.* A chance; 329. *U. S.* A chance; 330. *U. S.* A chance; 331. *U. S.* A chance; 332. *U. S.* A chance; 333. *U. S.* A chance; 334. *U. S.* A chance; 335. *U. S.* A chance; 336. *U. S.* A chance; 337. *U. S.* A chance; 338. *U. S.* A chance; 339. *U. S.* A chance; 340. *U. S.* A chance; 341. *U. S.* A chance; 342. *U. S.* A chance; 343. *U. S.* A chance; 344. *U. S.* A chance; 345. *U. S.* A chance; 346. *U. S.* A chance; 347. *U. S.* A chance; 348. *U. S.* A chance; 349. *U. S.* A chance; 350. *U. S.* A chance; 351. *U. S.* A chance; 352. *U. S.* A chance; 353. *U. S.* A chance; 354. *U. S.* A chance; 355. *U. S.* A chance; 356. *U. S.* A chance; 357. *U. S.* A chance; 358. *U. S.* A chance; 359. *U. S.* A chance; 360. *U. S.* A chance; 361. *U. S.* A chance; 362. *U. S.* A chance; 363. *U. S.* A chance; 364. *U. S.* A chance; 365. *U. S.* A chance; 366. *U. S.* A chance; 367. *U. S.* A chance; 368. *U. S.* A chance; 369. *U. S.* A chance; 370. *U. S.* A chance; 371. *U. S.* A chance; 372. *U. S.* A chance; 373. *U. S.* A chance; 374. *U. S.* A chance; 375. *U. S.* A chance; 376. *U. S.* A chance; 377. *U. S.* A chance; 378. *U. S.* A chance; 379. *U. S.* A chance; 380. *U. S.* A chance; 381. *U. S.* A chance; 382. *U. S.* A chance; 383. *U. S.* A chance; 384. *U. S.* A chance; 385. *U. S.* A chance; 386. *U. S.* A chance; 387. *U. S.* A chance; 388. *U. S.* A chance; 389. *U. S.* A chance; 390. *U. S.* A chance; 391. *U. S.* A chance; 392. *U. S.* A chance; 393. *U. S.* A chance; 394. *U. S.* A chance; 395. *U. S.* A chance; 396. *U. S.* A chance; 397. *U. S.* A chance; 398. *U. S.* A chance; 399. *U. S.* A chance; 400. *U. S.* A chance; 401. *U. S.* A chance; 402. *U. S.* A chance; 403. *U. S.* A chance; 404. *U. S.* A chance; 405. *U. S.* A chance; 406. *U. S.* A chance; 407. *U. S.* A chance; 408. *U. S.* A chance; 409. *U. S.* A chance; 410. *U. S.* A chance; 411. *U. S.* A chance; 412. *U. S.* A chance; 413. *U. S.* A chance; 414. *U. S.* A chance; 415. *U. S.* A chance; 416. *U. S.* A chance; 417. *U. S.* A chance; 418. *U. S.* A chance; 419. *U. S.* A chance; 420. *U. S.* A chance; 421. *U. S.* A chance; 422. *U. S.* A chance; 423. *U. S.* A chance; 424. *U. S.* A chance; 425. *U. S.* A chance; 426. *U. S.* A chance; 427. *U. S.* A chance; 428. *U. S.* A chance; 429. *U. S.* A chance; 430. *U. S.* A chance; 431. *U. S.* A chance; 432. *U. S.* A chance; 433. *U. S.* A chance; 434. *U. S.* A chance; 435. *U. S.* A chance; 436. *U. S.* A chance; 437. *U. S.* A chance; 438. *U. S.* A chance; 439. *U. S.* A chance; 440. *U. S.* A chance; 441. *U. S.* A chance; 442. *U. S.* A chance; 443. *U. S.* A chance; 444. *U. S.* A chance; 445. *U. S.* A chance; 446. *U. S.* A chance; 447. *U. S.* A chance; 448. *U. S.* A chance; 449. *U. S.* A chance; 450. *U. S.* A chance; 451. *U. S.* A chance; 452. *U. S.* A chance; 453. *U. S.* A chance; 454. *U. S.* A chance; 455. *U. S.* A chance; 456. *U. S.* A chance; 457. *U. S.* A chance; 458. *U. S.* A chance; 459. *U. S.* A chance; 460. *U. S.* A chance; 461. *U. S.* A chance; 462. *U. S.* A chance; 463. *U. S.* A chance; 464. *U. S.* A chance; 465. *U. S.* A chance; 466. *U. S.* A chance; 467. *U. S.* A chance; 468. *U. S.* A chance; 469. *U. S.* A chance; 470. *U. S.* A chance; 471. *U. S.* A chance; 472. *U. S.* A chance; 473. *U. S.* A chance; 474. *U. S.* A chance; 475. *U. S.* A chance; 476. *U. S.* A chance; 477. *U. S.* A chance; 478. *U. S.* A chance; 479. *U. S.* A chance; 480. *U. S.* A chance; 481. *U. S.* A chance; 482. *U. S.* A chance; 483. *U. S.* A chance; 484. *U. S.* A chance; 485. *U. S.* A chance; 486. *U. S.* A chance; 487. *U. S.* A chance; 488. *U. S.* A chance; 489. *U. S.* A chance; 490. *U. S.* A chance; 491. *U. S.* A chance; 492. *U. S.* A chance; 493. *U. S.* A chance; 494. *U. S.* A chance; 495. *U. S.* A chance; 496. *U. S.* A chance; 497. *U. S.* A chance; 498. *U. S.* A chance; 499. *U. S.* A chance; 500. *U. S.* A chance; 501. *U. S.* A chance; 502. *U. S.* A chance; 503. *U. S.* A chance; 504. *U. S.* A chance; 505. *U. S.* A chance; 506. *U. S.* A chance; 507. *U. S.* A chance; 508. *U. S.* A chance; 509. *U. S.* A chance; 510. *U. S.* A chance; 511. *U. S.* A chance; 512. *U. S.* A chance; 513. *U. S.* A chance; 514. *U. S.* A chance; 515. *U. S.* A chance; 516. *U. S.* A chance; 517. *U. S.* A chance; 518. *U. S.* A chance; 519. *U. S.* A chance; 520. *U. S.* A chance; 521. *U. S.* A chance; 522. *U. S.* A chance; 523. *U. S.* A chance; 524. *U. S.* A chance; 525. *U. S.* A chance; 526. *U. S.* A chance; 527. *U. S.* A chance; 528. *U. S.* A chance; 529. *U. S.* A chance; 530. *U. S.* A chance; 531. *U. S.* A chance; 532. *U. S.* A chance; 533. *U. S.* A chance; 534. *U. S.* A chance; 535. *U. S.* A chance; 536. *U. S.* A chance; 537. *U. S.* A chance; 538. *U. S.* A chance; 539. *U. S.* A chance; 540. *U. S.* A chance; 541. *U. S.* A chance; 542. *U. S.* A chance; 543. *U. S.* A chance; 544. *U. S.* A chance; 545. *U. S.* A chance; 546. *U. S.* A chance; 547. *U. S.* A chance; 548. *U. S.* A chance; 549. *U. S.* A chance; 550. *U. S.* A chance; 551. *U. S.* A chance; 552. *U. S.* A chance; 553. *U. S.* A chance; 554. *U. S.* A chance; 555. *U. S.* A chance; 556. *U. S.* A chance; 557. *U. S.* A chance; 558. *U. S.* A chance; 559. *U. S.* A chance; 560. *U. S.* A chance; 561. *U. S.* A chance; 562. *U. S.* A chance; 563. *U. S.* A chance; 564. *U. S.* A chance; 565. *U. S.* A chance; 566. *U. S.* A chance; 567. *U. S.* A chance; 568. *U. S.* A chance; 569. *U. S.* A chance; 570. *U. S.* A chance; 571. *U. S.* A chance; 572. *U. S.* A chance; 573. *U. S.* A chance; 574. *U. S.* A chance; 575. *U. S.* A chance; 576. *U. S.* A chance; 577. *U. S.* A chance; 578. *U. S.* A chance; 579. *U. S.* A chance; 580. *U. S.* A chance; 581. *U. S.* A chance; 582. *U. S.* A chance; 583. *U. S.* A chance; 5



the action of a play. [*< Gr. kōmmation, dim. of kōmma; see COMM.*]

**com'ma-tism**, 1 kom'ma-tizm; 2 cōm'ma-tizm, *n.* [*Rare.*] A commatic style of writing; conciseness.

**com'maun**, 1 kom'mān; 2 cōm'tun, *n.* [*Ir.*] 1. The game of hockey or hurley. 2. The stick with which the game is played.

**com'measure**, 1 ko-mey'ur; 2 cō-mēsh'ur, *n.* To be co-extensive with or equal to. [*< com-mesur-sur-abl(e), a.*]

**com'me-a-tion**, 1 kom'mē-shān; 2 cōm'e-shōn, *n.* [*Rare.*] Theat. Intercommunion and interaction of being; circum-incession.

**com'me-l'ina**, 1 kom'mē-lā'nā; 2 cōm'e-l'ina, *n.* Bot. A large genus of herbs of the spiderwort family, represented in the United States by several native species and a few cultivated ones. [*< Jan and Gaspar Commelin, Dutch botanists.*] **Com'me-l'ina-t**, com'me-l'ina-ec'e-ae, *n.* pl. Bot. A family of mainly tropical herbaceous monocotyledons—the spiderworts—with fibrous or thickened roots, branching leafy stems, and hexandrous epimeral flowers. It embraces 26 genera and about 300 species.

**Com'me-l'ina-ec'e-ae**, com'me-l'ina-ec'eous, *a.*

**com'mem'o-ra-bl(e)**, 1 ko-mem'o-ra-bl; 2 cō-mēm'o-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of or suitable for commemoration.

**com'mem'o-rate**, 1 ko-mem'o-rāt; 2 cō-mēm'o-rāt, *vt.* [*RAT'ED; RAT'ING.*] 1. To recall to or fix in the memory by some formal means; celebrate or signalize the memory of; as, to commemorate a person or an event. 2. To serve as a remembrancer of; keep in remembrance. [*< L. commemoratus, pp. of commemorare, < com- (< cum), together, + memor, mindful.*] **com-mem'o-rize**, [*Rare.*]—**com-mem'o-ra'tor**, *n.* Syn.: see CELEBRATE.

**com-mem'o-ra'tion**, 1 ko-mem'o-rē-shān; 2 cō-mēm'o-rā-shōn, *n.* 1. The act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemorative observance, recital, or action of any kind; a memorial. 2. Eccl. A commemorative prayer in honor of saints esp. the prayer used to celebrate the lower feast, when two coincide. 3. [Eng.] Oxford Univ. The encenia.—**commemoration day**, the concluding festival of the academic year at Oxford University; the encenia.—**com-mem'o-ra'tion-al**, *a.*

**com-mem'o-ra-tive**, 1 ko-mem'o-rē-tiv; 2 cō-mēm'o-com-mem'o-ra'tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or designed for commemoration. **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

**com-mence**, 1 ko-mens; 2 cō-mēnc', *v.* [*MENCED; MENC'ING.*] 1. *t.* To make a beginning of; give origin to; initiate; as, to commence a suit at law; to commence a building.

**II. i.** 1. To have or make a beginning; originate; start; as, the movement commenced quietly. 2. To become or begin to be; turn, as by a change of occupation. Commence, for 'begin to be,' 'become,' 'set up as,' or the like, ... has been employed by first-class authorities for more than two centuries.

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 38. [s. 1872.] 3. To take a degree at a college or university; as, to commence M. A. at Oxford. [*< F. commencer, < L. com- (< cum), together, + incipere, to begin.*] Syn.: begin. In signification there is no difference whatever between *commence* and *begin*; the former word is from the Latin, the latter is Saxon and preferred before an infinitive.—**Ant.**: complete, finish, terminate.—**com-mence-a-bl(e)**, *a.*

**com-mence-ment**, 1 ko-mens'ment or -ment; 2 cō-mēnc'ment, *n.* 1. The act, state, time, or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin. 2. In American universities and colleges, and by extension in many of the lower schools, the celebration of the completion of the course by the graduates, when degrees or diplomas are publicly conferred and the students have qualified to commence the higher studies or business to which they have been advanced.

In the summer 1842 before the confederation of the Colonies, the first Commencement at Harvard College was held.

PALFREY *New England* vol. ii, p. 48. [l. n. & co. 1865.]

3. [Eng.] Cambridge Univ. The reception or conferring of the degree of master or doctor. 4. The day on which the annual ceremonies of a college or school take place and degrees are conferred: more commonly called **commencement day**.

**com-menc'er**, 1 ko-mens'er; 2 cō-mēnc'er, *n.* 1. [*Rare.*] A beginner. 2. (1) A student taking a degree. (2) In American colleges, one about to take a degree; a graduate.

**com-mend**, 1 ko-mend; 2 cō-mēnd', *v.* 1. *t.* 1. To express a favorable opinion of; approve in terms; praise; as, to commend a studious pupil; to commend good actions. 2. To present or represent favorably; accredit; recommend; as, to commend a person to notice. 3. To commit with confidence; give in charge or care; entrust; deliver.

I did commend your highness' letters to them.

SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act ii, sc. 4.

4. To present the regards of; bring to kindly remembrance; as, commend me to all our friends. 5. Eccl. To bestow in commendam. [M.] 6. To place under the protection of a feudal lord. 7. To recommend (to do). 8. To represent (to be). 9. To adorn.

**II. i.** [*Rare.*] To express approval. [*< L. commendare, < com- (< cum) intens. + mendo; see MANDATE.*] Syn.: see PRAISE.—**commend me to**, give me as my choice; favor me with.

**com-mend'ry**, *n.* Commendation; greeting.

**com-mend'a-bl(e)**, 1 ko-mend'a-bl; 2 cō-mēnd'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being commended; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable; creditable.—**com-mend'a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**com-mend'a-ly**, *adv.*

**com-mend'am**, 1 ko-mend'am; 2 cō-mēnd'am, *n.* [LL.] 1. Eccl. The custody of a benefice or living committed to a temporary holder, who was said to hold in commendam, i. e., till a regular incumbent was appointed. The custom was abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1836. See COMMENDATORY. 2. The benefice so held. 3. [Louisiana.] A form of limited partnership.

**com-men-da'tion**, 1 kom'en-dē-shān; 2 cōm'en-dā-shōn, *n.* 1. The act of approving or of commending; expression of praise or esteem; approbation; as, loosely, recommendation. 2. Something that serves as a recommendation, or as a ground of approbation, respect, or esteem. 3. [Archaic.] A message of regard, compliment, good will, or affection; a greeting. 4. Feudal Law. An act by which a freeman commended himself to the protection of a lord and became his vassal; vassalage.

The link between Lord and Vassal produced by Commendation is of quite a different kind from that produced by Consanguinity.

MAINE *Early Hist. Inst.* p. 86. [l. n. & co. 1885.]

5. Liturg. An office for the dead at burial; also, a commendatory prayer. 6. Eng. Law. The giving of a benefice in commendam. **com-mend'ment**, *syn.*: see ACCOMMODATION; APPROPRIATION.—**commendation nuptial** [Eng.], a bent nuptial formerly employed as a love-token.—*c.* of the soul (*R. C. Ch.*), a prayer for the souls of the dying.

**com-men-da'tor**, 1 kom'en-dā'tor or -ter; 2 cōm'en-dā'tor, *n.* [LL.] 1. One who held a benefice in commendam. See COMMENDAM. 2. A person in whose charge another has been placed. **com-mend'a-ta-ry**, *adj.*

**com-mend'a-to-ry**, 1 ko-mend'a-to-ri; 2 cō-mēnd'a-to-ry, *a.* 1. Expressing or containing approval, recommendation, favorable notice, or the like; serving to commend; as, a commendatory letter or poem. 2. Holding a benefice in commendam; held in commendam, as a benefice; pertaining to feudal commendation. See COMMENDATION, 4 and 6.—**commendatory epistle** (*Eccl.*), a credential bestowed by a bishop upon a member of his diocese who is traveling, or leaving one diocese for another. *c.* letter.—*c.* prayer, a prayer in the Book of Common Prayer used for a person at the point of death, commending the soul to God. [*com-mendator*]

**com-mend'a-to-ry**, *n.* 1. A commendation. 2. A commendatory letter.

**com-mend'er**, 1 ko-mend'er; 2 cō-mēnd'er, *n.* One who commends or praises.

**com-men'sal**, 1 ko-men'sal; 2 cō-mēn'sal, *a.* 1. Eating at the same table with another or others. 2. Biol. Associated or living with another for support or advantage, but not as a parasite, as a sea-anemone and a hermit-crab, or an oyster-crab and an oyster. [*< L. commensalis, < L. com- (< cum), together, + mensa, table.*]—**com-men'sal-ism**, *n.* The state or quality of being commensal; symbiosis. **com-men'sal-ity**, *n.* **com-men'sal-ity**, *n.* **com-men'sal-ity**, *n.* **com-men'sal-ity**, *n.*

**com-men'sal-ity**, *n.* 1. One who dines at the same board with another or others; a table companion. 2. Biol. The founding of post-gradualism and the building and endowing of a hall where the holders of them might be commensals. LOWELL in *Harvard's 250th Anniv.*, 1889 p. 225. [l. w. & a.]

2. Biol. A commensal organism.

**com-men'sal-ist**, *n.*

**com-men'su-ra-bl(e)**, 1 ko-men'shu-ra-bl; 2 cō-mēn'shu-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being measured by a common unit; reducible to a common measure. 2. Proportionate; adapted. 3. [*Rare.*] Measurable.—**commensurable in power**, having commensurable squares, as the diagonal and side of a square.—**com-men'su-ra-bl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being commensurable. **com-men'su-ra-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**com-men'su-ra-ly**, *adv.*

**com-men'su-rā-tion**, 1 ko-men'shu-rāt; 2 cō-mēn'shu-rāt, *n.* [*RAT'ED; RAT'ING.*] 1. To reduce to a common measure. 2. To make proportionate. [*< L. commensuratus, < L. com- (< cum), together, + LL. mensura; see MEASURE, v.*]

**com-men'su-rate**, *a.* 1. Commensurable; measurable. 2. In proper proportion; sufficient for the purpose or occasion; proportionate; adequate; of equal extent.

If only his will were commensurate with his knowledge, he would be a great man. ROBERTSON *Sermons* 3d series, p. 468. [s. 1872.]

3. Having the same measure; coextensive. Syn.: see ADEQUATE.—*Prop.*: to or with, the latter now generally preferred.

**com-men'su-rā-tion**, 1 ko-men'shu-rē-shān; 2 cō-mēn'shu-rē-shōn, *n.* The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned; measurement by comparison.

**com'ment**, 1 kom'ent; 2 cōm'ent (xii), *v.* 1. *t.* [*Archaic.*] To make comments or remarks upon; explain; annotate.

**II. i.** 1. To make expository or critical notes; expound; make reflections or observations. [*< F. commenter, < L. commentor, freq. of commentiscor, invent.*]

**com'ment**, *n.* 1. A note or remark in explanation or criticism, as of a passage in a book or speech; an annotation; exposition; as, comments of the reviewers.

Not a glimpse of the far land  
Gets through our comments and glosses.

BROWNING *Master Huppes of Saxe-Gotha* st. 24.

2. A remark or criticism made in conversation; gossip; as, a wise remark; an invective. 3. A commentary.

**com'ment**, *syn.*: see ANNOTATION; REMARK.—**Prep.**: comments of expositors on or upon the text.

**comment**, *abbr.* Commentator.

**com-men-ta-ry**, *v.* 1. *t.* To comment upon. **II. i.** To comment.

**com-men-ta-ry**, 1 kom'en-tā-ri; 2 cōm'en-tā-ry, *n.* [*RIES, 1 -ry; 2 -rig, pl.*] 1. A series of illustrative or explanatory notes on any important work, as on the Scriptures; an essay or treatise in annotation or explanation. 2. Anything explanatory or illustrative; systematic exposition. 3. A historical narrative or chronological record of events; journal of official acts; as, the Royal Commentaries of Peru.—**com-men'ta-ri-al**, *a.*—**com-men'ta-ri-al-ism**, *n.* Commemoration.

**com-men'ta-ri-um**, 1 kom'en-tā-ri-um; 2 cōm'en-tā-ri-um, *n.* [*Rare.*] To comment.

**com-men'ta-tion**, 1 kom'en-tā-shōn; 2 cōm'en-tā-tion, *n.* [*LL.*] One who writes commentaries, or makes explanatory or critical notes upon a text; an annotator; expounder.

—**com-men'ta-to-ri-al**, *a.* Relating to commentators or their labors.—**com-men'ta-to-ri-ship**, *n.* The office of a commentator.

**com-mēnt'er**, 1 kom'en-tar or ko-mēnt'ar, 2 cōm'en-tar or cō-mēnt'er, *n.* 1. One who makes comments, criticisms, or remarks. 2. A commentator; annotator.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.*

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

**com-mēnt'ry**, *n.* 1. A comment; an annotation.

And, proudly, scorning Time's control,  
Commences with an unborn age. SPRAGUE *Art.* st. 4.

2. To trade. [*< F. commercer, < LL. commercium, < L. commercium; see COMMERCER, n.*]

**com-mer-c'le**, 1 kom'ers; 2 cōm'er, *n.* 1. The exchange of goods, productions, or property of any kind; especially, exchange on a large scale, as between states or nations; extended trade; in economics, often grouped with agriculture and manufactures as a branch of production. 2. Familiar or social intercourse; dealings in general. 3. Sexual intercourse. 4. A card game, played in various ways, in which the hands are varied by exchange with an extra hand or "widow" or with the hand of another player. 5. A commercial transaction. [*< L. commercium, < com- (< cum), together, + merx (merc), wages, < mero, buy.*] Syn.: see BUSINESS; INTERCOURSE.—**active commerce**, exports and imports carried in ships belonging to the nation engaged in it.—**com-mer-c'le-de-stryer**, *n.* *Navy*. A vessel intended to prey on, capture, and destroy the merchant shipping of an enemy, generally one of high speed and light armament and often a converted passenger-vessel.—**c. destroying, *a.*—**c. destroying, *n.* The act of seizing the merchant vessels of a hostile country as a means of attack. See DECLARATION OF WAR.—**Interstate c., commerce between people living in different States of the United States, including transportation of property and carriage of passengers across State lines.—**passive c.**, exports and imports carried in foreign ships.—**com-mer-c'le-a-ble**, *a.* Open to commerce.—**com-mer-c'le-ess**, *a.* [*Rare.*] Having no commerce.—**com-mer-c'le-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Fit for commerce.******

**com-mer-c'le**, *n.* A town in Hunt county, Tex.

**com-mer-c'ial**, 1 ko-mūr'shal; 2 cō-mēr'shal, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of commerce; mercantile; as, a commercial crisis. 2. [Eng.] Employed in or devoted to trade or commerce; as, commercial travelers.

America is the product of the commercial and industrial age. BURNBANK *Indoor Studies* p. 81. [l. m. & co. 1889.]

3. Resulting or accruing from commerce or exchange. Hereafter, our commercial gains were to be earned only by success in a close and intense competition.

WEBSTER *Speeches, Reply to Hayne* p. 242. [l. b. & co. 1879.]

4. Made or put up for the market; as, commercial acid.—**commercial agent** [U. S.], a person residing abroad and exercising quasi-consular authority under government appointment.—**c.** college, a college for commercial instruction.—**c.** law, the branch of jurisprudence relating to transactions of commerce.—**c.** note, see PAPER.—**c.** paper, negotiable instruments for the payment of money, given in course of business, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.—**c.** pitch (*Card-playing*), same as AUCTION PITCH.

**COMMERCIAL SIGNS.**

\$ Dollar A1 See under A in vocabulary

£ Pound (sterling) 4c Account

/ Shilling mark; as, 2/6, b/l Bill of lading meaning 2 shillings and 6 pence

6 pence c/o Car

@ 1. At; as, 10 lbs. @ \$1.50, l/c Letter of credit

2. To; as, 20 gallons @ 75 Per

\$3.10 @ \$3.15 (from 2 Per cent.

\$3.10 to \$3.15 a gallon) # Number; as, #40

**c. traveler**, a representative of a mercantile house, who visits customers and solicits orders; a drummer.—**com-mer-c'ial-ism**, *n.* 1. The spirit or principles of trade; a commercial practice or expression. 2. Domination of the merely commercial spirit; as, this is an age of commercialism.

**com-mer-c'ial-ity**, *n.*—**com-mer-c'ial-ist**, *n.* One devoted to commercialism.—**com-mer-c'ial-ize**, *v.* To make a matter of trade; subject to the domination of trade.—**com-mer-c'ial-iz-a'tion**, *n.*—**com-mer-c'ial-iz'ry**, *n.* In a commercial business; in the way of trade.

**com-mē-ri-ate**, 1 ko-mēr'shāt; 2 cō-mēr'shāt, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To have intercourse; to associate.

**Com'mer'cy**, 1 ko'mēr's; 2 cōm'er'sy, *n.* A town in Meuse department, France.

**com-mer-g'e**, 1 ko-mūr'; 2 cō-mēr's, *vt.* & *vi.* [*COM-MERGED; COM-MERGING.*] To merge together; commingle.—**com-mer-gence**, *n.* A mingling, as of blood.

**Com'mer'son**, 1 ko'mēr'shōn; 2 cō-mēr'shōn, *n.* Philibet (11/1727-11/1773). A French naturalist and explorer.

**com-me-l'e**, 1 ko-mē-lē; 2 cō-mē-l'e, *a.* & *n.* Cosmotic.

**Com-mey-rine**, 1 ko-mē-wā'n; 2 cō-mē-wā'n, *n.* A river in Dutch Guiana; 100 m. long to Surinam Estuary.

**com-mi-grate**, 1 kom'i-grēt; 2 cōm'i-grāt, *vt.* [*Rare.*] To migrate together.—**com-mi-gra'tion**, *n.* 1. [*Rare.*] Association in migration. 2. Transmigration of souls.

**com-mi-l'tant**, *n.* A fellow soldier.

**com-mi-nate**, 1 kom'i-nāt; 2 cōm'i-nāt, *vt.* [*Archaic.*] To annihilate.—**com-mi-nā-tive**, *a.* 1. A. Commensurate.

**II. n.** A threatening.—**com-mi-nā'tion**, *n.*—**com-mi-nā'tion**, *n.* A threatening punishment or vengeance.

**com-mi-nā'tion**, 1 kom'i-nā-shān; 2 cōm'i-nā-shōn, *n.* 1. A denunciation or threatening, especially from a divine source.

His dread of that owner amounted to superstition, and he confined his feelings regarding him to muttered innuendoes and private comminations.

EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* ch. 18, p. 171. [l. n.]

2. Liturg. An office in the English Book of Common Prayer, for use on Ash Wednesday and other special occasions; so called from the opening prayer, which proclaims the anger of God against the impenitent. [*< L. comminatio(n)-n.*]—**com- (< cum) intens.** + minor, threaten.]

**com-mi-n'g**, 1 ko-mi-n'g; 2 cō-mi-n'g, *vt.* & *vi.* [*OLD, GLD, GLING.*] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend. **com-mi-n'glet**, *n.* See MIX.—**com-mi-n'gle-ment**, *n.*—**com-mi-n'glet**, *n.* That which commingles; specif., a vessel in which water is heated by steam introduced through a percolator.

**com-mi-nis-ter**, 1 ko-mi-nis'ter; 2 cō-mi-nis'ter, *n.* An assistant or associated clergyman.

**com-mi-nute**, 1 kom'i-nūt; 2 cōm'i-nūt, *vt.* [*NUT'ED; NUT'ING.*] To reduce to minute particles or powder; crush; grind; triturate; as, as the fowl comminates its food in the crop. [*< L. comminutus, pp. of comminuo, < com- (< cum) intens. + minuo, diminish.*] **com-mi-nu-ate**, [*Rare.*]—**com-mi-nute**, *a.* Comminuted.—**com-mi-nu'tor**, *n.* A device to comminute plover soil.

**com-mi-nu'tion**, 1 kom'i-nū-shōn; 2 cōm'i-nū-shōn, *n.* The act of reducing to particles, or the state of being so reduced; trituration; pulverization. 2. Surg. A comminuted fracture. 3. Diminution by a gradual wearing.

**Com-miph'o-ra**, 1 ko-mi-ph'o-ra; 2 cō-mi-ph'o-ra, *n.* Bot. A genus of tropical African and East-Indian trees or shrubs of the myrrh family, all yielding fragrant balsams. [*< Gr. kommi, gum, + phero, bear.*]







For words not given above see co-1, prefix, page 507.



9. A circular course or journey; round; circuit. 10. Zool. A bifid process above each brace in the dentary

apparatus of an echinoid or sea-urchin. 11. *Archery*. The angle of elevation of an arrow, or the curve described in its flight. 12. A circle. 13. Guile; craft; an artful device. [*F. compas, < LL. compassus, circle, < L. com- (< cum), together, + passus; see PAGE 1, n.*] *com'pas'*. *Syn.*: see *CIRCUMFERENCE*. — *com'pas'bow'l'*, *n.* The hemispherical glass-covered metallic receptacle of a mariners' compass. *c. box'*. — *c. callipers*, a caliper-like device with one leg straight like a compass and the other curved as in a caliper: used for scratching a line at the end of a board. — *c. card, n.* The circular card or dial of a mariners' compass, on which the 32 points or rhumbs are marked. It moves with the needle or needles that are attached to it. — *c. corrections, n. pl.* *Naut.* The degrees that have to be applied to the compass courses to obtain exact magnetic readings. — *c. corrector, n. Naut.* A magnet placed near enough to a compass to counteract the magnetism of the iron of the ship. — *c. course (Naut.)*, the course indicated by compass. — *c. dial, n.* 1. A compass-card. 2. A small sun-dial and compass combined. — *c. error*, same as *DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS*. See *UNDER DEVIATION*. — *c. headed, a.* Having a semicircular top, as an arch. — *c. key, n.* A tool for loosening or tightening the joints of compasses. — *c. plane, n.* A carpenter's plane with a convex under surface, for smoothing concave surfaces. — *c. plant, n. Bot.* 1. A bristly perennial asteraceous herb (*Silphium laciniatum*) native to North American prairies. The edges of its lower vertical leaves are turned nearly north and south. 2. (Seedef. l.) The prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*). *c. flower*; *com'pass-weed'*. This is the compass-flower, that the finger of God has planted Here in the houseless wild. *Longfellow Ettrance pt. ii, iv, st. 5.*

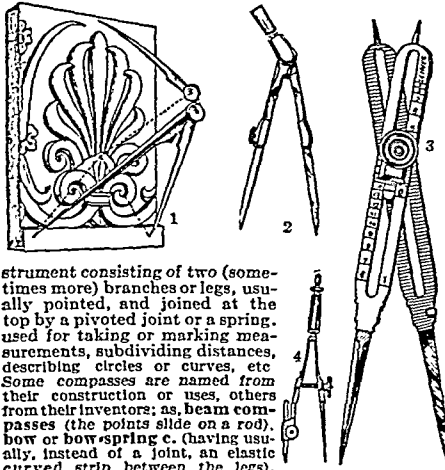


— *c. rafter, n.* A curved or circular rafter. — *c. ring, n. Metal.* In a cupellation-furnace, an oval ring defining the hearth against the under side of which the oval "test" or cupel is pressed and made tight. — *c. rose, n. Naut.* A reference diagram appended to charts and consisting of a circle marked off in degrees or quarter-points, generally giving both true and magnetic bearings. — *c. saw, n.* A keyhole-saw, or other hand-saw that will cut in a small circle. — *c. signal, n.* A signal indicating a point of the compass. — *c. timber, n.* A curved or crooked timber. — *c. window, n.* A window whose ground-plan is part of a circle: a bow window — *mariners' c.*, the compass used by navigators. It has two or more magnetic needles or groups of needles attached to a circular card which is free to turn upon the point of a steel cone, or, in good modern instruments, floats on a liquid. On the upper surface of the card are marked the 32 points of the compass: north, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, northeast by east, east-northeast, east by north, east, etc. See *ILLUS. AND POINTS OF THE COMPASS, UNDER POINT*. — *plain c.*, a surveyors' instrument consisting of a compass, graduated horizontal circle, sights, and level, borne on a Jacob's staff. — *surveyors' c.*, an azimuth-compass with horizontal sights for use by surveyors. — *to fetch a c.*, to make a circuit; go round about.

*com'pass, adv.* 1. In archery, at an elevation; so as to follow a curve, as an arrow in its flight. 2. So as to complete a round or cycle.

*com'pass-a-ble*, 1 *kum'pas-a-bl*; 2 *cöm'pas-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being compassed; attainable.

*com'pass-es*, 1 *kum'pas-es*; 2 *cöm'pas-es*, *n. pl.* An in-



strument consisting of two (sometimes more) branches or legs, usually pointed, and joined at the top by a pivoted joint or a spring, used for taking or marking measurements, subdividing distances, describing circles or curves, etc. Some compasses are named from their construction or uses, others from their inventors; as, beam compasses (the points slide on a rod), bow or bow-spring c. (having usually, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs), bullet, club, or cone c. (having in place of the point, on one foot a ball or cone), caliper-c. (see *CALIPER*), elliptic or oval c. (for drawing ellipses), half c. (of very delicate adjustment) millwright's c. (used in dressing millstones), Napier's c. (having folding legs, one with a pivoted pencil and a point, the other a pen and a point), pillar c. (in one arm of which a pen or pencil may be inserted), proportional, bisecting, double, or whole-and-half c. (X-shaped pair of stepping dividers with two pairs of points, which spread to extents proportionate to their distances from the common pivot, which latter is usually adjustable so as to vary the proportion), quadrant c. (having a quadrant arc and binding screw), rack c. (with a rack adjustment), scriber c. (having one leg sharp-pointed and the other hooked), solar c. or solar attachment (attached to the theodolite, enabling the observer to ascertain the true meridian by setting the sights upon the sun), triangular c. (having three sharp-pointed legs united at a common point: for stepping off the relative positions and distances of three points, as in map-plotting, etc.), tube c. (resembling Napier's, but with extensible tubular legs),

universal c. (with hollow adjustable legs, each having a bow compass which may be used independently or as a part of the large compass), volute c. (whose legs can be expanded so as to admit of drawing a spiral), Weber's c. (an asthesiometer), wing c. (having an arc and a set-screw). *com'pass-ing, i.* A. Curving; incurvated; as, the compassing arbors. *com'pas'sion*, 1 *kem-pash'an*; 2 *cöm-pash'on*, *ri.* To *com'pas'sion*, *n.* 1. Sorrow or pity, with desire to help or to spare, excited by the suffering or distress of another or others; sympathy with pain or sorrow that prompts one to relieve; commiseration.

By compassion we make another's misery our own; and so, by relieving them, we relieve ourself. *Chaucer T. I. 14. 78.*

*T. Brown Religio Medici* bk. 417. [n. a. p. 1852.]

2. Participation in suffering; also, any sorrow or sorrowful emotion. [*F. < LL. compassio(n), < compassus, pp. of compari, < L. com- (< cum), together, + pati, suffer.*] *com'pas'sion-ate*. *Syn.*: see *MERCY*; *PITY*.

— *Prep.* the compassion of the benevolent for the needy. *com'pas'sion-a-ble* (e), 1 *kem-pash'an-a-bl*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-a-bl*, *a.* Pitiableness.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash-on-ät*, *ti.* [*-ät* = *-ät'ing*.] To have compassion for; desire to help or relieve; commiserate; pity. *Syn.*: see *PITY*.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *a.* 1. Having or characterized by pity or compassion; inclined to be pitiful, merciful, or sympathetic. 2. [Archaic.] Inviting or exciting compassion; pitiableness. 3. Complaining. *Syn.*: see *CHARITABLE*; *HUMANE*; *MERCIFUL*. — *ly, adv.* — *-ness, n.*

*com'pas'sion-ate*, *pp.* Compassioned. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, [Archaic.] *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated. *S. S.* *com'pas'sion-ate*, 1 *kem-pash'an-ät*; 2 *cöm-pash'on-ät*, *pp.* Compassionated.

*com'pelled'*, 1 *kem-peld'*; 2 *cöm-peld'*, *a.* *Pathol.* Compulsory; involuntary; denoting certain attitudes and movements in nervous diseases.

*com'pen-a-ble*, *a.* Companionable. *CHAUCER T. I. 14. 78.* *com'pend*, 1 *kem'pend*; 2 *cöm'pend*, *n.* An abridgment or digest; a condensed manual; compendium. *Syn.*: see *ABRIDGMENT*.

*com'pen-den-er*, *n.* *Math.* Same as *CONNECTIVITY*. *com'pen-di-ous*, 1 *kem-pen'di-us*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üs*, *a.* 1. Containing the substance in narrow compass; brief and comprehensive; succinct; compact; summary; as, a *compendious* treatise; a *compendious* style. 2. Expeditious; direct; short; economical. [*L. compendiosus, < compendium, see COMPENDIUM.*] *com'pen-di-ous-ly*. *Syn.*: see *BRIEF*.

— *com'pen'di-ous-ly, adv.* — *com'pen'di-ous-ness, n.* Conciseness. *com'pen'di-ous-ty*.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *n.* [*-di-ums* or *-di-a, pl.*] 1. A work containing in small compass the substance or general principles of a larger work or of a system or the like; a brief, comprehensive summary; an abridgment; abstract.

The Waverley novels constitute the most comprehensive compendium of Scotch humor. *PATTON HOOD Scottish Characteristics* p. 34. [r. a. w. 1883.]

2. Figuratively, a concentrated embodiment or example; epitome. 3. [Rare.] An abbreviation expressing two or more letters by a single character. 4. [Archaic.] Saving of labor, space, or time; economy. [*L. (in la. that which is weighed together), < L. compendo, < com- (< cum), together, + pendō, weigh.*] *Syn.*: see *ABRIDGMENT*.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate. *com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*; 2 *cöm-pen'di-üm*, *ti.* To pervade; permeate.

*com'pen'di-um*, 1 *kem-pen'di-um*

2. Perfect in quality or nature; thoroughly wrought out; consummate; accomplished. 3. Quite finished;





from prosecuting for (a crime committed); as, to *compound* a felony: now indictable. 5. *Alg.* To change by composition, as a proportion. 6. *Elec.* To place duplex windings on the field-magnets of (a dynamo) in such a way that one serves as a shunt and the other is

in series with the main circuit, thus making the machine self-regulating. 7. *Mech.* To cause to interlock, as wheels. 8. *Engin.* To cause the steam of (an engine) to enter into successively larger working-chambers for expansion until it reaches the exhaust. 9. To compose; form. II. 1. To come to terms by mutual concessions; make a compromise or settlement; give or accept pay for an offense or injury.

Pure Christianity gives her remission of sins by ending them; but false Christianity gives her remission of sins by compounding for them. *Russin Crown of Wild Olive* lect. ii. p. 65. [w. a. 1866.] 2. [Slang.] Sport. To give out; fail. 3. [Gt. Brit.] To agree with a landlord to become a compound householder. 4. To mix in a compound. [*OF. compendre*, < *L. compo*; see *COMPOSITE*.] **com-poun't**; **com-pound'e**†; **com-poun't**; **com-pownd**†.

**Syn.** see *MIX*.—To compound a felony (*Law*), see *COMPOUND*, v. 4.—**com-pound-a-bl**(e)†, a.

**Compound**, 1 *kom-paund*; 2 *côm-pound*, a. 1. Composed of, or produced by the union of, two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; composite. 2. *Elec.* Compound-wound. [W.] [*OF. compendre*; see *COMPOUND*, v.] **com-poun'd**. **Syn.** see *COMPLEX*.

—compound addition, division, multiplication, subtraction, the addition, division, etc. of compound numbers.—c. animal, an animal made up of many individuals connected by living tissues, each contributing to the support of all, as in the polyzoans.—c. armor, an obsolete armor for war-ships consisting of steel plates welded to thick wrought-iron plates.—c. beam, a beam composed of several pieces fastened together.—c. curve (*Railroad*), a curve composed of a tangential series of arcs of circles of various radii whose concavities face in the same direction; used to obtain a graduated deflection from a straight line.—c. eye (cum), an eye composed of many minute simple eyes so closely compressed as to give the surface a faceted appearance, as in arthropods, esp. insects and crustaceans. Compare *OMMATHIDIUM*.—c. flower (*Bot.*), an anthodium or head of flowers in composite plants.—c. householder (Gt. Brit.), one whose rates are, by agreement with his landlord, included in his rent.—c. interest, see *INTEREST*.—c. interval (*Mus.*), an interval exceeding an octave.—c. leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf having several distinct blades on a common leafstalk.—c. measure (*Mus.*), a measure in which the beat is compounded of three lesser beats, and whose beat-note is always a dotted note; as, *compound double measure* (4/8); *compound triple measure* (3/8).—c. pier, clustered columns; a pier composed of several shafts about a central core.—c. piston (*Bot.*), a pistil made up of two or more coalescent carpels.—c. quantity, in algebra, a quantity made up of two or more quantities connected by the plus or minus sign; also, in arithmetic, a quantity indicated by a compound number.—c. ratio, a ratio made up of other ratios, as *ab : cd* is made up of the two ratios *a : c* and *b : d*.—c. screw, a screw whose thread runs in different directions, or has different pitches in different parts of its length.—c. sentence, a sentence that contains two or more principal sentences coordinated, as in "The sun rose and the dew vanished." Compare *COMPLEX SENTENCE*. See *COORDINATE*.—c. spore (*Bot.*), a sporidium.—c. sporophore (*Bot.*), a sporophore composed of several hyphal branches.—c. steel, same as *ALLOY STEEL*.—c. time (*Mus.*), time in which two or more simple times are grouped together; as, 3/4 is simple and 3/8 is compound time.—c. umbel (*Bot.*), an umbel with all its rays again umbellate.—c. word, a word composed of two or more words united, with or without a hyphen.—c. wound, a. See *COMPOUND*, v. 1, 6.



A Compound Screw.

**Compound**, 1 *kom-paund*; 2 *côm-pound*, a. 1. That which is compound or compounded; anything that is a combination of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; a compound substance. Cleopatra is a brilliant antithesis, a compound of contradictions, of all that was most manly and most womanly. [Larson *Characteristics of Women*, Cleopatra p. 304. (u. m. & co.)] 2. A compound engine. 3. A composite number.

**Compound**, 1 *kom-paund*; 2 *côm-pound*, a. 1. The walled or fenced enclosure of a European residence or factory in India, China, the Malay Peninsula, or South Africa; also, a similar enclosure containing a group of native houses. [*S. Afr.*] a method of managing, housing, and feeding mine workers, as in the Rand.

**Compound'er**, 1 *kom-paund'er*; 2 *côm-pound'er*, n. 1. One who compounds or mixes ingredients. 2. One who compounds a liability or an offense. 3. *Eng. Hist.* A compromiser or trimmer; specif., one who favored the restoration of James II. under constitutional guaranties and a general amnesty. 4. Formerly, at Oxford university, one who was charged higher dues because he was possessed of an independent income.

—**com-pound'ess**, a. A female compounder.

**com-poun'd**†, pp. Compounded. **com-pownd**†.

**com-pra-dor**, 1 *kom-pra-dôr*; 2 *côm-pra-dôr*, n. [*Pg.* & *Sp.*] 1. The native commission merchant and intermediary of a foreign business house, as in China or Japan; also, a similar Chinese agent in Oriental firms in the Philippines. 2. A house steward; now disused in India.

**com-pra-dôr**†, n. A house steward; now disused in India.

**com-pra-c'ion**, 1 *kom-pra-k'ion*; 2 *côm-pra-c'ion*, n. [*Archeol.*] A joint petition or supplication; a praying together.

**com-pre-hend**, 1 *kom-pri-hend*; 2 *côm-pri-hend*, v. I. 1. To include, contain, or take in, either literally, figuratively, or by implication; comprise; enclose; encompass. 2. To lay hold of or take in with the mind so as to have an adequate conception of; grasp mentally; have full knowledge of, as distinguished from *apprehend*; understand; as, to *comprehend* the meaning of a term; man apprehends God, but can not *comprehend* Him.

To *comprehend* is to have a complete and exhaustive knowledge of an object. It is to understand its nature and its relations. C. H. Johnson *Systematic Theology*, ch. 1, p. 182.

3. To accomplish; catch; overtake. 4. To sum up.

**com-pre-hend**, 1 *kom-pri-hend*; 2 *côm-pri-hend*, v. I. 1. To take hold, as a growing graft. [*L. comprehendere*, < *com* (< *cum*), together, + *prehendere*, seize.] **com-pre-hend'e**†; **com-pre-hend'er**, n.

**Syn.** see *APPREHEND*; *CATCH*; *CONTAIN*; *EMBRACE*; *GRASP*; *KNOW*.

**com-pre-hen'si-ble**, 1 *kom-pri-hen'si-bl*; 2 *côm-pri-hen'si-bl*, a. 1. Capable of being comprehended or grasped by the mind; intelligible; conceivable. 2. [Rare or Obs.] Capable of being comprised. [*L. comprehensibilis*, < *comprehensio*, pp. of *comprehendere*; see *COMPREHEND*.] **com-pre-hen'si-bl'er**†; **com-pre-hen'si-bl'i-ty**, n. The state or quality of

being comprehensible.

**com-pre-hen'si-bl**(e)-ness†, —**com-pre-hen'si-bl**, ad.

**com-pre-hen'sion**, 1 *kom-pri-hen'shan*; 2 *côm-pri-hen'shon*, n. 1. The act, process, or result of grasping ideas, facts, etc., with the mind, or the power of doing so; ability to know; understanding; as, to attain a full comprehension of a fact. 2. The act or state of including, containing, or taking in; inclusion; as, the comprehension of many facts in a statement. 3. Comprehensiveness. 4. Logic. Content. 5. Rhet. Synecdoche. 6. *Ecol. Hist.* The principle or policy of including all Christians within one church organization. 7. A summary or epitome. [*L. comprehensio* (n.), < *comprehensio*, pp. of *comprehendere*; see *COMPREHEND*.] **Syn.** see *CONCEPTION*; *KNOWLEDGE*.

**com-pre-hen'sive**, 1 *kom-pri-hen'siv*; 2 *côm-pri-hen'siv*, a. 1. Comprehending or capable of comprehending a great number of objects or a wide range of thoughts, etc.; large in scope or content; including much; marked by breadth of views, mental grasp, sympathies, or the like.

The notions of Dryden were formed by comprehensive speculation. Johnson *Lives of the Poets* vol. iii. p. 115. [s. n. 1854.] 2. Having the power of fully understanding or comprehending; as, a comprehensive intellect. 3. Biol. Combining the characteristics of various diverse types; synthetic. 4. Logic. Of or pertaining to the complete understanding of class characteristics; intensive.—**com-pre-hen'sive** type (*Paleon.*), a homogeneous organism of a remote geological period whose characteristics are represented in later periods in differentiated, heterogeneous groups. generalized type. [*L. comprehensivus*, < *comprehensio*, pp. of *comprehendere*; see *COMPREHEND*.] **com-pre-hen'siv**†, ad.—**com-pre-hen'siv'e-ness**, n.—**com-pre-hen'sor**†, n. One who comprehends.

**com-pre-mise**, n. Compromise. **com-pri-miset**.

**com-prend**†, v. To comprehend.

**com-pres-by-ter**, n. A fellow presbyter.—**com-pres-by-ter'i-al**, a. Of or pertaining to a body of presbyters.

**com-press**, 1 *kom-pres*; 2 *côm-pres*, v. 1. To press together or into smaller space; reduce in size or volume; condense, or make more firm and solid by or as by pressure; compact; concentrate; as, to compress gas.

In the case of the Coast Range every two or two and a half miles of original breadth has been compressed into one mile. Jos. Le Conte *Compend of Geology* pt. ii. ch. 5, p. 228. [A. 1886.] 2. Surg. To close, as a wound, by compression. 3. [Archeol.] To keep under restraint; repress. 4. To put under the influence of compressed air. 5. To embrace carnally. [*L. compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, < *com* (< *cum*), together, + *premo*, press.] **Syn.** see *ABBREVIATE*; *CONCENTRATE*.

**com-press**, 1 *kom-pres*; 2 *côm-pres*, n. 1. Any device used in compressing. (1) *Med.* (a) A soft pad, as of folded linen or of lint, for making local pressure. (b) A wet cloth covered with oiled silk or other envelop, applied to the body, as to lessen inflammation. (2) An apparatus for compressing bales of cotton, etc. 2. [Colloq., Southern U. S.] A cotton-baling establishment. [*F. compresser*, < *L. compressus*; see *COMPRESS*, v.]

**com-pressed**†, 1 *kom-pres't*; 2 *côm-pres't*, pa. 1. Compressed. 2. Pressed together or into smaller compass; made compact; condensed by or as by pressure; as, compressed lips. 3. Biol. Flattened laterally; reduced in breadth; opposed to *depressed*. 3. Bot. Flattened, especially laterally.—**compressed air**, air reduced in volume by pressure, so that its expansive force can be utilized.—**com-press-ed-ly**, ad.

**com-press'i-bil'i-ty**, 1 *kom-pres'i-bil'i-ti*; 2 *côm-pres'i-bil'i-ty*, n. The quality of being compressible; that property by virtue of which the volume of a body may be lessened by compression. **com-press'i-ble-ness**†.

In liquids it was long believed that there was no compressibility, but in reality liquids possess this property to a greater extent than solids. B. STELLMAN, Jr., *Physics* pt. i. ch. 2, § 21, p. 11. [u. m. & co.]

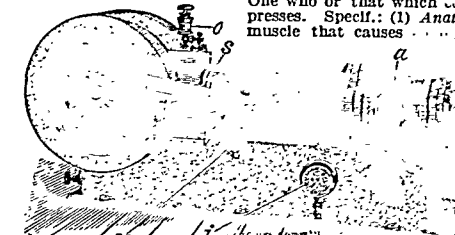
**com-press'i-ble**, 1 *kom-pres'i-bl*; 2 *côm-pres'i-bl*, a. **com-press'i-bl**†, a. Capable of being compressed, or pressed into smaller compass; also, disappearing under pressure; as, a compressible pulse.

**com-press'i-cau-date**, 1 *kom-pres'i-kô-dê*; 2 *côm-pres'i-cau-dât*, a. Having the tall compressed. [*L. compressus* (see *COMPRESS*, v.) + *cauda*, tail.]

**com-pres'sion**, 1 *kom-pres'hon*; 2 *côm-pres'hon*, n. 1. The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed. By what process of compression did the great soul of Wilberforce get into a frame so slender? W. M. FURNSSON *Lectures and Sermons*, Macaulay p. 43. 2. Constraint, as by force or authority; repression. 3. Condensation of thought or language in writing. 4. *Astron. & Geol.* The deviation of a planet in shape from a perfect sphere; ellipticity. 5. *Mech.* The total change in shape of any substance resulting from pressure. 6. *Engin.* The plugging of a caisson. [*L. compressio* (n.), < *compressus*; see *COMPRESS*, v.]—**com-pres'sion-cham-ber**, n. A compartment of an apparatus the volume of which may be increased or diminished by the action of a piston.—c. cock, n. See *COCK*.—c. coupling, n. A shaft-coupling by means of which sections of driving-shaft are accurately joined end to end, split cones on the ends effecting the union.—c. curve, n. A diagrammatic curve which shows the pressures existing in the cylinders of an engine.—c. cylinder, n. 1. Same as *AIR-COMPRESSOR*. 2. A cylinder in which air under pressure receives and neutralizes impact or shock, thus serving as an air-spring.—c. machine, n. 1. Any apparatus for compressing air, liquids, or other substances. 2. An instrument by means of which the physical constants of gases are determined. 3. An apparatus for determining the compressive strength of various substances.—c. member, n. *Engin.* Any part of a frame of the brain, that condition of the brain which is induced by rupture of a blood-vessel, fracture of the skull, pressure of a blood-clot, or growth of a tumor within the skull. The most common symptom is coma.—c. of the poles (*Astron.*), the oblateness or ellipticity of the earth or any other planet. See *ELLIPTICITY*.—c. slope, n. *Ordnance*. The conform diminution of the bore of a rifle adjacent to the powder-chamber, used for condensing the soft band of the projectile.—c. small valve, n. *Mech.* In a gasoline engine, a small valve in the cylinder-head by which a portion of the charge is allowed to escape, preventing compression.—c. valve, n. See *VALVE*.—Initial c. (*Mech.*), the compression to which a built-up gun is subjected when bound with wire or hoops shrunk on.—Isothermal c., reduction in the volume of a fluid without any change in its temperature.—**com-pres'sion-al**, a. Of, pertaining to, or producing compression.

**com-pres'sive**, 1 *kom-pres'iv*; 2 *côm-pres'iv*, a. 1. Compressing, pressing, tending to or having power to compress.—**com-pres'siv**(e)-ness†, ad.

**com-pres'sor**, 1 *kom-pres'or*; 2 *côm-pres'or*, n. One who or that which compresses. Specif.: (1) Anat. muscle that causes



Air-compressor for furnishing air in mines, caissons, etc. a, air-cylinder; b, pressure-indicator; c, oiler; s, air; t, safety-valve.

sion; as, the compressor of the ostrife. (2) A machine apparatus for compressing air, gases, or other such as hay or cotton. (3) An instrument for applying pressure to, or for compressing, a limb in surgical cases. (4) A device for producing a graduated pressure upon an object under microscopic examination. **com-pres'sor-i-um**†, n. (5) *Naut.* A lever for checking the lining out of a chain cable. (6) A device for holding a carriage to its slide to check recoil. [*L.* < *compressus* see *COMPRESS*, v.] **com-pres'ser**†.

**com-pres'sure**, 1 *kom-pres'hur*; 2 *côm-pres'hur*, n. Compression; pressure. 2. Repression.

**com-print**, 1 *kom-print*; 2 *côm-print*, v. [*Rare*.] *Ecol. Hist.* To print concurrently (as with the King's Printer) the right of comprinting privileged books was possessed by the 17th century by the King's Printer, the

Company, and the university presses. [*com* + *print*]. **com-pri'sal**, 1 *kom-pri'sal*; 2 *côm-pri'sal*, n. [*Rare*.] The act or fact of comprising; inclusion; an epitome.

**com-prise**, 1 *kom-pri'z*; 2 *côm-pri'z*, v. [*PRISED*—*PRISING*.] 1. To comprehend summarily or collectively; include and cover; consist of; embrace. 2. To bring within its own or a specified limit. 3. To attach for debt. 4. To compress. [*F. compriser*, pp. of *comprendre*, < *L. comprehendere*; see *COMPREHEND*.] **Syn.** see *CONTAIN*; *EMBRACE*.—**com-prise'**†, or **priz'a-bl**(e)†, a.

**com-pri'sor**, 1 *kom-pri'zar* or *-zer*; 2 *côm-pri'zor*, n. *Law*. One who attaches property.

**com-pro-bate**, v. To prove jointly; concur; confirm.

—**com-pro-ba'tion**†, n.

**com-pro-duce**, v. To produce simultaneously or together.—**com-pro-duc'tion**†, n.—**com-pro-duc'tiv**(e)s†, a.

**com-pro-mise**, 1 *kom-pro-miz*; 2 *côm-pro-miz*, v. **com-pro-mizes**, 1 *kom-pro-miz*; 2 *côm-pro-miz*, v. I. To adjust or settle by mutual concessions; compound; as, to compromise a lawsuit. 2. To endanger the interests or reputation of; expose to risk, suspicion, or scandal; commit, as to a hazardous course; compromit; as, to compromise one's reputation.

If a reception is going to compromise our position in the future I wish you would tell me. E. EGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 80. [A. 1891.]

3. To bind or pledge mutually.

II. 1. To make a settlement, by mutual concessions, as by a partial surrender of claims, purposes, or principles.

**com-pro-mise**, n. 1. An agreement or arrangement for the settlement of a controversy or the adjustment of conflicting views, systems, etc., by mutual concessions, often involving a partial surrender of purposes or principles, as the Missouri Compromise. They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin. LOWELL *Present Crisis* act. 9.

2. Law. An adjustment of a controversy by mutual consent, so as to prevent or end a lawsuit, and which settlement is sustainable at law. An offer made by the plaintiff but rejected by the defendant is not binding on either party. A criminal charge may not be compromised. 3. *Ecol. Lav.* The transfer to another of a right of appointment, as to a benefice; the transfer to a committee of a right of election, as by the college of cardinals to two or three of its number. 4. The habit or spirit of concession.

When compromise broadens, intellect and conscience are thrust into narrower room. GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 16, p. 165. [s. c. & co. 1887.]

5. Anything, as a course in life, business, or politics, that is the result of concessions; a medium between two conflicting courses. 6. An imperiling, as of character or reputation; exposure to derogatory suspicions or charges; as, he did it without compromise of his dignity. 7. [Colloq.] Anything that combines the qualities or uses of two other things. [*F. compromissus*, < *LL. compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere*; see *COMPROMIT*.] **com-pro-mis'er**†, n.

**com-pro-mis'e**, 1 *kom-pro-mish*; 2 *côm-pro-mish*, v. [*PRISED*—*PRISING*.] 1. To wheel with a broad tread for running on tracks of slightly different gages.—**Com-pro-mise of Breda**, a league founded at Breda in the Netherlands in 1566 between the Protestants and Roman Catholics to oppose the establishment of the Inquisition and curb the tyranny of Philip II. of Spain.—Crittenden C. (*U. S. Hist.*), a proposed constitutional amendment and plan of concession offered to Congress by John Jordan Crittenden. Dec. 18 or according to Soule, Dec. 22, 1860. It provided for the recommitment of the Missouri Compromise, the admission of territories as states with or without slavery, as their constitutions determined, the guaranty of slavery in slave states, etc.; rejected.—Missouri C., an agreement between the proslavery and antislavery members of the United States Congress in 1820, that Missouri should be admitted as a slave State, and that slavery should be forever prohibited north of the line of 36° 30'. It continued in force until 1854.

**com-pro-mis'er**†, n. One who compromises.

**com-pro-mis'sion**, 1 *kom-pro-mish'on*; 2 *côm-pro-mish'on*, n. 1. Submission to arbitration; a compromise or arranging of a dispute. 2. *Ecol. Election* by compromise. See *COMPROMISE*, n., 3. 3. A compromising.

**com-pro-mis-so'ri-al**, 1 *kom-pro-mis-so'ri-al*; 2 *côm-pro-mis-so'ri-al*, a. [*Rare*.] Of or pertaining to compromise.

**com-pro-mis-sa-ry**†.

**com-pro-mit**, 1 *kom-pro-mit*; 2 *côm-pro-mit*, v. [*MIT*—*MITTING*.] 1. [*Archeol.*] To involve in risk, or endanger the reputation of; imperil; compromise. 2. To



n. 1. The act of concealing; speech, in law, the injurious and intentional suppression or non-disclosure by a party to a contract (as of insurance) of facts that

he was bound to know and reveal; the concealing of another's crime. 2. The state of being concealed.

A work of darkness is one that seeks concealment.  
 RUSKIN *Pors Clavigera* vol. vi, p. 52. [w. & s. 1886.]  
 3. Cover or protection from observation; a hiding-place; as, the hedge offers concealment. 4. pl. Conditions or surroundings designed or fitted to conceal. 5f. Hidden knowledge; a secret. [*< OF. concealment, < concele; see CONCEAL.*] **con-ceal-ment**. *Syn.*: see DISGUISE.

**con-cede**, 1 *kon-sid'*; 2 *cōn-cēd'*, *v.* [*-CED'*; *-CED'ING*.]  
 I. *t.* 1. To yield in consequence of demand; allow as a right; surrender; as, the liberty claimed was *conceded*. 2. To bestow on application; grant as a privilege. 3. To assent or acquiesce in the propriety or truth of; acknowledge to be correct or true; admit.  
 II. *i.* [Rare] To yield assent, or make acquiescence. [*< L. concedo, < con- (< cum), together, + cedo, yield.*] *Syn.*: acknowledge, admit, allow, confess, give up, grant, surrender, yield. — *con-ced-ed-ly, adv.* As conceded. — *con-ced-ence, n.* Concession. — *con-ced'er, n.*

**con-ceit**, 1 *kon-sit'*; 2 *cōn-cēt'*, *v.* I. *t.* 1. [Archaic.] To imagine or suppose; think.  
 To *conceit* that I should be guilty of such a sin.

BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 52. [a. g. & co. 1872.]  
 2. [Rare.] To fill with a conceit; make to believe or imagine. 3. [Dial.] To regard favorably; take a fancy to. 4f. To form a conception of; conceive. II. *i.* [Archaic.] To form a conception or an idea; conceive.

**con-ceit**, *n.* 1. A vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments; self-flattering opinion; overweening self-esteem; as, his *conceit* is unbearable. 2. An opinion based on an imaginary reason; a fantastic notion or fanciful idea; crotchety; whim; as, he has a *conceit* that I am unfriendly. 3. A quaint or humorous fancy; clever thought or expression; imagination; hence, a fanciful action or trick; as, an actor's *conceits*. 4. A fancy or ingenious article or design; a pretty trifle; as, many quaint *conceits*. 5. The power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; understanding; also, the action or process of conceiving; as, a man of ready *conceit*. 6. [Archaic or U. S.] Anything conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; a thought; conception.

For his highest *conceit* of a happiest state is where they'd live upon acorns. LOWELL *Fable for Crit.* st. 31.  
 7. [Scot.] An eccentric person; an oddity. 8f. A mental or physical affection or seizure. [*< OF. conceit, < L. conceptus, < concipio; see CONCEIVE.*] **con-ceit-ty**; **con-ceit-ty**; **con-seit-ty**. *Syn.*: see EGOTISM; FANCY; IDEA; PRIDE. — *Prep.*: a conceit of one's own importance. — *out of conceit* with, having a poor opinion of, in place of a former good opinion. — *to put (one) out of c. with*, to cause one to become displeased with. — *con-ceit-ess, a.* Of dull imagination or conception. — *con-ceit-ly, a.* [Colloq.] Filled with conceit; conceited.

**con-celt-ed**, 1 *kon-sit-ed*; 2 *cōn-cēt-ed*, *pa.* 1. Having an excessive opinion of oneself; vain. 2. (1) [Dial.] Having an opinion; being of opinion. (2) Having a good opinion (of); favorable (to). (3) [Dial.] Fanciful; notional; whimsical. 3. [Archaic.] Conceived or devised; formerly, also, imaginary. 4f. Ingeniously made; fancifully dressed. 5f. Full of conceptions; intelligent; witty. — *con-celt-ed-ly, adv.* — *con-celt-ed-ness, n.*

**con-celiv-a-bl**(e), 1 *kon-siv-a-bl*; 2 *cōn-cēv-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being conceived or thought of; also, in loose sense, imaginable. — *con-celiv-a-bl-ty, n.* Capability of being conceived. — *con-celiv-a-bl-ness, n.* — *con-celiv-a-bly, adv.*

**con-ceive**, 1 *kon-siv'*; 2 *cōn-cēv'*, *v.* [*-CEIVED'*; *-CEIVED'*; *-CEIV'ING*.] I. *t.* 1. To form an idea or mental image; make an object of thought. (1) In the older psychology, to image to oneself; think of as it existing; as, to *conceive* a fabulous monster. (2) In recent psychology, to form a concept or notion of; as, to *conceive* a perfect man. 2. To cause to spring up in or allow to take possession of the mind; become possessed with; as, to *conceive* a violent hatred. 3. To construct definitely in the mind; engender; originate; as, to *conceive* a campaign. 4. To believe or suppose; think; fancy: used often to express an opinion modestly.

These meanings are united by the psychological fact that the mental representation may be more or less schematic, according to the character and practical uses of the object and the past experience of the conceiving mind.

The three most eminent masters of the art of ridicule, during the eighteenth century, were, we conceive, Addison, Swift, and Voltaire. MACAULAY *Essays*, *Addison* p. 609. [a. s. & co. 1854.]  
 5. To have formed in the womb as an embryo; become pregnant with. 6. To express in a particular way; formulate; as, the petition was badly *conceived*. 7. [Archaic.] To grasp the meaning of; understand; as, I do not *conceive* him. 8f. To develop or acquire; breed; catch. 9f. To include; comprise. 10f. To perceive by the senses; observe.

II. *i.* 1. To form a mental image; have an idea or ideas; form a conception or notion; think; imagine; followed by *of*. 2. To generate a new being in one's womb; begin to develop an embryo. [*< OF. concever, < L. concipio, < con- (< cum), together, + capto, take.*] **con-ceive-ty**. *Syn.*: see APPREHEND. — *Prep.*: *of-* — *con-celiv'er, n.*

**con-cel-jal**, 1 *kōn-thē-hāl*; 2 *cōn-thē-hāl*, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] [*-LES*, 1 *-JES*; 2 *-LES*, pl.] In the Philippines, a municipal councilor.

**con-cel-e-brate**, 1 *kon-sel-i-brēt*; 2 *cōn-cēl-e-brāt*, *v.* 1. To celebrate mass, as a newly ordained priest, with the ordaining bishop. 2f. To celebrate together. — *con-cel-e-brat-ion, n.*

**con-cent'**, *tr.* To cause to harmonize. — *con-cent'iv*(e), *a.* *con-cent'*, 1 *kon-sent'*; 2 *cōn-cēt'*, *n.* 1. [Archaic.] Concord or harmony; particularly of sounds. 2f. Agreement; consistency. [*< L. concentus; see CONCENTUS.*] **con-cent'**.

**con-cent'er**, 1 *kon-sen'ter*; 2 *cōn-cēn'ter*, *v.* I. *t.* To *con-cent'er*, *tr.* direct or bring to a common point or center; focus. II. *i.* To come together at a common center; unite in one object; focus; combine. [*< F. concentrer, < L. con- (< cum), with, + centrum; see CENTER.*]

**con-cent'erd**, *pp.* Concentrated. S. S. *con-cent'ed*, 1 *kon-sen'ted*; 2 *cōn-cēn'ted*, *n.* [It.] *Musical*. The simultaneous sounding of the notes of a chord; harmony; opposed to *arpeggio*.  
**con-cent'ral-iz-a-tion**, 1 *kon-sen'tral-iz-ā-shon*; 2 *cōn-cēn'tral-iz-ā-shon*, *n.* [Rare.] The act of centering, or the state of being concentrated.

**con'cen-trate**, 1 *kon-sen-trēt* or *kon-sen'trēt*; 2 *cōn'cēn-trāt* or *cōn-cēn'trāt* (XIII), *v.* [*-TRAT'*; *-TRAT'ING*.]  
 I. *t.* 1. To draw or direct to or toward a common center; concentrate; focus; as, to *concentrate* troops; to *concentrate* one's energies; to *concentrate* attention. 2. *Chem.* To intensify in strength or to purify by the removal, as in evaporation, of valueless or unneeded constituents; condense; intensify. 3. *Mining.* To separate (ore or metal) from its containing rock or earth.

II. *i.* To converge or gather toward a center; become unified, compacted, or intensified; grow stronger; as, the army *concentrated*; the lye *concentrates*. [*< CON- + L. centrum; see CENTER.*] *Syn.*: assemble, centralize, combine, compact, compress, condense, congregate, consolidate, convene, converge, draw together, focus, gather, mass, muster, reduce. — *Ant.*: dilute, disperse, evaporate, expand, liquefy, spread, scatter. — *concentrated feed* (*Agri.*), any form of fodder or food, rich in nitrogenous elements and containing a relatively smaller proportion of fibrous matter and water than coarse fodder or "long feed." To this class belong cowpeas, gluten-meal, cottonseed-meal, oil-cake, and the various grains fed to cattle. Compare *FOUNDER*.

**con-cent-rate, a.** Concentrated; especially, chemically purified, or intensified by reduction.

**con-cent-rate, n.** A product of a process of concentration, as in chemistry or metallurgy.

**con'cen-tration**, 1 *kon-sen'trē-shon*; 2 *cōn'cēn-trā-shon*, *n.* 1. The act or process of concentrating; said especially of focusing the attention upon a single object or small group of objects. 2. The product or result of concentrating; that which is concentrated.

War is the concentration of all human energies.

CHANNING *Works*, *War* p. 688. [a. v. a. 1833.]

3. *Biol.* The tendency of descendants to exhibit hereditary characteristics at an earlier stage of growth than their ancestors. 4. *Mining.* The removal of the less valuable parts of ore preparatory to smelting. 5. In Herbartian philosophy, the gradual apprehension of the manifold. — *con'cen-tration-cell*, *n.* *Elec.* A source of electromotive force whose difference of potential is derived from the varying degree of concentration of the solutions in which its poles are set. — *dry c. (Mining)*, the concentration of ore by means of dry concentrates or magnets as opposed to the use of water. — *ionic c. (Phys. Chem.)*, the quantity of gram-atoms of an ion contained in the unit volume of a solution. — *molecular c. (Phys. Chem.)*, in a dissolved substance, the ratio between the number of molecules of the substance and of the solvent in a given volume. — *con'cen-tration-list, n.*

**con-cen'tra-tive**, 1 *kon-sen'trā-tiv*; 2 *cōn-cēn'trā-tiv*, *con-cen'tra-tiv*, *a.* Tending to or characterized by concentration. — *con-cen'tra-tiv(e)-ness, n.* The quality of concentrating; especially, in phenomenology, the faculty of fixing one's entire attention upon a single subject.

**con-cen'tra-tor**, 1 *kon-sen'trē-tor* or *-tor*; 2 *cōn-cēn'trā-tor*, *n.* A person or thing that concentrates. *Specific.* (1) A wire frame or the like for shot, placed in a cartridge to insure close shooting; used chiefly in trap-shooting. (2) A ferrule or tube for the muzzle of a shotgun, to reduce the orifice and so prevent the scattering of the shot when discharged. (3) In mining, a machine or device used to concentrate or separate ore. — *belt concentrator (Mining)*, a machine in which the work of concentrating is accomplished by an inclined endless belt, over which the crushed ore passes, while the frame is constantly shaken by mechanical means. — *centrifugal c. (Mining)*, a machine in which centrifugal force is used for the concentration of minerals.

**con-cen'tric**, 1 *kon-sen'trik*; 2 *cōn-cēn'tric*, *I. a.* 1. Having a common center, as spheres or circles; said loosely of any curves that are parallel or nearly so.

We find the valley crossed at various distances by concentric moraines.

AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* p. 8. [o. & co. 1876.]  
 2. *Mpl.* Concentrated; as, a *concentric* fire. — *con-cen'tric-al*; *con-sen'trict*. II. *n.* [Rare.] One of a number of concentric bodies or circles. [*< LL. concentricus, < L. con- (< cum), with, + centrum; see CENTER.*] — *con-cen'tric-al-ly, adv.* — *con-cen'tric-ity, n.* The state of being concentric.

**con-cen'tus**, 1 *kon-sen'tus*; 2 *cōn-cēn'tus*, *n.* 1. Accordance in sound; harmony. 2. *Old Eccl. Mus.* The portion of a church service sung by the whole choir. Compare *ACCENTUS*. [*L.*, harmony, *< concino*, sing together, *< con- (< cum), together, + cino, sing.*] — *con-cen'tu-al*, *con-cen'tu-ous*, *a.*  
**Con-cen'tion**, 1 *kon-sen'tyon*; 2 *cōn-cēp-cyon*, *n.* 1. A province in Chile, 3,535 sq. m. 2. Its capital city. 3. A town in Paraguay. 4. One of the Visaya Islands, P. I. 5. Its capital. 6. A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

**con'cept**, 1 *kon-sept*; 2 *cōn-cēpt*, *n.* 1. *Psychol.* A so-called general (or generalized) notion or highly schematized idea, formerly supposed to embrace all the attributes common to the individuals that make up a class; distinguished both from the *fantasm* or *image* and from the *percept*, which are individual and concrete, while the *concept* is general and relatively abstract. One of the most hotly contested problems of modern psychology is to determine how far imageless thought is possible.

The concept should represent the real essence of the objects included under it. HERTZ *Philos. tr.* by Morris, vol. 1, § 47. 151. [a. 1872.]

2. In a looser and less proper use, any notion in which elements are combined into the idea of one object. [*< L. conceptus; see CONCEIVE, n.*] *Syn.*: see CONCEPTION; IDEA. — *classic concept*, the notion in the mind of the naturalist or taxonomist in accordance with which he classifies persons or things, as when he arranges men by locality, by language, by nationality, or by the character of the hair. — *con'cept-ful*, *ing, n.* *Psychol.* The characteristic feeling which results from being aware of the merely symbolical value of the concept-idea. — *c. idea, n.* *Psychol.* An idea having only a relative or symbolical value, a step in the process toward the formation of the logical concept. — *conceptual idea*, *general c. (Logic)*, an idea or conception of a multiplicity of objects possessing common characteristics as representing a whole or class. — *general idea*; *general notion*.

**con-cep'ta-cle**, 1 *kon-sep'ta-kl*; 2 *cōn-cēp'ta-cl*, *n.* *con-cep'ta-cl*, *f. Bot.* (1) A special cavity developed on the surface of many algae and fungi, in which reproductive bodies are produced. (2) A sporangium of ferns. (3) A foliicle or double foliicle. 2f. That in which anything is contained; a receptacle. [*< L. conceptaculum, < conceptus; see CONCEIVE, n.*] **con'cep-ta-cu-lum**, *con'cep-ta-cu-lar, a.* Consisting of or relating to a conceptacle. — *neutric conceptacle* (*Bot.*), same as *CYPRIDIOSTOMA*. — *sterile c.*; *vegetative c.*

**con-cep'tion**, 1 *kon-sep'shon*; 2 *cōn-cēp'shon*, *n.* 1. The act or process of forming the schematized idea or

notion of a thing, or the idea or notion formed; as, great beyond *conception*; a correct *conception*. 2. *Psychol.* The faculty or mental power employed in forming concepts or so-called general notions, by selecting and recognizing the common attributes and relations, especially as distinguished from *perception*, the cognition of particulars; primarily a form of the comparative faculty. See *COMPARATIVE*.

*Conception* is the act of grasping together two or more attributes into the unity of thought, which we call a single concept.

F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* p. 20. [s. 1877.]

3. Any idea or notion, or thought-formation, whether accompanied with belief in the reality of its object or not; as, the *conceptions* of the imagination; the *conceptions* of the memory; the *conceptions* of the reason. 4. *Philos.* The universal wherever found, whether in self-consciousness, direct perception, or abstract thought, corresponding somewhat to the Platonic idea. 5. A plan or invention of the mind; a product of the inventive or constructive faculty; as, the *conception* of a campaign; a brilliantly executed *conception*. 5f. The impregnation of an ovum; the beginning of pregnancy; hence, figuratively, a commencement; an inception. 6f. A mere fancy; a conceit. [*< L. conceptio(n)-, < conceptus, pp. of concipio; see CONCEIVE.*] *Syn.*: apprehension, comprehension, concept, idea, image, notion, perception, sentiment, view. See *IDEA*. Compare *APPREHEND*. — *Ant.*: ignorance, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, oversight, perplexity. — *fantom conception* (*Med.*), a neurotic stimulation of the ordinary phenomena of pregnancy, due principally to gas. Compare *FANTOM TUMOR*. — *Immaculate C. (R. C. Theol.)*, the immunity from original sin divinely granted to the Virgin Mary. The immaculate conception of the Virgin was a matter of controversy from the 12th century, and it was a frequent subject in art; but it was not an accepted dogma until 1854, when it was proclaimed by Pope Pius IX. — *con-cep'tion-al*, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a conception. — *con-cep'tion-al-ist, n.* A conceptualist. — *Con-cep'tion-ist*, *n.* *R. C.* A member of the religious order of the Sisters of the Conception of Our Lady, founded in 1664 by Beatriz de Silva, a branch of the Order of Saint Clare. 2. [*< L.*] A conceptualist. — *con-cep'tious, a.* [Archaic.] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

**con'cep-tism**, 1 *kon-sept-izm*; 2 *cōn-cēpt-izm*, *n.* *Rhet.* A literary style overlaid with double meanings and fanciful conceits.

**con-cep'tive**, 1 *kon-sep'tiv*; 2 *cōn-cēp'tiv*, *a.* Capable of *concep'tiv(e)*, of conception, either mental or physical. [*< L. conceptivus, < conceptus; see CONCEPTION.*] — *con-cep'tive-ness, n.*

**con-cep'tu-al**, 1 *kon-sep'tu-al* or *-tiu-al*; 2 *cōn-cēp'tu-al* or *-tū-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to conception or a concept.

**con-cep'tu-al-ism**, 1 *kon-sep'tu-al-izm*; 2 *cōn-cēp'tu-al-izm*, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine, especially identified with Abelard (1079-1142), that general ideas, or concepts, do indeed exist in the mind, but have no corresponding existences in reality; a theory devised to mediate between the extremes of realism and nominalism.

**con-cep'tu-al-ist**, 1 *kon-sep'tu-al-ist*; 2 *cōn-cēp'tu-al-ist*, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of conceptualism. — *con-cep'tu-al-ist-ic, a.* — *con-cep'tu-al-ity, n.* — *con-cep'tu-al-ly, adv.* In conception or idea.

**con-cern**, 1 *kon-surn*; 2 *cōn-cērn*, *tr.* 1. To pertain, relate, or belong to; be of interest or importance to; have connection with; as, things that *concern* man's future. 2. To occupy the attention or activity of; engage; busy; occupy; interest; as, to *concern* oneself with commerce.

Jesus . . . concerned himself with spiritual ideas and influences.

BROADBENT *Jesus of Nazareth* p. 23. [a. s. 1890.]

3. To affect with concern or anxiety; disturb; trouble: used in the passive or reflexively; as, to *concern* oneself in charity; to be *concerned* for one's health: used in the imperative locally in the United States as a euphemistic oath (generally pronounced *con-sarn*); as, *concern* you! [*< F. concern, < LL. concerno, < L. con- (< cum), with, + cerno, distinguish.*] **con-cern'**. *Syn.*: affect, impress, interest, move, touch. See *PERTAIN*. — *Prep.*: I am *concerned* about his affairs, at his misfortunes, for his safety; I am not *concerned* with him in that business; "I am not *concerned* about the matter" means "I have no anxiety in regard to it"; "I am not *concerned* in it" signifies "I have no participation in it."

**con-cern'**, *n.* 1. That which relates to one; an affair; business; especially, something of interest or importance; something affecting one's interest or welfare; as, it is not my *concern*; each man's *concern* is his own salvation. 2. A feeling of anxiety or solicitude; interest; regard; as, to have deep *concern* for the absent.

It is clear that righteousness, the central object of Israel's concern, was the central object of Christ's concern also.

MARRAS *Arnold Literature and Dogma* p. 92. [o. & co. 1873.]

3. A feeling of obligation to perform a religious duty; used by members of the Society of Friends. 4. A business enterprise, firm, or company; an establishment; also, an estate; as, the Methodist Book *Concern*; a member of the *concern*. 5. Any object, contrivance, or appliance: usually conveying a slur; as, a rickety, complicated, and old *concern*.

She's a real beauty, and old *concern*.

HARRIS *B. Stowe Olden Folk* p. 67. [o. & co. 1869.]

*Syn.*: see ANXIETY; BUSINESS; CARE. — *Prep.*: *concern* about one's affairs; at his misfortunes; for his safety.

**con-cern-an-ty**, *n.* A concern. — **con-cern-an-ty**, *n.* *con-cern-ed*, 1 *kon-surn-d*; 2 *cōn-cērn-d*, *pa.* 1. Having *con-cern-d*, *ing* or exhibiting disquietude; interested or involved; anxious. 2. [U. S.] Deuced; damned; a euphemism; that, *concerned* fool: often pronounced *con-sarn-d*. 3. [U. S.] Troubled; distressed; grieved. 4. [Dial.] Slightly intoxicated. *Syn.*: see ANXIOUS. — *con-cern-ed-ly, adv.* — *con-cern-ed-ness, n.*

**con-cern'ing**, 1 *kon-surn'ing*; 2 *cōn-cērn'ing*, *pa.* [Archaic.] Important; momentous; as, a *concerning* point. [*< L. concernere, < con-cern-ing-ly, adv.* — *con-cern-ing-ness, n.*

**con-cern'ing**, *prep.* In relation to; regarding; pertaining to; about; as, I spoke *concerning* his duty.

*Concerning* was originally the present participle of the verb *con-cernere*, to concern, or reference to. Its use as a preposition is closely analogous to that of *touching*, *respecting*, etc.

system dates from the second Council of Lyons, 1274.  
[F., < L. *conclare*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *clavis*, key.]  
Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; CADAL-*con'clav*-ist, n. 1. An



con-ces'sive, } 1 ken-ses'iv; 2 con-ces'iv. I. a. Con-  
con-ces'siv<sup>s</sup>, } taining or implying concession; as, a con-

A spiral curve in certain univalves. [*L. concha* (see CONCH) + *SPIRAL*.]

[F., < L. *conclare*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *clatis*, key.]  
SYN.: SEE ASSEMBLY; CABAL—CON'CLARIST, n. 1. AD



of unfired adobe clay and broken stone used as a building-material.—**armored c.** (*Arch. & Engin.*), any form of con-

**dense.—con-dens'ed-ness, n.**





tion. 5. To control and lead as a director or commander; as, to *conduct* a concert; to *conduct* an attack.  
II. 1. To act or serve as a conductor or transmitter; as, copper *conducts* better than iron. 2. To direct or lead, as a musical director; as, the maestro *conducts* well. 3. To behave; act; as, how did the debutante *conduct*? [*L. conductus*; see *CONDUCT*, *n.*] *con-duct'*; *con-duct'*. Syn.: see GOVERN; INTRODUCE; LEAD; REGULATE.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. The way in which a person acts or lives; the doing or deeds of a person, collectively considered; behavior; deportment; as, *conduct* befitting a gentleman. 2. The act or process of managing or carrying on; direction; control; administration; as, the *conduct* of the affair was left to the ambassador.

What is power, But the nice *conduct* of another's weakness? HENRY BROOKS *Gustavus Vasa* act iv, sc. 1.  
3. *Ethics*. The voluntary direction of the powers and faculties to appropriate ends, especially as regards morality and religion; as, proper self-*conduct* is one of the highest moral requirements.

But ethics—first, last and all the time—deals with what is practical, or with doing in the form of human conduct.

G. T. LADD *Knowledge, Life, and Reality* p. 2696. [D. M. & Co.]

4. The action of guiding or leading; escort; convey; guidance; safe-conduct; as, under the *conduct* of a guide, we left the city. 5. The mode of execution or development; style or way of managing; as, the *conduct* of a plot in a drama. 6. Dexterous or skillful management; tact or address in action. 7. A conductor; guide; also, a conduit. 8. A passport. 9. *Conduct-money*. [*L. conductus*, *< L. conductus*, pp. of *conducere*; see *CONDUCT*, *n.*] Syn.: see BEHAVIOR; DISPOSAL—*con-duct'*, *n.* [U. S. Navy.] A book in which the department of the sea is recorded—*con-duct'*, *n.* A tax that Charles I. of England levied for paying the traveling expenses of the army.

*con-duct'*, *n.* [Eng.] A salaried college chaplain, especially one of two at Eton.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

*con-duct'*, 1 *kon'dukt*; 2 *con'düct*, *n.* 1. *Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the ohm (ohm spelled backward)—specific *conductance* (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

A very usual problem which the chemist has to solve is, whether a substance be a conductor of electricity or not.

PARADY *Chemical Manipulation* p. 488. [C. & S. 1831.]

5. *Surg.* A grooved staff used to guide the course of a probe or the like. 6. [Archaic.] A commander; chief.

7. *Law*. One who hires, or leases, [LL., *< L. conductus*; see *CONDUCT*, *n.*]—*asymmetric conductor* (*Elec.*), a conductor which transmits power in one direction more readily than in the opposite direction.

*con-duc'tor*, *n.* 1. A funnel-shaped leading-pipe to convey liquid nearly horizontally from one vessel to another. 2. A conductor of electricity.

3. A conductor of electricity. 4. A conductor of electricity. 5. A conductor of electricity. 6. A conductor of electricity. 7. A conductor of electricity. 8. A conductor of electricity. 9. A conductor of electricity. 10. A conductor of electricity.

1. Spanish Silver Fir. 2. Bald Cypress. 3. Silver Fir. 4. Noto Fir. 5. Brazilian Pine. 6. Lebanon Cedar. 7. Stone-pine. 8. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 9. Scotch Pine. 10. Swiss Pine.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

1. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 2. Scotch Pine. 3. Swiss Pine. 4. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 5. Scotch Pine. 6. Swiss Pine. 7. *Elec.* The Big Tree. 8. Scotch Pine. 9. Swiss Pine. 10. *Elec.* The Big Tree.

*Con'dy-lop'o-da*, 1 *kon'di-lop'o-da*; 2 *con'dy-lop'o-da*, *n.* *pl. Zool.* 1. A section of *Arthropoda* including all except the *Malacostraca*. 2. The *Arthropoda*. [*< Gr. kondylos, knuckle, i. joint (pōd-, foot); -con-dy-lop-o-da, a. & n.*—*con'dy-lop'o-dous, a.*]

*con'dy-lop'o-my*, 1 *kon'di-lop'o-my*; 2 *con'dy-lop'o-my*, *n.* *Surg.* Excision of the whole or part of a condyle. [*< CONDYLO- + -TOMY.*]

*con'dy-lure*, 1 *kon'di-lür*; 2 *con'dy-lür*, *n.* A talpine insectivore (genus *Condylura*), as the star-nosed mole of North America. [*< Gr. kondylos, knob, + oura, tail.*]

*cone*, 1 *kōn*; 2 *cōn*, *v. & t.* [*CONED; CON'ING.*] 1. To shape conically; as, the *cone* tread of a car-wheel. 2. To bear cones. 3. To wind on a cone, as thread.

*cone*, *n.* 1. A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point. If the point lies in the perpendicular from the center of the base, the cone is a *right cone*, otherwise an *oblique cone*.

Apollonius of Perga... appears to have been the first who perceived that the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola could be formed by different sections of the same cone.

R. ROUTLEDGE *Popular Hist. Science* p. 43. [A. & S. 1881.]

2. *Geom.* Any surface generated by the movement according to any law of an indefinite line one point of which is fixed: an extension including the first definition as a particular case. 3. *Bot.* A dry multiple fruit (technically a *strobile*), composed of a dense aggregation of scales arranged symmetrically around an elongated axis and bearing naked seeds on the upper side, as in the pine family.

Like two cathedral towers these stately pines  
Uplift their frosted summits tipped with cones.

4. A symmetrical mountain-peak; specifically, the tapering mass of ejected material accumulated around a volcanic crater. 5. Same as *cone-shell* (below).

6. *Mech.* Any of several conical instruments or parts, as either of the two taper drums in the head-stock of a spinning-mule: called the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*. 7. Same as *cone of the retina*. 8. The vent-plug of a firearm. 9. A cone-wheel or stepped pulley. 10. *Entom.* One of the crystalline conical formations immediately at the back of the corneal facets of the multiple eye of an insect.

[*< F. cône, < L. conus, < Gr. konos, cone.*] *cone*; *cont-* *alluvial cone*, a deposit of detritus in the shape of a fan made by a stream; issuing from the mouth of a ravine. *alluvial fan*—*anti-* *podal c.* (*Biol.*), a bundle of fibers present in a cell which is undergoing karyokinesis, situated opposite the spindle fibers. *cone*; *tube* consisting of frustums of cones joined together. *c-* *billed, c.* *Conirostral*—*c-bit*, *n.* See *Bir*—*c-cell*, *n.*

*Histol.* A cell in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans which secretes crystalline cones. *c-* *clutch*, *n.* *Mech.* A friction clutch in which the bearings are cone-shaped. *c-* *coupling*, *n.* *Mech.* A coupling consisting of an outer sleeve, into which fit the frusta of two split hollow cones, through which bolts are run longitudinally, the tension on these binding the whole together. *c-drive*, *n.*

A variable-speed mechanism in which two cones of equal slant are placed with their bases in opposite directions on a pair of parallel shafts. A loop of leather surrounding one of the cones provides frictional engagement between the two, whereby one cone may drive the other. *c-drive*, *n.*

A conform wheel or pulley—*c-duster*, *n.* A duster consisting of a cone-shaped cylinder studded with teeth and made to revolve within a denterous cylindrical casing. *c-gamba*, *n.* An organ-stop with bell-mouthed conical pipes; a bell-gamba. *c-inc*, *n.* A *Geol.* Consisting of nests of closely packed, intersecting cones found in some fine-grained sedimentary rocks.

II. *n.* A fossil conularioid pteropod. *c-nose*, *n.* A reduvial bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisuga*). *c-* *of burst*, *dispersion*, or spread (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embracing the area of the diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel. *c-* *of eruption*, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano. *c-* *of light*, a conical area of light reflected on the drum membrane. *light-spot*; *pyramid of light*—*c-* *of rays*, all the rays of light from a particular luminous point that strike a given surface. *c-* *of shadow* (*Astron.*)—the shadow shaped as cast by a planet in space. *c-* *of shade*, *c-* *of the retina*, one of the structures found in the outer layer of the retina, apparently

Cone-nose Beetle.

*beav'ing*, *n.* See *BEARING*, *n.* 7. *-beet*, *n.* A turnace tube consisting of frustums of cones joined together. *c-* *billed*, *n.* *Conirostral*—*c-bit*, *n.* See *Bir*—*c-cell*, *n.*

*Histol.* A cell in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans which secretes crystalline cones. *c-* *clutch*, *n.* *Mech.* A friction clutch in which the bearings are cone-shaped. *c-* *coupling*, *n.* *Mech.* A coupling consisting of an outer sleeve, into which fit the frusta of two split hollow cones, through which bolts are run longitudinally, the tension on these binding the whole together. *c-drive*, *n.*

A variable-speed mechanism in which two cones of equal slant are placed with their bases in opposite directions on a pair of parallel shafts. A loop of leather surrounding one of the cones provides frictional engagement between the two, whereby one cone may drive the other. *c-drive*, *n.*

A conform wheel or pulley—*c-duster*, *n.* A duster consisting of a cone-shaped cylinder studded with teeth and made to revolve within a denterous cylindrical casing. *c-gamba*, *n.* An organ-stop with bell-mouthed conical pipes; a bell-gamba. *c-inc*, *n.* A *Geol.* Consisting of nests of closely packed, intersecting cones found in some fine-grained sedimentary rocks.

II. *n.* A fossil conularioid pteropod. *c-nose*, *n.* A reduvial bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisuga*). *c-* *of burst*, *dispersion*, or spread (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embracing the area of the diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel. *c-* *of eruption*, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano. *c-* *of light*, a conical area of light reflected on the drum membrane. *light-spot*; *pyramid of light*—*c-* *of rays*, all the rays of light from a particular luminous point that strike a given surface. *c-* *of shadow* (*Astron.*)—the shadow shaped as cast by a planet in space. *c-* *of shade*, *c-* *of the retina*, one of the structures found in the outer layer of the retina, apparently

*a*, regulator; *b*, leather collar by which motion is transmitted from the upper to the lower cone; *c*, sliding rod carrying the collar and regulating the speed; *d*, *e*, cones; *f*, *g*, shafts; *h*, *i*, oil-cup.

*a*, regulator; *b*, leather collar by which motion is transmitted from the upper to the lower cone; *c*, sliding rod carrying the collar and regulating the speed; *d*, *e*, cones; *f*, <



figurative and sometimes a half-humorous sense, as the title of an autobiographical sketch; as, the *Confessions of an Opium-Eater*; the *Confessions of a Fervidous Girl*.  
It literature contains, as it were, the confession which every generation, before it passed away, has made to posterity.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 3. [s. 1874.]  
2. An acknowledgment of belief (in another); recognition of a relation (to another); as, *confession of Christ*.  
3. *Law*. A voluntary declaration or acknowledgment by a party against whom some misdeed or default is alleged in respect of such allegation. *Judicial confessions* are those made before a magistrate or court during actual legal proceedings. Such confessions influence the result of the trial, but can not cause conviction unless substantiated by proof. *Extrajudicial confessions* are those not made in open court or before a magistrate.

4. A formula of faith; a body of doctrine put forth as the belief of a church or denomination, subscription to which is usually required of the ministers and sometimes of the members of a church; a creed. Some of the more notable confessions of the Christian church are as follows: *Baptists*—The London Confession of 1689, Philadelphia C. of 1742, and New Hampshire C. of 1833. *Congregationalists*—In Great Britain, the Savoy C., London, 1658, and the declarations of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1833; and in the United States, the Buryal Hill Declaration of Faith, adopted by the National Council of 1865, and the creed and form of admission into the church submitted by a committee of the National Council, 1883. *Church of England*—The Thirty-nine Articles, 1563-1571. *Dutch Church and Dutch Reformed*—The Belgic Confession, 1563, and Canons of the Synod of Dort, 1619. *Church of Ireland*—The Lambeth Articles, 1595. *Lutheran Church*—The Augsburg Confession, 1530. *Methodist Church*—Articles of Religion, 1784. *Presbyterian Church*—The Westminster Confession, 1647.

5. A formula of public worship embodying a general admission of common sinfulness, used in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies. 6. *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The contrite acknowledgment to a priest of any mortal sins committed, accompanied with the firm purpose of reform: a part of the sacrament of penance and a condition of absolution. Called in full *sacramental* or *auricular confession*.

Confession is legally obligatory in Russia, a strict religious duty in the Roman Catholic Church, and a voluntary practise in the English Church.

In the court of her father the [Anne] had been dead to all that could be urged in favor of transubstantiation and auricular confession. *MACBETH* *England* ch. 15, p. 445. [p. s. a. c. 1866.]

7. An organization, as a church or communion, using a confession of faith. 8. The tomb of a martyred Christian; also, an altar over such a tomb, or the basilica in which the altar stood; an altar-tomb confessionalary. They call the crypts and shrines where saints and martyrs are buried in these cathedral confessions. A. D. T. WHITNEY *Sights and Insights* vol. ii, p. 498. [o. c. 1876.]

[F. < L. *confessio* (n.), < *confess*, see *CONFESS*.]

SYN.: see *AVOW*.—Augsburg Confession, *Augustan C.*, the confession of faith prepared by Melancthon and presented by the Lutheran princes at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg in 1530; since recognized as the chief symbol of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Belgic C., a confession originally drawn up by Guido De Bres, but formally adopted by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and since accepted along with the Heidelberg Catechism as a symbolical book of the Reformed Church of Holland, Belgium, and America.

—c. and avoidance, see *AVOIDANCE*.—c. of faith, a formula of articles of belief. See *CONFESSION*, 3, above.—Westminster C., see *ASSEMBLY*.—*con-fes'sion-naire*, n. [F.] A person who has performed the religious act of confession. *con-fes'sion-naire*, n.—*con-fes'sion-a-ry*, a. Relating to auricular confession.—*con-fes'sion-a-ry*, n. 1. A confession-stall. 2. A recess or niche for reliquaries under an altar. *con-fes'sion-ry*, n. 3. An altar-tomb.—*con-fes'sion-ism*, n. The morbid desire to confess one's inmost feelings and varying states of mind.—*con-fes'sion-ist*, n. One who confesses or avows his faith.

*con-fes'sion-al*, 1 *kon-fesh'-ən-əl*; 2 *cŏn-fesh'-on-əl*. I.

a. Relating to a creed or confession of faith; of or pertaining to confession to a priest. II. n. 1. The act, performance, or practise of confession before a priest. 2. A priest's seat, stall, or cabinet for hearing confessions. *con-fes'sion-chair*, 3f. An altar-tomb.

*con-fes'sion-ist*, n. An advocate of formal confessions of faith.—*con-fes'sion-al-ism*, n. [Rare.] The principle or tendency to formulate creeds, or devout adherence to or advocacy of confessions of faith.—*con-fes'sion-al-ist*, n. 1. A person who makes confession. 2. A priest who hears confessions. 3. Among Lutherans, a strict adherent of the Confessions.

*con-fes'sive*, a. Revealing something not otherwise clear (*con-fes'sive*), thus suspected; making manifest. *con-fes'sor*, 1 *kon-fes'-ər* or *-ər*; 2 *cŏn-fes'-or* (XIII). n. 1. One who confesses or makes profession of his faith in Christianity; especially, one who avows his faith in Christian life and wins a reputation for sanctity; as, Edward the Confessor, Comptre martyr. 2. R. C. Ch. A priest who administers the sacrament of penance.

Secrecy; it is indeed the virtue of a confessor. *BACON* *Works*, *Essays*, Of Simulation in vol. i, p. 265. [i. o. n. 1871.]  
3. One who confesses or admits anything, as a sin or crime. [OF.; see *CONFESS*.]—*con-fes'so-ri-al*, a. Of or relating to a confessor or his office.—*con-fes'so-ri-ship*, n. *con-fest'*, pp. Confessed. PHIL. Soc. also archaic and poetical form.

The lovely stranger stands *confest* A maid in all her charms. *GOLDEN-AGE* *The Hermit* st. 23.

*con-fet'-t'*, 1 *kon-fet'-t'*; 2 *cŏn-fet'-t'*. n. pl. [It.] Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, small pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers at carnivals, weddings, etc., for pelting one another.

*con-f'i-dant'*, 1 *kon-f'i-dant'* or *kon-f'i-dant*; 2 *cŏn-f'i-dant'* or *cŏn-f'i-dant* (XIII). n. [F.] A person who has been taken into confidence; one to whom secrets are entrusted. *con-f'i-dent*, i. n. SYN.: see *FRIEND*.—*con-f'i-dante*, n. 1. A female confidant.

The genial *confidante* and general spy. *BYRON* *Sketch from Private Life* st. 1.

2. [Eng.] A couchlike sofa with seats at the ends. *con-fide*, 1 *kon-foid'*; 2 *cŏn-fid'*, v. [*CON-FID'*EP; *CON-FID'*ING.] I. t. To put into one's trust or keeping; reveal in trust or confidence; entrust; as, to *confide* a secret. II. i. To have faith or trust; repose confidence; used alone or with *in*. [*< L. confido, < con- (< cum), with, + fido, trust.*]

SYN.: see *COMMIT*; *LEAN*.—*PREP.*: *confide* a trust to a person; *confide* completely in a person, or in an object, as in the stanchness of a ship.—*con-fid'er*, n. One who confides.

*con-fid-ence*, 1 *kon-fid-ens*; 2 *cŏn-fid-ēns*, n. 1. The state or feeling of trust in or reliance upon another person; assurance of or belief in a person or thing, as in the purpose or ability of another, or in the stability or validity of a cause, principle, or the like; as, *personal confidence* is the basis of business credit; he has *confidence* in his religion.

Loyalty cannot be bought, but confidence may be betrayed and sold. J. FORTESCUE in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1891, p. 441.

2. The feeling of self-assurance or security; self-reliance; hence, courage or boldness. 3. Assurance carried to extremes; presumption. 4. A state of good faith or trust between persons; as, he spoke in *confidence*. 5. Private conversation; a confidential communication; secret; often in the plural; as, to exchange *confidences*. 6. [Archaic.] That in which one confides; the basis of reliance; as, God is the confidence of the righteous. [*< L. confidencia, < confiden(-t)-is; see CONFIDENT*.]

SYN.: see *ASSURANCE*; *BELIEF*; *CERTAINTY*; *FAITH*.—*confidence game*, *trick*, etc., a swindler's operation of robbing or cheating a person whose confidence he has gained; *bunco*,—c. man, one who practises or assists in a confidence game; a bunco-steerer.—to *take into one's c.*, to share one's secrets with.

*con-fid-en-cy*, n. 1. [Rare.] Intimate association. 2f. Confidence. 3f. Boldness; assertiveness; assurance.

*con-fid-ent*, 1 *kon-fid-ent*; 2 *cŏn-fid-ēt*, a. 1. Having confidence, in any sense; confiding; assured; self-reliant; as, *confident* of success. 2. Dogmatic; positive; as, a *confident* talker. 3. [Archaic.] Bold; forward; impudent. 4. [Scott.] Confidential. 5f. Giving ground or assurance for confidence. [*< L. confident(-is), pp. of confidere, see CONFIDE*.] SYN.: see *SECURE*.—*con-fid-ent-ly*, *adv.*—*con-fid-ent-ness*, n.

*con-fid-ent'ial*, 1 *kon-fid-ēn'shal*; 2 *cŏn-fid-ēn'shal*, a. 1. Having or enjoying another's confidence; having private or secret relations with another; trusted; intimate; as, a *confidential* clerk. 2. Given or imparted as a secret or in confidence; secret; as, *confidential* letters. 3. Imparting or tending to impart private, secret, or personal matters. 4. [Local, U. S.] Trusty; said of animals. [*< F. confidencial, < L. confidencia; see CONFIDENCE*.]—*confidential communication*, a privileged or legally protected statement, as one made to counsel.—*con-fid-ent'ial-ty*, n. Confidential quality or relation, as that between a lawyer and client.—*con-fid-ent'ial-ly*, *adv.* In a confidential manner.

*con-fid-ent'ial, adv.* Honestly; well.

*con-fid-ing*, 1 *kon-fald-ing*; 2 *cŏn-fid-ing*, pa. 1. Reposing confidence; unsuspicious; trustful; as, a *confiding* woman. 2f. Worthy of trust; trusty.—ly, *adv.*—ness, n.

*con-fid-ur-ate*, 1 *kon-fid-yur-āt*; 2 *cŏn-fid-yur-āt*, v. [Rare.] I. t. To give shape or fashion to. II. i. To be congruous or exhibit congruity in form or in combination of parts.

*con-fid-ur-ate*, a. *Astrol.* Related by configuration. See *ASTROL.*

*con-fig'-ur-a-tion*, 1 *kon-fig-yur-ə'shən*; 2 *cŏn-fig-yur-ə'shən*, n. 1. The disposition of the parts of an object or body, or the form resulting therefrom; structural arrangement; conformation; specif., outline or contour; as, the *configuration* of the ground. 2. *Astrol.* The relative positions of stars or planets; also, a collection or group of stars. 3. *Chem.* The composition of chemical compounds, particularly as regards the spatial relationship of the atoms in a molecule. 4. In any material system, the assemblage of the relative positions of its parts. 5. *Astrol.* Planetary aspect. 6. *Geom.* A regular or ruled surface considered as the locus of rays. [*< L. configuratio(n)-, < L. configuratus, pp. of configuro, give shape to, < con- (< cum), together, + figuro, see FORM*.]—*algebraic configuration* (*math.*), the sum of the rational functions of two variables when these variables are connected by an algebraic equation.—*Maclaurin's c.* (*Projective Geom.*), a figure representing two theorems.

*con-fig'-ur-a-tive*, 1 *kon-fig-yur-a-tiv*; 2 *cŏn-fig-yur-a-tiv*, jtv, a. Relating to configuration. *con-fig'-ur-ator*, n. *Astrol.* One who practises astrology or the magic arts; a magician.

*con-fig-ure*, 1 *kŏn-fig-yur*; 2 *cŏn-fig-yur*, vt. [Rare.] To fashion after a model; give form or shape to; dispose in a figure or figures.

*con-fine*, 1 *kon-fain*; 2 *cŏn-fin*, v. [*CON-FIN-ED*; *CON-FIN-ING*.] I. t. 1. To shut up within an enclosure; imprison. 2. To restrain or oblige to stay indoors, as by ill health, an accident, or the like; usually in the passive. 3. (1) To hold or keep within limits; bind; restrict; as, he *confined* his remarks to specific points. (2) To make constipated; bind. 4f. To affect or treat as regards definite bounds; as, (1) to bound; lie adjacent to; (2) to divide, as a boundary; (3) to remove; banish. 5f. To keep from; restrain from; as, to *confine* one from going. II. i. To border or be in contact; abut. [*< F. confiner, < LL. confino, < L. confinis, adjoining, < con- (< cum), together, + finis, limit.*] SYN.: see *CIRCUMSCRIBE*; *IMPRISON*; *LIMIT*; *RESTRAIN*.—*con-fine-ment*, n. The state of being confined; confinement; to be brought to childbirth.—*con-fine-ment*, n. a. Capable of being confined or limited.—*con-fin'er*, n. 1. Any person or thing that confines. 2f. A borderer; neighbor.

*con-fine*, 1 *kon-fain*; 2 *cŏn-fin*, n. 1. A boundary; limit; border; usually plural; as, the *confines* of the empire. The border-lands of Atheism reach to the confines of strange credulity. *FARRAR* *St. Paul* vol. i, p. 293. [i. p. v.]

2. Territory adjacent to a boundary; border-land; frontier. 3f. Region, territory, or district. 4f. A condition of confinement; limitation. 5f. A prison. [*< F. confin, < L. confine, < confinis; see CONFINE, v.*]

SYN.: see *BOUNDARY*; *MARGIN*.—*con-fin'-i-ty*, n. [Rare.] Confingity; nearness.

*con-fines*, n. [Rare.] Without boundaries; unlimited.

*con-fine-ment*, n. *con-fine-ment* or *con-fine-ment*, n. 1. The state of being confined; restriction within limits or boundaries; imprisonment; as, *con-fine-ment* in an asylum. 2. A woman's lying-in; accouchement. SYN.: see *BONDAGE*.

*con-firm*, 1 *kon-firm*; 2 *cŏn-firm*, vt. 1. To assure by added proof; bear witness to the truth of; corroborate; verify; as, to *confirm* a report. 2. To add firmness to; increase in stability; strengthen; as, to *confirm* faith. Men never want reasons to confirm their wills. J. C. RILEY *Expository Thoughts*, John in vol. ii, p. 32. [c. a. mros. 1870.]

3. *Law*. To render valid or binding by approval and acceptance; ratify; sanction; as, to *confirm* a treaty, or a voidable title. 4. To establish in office or church-membership; as, to *confirm* a priest or church-member. See *CONFIRMATION*, 3. 5f. To declare; maintain; aver; affirm. 6f. To afford certainty; assure; verify; convince. [*< F. confirmer, < L. confirmo, < con- (< cum), together, + firmus, firm.*]—*con-firme'*, *con-firme'*, v. SYN.: corroborate, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, sustain, uphold. [*Con-firm* (L. *con*, together, and *firmus*, firm) is to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and *corroborate* presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added.] Testimony is corroborated by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by established facts. That which is thoroughly proved is said to be established; so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government; the *established* church. The continents are *fixed*. A treaty is *ratified*; an appointment *confirmed*. An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly.

A statement is substantiated; a report *confirmed*; a controversy settled; the decision of a lower court sustained by a higher. Just government should be upheld. The beneficent results of Christianity *confirm* our faith in it as a divine revelation. —*Ant.* abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, unsettle, upset, weaken. —*PREP.*: *confirm* a statement by testimony; *confirm* a person in a belief. —*con-firm-a-ble* (ē), a. Capable of being confirmed.—*con-firm-ance*, n. The act of confirming, or the state of being confirmed.—*con-firm-ant*, n. A candidate for confirmation in a faith or creed. —*con-firm-ant*, n. One who administers the rite of confirmation.—*con-firm-a-tive* (ē), a. Tending to confirm; confirmatory.—*con-firm-a-tive-ly*, *adv.*—*con-firm-a-tor*, n. Any person or thing that confirms.—*con-firm-a-to-ry*, a. 1. Helping to confirm; giving new proof; proving authenticity; making stronger or better-established, as evidence. 2. Relating to the rite of confirmation.—*con-firm-er*, n. 1. *Law*. One to whom anything is confirmed. 2. *Eccl.* One who is confirmed.—*con-firm'er*, n. A person or thing that confirms; a verifier; attester; corroborator.—*con-firm-ing-ly*, *adv.* So as to confirm or corroborate.—*con-firm-or*, n. *Law*. The person who confirms anything, as a title, to a confirmee.

*con-firm-a-ti-o car-ta-rum*, 1 *kon-firm-ē-shi-5 kar-tē-rum*; 2 *cŏn-firm-ā-ti-5 car-tā-rum*. *Eng. Hist.* The act of Edward I. (Statute 25, 1297) which established Magna Carta as common law. [LL.] *con-firm-a-ti-o car-ta-rum*.

*con-firm-a-tion*, 1 *kon-firm-ē'shən*; 2 *cŏn-firm-ē'shən*, n. 1. The act of confirming or strengthening; especially, the establishment of a statement as true; ratification; settlement; added assurance; verification; as, the *confirmation* of the power of a king or of a rumor.

The character of Christ is a strong confirmation of the truth of his religion. *CHANNING* *Works* p. 302. [A. V. A. 1878.]

2. That which confirms or corroborates; proof; evidence; as, what they regarded as trifles he deemed *confirmation*. 3. An ecclesiastical rite in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, Lutheran, and other churches, consisting of the imposition of the hands of the officiating bishop, priest, or pastor with prayer, and implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul by the Holy Spirit. It is a solemn form of full induction into the church. By the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is held to be a sacrament and to leave in the soul a special seal or character. In the Anglican Church the rite is popularly regarded as a formal admission to communion. In the Lutheran churches *confirmation* is an individual ratification by the catechumen of the covenant made for him by his sponsors in baptism, and has no sacramental character.

4. *Law*. An instrument that supplies some defect or omission in a former conveyance by confirming its purpose and intent, or making a defective title good, or a voidable estate valid. 5. *Rhet.* That department of invention in which the object is to lead to a new belief or modify an old one, convincing the hearer. It effects this by the exhibition of proofs in arguments. [F., < L. *confirmatio* (n.), < *confirmo* (pp. *confirmatus*); see *CONFIRM*.] SYN.: see *APPROBATION*; *PROOF*.

*con-firm-ed*, 1 *kon-firm-əd*; 2 *cŏn-firm-əd*, pa. Firmly established; fixed; settled; invariable; as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* habit.—ly, *adv.*—ness, n.

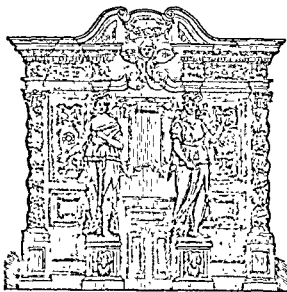
*con-fis-cate*, 1 *kon-fis-ket* or *kon-fis-ket*; 2 *cŏn-fis-ket* or *cŏn-fis-ket* (XIII), vt. [*-CAT'*EP; *-CAT'ING*.] I. *Law*. To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury, especially because of its wrong-doing by the owner. 2. [Colloq.] To appropriate as by authority. 3f. To cause on occasion of appropriation by the state. [*< L. confiscatus, pp. of confiscare, con- (< cum), together, + fiscus, purse.*]—*con-fis-kat'*, *con-fis-cat-ble* (ē), a. Liable to confiscation; that may be confiscated. *con-fis-cat-a-ble* (ē), *con-fis-cat-a*, a. 1. Taken by confiscation. 2. Related to the public.—*con-fis-cation*, n. The act of confiscating.—*con-fis-ca-tor*, n. One who confiscates.—*con-fis-ca-to-ry*, a. Of the nature of or effecting confiscation.

*con-fit'*, n. One who makes confession; a penitent.

*Con-fit'-er*, 1 *kon-fit-ər*; 2 *cŏn-fit-ēr* or *n.* [L.] R. C. Ch. The general confession used at the beginning of the mass.

*con-fit-ure*, 1 *kon-fit-chur* or *-tior*; 2 *cŏn-fit-chur* or *-tior*, n. [F.] 1. The act or method of making preserves; also, a confectio; comfit. 2f. A composition; preparation of drugs. *con-fix*, 1 *kon-fiks*; 2 *cŏn-fiks*, vt. [Rare.] To fix firmly; to fasten.—*con-fix-ative*, a.

*con-fla-gra-tion*, 1 *kon-fla-grē'shən*; 2 *cŏn-fla-grē'shən*, n. 1. A burning; especially, a great fire, as of many buildings, a forest, or the like. 2f. Any destruction by burning. 3f. A heated condition, as if on fire; inflammation; fever. [*< L. conflagratio(n)-, < conflagratus, pp. of conflagro, burn, < con- (< cum), together, + flagro, burn.*] SYN.: see *INCEND*.—*con-fla-grant*, a. Burning in a common flame; undistinguished.—*con-fla-grate*, vt. & vi. To burn with flame; burn up.



Carved Confessional in the Church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, Belgium.



Civil war, *conflagrating* universally over France.

**con-fla-gra-tion**, 1 kən-flā'grā-shən, n. 1. Producing conflagration. — **con-fla-gra-tion**, n. An incendiary. — **con-fla-gra-to-ry**, a. Of or pertaining to conflagration. **Con-flans'**, 1 kōn-flān'; 2 cōn-flān', Count de (1690-1777). Hubert de Brienne, a French admiral and marshal. **con-flate**, 1 kən-flāt'; 2 cōn-flāt', vt. [**FLAT** ED; **FLAT** + **RE**.] 1. To combine from variant readings into a composite reading, as passages in ancient manuscripts; used in the passive. 2. [Rare.] To blow together; bring together from diverse sources. 3. To fuse; melt. [**L. conflatus**, pp. of *conflō*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *flō*, blow.]

**con-fla-tion**, 1 kən-flā'shən; 2 cōn-flā'shən, n. 1. The combining of two variant readings into one to form a new reading; also, the new reading thus formed. 2. [Rare.] The act of blowing together; as, the *conflation* of two horns.

**con-flect**, 1 kən-flekt'; 2 cōn-flekt', vt. 1. Clustered together, as hairs on an insect. [**L. con-** (< *cum*), together, + *flectō*, bend.] **con-flict**, 1 kən-flikt'; 2 cōn-flikt', vt. 1. To come into collision; be antagonistic; be in mutual opposition; clash; oppose. 2. To wage a conflict; engage in battle; contend. [**L. conflictō**, freq. of *confligō*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *figō*, strike.]

— **con-flict-ing**, pp. Engaged in or exhibiting conflict; as, *conflicting* interests or parties. — **con-flict-ion**, n. [Rare.] The act of conflict, or the state of being in conflict. — **con-flict-ive**, a. Tending to conflict; clashing. — **con-flict-to-ry**, **con-flict**, 1 kən-flikt'; 2 cōn-flikt', n. 1. A struggle to resist or overcome; contest of opposing forces or powers; strife; battle; as, the *conflict* of armies. 2. A state or condition of opposition; mutual opposition of interests, influences, or the like; antagonism; discord; as, the *conflict* of testimony. 3. Active antagonism; clash; collision. [**L. conflictus**, pp. of *confligō*; see **CONFLICT**, v.] **Syn.**: see **BATTLE**; **COLLISION**. — **Prep.**: conflict of opinions; between two examples; of families, parties, etc.; among believers about doctrines; with the enemy.

— **conflict of laws**, disagreement between the laws of two states with reference to litigation affecting private rights claimed to be subject to their jurisdiction; hence, the branch of jurisprudence dealing with the adjustment of these disagreements.

As a term of art (*conflict of laws*), it also includes the deciding which law is in such cases to have superiority. *Bouvier's Law Dict.* Rawle's Revision, vol. 1, p. 392. [n. p. c. 1897.]

— **Irrepressible c.**, the conflict between freedom and slavery; a phrase first used by William H. Seward in 1858.

**con-flow**, vt. To unite by flowing together, as bodies of water or masses of people.

**con-flu-ence**, 1 kən-flu-ens; 2 cōn-flu-ens, n. 1. A junction or flowing together of streams; the place where streams meet. 2. A gathering and mingling; a uniting; also, a stream thus formed; a confluence; specifically, in philology, the tendency of words to become accordant in form. 3. A flocking together; concourse. 4. *Psychol.* The assimilation of mental processes due to adjacent stimuli; opposed to *contrast*. [**L. confluentia**, < *confluo* (< *fluere*), see **CONFLUENT**.] **con-flu-ent**, 1 kən-flu-ent; 2 cōn-flu-ent, a. 1. Flowing together so as to form a stream, body, or harmony. 2. And every rhythm that seemed to close, Survised in *confluent* underflows.

E. B. Browning *Vision of Poets* st. 252. 2. Grown together; united, as bones; connate. 3. Blended into one; running together without marked line of distinction; as, *confluent* spots. 4. *Pathol.* Characterized by a running together or union; as, *confluent* measles or smallpox. [**L. confluent** (< *fluere*), ppr. of *confluo*; see **CONFLUENT**.] — **con-flu-ent-ly**, adv.

**con-flu-ent**, n. 1. A stream that unites with another; a fork or branch of a river; especially applied to streams nearly equal in size, and distinguished from *affluent*. 2. A confluence of streams.

**con-flute-ment**, n. [*Dial.*, U. S.] A piece of trimming or device for decorating a gown. See **FALDERAL**.

**con-flux**, 1 kən-fluks; 2 cōn-fluks, n. 1. A flowing or assembling together; junction; throng; confluence. 2. A place or point where lines meet. [**L. confluō**, flow together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fluō*, flow.]

**con-fo-cal**, 1 kən-fō-kel; 2 cōn-fō-cal, n. 1. Having a common focus or common foci; as, *confo-cal* surfaces. 2. A figure which has the same focus as another.

**con-form**, 1 kən-fōrm; 2 cōn-fōrm, v. 1. To make like in form; bring into harmony or correspondence with a model or example: with *to*; as, to *conform* conduct to a rule.

II. 1. To act in accord or conformably; follow a form, fashion, or model; comply; in England, to adopt the usages of the established church; be or become a conformist. [**F. conformer**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *forma*, form.] — **con-form-er**, n.

**Syn.**: see **ACCORD**; **ADAPT**. — **Prep.**: *to*. — **con-form**, a. 1. Being of similar or the same form; that conforms. 2. Conformable. — **con-form-er**, n. 1. Existing or occurring in conformity; correspondent; agreeable; harmonious; consistent; as, a life *conformable* to law. 2. Exhibiting a like form, character, or use; corresponding; resembling; similar; as, a copy *conformable* to the model. 3. Exhibiting compliance or obedience; submissive; compliant. Specifically, accepting the doctrines and usages of the Church of England. 4. *Geol.* conforming to one another in dip and strike: said of contiguous rock strata.

Where one strata of rock has been laid down continuously and without disturbance upon another series, they are said to be *conformable*. *Arch. Geol. Text-Book* Geo. p. 820. [W. A. C. '03.]

**con-form-ant**, **con-form-a-ble** (< *ness*), n. — **con-form-a-ble**, adv. In a conformable manner; correspondingly; agreeably; suitably.

**con-for-mal**, 1 kən-fōr-mal; 2 cōn-fōr-mal, a. *Math.* Preserving the magnitude of angles and the shape of elementary triangles: applied to the representation of one surface on another, as in a map.

**con-for-ma-tion**, 1 kən-fōr-mā'shən; 2 cōn-fōr-mā'shən, n. 1. The manner of formation of a body; general structure, form, or outline; arrangement of parts. 2. The act of conforming, adapting, or causing to conform. 3. The assuming of form in an object by the development and adjustment of parts; organization. [**L. conformatio** (< *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *forma*, form.)

**con-formed**, 1 kən-fōrmd; 2 cōn-fōrmd, v. *Bot.* **con-formed**, 1 kən-fōrmd; 2 cōn-fōrmd, v. 2. Closely fitted, as the skin to an almond.

**con-form-ist**, 1 kən-fōr-mist; 2 cōn-fōr-mist, n. 1. One who conforms; specifically, in English history, an adherent of the established church: opposed to *dissenter* or *non-conformist*. — **con-form-er**, n. 2. A species of noctuid moth (*Xylina conformis*): so called by English collectors.

**con-form-ity**, 1 kən-fōr-mi-ti; 2 cōn-fōr-mi-ti, n. 1. Correspondence in form, manner, or use; agreement; harmony; congruity.

Epictetus' own conduct was in striking conformity with the lessons he taught.

WATLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. 1, p. 38. [H. 1859.] 2. The act or habit of conforming oneself; acquiescence; as, slavish conformity. 3. *Eng. Hist.* Adherence to the established church. 4. *Geol.* (1) Parallelism, or agreement in dip between any proximate series of strata: distinguished from *conformability* and opposed to *unconformity*.

When strata are faulted, there may be perfect conformity of dip between the beds either side of the fault, and yet no conformability, since this relates to superposition.

DANA *Geology* pt. ii, § 2, p. 101. [L. B. & C. 1880.] (2) Conformability. [**F. conformité**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *forma*, form.]

**Syn.**: see **HARMONY**; **SYMMETRY**. — **Prep.**: conformity to type; conformity with established usage; conformity between ideas and substances; conformity in shape.

**con-fort**, n. Comfort.

**con-for-ta-tion**, n. A strengthening.

**con-for-za**, 1 kōn-fōr'zā; 2 cōn-fōr'tsā. [It.] *Mus.* With force or vigor; forcibly.

**con-found**, 1 kən-faund'; 2 cōn-faund', vt. 1. To strike with confusion of mind, terror, or the like; throw into perplexity; bewilder; as, the accusation utterly *confounded* him. 2. To confuse the identity of with something else; fail to distinguish; as, to *confound* means with end. 3. To confuse (elements or things) by mixing, so that they can not be distinguished or separated; as, God *confounded* the language of the builders of Babel. 4. To mingle (ideas or conceptions), thus rendering (them) indistinguishable in the mind; as, to *confound* the state with the government. 5. [Colloq.] To imprecate ill upon: used in anger as a mild oath; as, *confound* you, what do you want? 6. [Archaic.] To put to shame or confusion; strike dumb with shame; abash; generally in the passive; as, they sat *confounded*. 7. [Archaic.] To waste; as, he did *confound* the best part of an hour. 8. [Archaic.] To defeat or bring to destruction; overthrow; ruin; as an army or a nation. [**F. confondre**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-found-ed**, pp. [**Colloq.**] Excruciated; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse. — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-found-ed**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

clanism recognizes five moral relations—those (1) of prince and subject, (2) parent and child, (3) brother and sister, (4) husband and wife, (5) friend and friend; and it inculcates the worship (1) of God (Shang-ti) by the ruler on behalf of the people, (2) of the host of spirits by the magistrates, and (3) of ancestors by all. The system is sometimes considered to include also the cosmogonic theories of later speculators.

**Con-fu-clus**, 1 kən-fū'shūs; 2 cōn-fū'shūs, n. [Latinized form of *Kong-fu-tse*, 1 kōn-fū'tse'; 2 kōng-fū'tse', the master Kong.] A Chinese sage (551-478 B. C.). See **CONFUCIANISM**.

**con-fu-o-cō**, 1 kōn-fū-o'ko; 2 cōn-fū-o'co. [It.] *Mus.* With fire; animatedly. [**Fury**; vehemently.]

**con-fu-r-i-a**, 1 kōn-fū-rī-a; 2 cōn-fū-rī-a. [It.] *Mus.* With confusion. 1. 1. To perplex or perturb the mind of; bewilder; confound; also, to throw into embarrassment; abash; as, the noise of the town *confuses* a countryman. 2. To throw into disorder or confusion; mix indiscriminately; combine so as to obliterate clear distinctions; disorder; derange; as, to *confuse* the colors of a picture. 3. To undo; ruin; make confounded.

II. 1. [Rare.] To become mingled or indistinguishable. [**L. confusus**; see **CONFUSION**.]

**Syn.**: blend, bother, confound, derange, disarrange, disorder, distract, involve, jumble, mingle, mix. See **ABASH**; **BOTHER**; **DISPLACE**; **EMBARRASS**; **PERPLEX**. Compare synonyms for **AMAZEMENT**. — **Ant.**: arrange, classify, clear up, distribute, elucidate, order, put in order, set in order, unravel. — **Prep.**: confused at one's error; among many objects; by the noise; confused in mind; to confuse one thing with another. — **con-fus-a-ble**, n. — **con-fus-a-ble**, n. — **con-fus-ing-ly**, adv. In a confusing manner.

**con-fuse**, a. Confused; mixed; confounded. **con-fus-t**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fuso*, burn.] 1. 1. Bewildered or perplexed; disconcerted; embarrassed. 2. Characterized by disorderly intermixture or combination; lacking orderly arrangement; disordered; as, a *confused* mass of details. 3. *Logic*. Indistinct. Compare **DISTINCT**; **CLEAR**. **Syn.**: see **COMPLEX**; **HETEROGENEOUS**; **IRREGULAR**. — **con-fus-ed-ly**, adv. In a confused manner. — **con-fuse-ly**, adv. In a confusing manner.

**con-fus-ion**, 1 kən-fū'shən; 2 cōn-fū'shən, n. 1. The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; especially, a state in which the action of the mental powers or processes is disturbed; perplexity; distraction; hence, intellectual discomfiture; shame; embarrassment; as, the books and papers were in *confusion*; the *confusion* of a panic; the *confusion* of morality with religion. 2. *Civ. Law*. The merging of two titles into one; also, the obliteration of an obligation by some change of relation of the parties, as by the debtor becoming the creditor's heir. 3. [Archaic.] Destruction; ruin; overthrow. 4. One who confuses or troubles. [**F.**, < *confusio* (< *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.)] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

— **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] — **con-fus-ion**, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.]

con-geald', pp. Congealed. S. S. con-gee, 1 kon-ji; 2 cōn-ge, r. [con-GEED; con-GE'ING.] I. 1. To grant license; authorize. 2. To give leave to depart; dismiss. II. 1. To make a bow or obeisance.

I do not like to see the Church and Synagogue kissing and congealing in awkward postures of an affected civility. LAMB ESSAYS OF ELIA, Imperfect Sympathies p. 92. [w. l. & co.] 2. [Dial., Eng.] To bow oneself out. [OF. congeer, < congie, = F. congé; see CONGÉ.]

con-gee', n. See CONGÉ.  
con-gee', n. [Anglo-Ind.] Rice-water; rice gruel or any similar gruel; rice-starch. con-gee-wa'ter; con-gee'-con-gee-dis-charg'es, n. pl. Poohee. The rice-water discharges of cholera. -c-house, n. [Slang, Anglo-Ind.] A guard-house: so called because the prisoners are said to be fed on congee.

con-ge-la'tion, 1 kon-ji-lä'shan; 2 cōn-ge-lä'shon, n. 1. The act of freezing or congealing; solidification. 2. A congealed state, or the results of congealing; clot; concretion. 3. A condition similar to freezing, as numbness; insensibility. 4. The process of the deposition of mineral matter, as when stalactites are formed. [L. congelatio(n)-, < congelare, pp. of congelare; see CONGELARE.] con-ge-la'tion, -con-ge-la'tiv(e)s, a. Having power to congeal.

con-ge-ner, 1 kon-ji-nar; 2 cōn-ge-ner (xiii), n. 1. An organism that belongs to the same genus as another or to one closely related; a member of the same stock, group, kind, or species with another. 2. Anat. A muscle which concurs in action with another to effect certain movements. [L., < con- (< cum), together, + genus (gener-); see GENUS.] -con-ge-ner-a-cy, n. [Rare.] The condition of belonging to the same genus or stock; generic relationship; similarity of kind. -con-ge-ner-ate, r. [Rare.] 1. To class in the same group or genus. 2. To beget together. -con-ge-ner-ic, a. Of the same kind, class, or stock; generically allied, as plants or animals belonging to the same genus. con-ge-ner-ic-ally, -con-ge-ner-ic-ously, ad. con-ge-ner-ous, 1 kon-je-när-us; 2 cōn-ge-när-üs, a. 1. Congeneric. 2. [Rare.] Anat. Concurring in action; as, congenerous muscles. con-ge-ni-ous, con-ge-ni-ous-ly, ad. con-ge-net-ic, 1 kon-ji-net-ik; 2 cōn-ge-nët-ic, a. Alike in origin; formed at the same time, or resulting from the same agencies; said of natural phenomena.

con-ge-nial, 1 kon-ji-näl; 2 cōn-ge-näl (xiii), a. 1. Having a similar or sympathetic disposition or temperament; having kindred character or tastes; kindred; sympathetic; cognate; as, a congenial acquaintance. 2. Suited to one's disposition or temperament; agreeable to the nature; in harmony; as, a congenial task. 3. Of the same nature or character; like; similar. 4. Belonging to a person or creature by nature or from birth; congenitally; as, congenitally blind; congenitally blind; congenitally blind. 5. Of or pertaining to the same genus or kind; congenic.

Syn: see DELIGHTFUL. Compare SYNONYMS for AGREEABLE. -Prep. with; less commonly, to. -con-ge-ni-al-ly, n. The state or condition of being congenial; agreeableness; similarity; affinity. con-ge-ni-al-ness, -con-ge-ni-al-ize, r. [Rare.] To render congenial. -con-ge-ni-al-ly, ad.

con-ge-ni-al, 1 kon-je-näl; 2 cōn-ge-näl (xiii), a. Born with one; existing from birth; constitutional; as, congenital deformity. con-ge-ni-ally, ad. There are many cases where a complex and cunningly-devised machine can do that which the congenital hand fails to accomplish. G. P. MARSH Lect. on Eng. Lang. lect. i, p. 8. [s. 1887.] [L. congenitus, < con- (< cum), together, + gigno, bear.] Syn: see INHERENT. -con-ge-ni-al-ly, ad. -con-ge-ni-ally, n. Simultaneous birth.

con-ger', 1 kon-ger; 2 cōn-ger, n. A conger-eel. [L., < Gr. congeros.]

con-ger', 1 kon-ger; 2 cōn-ger, n. A society of publishers who printed or sold books in copartnership. 2. A member of the association.

con-ger-dust', n. [Dial., Eng.] The conger-eel when dried and pulverized for use in soups. con-ger-douce', n. con-ger-ee', 1 kon-ger-ee; 2 cōn-ger-ee, n. Same as CONGER-EEL. 3.

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

con-ger-eel', 1 kon-ger-äl; 2 cōn-ger-äl, n. 1. A marine congeriid eel, especially Lep- tocephalus con-ger or Conger vulgaris, from 4 to 10 feet long. [U. S.] The American eel-pout. 3. [California.] A muræoid eel (Sidera The Conger-eel (Leptocephalus conger). 1/31

venous or passive congestion. -con-ge's-tric(e)s, a. Pathol. Pertaining to, characterized by, or indicative of congestion; as, congestive fever.

con-gi-a-ry, 1 kon-ji-ä-rä; 2 cōn-ji-ä-rä, n. [-RIES, 1 -rüz; 2 -rüz, pl.] Rom. Antiq. A largess of oil, wine, and salt, later of money, to the people. [L. congiarium, < congius, congius.]

Con-gi-o-pod'i-dæ, 1 kon-ji-o-pod'i-dæ; 2 cōn-ji-o-pod'i-dæ, n. pl. Ich. A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a compressed body, produced snout, long many-spined dorsal, short anal, few-rayed pectorals, and complete ventrals; Agriopodidae. con-gi-o-pod-us, n. (t. g.) -con-gi-o-pod-i-dæ, n. -con-gi-o-pod-i-dæ, a. & n.

con-gi-l-us, 1 kon-ji-l-üs; 2 cōn-ji-l-üs, n. [-I, 1-ai; 2-i, pl.] [L.] 1. An ancient Roman liquid measure, about 0.865 of a U. S. gallon. 2. Pharm. A gallon; abbreviated to C. and cong.

con-gi-la'tet, r. To freeze smooth or solid.

con-gle-ton, 1 kon-ji-l-tan; 2 cōn-ji-l-tan, n. An ancient manufacturing town in Cheshire, England.

con-glo-bate, 1 kon-ji-glob-ät; 2 cōn-ji-glob-ät (xiii), r. & n. [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] To gather or form into a globe or spherical mass. con-globe't, r.

con-glo-bate, a. Formed into a sphere; globular. [L. conglobatus, pp. of conglobare, < con- (< cum), together, + globus, ball.] con-glob-u-late, -con-glob-u-late, ad.

con-glo-ba-tion, 1 kon-ji-glob-ä-tion; 2 cōn-ji-glob-ä-tion, n. 1. The act or process of forming into a sphere. 2. A spherical body or formation.

con-glom-er-ate, 1 kon-ji-glom-er-ät; 2 cōn-ji-glom-er-ät, r. & n. [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To gather into a cohering mass or a compact or rounded cluster.

con-glom-er-ate, 1 kon-ji-glom-er-ät; 2 cōn-ji-glom-er-ät, a. 1. Massed or clustered; hence, specifically, consisting of heterogeneous material loosely cemented together; as, conglomerate clay. 2. Bot. Clustered together. 3. Entom. Grouped irregularly in spots, as hairs. [L. conglomeratus, pp. of conglomerare, heap together, < con- (< cum), together, + glomus (glomer-), ball.] Syn: see COMPLEX; HETEROGENEOUS.

con-glom-er-ate, n. 1. Any mass or concretion of heterogeneous material; a collection of things, material or mental, promiscuously massed; as, a conglomerate of wisdom and ignorance; a conglomerate of folly. 2. Geol. A rock composed of rounded and water-worn pebbles or fragments of preexistent rocks.

When the fragments are rounded and water-worn, the conglomerate is called puddingstone; when they are angular, breccia. According to their constituents, conglomerates are called silicious or quartzose, calcareous, granitic, etc. -basal conglomerate, a conglomerate or coarse pebbly sandstone forming the lowest member of a series of related strata which lie unconformably on older rocks.

The basal conglomerate of the Swak is not only tilted, but in places highly inclined. RUSSELL Twentieth Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1898-1899 p. 120. [adv. r. r. off.]

-crush'-con-glom-er-ate, n. A conglomerate produced by the crushing of certain rocks in the shearing often accompanying folding.

The shale-conglomerates have been observed in the limestones, quartzites and epidiorites. J. B. HILL Geol. Magazine, New Series, Decade 4 1901, vol. vii, p. 331.

-fault-ic, n. Same as FAULT-ROCK. -con-glom-er-at-ic, a. 1. Geol. Pertaining to or partaking of the character of a conglomerate. 2. Pertaining to or formed by conglomerate. con-glom-er-at-ic-ly, ad.

con-glom-er-a'tion, 1 kon-ji-glom-er-ä-tion; 2 cōn-ji-glom-er-ä-tion, n. 1. Any conglomerated mass; a mixture of incongruous or heterogeneous things; as, a conglomerate of sense and nonsense. 2. The act or process of conglomerating; the formation of conglomerate; collection; concretion.

con-glu-tin, 1 kon-ji-glüt-in; 2 cōn-ji-glüt-in, n. A variety of vegetable cassein found in almonds and lupines. [L. con-glutin, glue.] con-glutin-ous, a.

con-gluti-nant, 1 kon-ji-glüt-in-änt; 2 cōn-ji-glüt-in-änt, n. I. a. Causing to stick together; gluing; healing. II. n. An application for wounds, healing by adhesion.

con-gluti-nate, 1 kon-ji-glüt-in-ät; 2 cōn-ji-glüt-in-ät, r. [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] I. 1. To glue together; reunite (wounds or fractures). II. 1. To stick together; adhere. [L. conglutinatus, pp. of conglutino, < con- (< cum), together, + gluten, glue.]

-con-gluti-nate, a. 1. Glued together; united by adhesion. 2. Bot. United as if glued together, but not organically. con-gluti-na'tion, n. The act or process of conglutinating; any adhesion. -con-gluti-na'tiv(e)s, n. Tending to conglutinate. -con-gluti-na'tor, n. A medical agent that conglutinates. -con-gluti-nous, a. Causing adhesion; glue-like; tenacious. -con-gluti-nous-ly, ad.

con-go', 1 kon-ge; 2 cōn-ge, n. 1. The congo-eel. 2. Same as CONGER-EEL. 2. [Cor. of CONGER.]

-con-go-eel', n. [Local, U. S.] An amphibian, the mud-eel (Siren taccaria). -c-snake, n. [Local, U. S.] A tailed amphibian (Amphiuma) with a snake-like form with rudimentary limbs. Compare ILIUS under BATRACHIA.

Con-go's, 1 [Con-geos, 1-ge; 2-ge, pl.] 1. A negro from the Congo; formerly, in America, a slave from that region. 2. A negro dance.

Con-go, Con-go-ese, Con-go Free State. See CONGO (CHEM).

Con-go group (CHEM), a class of direct dyes from benidin or tollidine, mostly azo derivatives. -C-pea, same as ANGOLA PEA. -C-root, see SNAKEBROOT. -C. yellow, a benzidine dye resulting from the interaction of diphenyltetrazolchlorid, sulphuric acid, and phenol.

Con-go-les', 1 kon-ge-lis; 2 cōn-ge-lis or -lës, n. Same as CONGO.

con-gon-ha, 1 kon-ge-nä; 2 cōn-ge-nä, n. Same as CONGONHA.

con-gou, 1 kon-ge; 2 cōn-ge, n. A grade of black tea from China, the thick picking. [L. Chin. zung-fu, labor.]

con-grat-u-late, 1 kon-grach-u-lät; 2 cōn-grach-u-lät, r. & n. [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] I. 1. To express sympathy and pleasure to on account of a happy event; to declare oneself a sharer in the joy of; to congratulate on account of good fortune; as, to congratulate a candidate on his election.

When I congratulate a person (congratulator) I declare that I am sharer in his joy, that what has rejoiced him has rejoiced also me. TRENCH On the Study of Words lect. vi, p. 193. [w. l. w.]

2. To salute approvingly; welcome; hail.

II. 1. To feel or express sympathy and approval.

2. To offer congratulations. [L. congratulatus, pp. of congratulor, < con- (< cum), together, + gratulor, wish joy; < gratus, pleasing.]

Syn: felicitate. To felicitate is to pronounce one happy or wish one joy; to congratulate is to express hearty sympathy in his joys or hopes. Felicitate is cold and formal. We say one felicitates himself; tho to congratulate oneself, which is less natural, is becoming prevalent. -Ant: condeole with, console. -Prep: congratulate one on or upon his success. -con-grat-u-la-bl(e)s, a. [Rare.] Worthy of congratulation; that calls for congratulation. -con-grat-u-lant, 1. a. Showing or expressing congratulation. II. n. A congratulator. -con-grat-u-la'tor, n. One who expresses congratulation. -con-grat-u-la'to-ry, a.

con-grat-u-la'tion, 1 kon-grach-u-lä-tion; 2 cōn-grach-u-lä-tion, n. 1. The act of congratulating; felicitation. 2. pl. A congratulatory speech or writing; complimentary expression of sympathetic satisfaction; as, receive congratulations. -al, a.

Cong. Rec., abbr. Congressional Record.

con-gre-d-en't, n. A component ingredient.

con-gree', r. To agree.

con-greet', r. To greet mutually.

con-gre-ga-ble, 1 kon-ge-gä-bl; 2 cōn-ge-gä-bl, a. That may be gathered together.

con-gre-ga-nist, 1 kon-ge-gä-nist; 2 cōn-ge-gä-nist, a. Eccl. Of or pertaining to French religious schools, especially those conducted by Brothers or Sisters of the Christian Schools. -con-gre-ga-nist, n.

con-gre-gant, 1 kon-ge-gänt; 2 cōn-ge-gänt, n. One who congregates with others; a member of a congregation; specif., a member of an organized religious congregation; as, congregants of Plymouth Church.

con-gre-gate, 1 kon-ge-gät; 2 cōn-ge-gät, r. [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] I. 1. To bring together into a crowd; collect into one place. 2. To focus; concentrate.

II. 1. To come or flock together; meet in a body; assemble. [L. congregatus, pp. of congrego, < con- (< cum), together, + grege, collect, < grex (grege-), flock.] Syn: see CONCENTRATE. -con-gre-ga-tiv(e)s, a. Tending to congregate. -con-gre-ga-tiv(e)-ness, n. -con-gre-ga-tor, n. One who brings together or assembles.

con-gre-gate, a. 1. Relating to a congregation; exhibiting or resulting from an assemblage; as, a congregational social life. 2. Gathered together; collected; close. [L. congregatus, see CONGREGATE, r.] -con-gre-gate system (Penol.), the system or practice of prison management by which prisoners from separate cells are assembled by day for work.

con-gre-ga'tion, 1 kon-ge-gä-shän; 2 cōn-ge-gä-shän, n. 1. The action or process of congregating; the collecting into one mass, body, or assembly; aggregation. 2. An assemblage of people or of things; gathering; collection; mass.

Upon the earth blazed a handful of sagos, whose bright flame dashed madly among a molten conglomeration of pots and kettles. LONAROVSKY Outer-Mer Jour. into the interior of Asia, 1882, 1. Specif.: (1) A number of persons met for religious worship and instruction, or the organized body of persons worshipping at one place. (2) R. C. Ch. (a) A committee of cardinals or bishops charged with church business, especially one of the eleven standing committees of cardinals who aid the Pope in the government of the church. (b) A committee of bishops in a general synod, or an arrangement of procedure. (c) A religious order under a common rule but not bound by solemn vows. (d) Several monasteries of the same order, bound together to a strict observance of the rules of their order. (3) A body or association in certain Protestant churches, as in the Episcopal Church. (4) Under the Moslem dispensation, the whole body of Israel; the Hebrew nation as a religious body. (5) In New Testament times, an assemblage of Christian worshippers, or the whole Christian church. (6) A town or parish in the early New England colonies, considered as a religious community. (7) The whole body or party of Scotch Protestant reformers during the reign of Mary and in the latter part of the 16th century, their leaders being known (from 1557) as Lords of the Congregation; also, a local division of this body. (8) A deliberative meeting of the governing body of a religious university; as Oxford, a meeting of the Ancient House of Congregation, or Congregation of the University, at Cambridge, a meeting of the Senate. (9) Sociol. A growth of a population from causes other than that of an increased birth-rate. [L. congregatio, < congregare, see CONGREGATE, r.] con-gre-ga'tion-ist, n. con-gre-ga'tion-ist, n. A member of a Roman Catholic congregation. -con-gre-ga'tion-less, a. Having no congregation.

con-gre-ga'tion-al, 1 kon-ge-gä-shän-äl; 2 cōn-ge-gä-shän-äl, a. 1. Of, relating to, or performed by a congregation; as, congregational worship; congregational singing. 2. Of or relating to congregationalism; as, the congregational polity. 3. [C.] One pertaining to the Congregationalists; as, a denomination, as, a Congregational Presbyterian. 4. In the Presbyterian Church, relating to or of the congregation, as distinguished from the Presbytery or other higher body. -con-gre-ga'tion-al-ize, r. To render congregational. -con-gre-ga'tion-al-ly, ad.

con-gre-ga'tion-al-ism, 1 kon-ge-gä-shän-äl-izm; 2 cōn-ge-gä-shän-äl-izm, n. 1. The church polity that makes the authority of the local congregation supreme and ultimate within its own domain; sometimes distinguished from independency as acknowledging the right of fellow churches to advise, reprove, and extend or withdraw from fellowship. Not only the Independents of Great Britain and the Congregationalists of the United States, but also Baptist, Unitarian, and other churches, have adopted this form of church polity. Compare BROWNIISM. See CHURCH GOVERNMENT, under CHURCH.

2. [C.] The system of belief and practice of the Congregational denomination. 3. In a territorially organized church, congregational practise, such as being attached to or attending a church other than the one in one's own immediate locality, tho of the same denomination. -the congregationalism within the Church of England.

con-gre-ga'tion-al-ist, 1 kon-ge-gä-shän-äl-ist; 2 cōn-ge-gä-shän-äl-ist, n. 1. A member of an evangelical denomination of Christians, principally of the United States and Great Britain, historically identical with the Independents of the latter country, where they are called by either name. Their polity is congrega-



tional and their doctrine usually moderately Calvinistic. 2. [c-] An advocate of or believer in congregationalism. 3. Same as INDEPENDENT, n. (1).

con'gre-ga'tive, 1 kən'grē-gā'tiv; 2 cōn'grē-gā'tiv, a. Char- con'gre-ga'tiv, acterized by tendency to congregate or form assemblies, societies, etc.

con'gress, 1 kən'grēs; 2 cōn'grēs, n. 1. An assembly or conference; especially, a formal meeting of persons regarded as representative for deliberation and discussion; specifically, in politics, a meeting of envoys or others possessing plenipotentiary powers, for arbitration or other settlement of international affairs. Among the notable congresses of the world are: **Aix-la-Chapelle** (Oct. 1, 1818), resulting in the withdrawal of the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England from France; **Aras** (Sept. 21, 1435), between the King of France and the Duke of Burgundy, the latter abandoning his alliance with England; **Berlin** (June 13-July 13, 1878), the principal European powers establishing the borders of the southeastern states and dependencies of Europe; **Carlsbad** (Aug. 6, 1819), the German states establishing the censorship of the press and suppressing the Burschenschaft; **Chatillon** (Feb. 5, 1814), between the Allies and Napoleon, culminating in the breaking off of negotiations, March 19, 1814; **Constantinople** (Dec. 23, 1876-Jan. 20, 1877), the proposals of the European powers being rejected by Turkey; **Frankfort** (Sept. 22, 1863, Oct. 1, 1865, and June 14, 1866), terminating in the defeat of a plan for federal reform in the German states; **Hague** (May 18-July 29, 1899), resulting in the establishment of the Peace Tribunal, and (June 15-Oct. 15, 1907), the adoption of a resolution in favor of obligatory arbitration in certain cases; **Kongo** (1884-1885), convening at Berlin and declaring the neutrality of Kongo Free State; **Laibach** (Jan. 26, 1821), the principal European nations establishing the right of armed intervention in the case of internal political disturbances; **Paris** (Jan. 16-Apr. 22, 1856), England, France, and Russia agreeing upon terms of peace at the conclusion of the Crimean war; **Brysvelt** (Sept. 20-Oct. 30, 1697), leading to the agreement between England and France to terminate the wars of Queen Anne; **Verona** (Oct.-Dec., 1822), the attending representatives of the principal European governments agreeing upon the armed intervention of France in Spain in 1823; and **Vienna** (Sept., 1814-June, 1815), the monarchs of Austria, Bavaria, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, and the smaller German states settling the affairs of Europe after the Napoleonic wars.

A congress, by the law of nations, is but an appointed meeting for the settlement of affairs between different nations, in which the representatives or agents of each treat and negotiate as they are instructed by their own government. **WEEKLY WORKS**, *Panama Mission* in vol. iii, p. 195. [L. n. & co. 1858.]

2. [C-] The national legislative body of the United States.

In United States history three bodies have been known as Congress: (1) the Continental Congress (see phrase below); (2) the Federal Congress, or Congress under the Confederation (1781-1789); and (3) the United States Congress, which held its first session beginning March 4, 1789, on the adoption of the Constitution. Congress consists of two houses—the Senate, comprising two members from each State, chosen by the Legislature for terms of six years, and the House of Representatives, elected by the people of the several States for terms of two years, the number of members from a State depending upon its population. See CONGRESSIONAL; REPRESENTATIVE; SENATE.

With an empire to found and to defend, Congress had not as yet had the disposal of one penny of money.

**BANCROFT United States** vol. iv, epoch iii, p. 204. [A. 1883.]

3. [C-] [U. S.] The body of Senators and Representatives during any period of two years for which the latter are chosen.

Congresses are numbered consecutively. As the first was chosen in 1788 and met in 1789, the number of any Congress may be found by subtracting 1788 from the year of election or 1789 from the year of meeting, dividing by two, and adding one. Thus, the Congress that met first in 1911 was the 62d Congress. Each Congress has two regular sessions, beginning successively on the first Monday in December. The second necessarily ends on March 3, when the Representatives' term of office expires, and is commonly called the "short" session. The Constitution empowers the President to call an extra session of Congress or of either House.

4. The lower house of the legislature of a South-American republic, also of the Cortes, or national legislature of Spain. [*L. congressus, & congressus*, pp. of *congregator*, gather, < con- (< cum), together, & *gradior*, walk.] SYN.: assembly, convention, convocation, council, diet, legislature, parliament, senate. See ASSEMBLY.

—church congress, an organization for the discussion of matters of church interest, especially, such a body (1) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, or (2) of the Church of England.—c. boot or galter, a half-shoe or galter covering the ankle, with rubber material at the side to enable it to be drawn on readily.—C. water, mineral water from the Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y.—**Continental C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), one of three national legislative bodies. (1) A deliberative body, representing all the colonies but Georgia, which remained as an organization meeting in Philadelphia from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774. (2) A body representing the thirteen colonies, which met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, and adjourned to Lancaster, Dec. 12, 1776. (3) The representative body that met in Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1776, and adjourned March 1, 1781, when the Articles of Confederation went into operation.

—con'gress', cf. [Rare.] 1. To assemble; congregate. 2. To assemble in or be present at a congress.—con'gres-sion, n. 1. [Rare.] A gathering; an encounter. 2. Comparison. 3. Colloquial.—con'gres'sionist, a. Tending to assemble, or to come into encounter.

con'gres'sion-al, 1 kən'grēs'h-an-al; 2 cōn'grēs'h-on-al, a. Of or pertaining to congress; relating to, occurring in, or enacted by a congress, especially (C-) the United States Congress.—**Congressional district** (*U. S.*), a section of a State entitled to one Representative in Congress under the act of Jan. 16, 1901. The number of districts corresponds to the number of Representatives returned by the State, the ratio being determined by each decennial census. The Congressional districts are more or less uniform in regard to population, the essentially variable in point of size.—con'gres'sion-al-ist, n. A supporter or adherent of a congress.—con'gres'sion-ist; con'gress-ist.

con'gress-man, 1 kən'grēs-man; 2 cōn'grēs-man, n. [*MEX.*, *pl.*] A member of the United States Congress; especially, a member of the House of Representatives. con'gress-wo-man, n. A woman member of Congress. Miss Jeannette Rankin, representing Montana, was the first woman in the United States to be elected to Congress (1916).

con'greve, 1 kən'griv; 2 cōn'grēv, n. 1. A variety of friction-match, named from its inventor, Sir William Congreve; short for **Congreve match**. 2. A military rocket, invented by the same in 1808, and called, in full, **Congreve rocket**.

con'greve, n. 1. William (1670-1/11/1729), an English dramatist; *Lore* for *Lore*, etc. 2. Sir William (1/11/1772-1/11/1828), an English officer; engineer and inventor.

con'grī-dē, 1 kən'grī-dē; 2 cōn'grī-dē, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of encephalophalus eels, especially those with well-developed opercular bones, palatine bones, and preorbital congers. [*< CONGRU-*; *Con-grold*; *Con-grold* de-*it*.—*con'grīd*, n.]

con'gro-gad'dē, 1 kən'gro-gad'dē; 2 cōn'gro-gad'dē, n. *pl. Ich.* A family of anacanthine fishes with submedian anus, ample branchiostegal membrane continuous but free below, and no ventrals. *Con'gro-gad'dus*, n. (t. g.) [*< CONGRU-*; *Gr. gadōs*, fish.]—*con'gro-gad'd* n.—*con'gro-gad'd*, a. & n.

con'grold, 1 kən'grōld; 2 cōn'grōld, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Congridae*. *II. n.* One of the *Congridae*. [*< CONGRU-* + *-oid*.]

con'gru-ence, 1 kən'gru-ens; 2 cōn'gru-ēns, n. 1. An act or a condition of agreement or concordance; appropriateness; the conformity of one thing to another.

2. *Math.* (1) A statement in algebraic language that the difference between two numbers or expressions is divisible by a third number called the modulus. The form is  $X \equiv Y \pmod{m}$ , which means that  $X - Y$  is divisible by  $m$ . (2) Same as CONGRUENCY. 3. [Archaic.] Gram. Syntactical agreement, as of a verb with its subject.

4. Same as CONGRUITY. 2. (2). [*< L. congruentia*, *< congruē* (t. s.); see CONGRUENT].—*con'gru-ē*, *cf.* To agree.

con'gru-en-cy, 1 kən'gru-en-si; 2 cōn'gru-en-si, n. [*-cies*, 1 -siz; 2 -cis, *pl.*] 1. Same as CONGRUENCE, 1.

2. *Math.* A complex of lines that fulfil two conditions; as, all the possible tangents common to two spheres are a congruency. 3. *Logic.* The relation of two predicates that can be affirmed of the same subject.

con'gru-ent, 1 kən'gru-ent; 2 cōn'gru-ēnt, a. Having mutual agreement or conformity; correspondent; appropriate. *Specif.*: (1) *Math.* (a) Filling exactly the same space; concurrent: applied to figures or solids. (b) Leaving the same remainder when divided by a modulus. See CONGRUENCE, 2 (1). (2) *Logic.* Having to do with or predicable of the same subject; different from each other, yet true of the same state of things; as, congruent propositions. (3) *Gram.* Agreeing syntactically. (4) *Anat.* Fitting into one another: said of opposing teeth. (5) Same as CONGRUOUS, 2 (2). [*< L. congruē* (t. s.), *ppr. of congru*, agree.]—*con'gru-ent* (t. a). Pertaining to congruences.—*con'gru-ent-ly*, *adv.*

con'gru-ism, 1 kən'gru-izm; 2 cōn'gru-izm, n. *Theol.* The doctrine that the efficacy of the grace of God is dependent on and determined by the adaptation of the divine grace to the character, disposition, and will of the person receiving it: especially advocated in the 16th century.—*con'gru-ist*, n. *Ch. Hist.* A believer in congruism.—*con'gru-ist* (t. a). Relating to congruism.

con'gru-ity, 1 kən'gru-iti; 2 cōn'gru-iti, n. [*-ties*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being congruous; logical or practical agreement; harmoniousness; appropriateness.

The expressiveness of it [imagery] is measured by its congruity. **AUSTIN PUELLER English Style** lect. x, p. 140. [L. 1888.]

2. *Theol.* (1) That receptivity of divine grace assumed in congruism. (2) With the schoolmen, a meritorious fitness for or claim upon the first exercise of divine grace arising from desires or strivings after good. 3. An example or case of harmoniousness or agreement. 4. *Gram.* Agreement. 5. *Geom.* Equality. [*< F. congruité*, *< L. congruus*; see CONGRUOUS.] SYN.: see HARMONY.

con'gru-ous, 1 kən'gru-us; 2 cōn'gru-ūs, a. 1. Harmoniously related or united; marked by adaptation or agreement; appropriate; consistent.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the inquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is congruous to his disposition. **LOCKY Hist. Eur. Morals** vol. ii, p. 204. [A. 1873.]

2. (1) *Math.* Having congruence. (2) *Geom.* That may be superposed so as to be exactly coincident. [*< L. congruus*, < *congruo*, agree.] SYN.: see APPROPRIATE.—*con'gru-ous-ly*, *adv.*—*con'gru-ous-ness*, n.

con'gu, n. Same as CONGOU.

con'hy'drine, 1 kən-hi'drin, -drin or -drin; 2 cōn-hi'd-ryne, *drin*, -drin or -drin, n. *Chem.* A white poisonous crystalline alkaloid ( $C_8H_7NO$ ) contained in the seeds and leaves of the poison-hemlock. [*< CONIUS* + *HYDROGEN*.]

con'ni, 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ni, n. Plural of CONUS.

con'ni, 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ni, n. See CONUS.

con'ni-a, 1 kō'ni-a; 2 cō'ni-a, n. Same as CONIN.

con'ni-ack'er, 1 kō'ni-ak'er; 2 cō'ni-ak'er, n. [Slang, U. S.] A counterfeiter; counterfeit.

con'ni-ah, 1 kō'ni-ah; 2 cō'ni-ah, n. *Bib. Jer. xlii, 24.*

con'ic, 1 kən'ik; 2 cōn'ic, a. 1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped; conical. 2. Relating to or formed by or upon a cone. [*< Gr. kōnikos*, < *kōnos*, peak.]—*conic* section, a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone, a curve of the second degree; as, ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according to the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis. See ILLUS.—c. sections, that branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola.—c. surface, the surface of a cone.

con'ic, n. A conic section. The eccentricity of a conic is determined by its form. *C. A. YOUNG Elements of Astronomy* § 257, p. 178. [E. & co. 1890.]

—conjugate conics (*Geom.*), two concentric conics having the respective polars of any point parallel and at an equal distance from a focus. 2. Two conics, in whose common center—general conic (*Geom.*), the locus determined by the general equation of the second degree between two variables:  $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 + 2Gx + 2Fy + C = 0$ .—*harmonic conics* (*Math.*), two conics, in whose equations the sum of the products of the corresponding coefficients is 0.—*particular c.*, the curve derived from the general equation for conics, by assigning certain conditions.

con'ic-al, 1 kən'ik-al; 2 cōn'ik-al, a. Shaped like a cone; conic.

That [root] of the carrot, which is thick at the base and tapers gradually to the apex, is called conical.

E. S. BASTIN *Elements of Botany* pt. i, p. 7. [G. & P. 1888.]

con'ic-al-ty, n. The property of being conical. con'ic-al-ness; con'ic-al-ty.—con'ic-al-ly, *adv.*

con'ic-al peak, A mountain in Montana; 10,737 ft. high.

con'ic-al-ty, 1 kən'ik-ti; 2 cōn'ik-ti, n. *Chem.* Any of con'ic-al-ty, a number of synthetic alkaloids ( $C_8H_7NO$ ), similar in composition to conyryl and conin.

con'ic-al-ty, 1 kən'ik-ti; 2 cōn'ik-ti, n. *Mineral.* A green, hydrous, calcium-copper arsenate,  $(CuCa)_2As_2O_8 \cdot (CuCa)_2O \cdot 2H_2O$ , occurring massive and reniform. [*< L. kōnia*, powdered lime, + *chal-cites*; see *CHALCITE*.]

con'ic-al-ty, n. See CONIN.

con'ic-cle, 1 kən'ik-cl; 2 cōn'ik-cl, n. A little cone.

con'ic-co-, 1 kən'ik-kō; 2 cōn'ik-co-. From Greek *kōnos*, pine-tree or pine-cone; a combining form.—*con'ic-co-a-cute*, a. Conical with a very sharp point.—*con'ic-cylind-rical*, a. Nearly cylindrical but tapering.—*con'ic-cylind-gate*, a. Conical and elongated.

con'ic-co-graph, 1 kən'ik-kō-graf; 2 cōn'ik-kō-graf, n. An con'ic-co-graph, instrument for describing conic sections. [*< CONICO* + *-GRAPH*].—*con'ic-co-hem-ispher-ic-al*, a. Nearly hemispherical but somewhat conical.

con'ic-cold, 1 kən'ik-kōld; 2 cōn'ik-cōld, n. *Math.* A quadric surface, or one of the second degree. [*< CONIC* + *-oid*.]

con'ic-co-vate, a. Conically ovate.

con'ic-co-vy, 1 kən'ik-kō-vi; 2 cōn'ik-kō-vi, n. [*Anglo-ind.*] A native accountant or clerk in the presidency of Madras. *can-co-p'o-ly*; *can-co-p'o-ly*.

con'ic-co-sub-u-tate, a. Sharply conical.

con'ic-s, 1 kən'iks; 2 cōn'ics, n. That part of geometry which relates to conic sections.

con'ic-id, 1 kən'ik-id; 2 cōn'ik-id, n. *Conch.* One of the *Conidae*. con'ic-id, 1 kən'ik-id; 2 cōn'ik-id, n. *pl. Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods, especially those with an obconic shell: the cones. See ILLUS. of *CONE-SHELL*. [*< CONUS*.]

con'ic-id-um, 1 kō'ni-d-um; 2 cōn'ik-id-um, n. [*-i-a*, *pl.*] *Bot.* In fungi, an asexually produced propagative cell or spore borne upon special branches of the thallus. [*< Gr. kōnis*, dust.]

con'ic-id-ty, 1 kō'ni-d-ty; 2 cōn'ik-id-ty, n. [*-ities*, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of conidia; conidial. 2. Conidiferous. con'ic-id-ty, 1 kō'ni-d-ty; 2 cōn'ik-id-ty, n. Bearing conidia. con'ic-id-ty, 1 kō'ni-d-ty; 2 cōn'ik-id-ty, n. Like a conidium.

con'ic-id-ty, 1 kō'ni-d-ty; 2 cōn'ik-id-ty, n. *Bot.* A branch of the mycelium in fungi that bears conidia.

con'ic-fer, 1 kən'ik-fer; 2 cōn'ik-fer, n. *Bot.* A plant of the pine family (*Pinaceae*): so called from its bearing cones. [*< CONUS*, *cone*, + *fero*, bear.]

con'ic-fer-er, 1 kō'ni-k-fer-er; 2 cōn'ik-fer-er, n. *pl. Bot.* A group of resinous mostly evergreen gymnospermous trees now constituting the order *Pinaceae*. See GINKGOACEAE, PINACEAE, and TAXACEAE.

In the middle geological ages, *Coniferae* are introduced, the first flowering plant known on earth.

**AGASSIZ Geol. Sketches** sketch iii, p. 78. [L. & P. 1866.]

con'ic-fer-in, 1 kō'ni-k-fer-in; 2 cōn'ik-fer-in, n. *Chem.* A crystalline compound ( $C_{10}H_{12}O_8 + 2H_2O$ ) found in the sap of coniferous trees.

con'ic-fer-ous, 1 kō'ni-k-fer-ous; 2 cōn'ik-fer-ous, a. Cone-bearing; of or belonging to the *Pinaceae*; containing or composed of conifers; as, *coniferous* forests.

con'ic-fer-yl, 1 kō'ni-k-fer-yl; 2 cōn'ik-fer-yl, n. *Chem.* The radical existing in the compound  $HO(C_6H_4)(OCH_3)C_6H_4OH$ . [*< CONIFER* + *-yl*.]

con'ic-form, 1 kō'ni-k-ferm; 2 cōn'ik-ferm, a. Having the form of a cone; conical. [*< L. conus*, *cone*, + *-form*.]

con'ic-ly, 1 kō'ni-k-ly; 2 cōn'ik-ly, n. A walled seaport town in Cadiz province, Spain.

con'ic-lu-rus, 1 kō'ni-k-lu-rus; 2 cōn'ik-lu-rus, n. *Mamm.* A genus of Australian rodents of the family *Muridae*. [*< Gr. kōnitos*, for *kōnitos*, rabbit, + *oura*, tail.]

con'ic-ma, 1 kō'ni-k-ma; 2 cōn'ik-ma, n. *Hyawa* gum. See GUM.

con'ic-mene, 1 kō'ni-k-mēn; 2 cōn'ik-mēn, n. *Chem.* An oily sesquiterpene ( $C_{15}H_{24}$ ) derived from *Hyawa* gum.

con'ic-nin, 1 kō'ni-k-nin, -nin or -nin; 2 cōn'ik-nin, -nin or -nin, n. *Chem.* A yellowish, oily, liquid, volatile poisonous alkaloid ( $C_8H_7N$ ) contained in poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). [*< CONIUM*.]

con'ic-ny-by, 1 kō'ni-k-ny-by; 2 cōn'ik-ny-by, n. The hero of Disraeli's *Contarini*, a novel introducing several prominent persons.

con'ic-nix-lo, 1 kō'ni-k-nix-lō; 2 cōn'ik-nix-lō, n. 1. Gilles van (1544-1609), a Flemish painter: "the greatest landscape painter of his time." 2. Jan van (1497- ), a Flemish painter; *Life of St. Anne*; *Christ among the Doctors*. con'ic-nix-loy; con'ic-nix-loot.

con'ic-o-, 1 kō'ni-k-o-; 2 cōn'ik-o-, From Greek *kōnis*, dust; a combining form.—*con'ic-o-my-cetes*, n. *pl. Bot.* Dust-fungus: a division of fungi now abandoned and referred to other groups.—*con'ic-o-my-cetous*, a.—*con'ic-op-ter-yg-tid*, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of planipennine neopterans.

con'ic-op-ter-yx, n. (t. g.)—*con'ic-op-ter-yg-id*, a. & n.—*con'ic-op-ter-yg-id*, a.—*con'ic-lo-sper-mous*, a. Having or producing dust-like spores.—*con'ic-lo-the-ca*, n. [*-Cae*, *pl.*] *Bot.* An anther-lobe.

con'ic-ros-tres, 1 kō'ni-k-ros-tris; 2 cōn'ik-ros-tris, n. *pl. Ornith.* A division of birds, having cone-shaped beaks, as the finches. [*< L. conus* (see *CONUS*) + *rostrum*; see *ROSTRUM*.]

con'ic-ros-ter, n.—*con'ic-ros-tral*, a.

con'ic-ros-ter, 1 kō'ni-k-ros-tris; 2 cōn'ik-ros-tris, n. A village in Yorkshire, England. *Con'ic-ros-ter* ought.

con'ic-scope, 1 kō'ni-k-skōp; 2 cōn'ik-skōp, n. Same as KONI-*SCOPE*.

con'ic-tan, 1 kō'ni-k-tan; 2 cōn'ik-tan, n. A lake in N. Lancashire, England; length, 6 1/2 m.

con'ic-tet, n. *Mineral.* An ash-gray or greenish-gray dolomite. con'ic-um, 1 kō'ni-k-um; 2 cōn'ik-um, n. *Bot.* 1. A small genus of tall, highly poisonous biennial herbs of the parsley family, with decomposed leaves, and compound umbels of white flowers. *C. maculatum* is the poison-hemlock. 2. The tulip-root but unripe fruit of *C. maculatum*, containing conin. [*< Gr. kōnelon*, hemlock, perhaps < *kōnos*, top.]

con'ic, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

con'ic-ty, 1 kō'ni-k-ty; 2 cōn'ik-ty, a. *Protec. Geom.* con'ic-ty, Designating any two ranges or pencils whose bearers is identical.

con'ic-tur-a-ble, 1 kō'ni-k-tur-[-or -tur]-a-ble; 2 con'ic-tur-a-ble, con'ic-tur-[-or -tur]-a-ble, a. That may be conjectured.—*con'ic-tur-a-ble*, *adv.*

con'ic-tur-al, 1 kō'ni-k-tur-al or -tiur-al; 2 cōn'ik-tur-al or -tiur-al, a. 1. Of the nature of or dependent on conjecture; not determined; uncertain; doubtful. 2. Given to conjecturing.

con'ic-tur-al-ist, n. [Rare.] One who conjectures.—



tage of the perception are necessarily connate. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 8, p. 356. [A. 1883.]



3. Bot. Congenitally united, as leaves. 4. Zool. Im-movably united, as elytra and bones. 5. Anat. Formed from the same ossific center; as, a connate bone. [*LL. connascere* (pp. *connatus*), < *L. con-* (*cum*), together, + *nascor*, be born.] — *connate*, leaf, a leaf with the contiguous lower lobes congenitally united. If petiolate, it is designated as *petiolate*; if sessile about a stem, it is called *perfoliate*. — *c. perfoliate*, a. United by their bases about a stem: said of opposite sessile leaves. — *connately*, *adv.* — *connation*, *n.* 1. The state of being connate; congenital union. 2. A union by birth. — *connation-al*, *a.* Of the same birth or origin; connected or related by birth.

*con-nat'u-ral*, 1 *kon-nat'u-ral* or *-nat'u-ral*; 2 *cō-nat'h'u-ral* or *-nat'u-ral*, *a.* 1. Connected with or included in the nature of a person or thing; innate; congenital; in-born. 2. Having the same nature; of kindred quality; allied; cognate.

Equality is conceivable only between things that are con-natural. MARTINEAU *Essays, Science and Faith* vol. i, p. 200. [H. H. & Co.]

3†. Suited by nature. [*LL. connaturalis*, < *L. con-* (*cum*), with, + *naturalis*; see NATURAL.] — *con-nat'u-ral-ly*, *adv.* Similarly by nature; natural connection or relation. — *con-nat'u-ral-ness*, *—con-nat'u-ral-ize*, *tr.* [Rare.] To connect by nature; make of like nature. — *con-nat'u-ral-ly*, *adv.* — *con-nature*, *n.* Like-ness or sameness of nature, kind, or character.

*con-naught*, 1 *kon-nat*; 2 *cō-nat*, *n.* A cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. [*Connaught*, Ireland.]

*con-naught*, *n.* A province in western Ireland; 6,867 sq. m. *con-naught*, *tr.* & *tr.* *con-naught*; be able.

*con-neau*, 1 *kon-nō*; 2 *cō-nō*, *Henri* (†1803-4; 1877). A French physician who attended Napoleon III.

*con-neaut*, 1 *kon-nēt*; 2 *cō-nēt*, *n.* A village in Ash-tabula county, O.

*con-nekt*, 1 *kon-nekt*; 2 *cō-nekt*, *v.* 1. I. To join to-gether as by links or fastenings; unite or combine in any way; bring into correlation; associate.

Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. xii, p. 228. [L. S. Co. 1837.]

II. 1. To unite or join; be in close relation; be as-sociated. 2. To meet or be in time for each other, as railroad-trains. [*L. connecto*, < *con-* (*cum*), to-gether, + *necto*, bind.] *Syn.*: see *ATTACH*; *ATTRIBUTE*. — *con-nekt-a-ble*, *a.* — *con-nekt-ant*, *a.* Biol. Be-tween or connecting two groups; as, a *connectant* species. — *con-nekt-ed-ly*, *adv.* Jointly; coherently.

*con-nekt'er*, *n.* Same as *CONNECTION*.

*Con-nekticut*, 1 *kon-nekt-ik-ut*; 2 *cō-nekt-ik-ut*, *n.* 1. A Con-nekticut, Vermont and New Hampshire and in Mas-sachusetts and Connecticut; 1,450 m. to Long Island Sound.

2. A North Atlantic State of the United States; 4,820 sq. m.; capital, Hartford; one of the thirteen original States.

*con-nekt-ing*, *ppr.* & *verbal*, *n.* OF *CONNECTION*.

*con-nekt-ing-link*, *n.* 1. A link in a chain that may be opened to form connection with another chain; coupling-link. 2. Anything that serves to connect or link together two things, or to bridge over something regarded as a gap; as, the *connecting-link* between two pieces of evidence is missing. — *c. rod*, *n.* A rod or bar connecting two parts, as of a moving machine; more particularly, a rod connecting a reciprocating piece, as in a steam-engine, with a crank. See *ILLUSTRATION* under *ENGINE* and *CRANK*.

*con-nek-tion*, 1 *kon-nek-shən*; 2 *cō-nek-shən*, *n.* 1. The state of being connected; union; combination; inter-relation; the state of being associated or related, as with something under consideration; association; relation. The Bible... brings into closest connection the Visible and In-visible. W. FRASER *Blending Lights* ch. i, p. 2. [C. & B. 1874.]

2. The act or process of connecting or making related; a uniting; associating. 3. Family relationship, especially by marriage; distant blood-relationship; hence, a relative; a distant kinsman.

He... feared lest such a transaction might come to the ears of his connections.

DE QUINCY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 56. [T. & R.] 4. That which connects or serves as a bond of union; as, there is no *connection* between the two. 5. A body of persons connected, or with whom one is connected, by relationship, belief, dealings, etc.; also, any member of such a body; especially, with John Wesley and the Wesleyans, a religious society; denomination.

Mr. Astor was to have the privilege of introducing other per-sons into the connection.

LYVING *Atoria* ch. 3, p. 43. [G. P. R. 1861.]

6. A transfer or continuation in transit from one route to another without delay, as in postal or railway service.

7. Sexual intercourse. 8. A mechanism or apparatus which serves to form a union of parts; specif., a connect-ing-rod or a connecting passageway in a series of flues.

[< *F. connexion*, < *L. connexio* (*n.*), < *connexus*, pp. of *connecto*; see *CONNECT*.] *Syn.*: see *ASSOCIATION*; *INTER-COURSE*; *casade*, *concatenated*, or *tandem connection*.

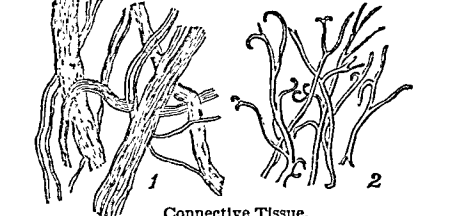
*Elec.* 1. A system for the connection of a plurality of induction motors having wound secondaries, wherein the primary of the first motor is connected to the source of supply and those of the succeeding motors to the secondaries of the preceding ones. 2. A series connection. — *con-nek-tion-peg*, *n.* *Elec.* A peg used for making rapid and tem-porary connections. — *c. plug*, *—c. strip*, *n.* *Elec.* A metal band serving to effect permanent electrical connection be-tween points on a switchboard or other apparatus. — *mul-tifruit c.*, in arc-lighting, an arrangement by which the arc-light circuits are alternately connected in series with a section of the generator, so as to avoid excessive voltage in any one circuit. — *ring c.* (*Elec.*), in a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is con-nected between two of the different conductors. — *star c.* (*Elec.*), in a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is connected between one of the different con-ductors and a common neutral conductor. — *to make c.*, to arrive on one railway-train, steamboat, etc., in time for another; meet or be in time for each other, as two railway-trains. — *con-nek-tion-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to connection or a connection, especially the Methodist con-nection. — *con-nek-tion-al-ism*, *n.* The theory and practice of the Methodist connection.

*con-nek-tiv*, 1 *kon-nek-tiv*; 2 *cō-nek-tiv*, *a.* Capable *con-nek-tiv*, of connecting, or serving to connect; causing or involving connection. — *con-nek-tiv arrange-ment*, the arrangement of a phenomenon observed in the un-conscious persistence of the effects caused by the mental activities of volition and attention long after these activi-ties have ceased. This is best described as a certain "set," or attitude of the psychophysical organism toward a whole series of objects. — *c. tissue*. *Anat.* 1. The fibrous tissue that pervades the whole body and serves to unite and sup-port the various parts.

Very widely distributed throughout the tissues and organs of the animal body, there occur tissues characterized by the presence of a high proportion of intercellular substance. . . . All these tissues are grouped together under the name *Connective Tissues*. They comprise the following types: areolar tissue, adipose tissue, reticular or lymphoid tissue, white fibrous tissue, elastic tissue, cartilage and bone. They are all developed from the same layer of embryonic cells and all perform a somewhat similar function, viz. to connect and support the other tissues and organs.

*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. vi, p. 958.

2. One of a class of tissues characterized by cells scattered



1. Areolar tissue. 2. Elastic tissue.

through a fibrous, gelatinous, or solid matrix which they apparently generate. Bone, cartilage, and fibrous tissue are examples. — *con-nek-tiv* (*e-ly-s*), *adv.* In conjunction; jointly.

*con-nek-tiv*, *n.* That which connects. *Specif.*: (1) *Gram.* A connecting word or particle, as a preposition, conjunction, or relative pronoun. (2) *Bot.* The portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of an anther. (3) *Anat. & Zool.* A nerve-cord connecting ganglia.

*con-nek-tiv-i-ty*, 1 *kon-ek-tiv-i-ty*; 2 *cō-ek-tiv-i-ty*, *n.* 1. The property of being connective. 2. *Math.* Order of connection; especially, a number expressing the different kinds of loop cuts that can be made on a surface without cutting it in two.

*con-nek-tor*, 1 *kon-nek-tor* or *-ter*; 2 *cō-nek-tor*, *n.* 1. A person or thing that connects. (1) In chemistry, a short rubber tube used to connect two glass tubes. (2) In electricity, the clamp or screw that fastens a conducting wire in place. (3) [Eng.] A car-coupling. 2. *Geom.* One of the ranges determined by the dots of a poly-stigm, taken two by two.

*Con-nel*, 1 *kon*; 2 *cōn*, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Celt., chief's bravery.] *Con-nal*.

*con-nell*, 1 *kon-nel*; 2 *cō-nel*, *n.* Same as *MIDDLE*, *n.* 3. *con-nel-lite*, 1 *kon-nel-ait*; 2 *cō-nel-ait* (XIII), *n.* *Mineral*. A vitreous, fine, blue, hydrous, copper sulfatochloride (CuS (Cl,OH)SO<sub>4</sub>·15H<sub>2</sub>O), crystallizing in the hexagonal sys-tem. [*Connel*, a British chemist.]

*Con-nells-ville*, 1 *kon-nelz-vil*; 2 *cō-nelz-vil*, *n.* A borough in Fayette county, Pa.

*con-nér*, 1 *kon-er*; 2 *cōn-er*, *n.* One who examines at-tentively; one who studies and peruses; an inspector; a tester.

*con-nér*, 1 *kon-er* or *kon-er*; 2 *cōn-er* or *cōn-er*, *n.* 1. One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation. 2. A lookout on a searchlight who sig-nals to fishermen ashore the course of shoals of fish.

*con-nér*, 1 *kon-er*; 2 *cōn-er*, *n.* 1. The gillhead, a labroid fish (*Crenilabrus melops*). 2. The tunner.

*Con-ners-ville*, 1 *kon-ners-vil*; 2 *cōn-ers-vil*, *n.* A city, county-seat of Fayette county, Ind. [12,513 ft. high.]

*Con-ness-Peak*, 1 *kon-ess*; 2 *cō-ess*, *n.* A mountain in California; *con-ness*, 1 *kon-ess*; 2 *cō-ess*, *n.* 1. *Math.* A combina-tion of points and lines forming a subject of geometrical reasoning. 2. A connected idea, fact, or the like, especially an incident or property. [*L. connexus*; see *CONNECTION*.] *con-nexet*.

*con-nex-ion*, *con-nex-ion-al*, etc. Same as *CONNECTION*, etc.; the usual spelling in England.

*con-nex-i-ty*, 1 *kon-neks-i-ty*; 2 *cō-neks-i-ty*, *n.* 1. The state of being connected. 2. Same as *CONNE*, 2.

*con-nex-iv-et*, *a.* Containing, expressing, or imposing con-conditions; also, connecting; connective.

*con-nex-i-vum*, 1 *kon-eks-i-vum*; 2 *cō-eks-i-vum*, *n.* [*-va*, *pl.*] *Entom.* The distended abdominal border in the Hemiptera. [*LL. connexivus*, serving to unite, < *L. connexus*; see *CONNECTION*.]

*con-nex-us*, 1 *kon-neks-us*; 2 *cō-neks-us*, *n.* [*L.*] [Rare.] A fastening together; union.

*con-nic-ta-tion*, *n.* A winking.

*con-nig*, 1 *kon*; 2 *cōn*, *n.* Skill.

*con-nig*, 1 *kon*; 2 *cōn*, *n.* 1. The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering a vessel. 2. *pl.* *Naut.* Reconnoissances. 3. The act of studying a lesson.

*con-nig-tow-er*, *n.* The low shot-proof plot-house of a war-vessel, especially of an ironclad or submarine.

*con-nip-phon*, 1 *kon-nip-shən*; 2 *cō-nip-shən*, *n.* [*Local*, U. S.] Hysteria; any fit, as of rage. — *con-nip-phon-bug*, *n.* [*Local*, U. S.] The hellgrammity.

*con-ni-vance*, 1 *kon-ni-vang*; 2 *cō-ni-vang*, *n.* 1. The act or fact of con-ning; silent or indirect assent, especially to wrong-doing; forbearance to notice what one should antagonize; passive en-couragement or coopera-tion. 2. *Lav.* A guilty assent to a wrongful or criminal act during its occurrence. 3. *Zool.* A meeting, as of wings. [*L. connivencia*, < *L. connivencia*, < *connivere*; see *CONNIVE*.] *con-ni-van-cy*; *con-ni-vence*; *con-ni-ven-cy*. *Syn.*: see *CONSPIRACY*. Compare synonyms for *ACCESSORY*. — *Prep.*: connivance at wrong; with one in wrong-doing.

*con-ni-vé*, 1 *kon-ni-vé*; 2 *cō-ni-vé*, *v.* [*ENVED*]; *-ni-vé*, *ing*.

I. 1. To encourage or assent to a wrong by keeping

silence; permit by pretending not to see; usually fol-lowed by *at*.

To connive at cruelty is to practice it.

JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 43. [D. & J. A.]

2. To be in collusion; have a secret understanding; fol-lowed by *with*; as, to *connive* with a criminal in his crime. 3. *Biol.* To be connivent. 4†. To waive ob-jection; acquiesce. 5†. To wink.

II. 1. [Archaic.] To fail voluntarily to see; wink at. [*L. connivere*, close the eyes, < *con-* (*cum*), together, + *nico*, wink, < *nico*, beckon.] — *con-ni-vér*, *n.*

*con-ni-vér*, 1 *kon-ni-vér*; 2 *cō-ni-vér*, *a.* 1. *Biol.* Converging or coming into contact, as stamens or the wings of an insect. 2. [Rare.] Pretending not to see; con-ning. — *connivent* valves, plications of the mucous mem-brane of the duodenum.

*Con-no-chae*, 1 *kon-nō-cha*; 2 *cōn-nō-cha*, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of ruminants consisting of the gnus. [*Gr. Zoonos*, beard, + *chaitis*, mane.]

*con-nois-sance*, 1 *n.* Acquaintance with or capacity to cri-cion-nois-seur, 1 *kon-ni-sūr*; 2 *cō-ni-sūr* (XIII), *n.* A critical judge of art, especially one with thorough knowl-edge and sound judgment of some fine art. [*F.* < *OF. con-noisseur*, < *connaitre* know, < *L. cognosco*; see *COGNITIVE*.] *Syn.*: see *AMATEUR*. — *con-ni-si* — *con-ni-si* — *ship*, *n.*

*con-nor*, 1 *kon-er*; 2 *cōn-er*, *n.* Same as *CONNER*.

*Con-nor*, *n.* 1. A masculine personal and family name. 2. Marie, pseudonym of Robert Leighton, novelist. 3. Ralph, pseudonym of the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, a Canadian novelist. [Celt., slaughtering dog.]

*con-nor-tate*, 1 *kon-nō-tāt*; 2 *cōn-nō-tāt*, *tr.* [*TAT*]; *-tate*, *tr.* 1. To indicate indirectly by the use of a word or idea; mention by implication; as, the word "wife" *connote* "husband." 2. To present as an attribute or quality of a thing, and by the adjective or attributive form of thought; opposed to *de-note* or *denote*. [*L. connoto*, < *L. con-* (*cum*), together; and *see* *COGNATE*.]

*con-no-ta-tion*, 1 *kon-nō-tā-shən*; 2 *cōn-nō-tā-shən*, *n.* 1. The act of connotating or connoting; the denoting of an object along with the noting of a mark or attribute; implication of something additional; also, the quality or qualities connoted.

I have endeavored to ascertain . . . what 'scientific' criticism means. In no case have I been able to obtain any clear conception of its connotation.

SAINTSBURY *Essays in Eng. Lit.* p. 12. [L. 1891.]

2. *Logic*. Inference of essential qualities from general signification, as connected with a specified subject; also, the total of the qualities constituting the signification of a term. 3†. Inference or implication of a subject of attribution.

*con-no-ta-tive*, 1 *kon-nō-tā-tiv* or *kon-nō-tā-tiv*; 2 *cōn-nō-tā-tiv*, 1 *kon-nō-tā-tiv* or *kon-nō-tā-tiv* (XIII), *a.* Having the quality of connotating or connoting; im-plying a correlative. [*L. connotativus*, < *connoto*; see *CONNOTATE*.] *con-no-tiv* (*e-s*); *con-no-tiv* (*e-ly-s*), *adv.*

*con-note*, 1 *kon-nōt*; 2 *cōn-nōt*, *v.* [*CON-NOT*]; *con-noting*, *tr.* 1. To connote. 2. *Logic*. To indi-cate or imply along with objects denoted, as an attrib-ute or attributes; hence, to mean; signify.

Connotative terms or conceptions denote objects, and connote qualities along with them, as men, roses, animals.

ARWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 2, p. 46. [L.]

The adjective *Grammaticus* may connote many things, but what it de-notes is language. MAX MÜLLER *Class. Phil.* vol. iii, p. 251. [S. 1871.]

II. 1. To have a meaning only when considered with another word. [*L. connoto*; see *CONNOTATE*.]

*con-no-tiv* (*e-ly-s*), *adv.* With a meaning more extensive than the word implies.

*con-nough-worm*, 1 *kon-nū-wūrm*; 2 *cōn-nū-wūrm*, *n.* [*Scot.* & *Ir.*] The larva of a hawk-moth (*Sphinx atropos*).

*con-nu-bi-al*, 1 *kon-nū-bi-al*; 2 *cōn-nū-bi-al*, *a.* Of or per-taining to marriage or matrimony; relating to husband or wife; matrimonial; nuptial; also, married; wedded. [*L. connubialis*, < *con-* (*cum*), together, + *nubo*, marry.] *Syn.*: see *MATRIMONIAL*.

— *con-nu-bi-al-ty*, *n.* The state of being connubial; a connubial action, expression, or characteristic; also, the right or practise of marrying. — *con-nu-bi-al-ize*, *tr.* [*Hu-morous*.] To marry. — *con-nu-bi-al-ly*, *adv.*

*con-nu-mer-ate*, 1 *kon-nū-mer-āt*; 2 *cōn-nū-mer-āt*, *tr.* [Rare.] To reckon or count together. — *con-nu-mer-a-tion*, *n.*

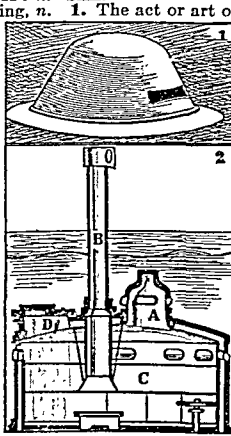
*con-nu-tri-tious*, 1 *kon-nū-trish-us*; 2 *cōn-nū-trish-us*, *a.* 1. Imbued with or resulting from nourishment; said of diseases acquired from nurse, or arising from the use of a particular food. 2†. Reared or nourished together. [Improperly < *LL. connutritus*, < *L. con-* (*cum*), together, + *nutritus*, nurse.]

*con-ny*, 1 *kon*; 2 *cōn*, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] Same as *CANNY*.

*con-ny-shō-nle*, 1 *kon-ni-shō-nle*; 2 *cōn-ni-shō-nle*, *n.* [*Scot.*] Idle chatter; gossip; a conversation in an undertone.

*co-no*, 1 *kon*; 2 *cōn*, *n.* From Greek *kōnos*, cone; a combining form. — *co-no-carp*, *n.* *Bot.* [Rare.] A fruit consisting of numerous carpels on a conical receptacle, as a raspberry. — *co-no-car-pi-um*, *n.* — *co-no-car-pous*, *a.* — *Co-no-car-pus*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and trees—the buttonwoods—belonging to the family *Combrataceae*. They are characterized by alternate leathery leaves, very small greenish flowers borne in dense globose heads, and scale-like drupaceous fruits. The bark, which is aromatic, is used in tanning. — *Co-no-ceph-a-lit-dæ*, *n.* *pl.* *Crus.* A family of trilobites with few thoracic rings and a narrowed glabella. — *Co-no-ceph-a-lit-es*, *n.* (t. c.) — *co-no-ceph-a-lite*, *n.* — *Co-no-ce-phal-i-tid*, *n.* — *co-no-ce-phal-i-toid*, *a.* — *Co-no-ce-ras*, *n.* A genus of fossil nautiloids occur-ring in Lower Silurian or Ordovician strata. — *Co-no-clini-um*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous weeds found in the western parts of North America, and distinguished from *Eupatorium* by the presence of a conical, naked receptacle. Numerous flower-heads with blue or purple florets, tubular and fragrant, are other characteristics. — *Co-no-cor-y-am-be*, *n.* A genus of fossil trilobites belonging to the Cambrian era. — *Co-no-ceph-a-lit-es*; *co-no-ce-nus*, *n.* A solid figure having a circular base like a cone but with a wedge-shaped ridge in place of an apex. — *co-no-dont*, *n.* A small tooth-like fossil, perhaps annelidan; formerly con-sidered myriapod.

*co-nold*, 1 *kon-noid*; 2 *cōn-noid*, *a.* Cone-shaped; conical. [*Gr. kōnoidēs*, < *kōnos*, cone, + *eidos*, form.]



Conning-Towers.

1. Conning-tower of a land bat-tery. 2. Interior view of Holland submarine, showing: A. conning tower; B. periscope; C. turret; D. hatches.

*con-ni-vé*, 1 *kon-ni-vé*; 2 *cō-ni-vé*, *v.* [*ENVED*]; *-ni-vé*, *ing*.

I. 1. To encourage or assent to a wrong by keeping

consciousness in man. If there be any consciousness in the lower centres, it is a consciousness of which the self knows nothing. Wm. JAMES *Psychology* vol. I, p. 67. [N. H. & Co. '10]





con-ser-va-tize, 1 kon-sür-va-tiz; 2 cön-sür-va-tiz, vt. & ci. [-TIZ-; -TIZ-ING.] [Rare.] To convert to or to adopt conservatism. con-ser-va-tise. con-ser-va-tor, 1 kon-sür-vä-tör or -ter; 2 cön-sür-vä-tör (xiii), n. 1. One who preserves or protects; as, a conservator of the peace. 2. [Continental Eur.] A curator. 3. [Conn.] An official who manages the affairs of idiots, lunatics, etc. [*L.* < *conservatus*; see CONSERVATIVE.] — conservator of a river (Eng.), one of a board constituted by act of Parliament to care for the maintenance of a river, preservation of fisheries, etc. — c. of the peace (*Law*), in England, one whose duty it was by virtue of his office to see to the preservation of the king's peace. Prior to the reign of Edward III. they were of two classes: (1) *custodes* conservators, as the judges, and (2) those with restricted jurisdiction as wardens. The latter class has been superseded by the modern justice of the peace. In the United States the judges and similar officials are conservators, and under the Constitution of Delaware the Senators and Congressmen, with many executive officers, are specifically nominated conservators of the peace for that State. — c. truells (*Eng. Law*), an officer formerly appointed by the crown to investigate all treasonable offenses against the king's peace arising within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. His duty was to decide such cases "according to the ancient maritime law then practised in the admiralty's court as may arise upon the high seas, and with two associates to determine those arising upon land." BLACKSTONE. — con-ser-va-trix, n. A female conservator. con-ser-va-to-ry, 1 kon-sür-va-to-ri; 2 cön-sür-va-to-ry, a. 1. Adapted to preserve. 2. [Rare.] Conservative. 3. Of or pertaining to a conservator. con-ser-va-to-ry, n. [-RIES, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, pl.] 1. An apartment or house glazed, heated, and otherwise prepared for the protection of growing and blooming exotic or delicate plants, trees, etc. 2. An institution for instruction and training in music and declamation, usually public; hence, by extension, a school of art or science. con-ser-va-toire; con-ser-va-to-ri-um. 3. [Rare.] A place for the preservation or protection of anything; an orphan asylum. 4. That which preserves or conserves. [*LL.* *conservatorium*, < *L.* *conservatus*; see CONSERVATIVE.] con-serve, 1 kon-sürv; 2 cön-sürv, vt. [-SERVED, con-ser-vä, j-served; -serv-ING.] 1. To keep from loss, decay, or injury; especially, to preserve in its existing state, from change or destruction; as, to conserve a manuscript; to conserve the truth. 2. To preserve with sugar; make up as a sweetmeat; as, to conserve fruits, roots, or the like. 3. To keep in being; keep alive. [*F.* *conserver*, < *L.* *consero*; see CONSERVATIVE.] SYN.: see PRESERVE, t. — con-ser-er, n. con-ser-ve, 1 kon-sürv; 2 cön-sürv, n. 1. Any sweetmeat in which fruits, etc., are preserved with sugar; confection; preserve; as, a conserve of strawberries. 2. Pharm. A confection of fresh vegetable substances and sugar. 3. A place or agent which conserves; a conservator or conservatory. [*F.* *conserver*; see CONSERVE, t.] [con-ses-sör, n.] con-ses-sion, n. A sitting together. — con-ses-sivet, a. — con-sess, 1 kon-ses; 2 cön-ses, n. A town in Durham county, England. con-sho-hock'en, 1 kon-sho-hök'en; 2 cön-sho-hök'en, n. A borough in Montgomery county, Pa. con-sid'er, 1 kon-sid'er; 2 cön-sid'er, n. I. t. 1. To think about; reflect upon; give close attention to; ponder; as, consider the matter well before deciding. Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet . . . Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Matt. vi. 28. 2. To regard in a certain aspect; look upon; hold; estimate. Men of faith consider conscience of more importance than knowledge. FROUDE Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther in first series, lect. iii, p. 96. [s. 1872.] 3. To hold in estimation; think well of; treat well; as, he is greatly considered by his townsmen. 4. To take into consideration; make allowance for; as, considering their lack of training, they do well. 5. [Archaic.] To look at attentively; observe closely or carefully. 6. To think about, as with a view of remembering; pecuniarily; hence, to fee; requite; as, you must consider the porter. 7. To be of the opinion; think: followed by a clause as object; as, he considers that he has not been well treated. II. i. 1. To deliberate; think closely; cogitate; as, I am considering, but have not yet decided. 2. [Archaic.] To look; observe. *Ler. xiii. 13.* [*OF.* *considerer*, < *L.* *considero*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *sidus* (*side*), star.] con-sid'er-er; con-syd'rēt. SYN.: contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, ponder, reflect, study, think, weigh. See DELIBERATE, v.; ESTEEM; EXAMINE; MUSE. — *ANL.* disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight, trifle. con-sid'er-a-ble, 1 kon-sid'er-a-bl; 2 cön-sid'er-a-bl, con-sid'er-a-bl, j.a. 1. Somewhat large in amount, extent, etc.; worthy of consideration by reason of size or quantity; a good deal of; a large part or portion of; said of things immaterial and material; as, he gave his friends considerable trouble; a considerable town; considerable fruit has been spoiled. 2. Of importance, consequence, or distinction; worthy of regard; influential; important; said of persons; as, a considerable farmer. 3. [Archaic.] Worthy to be considered; notable. "A remark may be made here, which our good old writers would have called considerable." Southey, *Vind. Eccl.* Anal. p. 22. FREDERICK HAZARD, *Modern English* ch. p. 267. [s. 1873.] [*F.* *considerable*, < *LL.* *considerabilis*, < *L.* *considero*; see CONSIDER.] SYN.: see LARGE. — con-sid'er-a-bl-ly, adv. The quality of being worth considering. — con-sid'er-a-ble-ness, n. [Rare.] A considerable degree of importance. — con-sid'er-a-ble, adv. To a considerable degree or extent; greatly. con-sid'er-a-ble, n. 1. [Colloq.] A good deal; much; a pretty large amount; as, they lost considerable in the fire. 2. A matter worth consideration. con-sid'er-ance, n. Consideration. con-sid'er-ate, 1 kon-sid'er-it; 2 cön-sid'er-at, a. Exhibiting or given to consideration; thoughtful for others; deliberate. [*F.* < *L.* *considero* (pp. *consideratus*); see CONSIDER.] SYN.: see ACCOMMODATING; CHARITABLE; PRUDENT. — Prep.: considerate of others; *in*, sometimes about, a matter. — con-sid'er-ate-ly, adv. — con-sid'er-ate-ness, n. con-sid'er-a-tion, 1 kon-sid'er-ä-shon; 2 cön-sid'er-ä-shon, n. 1. The act of considering, or taking into account and examining; as, after long consideration he de-

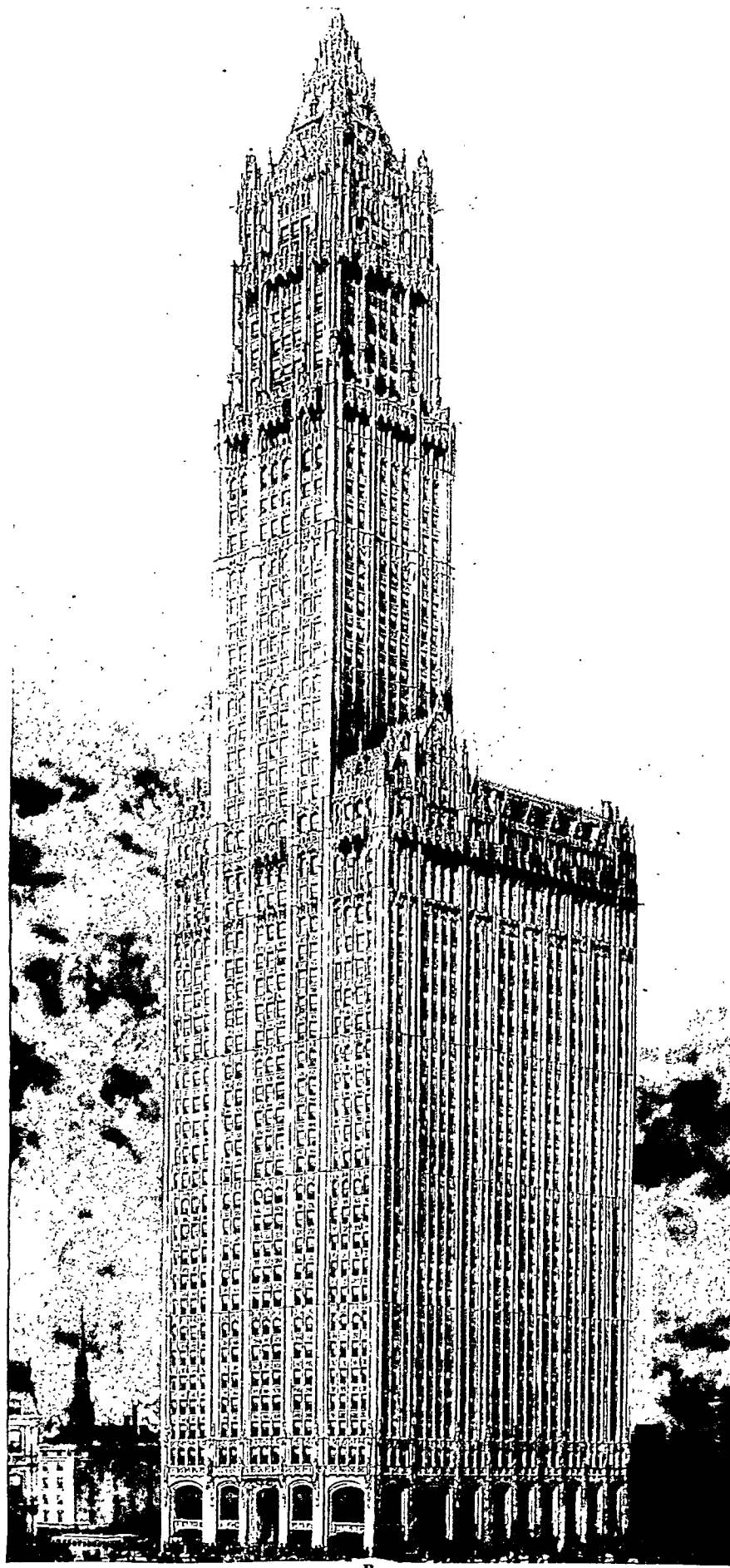
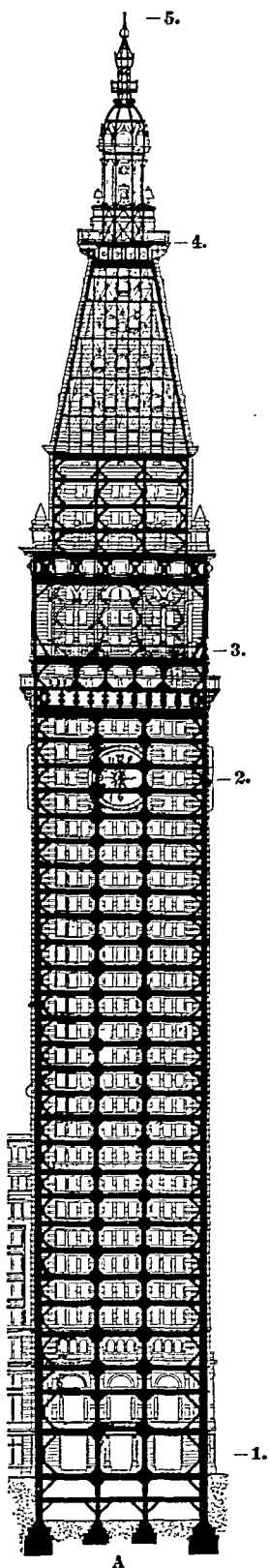
clined. 2. Thoughtful and kindly feeling or treatment; as, you have no consideration for my feelings. 3. Regard for excellence or dignity; as, persons of consideration. 4. Allowance made for anything; regard; view. Moral causes come into consideration, in proportion as the progress of knowledge is advanced. WESTERLY Works, *Gr. Rev.* in vol. iii, p. 77. [L. & A. co. 1859.] 5. The taking into account of anything as a reason or motive; a circumstance or fact to be so taken into account; as, these considerations should have much weight. 6. Something given in return for a service; a fee; remuneration; as, he did it for a consideration. 7. Claim to be considered; importance; as, a person of consideration. 8. Law. The thing given or done, or to be given, done, or abstained from, by one party to a contract, in exchange for the act or promise of the other; a motive or inducement offered and accepted in the formation of a contract. This thing, which is the price or motive of the contract, we call the consideration. BLACKSTONE Commentaries bk. ii, ch. 30, p. 444. 9. Beholding; contemplation. [*F.* < *L.* *consideratio* (n.), < *consideratus*; see CONSIDERATE.] SYN.: see ATTENTION; FRIENDSHIP; MOTIVE; PRUDENCE; REFLECTION. — good consideration, a consideration founded on kinship, natural affection, etc. — illegal c., a consideration that involves what is forbidden by law. — valuable c. (*Law*), a consideration which involves a benefit, such as money, marriage, goods, or services, accruing to a party to a contract, or a third party at his request; or an injury or inconvenience suffered by the party in whose favor the contract is made. con-sid'er-a-tive, 1 kon-sid'er-a-tiv; 2 cön-sid'er-a-tiv, a. con-sid'er-a-tive, j. [Archaic.] Tending to consider; considerate. con-sid'er-er, pp. Considered. S. S. con-sid'er-er, 1 kon-sid'er-er; 2 cön-sid'er-er, n. One who considers. con-sid'er-a-tort, con-sid'er-ing, 1 kon-sid'er-ing; 2 cön-sid'er-ing, prep. In view of; taking into account the fact of; as, the price is not high, considering the quality; used also elliptically as a conjunction; as, considering she is a woman. — con-sid'er-ing-ly, adv. [Archaic.] With consideration. con-sig-n, 1 kon-sain; 2 cön-sin, r. I. t. 1. To put under control of another; entrust to the care of; commit; as, he consigned his business to his friend. 2. To transfer; make over; relegate: implying a permanent state as resultant. The people . . . quietly consigned him to forgetfulness after his decease. HANDBOOK Snow Image, Great Stone Face p. 45. fr. & r. 1865. 3. Law & Com. To forward or deliver to another to be sold, disposed of, or cared for, as merchandise or movable property. 4. To set apart; devote. 5. To impress, as with a seal; seal; sign. II. i. t. To yield oneself; consent. [*F.* *consigner*, < *L.* *consigno*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *signum*, mark.] SYN.: see COMMIT. — Prep.: to — con-sig-na-to-ry, n. A consignee. — con-sig-ner, n. Same as CONSIGNOR. con-sig-na-tion, 1 kon-sig-nä-shon; 2 cön-sig-nä-shon, n. 1. The act of consigning; consignment. 2. Eccl. In the Greek, Assyrian, Coptic, and Nestorian churches, the act of consecrating or blessing by the sign of the cross. 3. [Scot.] The placing in the hands of a third party of money in dispute. 4. A sign or indication. 5. Confirmation; attestation. [*F.* *Deliv-ery*; relinquishment. 7. Rom. Law. A tender, by leave of the court, after action brought: similar to the modern practice of paying money into court. [*F.* < *LL.* *consignatio* (n.), < *consignatus*, pp. of *consigno*; see CONSIGN.] con-sig-na-to-ry, 1 kon-sig-na-to-ri; 2 cön-sig-na-to-ry, n. One who signs jointly with another or others. con-sig-na-ture, 1 kon-sig-na-chur or -tiur; 2 cön-sig-na-chur or -tiur, n. Joint signing or signature. con-sig-ned, pp. Consigned. S. S. con-sig-ne, 1 kon-sain; 2 cön-sin, n. A military watchword; countersign. [*F.* < *consigner*; see CONSIGN.] con-sig-né, 1 kon-sig-né; 2 cön-sig-né, n. [F.] A military officer or other person under orders to keep his quarters as a punishment. con-sig-n-ee, 1 kon-sain-ee; 2 cön-sin-ee (xiii), n. Com. A person to whom property of any sort, as goods, is consigned a factor. — con-sig-n-ee-ship, n. con-sig-ni-fi-cant, 1 kon-sig-ni-fi-kant; 2 cön-sig-ni-fi-kant, a. Expressing joint signification, as the verb *loved* expresses its principal meaning by its root and a secondary idea (of time) by its suffix. con-sig-ni-fi-cate, 1 kon-sig-ni-fi-kat; 2 cön-sig-ni-fi-cat, i. a. Expressed subordinately and concomitantly; as, a consigned meaning. II. n. The meaning thus expressed; as, a suffix is significant, and expresses a consignificale, to the meaning of the verb or other stem-word. — con-sig-ni-fi-ca-tion, n. [Rare.] Joint signification. — con-sig-ni-fi-ca-tiv, n. I. a. Jointly significant. II. n. A word or character that consignifies. con-sig-ni-fi-ca-tort, n. *Astral.* An associated significator. con-sig-ni-fi-y, 1 kon-sig-ni-fi-y; 2 cön-sig-ni-fi-y, vt. & ci. [-FIY-; -FIY-ING.] 1. To express (the same meaning) with another word or sign; as, the verbs "negotiate" and "bargain" consignify. 2. To express (a meaning) in conjunction with another word or sign, as each figure in the number 123, or as a transitive verb with its object. con-sig-n-ment, 1 kon-sain-ment or -mant; 2 cön-sin-ment, n. 1. The act of consigning something, or that which is consigned. 2. A written instrument by which something is consigned. con-sig-n-or, 1 kon-sin-ör; 2 cön-sin-ör (xiii), n. One who consigns or makes a consignment. con-sig-na-ry, 1 kon-sin-ä-ri; 2 cön-sin-ä-ry, a. Of the nature of or pertaining to counsel or formal advice. [*F.* < *L.* *consiliarius*, < *consilium*; see COUNSEL.] con-sig-ni-ty, n. Coincidence; concurrence. — coincidence of inductions (*Logic*), the coincidence of several generalizations derived from entirely different classes of inductions. con-sig-ni-ty, 1 kon-sin-ty; 2 cön-sin-ty, n. Con-currence; agreeing. [*F.* < *con-* + *sign* (< *signatus*), < *salient* (< *salire*); see SALIENT.] con-sim-lar, 1 kon-sim-lar; 2 cön-sin-lar, a. [Rare.] Having a common resemblance: said of two persons who resemble a third. — con-sim-lar-i-ty, n. [Rare.] con-sim-lar-i-tion, n. Mutual assimilation. con-sim-lar-i-tion, n. con-sim-lar-i-tat, n. con-sim-lar-i-tudet, n. Common resemblance. con-sim-lar-i-ty, n.

con-sist', 1 kon-sist'; 2 cön-sist', vt. 1. To be composed or constituted; made up: followed by of; as, man consists of soul and body. Wealth consists of the good, and therefore useful, things in the possession of the nation. RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* p. 136. [s. r. & co. 1869.] 2. To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by in. Descartes . . . made the essence, the very existence of the soul, to consist in actual thought. HUME *Metaphysics* p. 218. [o. & l. 1859.] 3. To exist in conjunction or agreement; be compatible; harmonize: followed by with; as, health does not consist with intemperance. 4. To be logically compatible: followed by with; as, the story does not consist with the evidence. 5. To stand together; be supported or maintained; subsist; as, in God all things consist. 6. To insist. [*F.* < *L.* *consisto*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sisto*, caus. of *sto*, stand.] SYN.: be composed of, made of, etc. Compare synonyms for MAKE. See also ACCORD. — Prep.: of (to indicate the materials or components); as, granite consists of quartz, feldspar, and mica; in (to denote the substance or essence); as, true charity does not consist in almsgiving; with (to denote agreement); as, his hostile acts do not consist with his professions of friendship. con-sist'en-cy, 1 kon-sis'ten-si, -tens; 2 cön-sis'ten-cy, n. [-CES, -CES, pl.] 1. A state of compatibility and harmony between things that can exist in the same system, or of statements that can be true at the same time, or of operations and agencies that are controlled by one aim, and therefore do not neutralize one another: followed by between and of, and also used alone; as, the consistency of night with darkness, or between night and darkness; the consistency of a man's testimony, or of his assertions with one another; the consistency of an administration, or of its successive acts with one another. A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Rel.* in first series, p. 52. [L. & A. co. 1891.] 2. Theol. The harmony existing between God's justice and God's mercy as facts, between the doctrines of God's sovereignty and man's free will, and between the operations of nature and those of grace. 3. Any state or degree of density and firmness; figuratively, any degree of firm cohesion of parts; as, the consistency of iron, wood, clay, sirup, butter; the consistency of a social movement. 4. That which has coherence or firmness in the composition of its parts. 5. A state of permanence. [*F.* < *L.* *consisten* (-is); see CONSISTENT.] SYN.: see HARMONY. — rule of consistency (*Philos.*), in the Kantian system, the rule that every one shall act only upon such principles as he can will. con-sis'tent, 1 kon-sis'tent; 2 cön-sis'tent, a. 1. Characterized by consistency; intrinsically harmonious; not self-contradictory; as, a policy consistent with public good. The nihilist is consistent in seeking to destroy property and family together. GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 11. [L. co.] 2. Standing together in agreement; congruous; compatible; not opposed or contradictory; as, their statements are consistent. 3. Firmly united; solid; not loose or fluid; as, the bones and the other consistent parts of the body. 4. Consisting; composed of. 5. Coexistent. [*F.* < *L.* *consisten* (-is), pp. of *consisto*; see CONSIST.] SYN.: see ACCORDANT; CHANGELESS. — Prep.: these statements are consistent with one another; he is not consistent in his statements. — con-sis'tent-ly, adv. con-sis'ten-tia, 1 kon-sis'ten-tia; 2 cön-sis'ten-tia, n. pl. [LL.] Ch. Hist. Persons of the fourth and last rank among penitents of the primitive church; bystanders. See PENITENT. con-sis-to-ry, 1 kon-sis-to-ri or kon-sis-to-ri; 2 cön-sis-to-ry or cön-sis-to-ri (xiii), n. [-RIES, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, pl.] 1. A court or authoritative assembly; especially, an ecclesiastical court. Specif.: (1) The lowest court of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, corresponding to the Presbyterian session. (2) A higher court in the Reformed (French) Church, corresponding to a presbytery. (3) A senate at Rome, composed of all the cardinals and usually presided over by the Pope. The name consistory has come to be applied almost exclusively to meetings of the college of cardinals with the pope as president, formerly for deliberative purposes, but nowadays purely formal. These meetings used to be frequent, but now are held very seldom, taking place only three or four times a year. . . . There are three kinds of consistory: the secret consistory, in which only the cardinals take part; the public consistory, to which are admitted persons from outside and a large audience; and finally the semi-public consistory, in which the bishops present in Rome take part with the cardinals, and are allowed to state their opinion. ENCYC. BRIT. 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 978. (4) A court of the Lutheran state churches, appointed by the government to oversee ecclesiastical affairs. (5) A diocesan court of the Church of England, presided over by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese. Its jurisdiction is now purely ecclesiastical, but formerly extended to matrimonial, testamentary, and certain other matters. 2. A council of dignitaries, as of freemasons of the 32d degree. 3. The place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a council-house or hall of justice. 4. A civil court or place of justice. [*LL.* *consistorium*, < *L.* *consisto*; see CONSIST.] — Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret (*Freemasonry*), an organization which grants the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from the 10th to the 32d line. — con-sis-to-ri-al, Of or pertaining to a consistory. con-sis-to-ri-cal; con-sis-to-ri-ty, con-sis-to-ri-ty, n. I. a. Relating to a Presbyterian consistory: a controversial word of the 17th century. II. n. A Presbyterian. con-so-ci-ate, 1 kon-sō-shi-ät; 2 cön-sō-shi-ät, r. [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] I. t. To bring into consociation; unite: said especially of pastors and organizations of Congregational churches. II. i. To come together so as to form a society, association, or consociation. [*F.* < *L.* *consociatus*, pp. of *consocio*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *socius*, companion.] con-so-ci-ate, i. a. Consociated. She (*Constituted*) was the most homogeneous and the most fixed in the character of her consociate churches. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 45. [L. 1882.] II. t. n. A confederate; accomplice. con-so-ci-a-tion, 1 kon-sō-shi-ä-shon; 2 cön-sō-shi-ä-shon, n. 1. An act of consociating, or the society thus formed. 2. Am. Ch. Hist. A union of Congregational churches and ministers within a certain district, forming a court of appeal from the decisions of the churches. It differed originally from the association in exercising





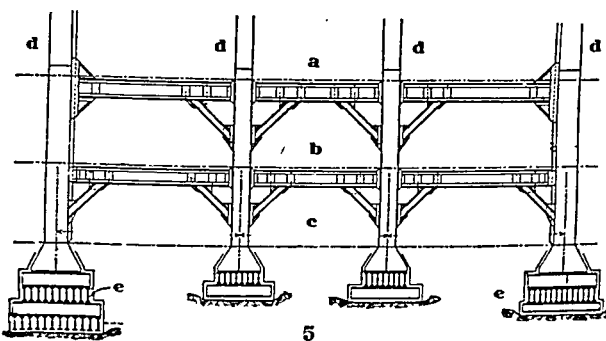
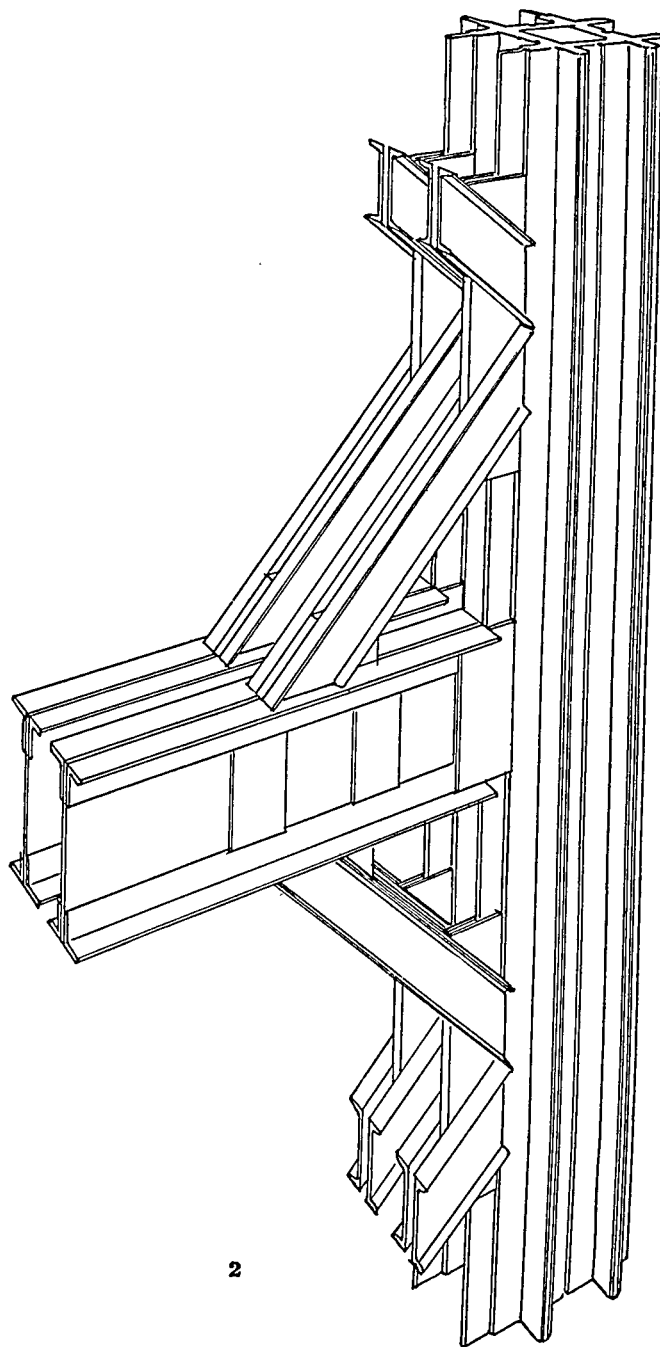
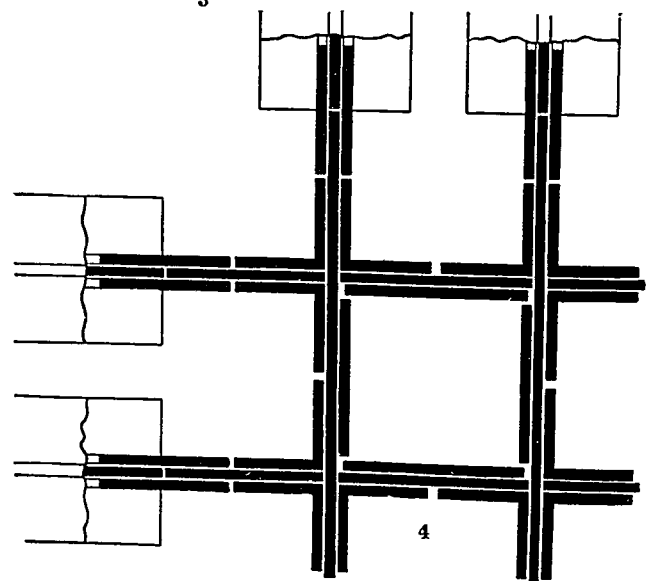
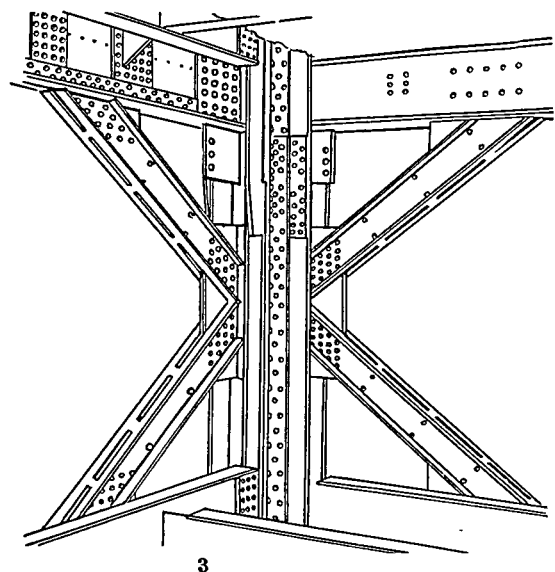
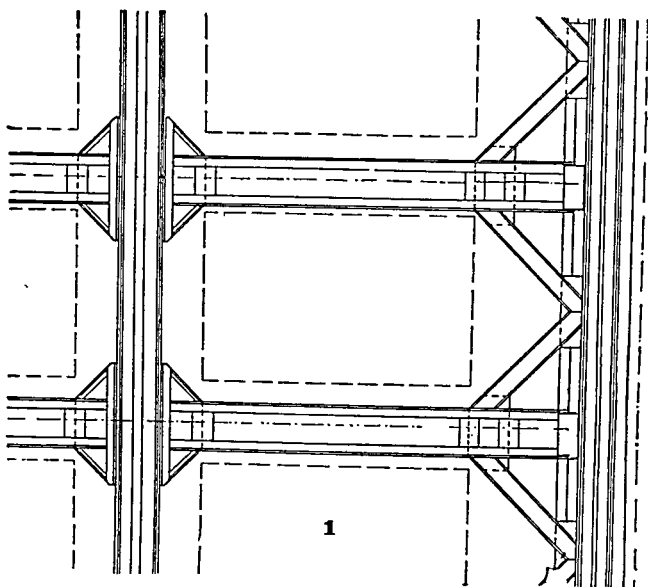
**shon, n.** Sudden fear confounding or temporarily paralyzing the faculties; terror accompanied with confusion; panic.



# MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION.—I.

A. Elevation of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tower, New York, showing steel skeleton. 1. Street-level. 2. Center of clock, 334 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches above street-level. 3. Thirty-first floor, 392 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch above street-level. 4. Forty-fifth floor, 590 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches above street-level. 5. Extreme height above curb, 700 feet 3 inches.

B. Woolworth Building, New York; extreme height above curb, 750 feet



### MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION.—II.

1. Elevation showing wind-bracing, girders, and columns. 2. Perspective of corner column showing girders and wind-bracing. 3. View of wind-bracing and grillage-beams (c, e) incased in concrete; a, first floor; b, basement; c, sub-basement; d, d, d, d, columns. 5. Foundations, showing footings of columns.



Where, where, for shelter, shall the guilty fly,  
 When consternation turns the good man pale?

Young Night Thoughts ix, l. 216.

[< *L. consternatio* (n-), < *con-* (< *cum*), together, < *sterno*, strew.] SYN: see ALARM; FEAR; < *conster-natet*, *et*.  
*con-sti-pa-tion*, 1 *ken'sti-pā-shan*; 2 *cōn'sti-pā'tiōn*, *et*. [*-PAT'ED*; *-PAT'ING*.] 1. To stuff a passage (as any bowel or capillary) and stop movement through it. 2. To condense or thicken, as vapor or fluids, by cold or pressure. [*< L. constipatus*, pp. of *constipō*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, < *stipo*, press.]

*con-sti-pa-tion*, 1 *ken'sti-pā-shan*; 2 *cōn'sti-pā'shōn*, *n*. 1. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the bowels characterized by suppressed or difficult evacuations and hardened feces. 2. *A* compressing; crowding; stuffing. *Con-sti-tu-clon*, 1 *kōn'sti-tūt-shōn*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-shōn*. A seaport in Maule province, Chile.

*con-sti-tu-en-cy*, 1 *ken'sti-yu-en-si*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-yū-ēn-si*, *n*. [*-CIES*, 1 *-si*; 2 *-cis*, *pl.*] 1. A body of constituents, especially the inhabitants or voters in a district represented in a legislative body; also, the district represented.

I had been asked more than once to stand for an Irish constituency, and I had always refused.

McCARNEY in *Contemporary Review* Nov., 1891, p. 625. 2. Any body of persons, whose interests are merged or concentrated, having a common representative; a clientele; as, an agricultural constituency. 3. [*Colloq.*] A body of patrons, customers, or subscribers.

*con-sti-tu-ent*, 1 *ken'sti-yu-ent*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-yū-ent*, *a*. 1. Serving to form or compose as a necessary part; constituting; component; as, chlorin and sodium are the constituent elements of salt. 2. Having the right to take part in the election of a public officer, or to be represented by him; as, the constituent population. [*< L. constituo* (pp. *constituen* (t-s); see *CONSTITUTE*.—*J*, *adv.*—*Constituent Assembly*, the National Assembly.]

*con-sti-tu-ent*, *n*. 1. One who has the right to vote at an election. 2. One of those who are represented by any one politically or in some business; a client.

I think it a duty to those intrusted with the administration of their affairs to conform themselves to the decided choice of their constituents. JEFFERSON in *Randall's Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 427. [*fr. & J*, 1855.]

3. Something that forms a necessary part or element. 4. One who constitutes or establishes. SYN: see *PART*.

*con-sti-tute*, 1 *ken'sti-tūt*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt*, *et*. [*-TUT'ED*; *-TUT'ING*.] 1. To form or be the substance of; compose; make up. 2. To impart a given nature or character to; make what it is; make. 3. To establish as by authority; enact; fix; as, this was constituted by law. 4. To depute and give necessary power to; appoint; as, I constitute you my spokesman in this matter. [*< L. constitutus*, pp. of *constituo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, < *stato*, place, < *sto*, stand.] *con-sti-tute*. SYN: see *MAKE*.—constituted authorities, the magistrates and rulers of a people.—*con-sti-tute*, *a*.—*con-sti-tute*, *er*, *n*.

*con-sti-tu-tion*, 1 *ken'sti-tū-shan*; 2 *cōn'sti-tū'shōn*, *n*. 1. The act of constituting or establishing; as, at the time of the constitution of the courts. 2. Any established system of parts and their relations, determining the character of the whole; the composition or make-up of a thing; as, the constitution of salt.

Many of the most important questions relating to the constitution of the sun can be studied only during total eclipses.

New York Tribune Nov. 26, 1891, p. 3, col. 2.

3. The fundamental law of a civil state.

Constitutions may be formulated or not. The chief formal constitution is that of the United States of America, which is the fundamental organic law by which the national union of the States was formed, and under which the government is administered. It was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose (Sept. 17, 1787), ratified by each State separately, and went into operation March 4, 1789. It can be amended only in the manner provided by itself. Amendments I. to X. were added in 1791; Amendment XII., Sept. 25, 1804; Amendment XIII., Dec. 18, 1865; Amendment XIV., July 16, 1868; Amendment XV., March 30, 1870; Amendment XVI., Feb. 25, 1913; Amendment XVII., May 30, 1913; Amendment XVIII., January 16, 1920; Amendment XIX., Aug. 26, 1920. Amendments proposed by Congress must be ratified by two-thirds of the States, acting through their legislatures. This kind of constitution is frequently known as a rigid constitution. The British constitution is the whole body of public law, written and unwritten, which has grown up during the ages, consisting of immemorial customs, settled precedents, judicial decisions, and parliamentary enactments, and is known as an unwritten or customary constitution. The Constitution of 1789 . . . after all deductions . . . ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity, and precision of its language.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 25. [MACM. 1883.]

4. Any established law or custom.

It was an ancient constitution through all Arabia, to hold four months of the year sacred, in which all war was to cease.

PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* p. 57. [H. 1803.]

5. The organic law of any organized body or association of persons; as, the constitution of the American Bible Society. 6. *Civ. Law.* An imperial ordinance or rescript originating in the sole will of the emperor; as, the constitution of Justinian. [*F.* < *L. constitutio* (n-), < *constitutus*; see *CONSTITUTE*.] *con-sti-tu-tion*.

SYN: see *CHARACTER*.

arterial constitution, the florid appearance in which the blood is rich in red blood-globules and fibrin.—*Constitutions of Clarendon* (*Eng. Hist.*), a scheme of administrative reform drawn up in 1104, defining the respective jurisdictions of the civil and ecclesiastical courts. Other provisions were, no doubt, to be taken to Rome without the king's consent, a dispute between a layman and a cleric to be settled by twelve laymen and a judge; refusal to appear before an ecclesiastical court not to entail excommunication; all suits for debt to be tried in civil courts.—*fundamental constitutions* (*Amer. Hist.*), a plan for governing the colony of Carolina, drawn up in 1683, probably by Shaftesbury, and embracing a judicial system and a legislature so arranged as to dissolve upon nonagreement into four chambers, together with an elaborate system of feudal tenure.—*Irish Constitution of 1782* (*Irish Hist.*), the constitution adopted under Grattan's Parliament, giving effect to resolutions adopted at Dungannon in 1781, declaring the right of Ireland to recognition as a separate nation under the British crown; of the country, to free trade;

of the judiciary, to absolute independence; for the repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and of the limitation of the Muddy Act to a single session.—*provincial constitutions* (*Eng.*), decrees issued from time to time by provincial synods under successive archbishops of Canterbury.

*Con-sti-tu-tion*, *n*. *U. S. Hist.* An American frigate of 44 guns, launched Sept. 20, 1797, which became renowned in the suppression of Barbary pirates and for her many victories in the War of 1812, and was the subject of O. W. Holmes's poem *Old Ironsides*, under the influence of which she was retained in the navy and is now at the Boston Navy Yard. She captured the British frigate "Guerrilla" off Cape Race, Aug. 19, 1812, in an action which lasted 30 minutes.

*con-sti-tu-tion-al*, 1 *ken'sti-tū-shan-al*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-shōn-al*, *a*. 1. Belonging to, inherent in, or due to the constitution or composition of a person or thing; as, constitutional weakness. 2. Consistent with, required by, or included in the constitution of a state; lawful; as, a constitutional provision; a constitutional amendment. 3. Existing or exerting power under the provisions of a constitution or recognized fundamental law; as, a constitutional government. 4. [*Colloq.*] For the benefit of one's constitution. 5. Upholding; loyal to the constitution. [*< L. constitutio* (n-); see *CONSTITUTE*.] *con-sti-tu-tion-ary*. SYN: see *RADICAL*.—*Constitutional Church* (*Fr. Hist.*), the church established July 12, 1790, by the Constituent Assembly, which provided for the election of bishops by the clergy without applying to Rome, and constituted all the clerics civil functionaries with an annual stipend: abolished by a concordat in 1801 which continued until the Separation Law of Dec. 1905, established the *Associations Cultuelles*.—*c*. *clergy*, those who accepted the civil constitution of the church so established.—*C. Democrat*, *C. Democratic Party* (*Rus. Polit.*). See under *DEMOCRAT*.—*c*. *law*, see *LAW*.—*C. Union party* (*U. S. Pol. Hist.*), a party in the campaign of 1860, with a compromise platform. See under *UNION*.—*c*. *units* (*Biol.*), the vehicles of specific characters, ancestral and parental traits, and the individual peculiarities of the organism itself; as postulated by Spencer, intermediate between biological unit or cell and the chemical molecule.

*con-sti-tu-tion-al*, *n*. [*Colloq.*] A walk or exercise taken for the good of one's constitution or health. Even my constitutional in the chilly halls possessed a certain charm, for the house was never cold. LOUISA M. ALCOCK *Hospital Sketches* p. 44. [L. 1890.] —*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ize*, *v*. To take a constitutional. —*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ize*, *n*. —*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism*, 1 *ken'sti-tū-shan-al-izm*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-shōn-al-izm*, *n*. 1. The theory or principle of constitutional government. 2. Adherence to that theory. Constitutionalism, at once quelling Sansculottic riot at Vincennes and Royalist treachery in the Tuileries, is great, this day, and prevails. CARLYLE *French Rev.* vol. ii, p. 114. [S. & W. 1871.]

*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist*, 1 *ken'sti-tū-shan-al-ist*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-shōn-al-ist*, *n*. 1. One who adheres to the constitution of the country. 2. One who advocates constitutionalism in opposition to absolutism, etc. Specifically: (1) In France, an advocate of the Constitution of 1791. (2) [C.] In Pennsylvania, (a) formerly, one who would retain the State Constitution of 1776, and (b) one who opposed the "Constitutionalists" in 1804. —*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist*, *n*. —*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ity*, 1 *ken'sti-tū-shan-al-ity*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-shōn-al-ity*, *n*. The state of being in accordance with the Constitution, as of the United States or of a State.

*con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly*, 1 *ken'sti-tū-shan-al-ly*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt-shōn-al-ly*, *adv*. 1. In accordance with or in relation to the physical constitution; naturally. 2. In accordance with the constitution of the country.

*con-sti-tu-tive*, 1 *ken'sti-tūt*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt*, *v*. [*-TUT'ED*; *-TUT'ING*.] 1. Helping to form or compose; forming; hence, essential; as, a constitutive enactment; a constitutive element. 2. Having power to enact, institute, or establish; instituting. —*J*, *adv.*—*ness*, *n*. —*con-sti-tu-tive*, *n*. A quality or constituent part of anything; an element of a constitution.

*con-sti-tu-tor*, 1 *ken'sti-tū'tor* or *tor*; 2 *cōn'sti-tūt'tor*, *n*. 1. One who has that which constitutes. 2. *Law*. One who promises to pay the debt of another.

*con-str.*, *abbr.* Construction; construed.

*con-strain*, 1 *ken-strān*; 2 *cōn-strān*, *v*. [*I. I.* 1. To compel to action or to inaction, by either physical or moral means; urge; oblige; as, hunger constrained him to eat. 2. To confine or compress forcibly or unnaturally; as, the dress constrains her waist; a constrained position or voice. 3. *Mech.* To subject to constraint. See *CONSTRAINT*. 4. To violate; force. II. 1. To compel; urge; oblige. [*< OF. constraindre*, < *L. constringo*; see *CONSTRUCT*.] *con-strēn't*. SYN: see *COMPEL*; *MAKE*.—*con-strain-a-ble* (*er*), *a*.—*con-strain'er*, *n*.—*con-strain-ing-ly*, *adv.*—*con-strain-ment*, *n*.

*con-strained*, 1 *ken-strēnd*; 2 *cōn-strānd*, *pa*. 1. *con-strained*, *s*. Subjected to compulsion, or resulting from compulsion. 2. Unnaturally repressed; marked by constraint. 3. Confined and compressed.—*con-strain-ed-ly*, *adv.*—*con-strain-ed-ness*, *n*.

*con-straint*, 1 *ken-strēnt*; 2 *cōn-strānt*, *n*. 1. The operation of power, physical or moral, compelling or preventing action; coercion to or from. 2. The result of constraining; the state of being constrained. 3. Unnaturalness in manner resulting from distrust or diffidence, or from an attempt to repress one's feelings. 4. *Mech.* Anything that prevents a particle or body from moving except in some particular manner; the state of being thus hampered. Constraint is measured, in the case of a particle, by its mass multiplied by the square of that velocity which it was produce the actual velocity if free. [*< OF. constraine*, orig. f. pp. of *constraindre*; see *CONSTRAIN*.] *con-strēnt*, *f*. SYN: see *RESERVE*.

*con-strict*, 1 *ken-strikt*; 2 *cōn-strikt*, *v*. To compress or draw together at some point by external or internal force; cause to shrink in places; contract transversely; bind; cramp; generally the result of some physical growth; as, a cell or pod constricted into an hour-glass shape.

Large climbing plants . . . often do constrict the trees by which they rise, and, killing them, stand as a testament to their power. LIVINGSTONE *pp. Africa* ch. 16, p. 164. [L. W. B.]

[< *L. constriclus*, pp. of *constringo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, < *stringo*, draw tight.] —*con-strict*, *v*. To contract a particular point or points. —*con-strict'*, *v*.—*con-strictive*, *a*. Tending to constrict.

*con-stric-tion*, 1 *ken-strik-shan*; 2 *cōn-strik-shōn*, *n*. 1. The act of constricting; local or transverse contraction.

2. The state of being constricted; a constricted part. —*con-stric-tor*, 1 *ken-strik'tor* or *tor*; 2 *cōn-strikt'tor*, *n*. 1. That which compresses as by a band. 2. A serpent that encircles and crushes its prey, as a boa or python. See *ILLUS.* under *ABOYA*. 3. *Anat.* A muscle that constricts an organ or opening, as, constrictors of the pharynx, thin flat muscles which control its dilatation and contraction; a sphincter.

*con-string'*, 1 *ken-string'*; 2 *cōn-string'*, *et*. [*CONSTRINGED*; *CON-STRING'ING*.] To cause contraction in. [*< L. constringo*; see *CONSTRUCT*.]

*con-strin-gent*, 1 *ken-strin-jent*; 2 *cōn-strin-jēnt*, *a*. Tending to constrict; causing constriction; also, astringing.—*con-strin-gent-ly*, *adv*.

*con-stru-a-ble* (*er*), 1 *ken-strū-a-bl*; 2 *cōn-strū-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being construed.—*con-stru-a-ble-ly*, *adv*.

*con-struct*, 1 *ken-strukt*; 2 *cōn-strukt*, *v*. 1. To adjust and join the materials or parts of so as to form a permanent whole; build; as, to construct a ship. 2. To form mentally by putting ideas together; fabricate; fashion; devise; as, to construct a theory. 3. *Math.* To exhibit (an algebraic value) geometrically. 4. To construe, as a sentence. [*< L. constructus*, pp. of *construo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, < *struo*, pile up.]

SYN: build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame, put together, put up, set up. See *MAKE*.—*Ant.* break, demolish, destroy, pull down.—*con-structer*, *n*. A constructor. —*con-struct'*, 1 *ken-strukt*; 2 *cōn-strukt*, *a*. Relating to or expressing construction.—*construct state*, in Hebrew grammar, same as *ANNEXION*.

*con-struct*, *n*. 1. Any constructed object; specif. (*Psychol.*) any form of mental representation regarded as a result of external stimulation. 2. *Gram.* A phrasal group of words used in regular grammatical construction. The distinction between *co-structions* and *constructions* is a delicate one, so much so that two persons of like birth and education may be found to differ upon it.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 573. [CL. P. 1873.]

3. *Math.* A surface or outline.

—*con-struct'-ible* (*er*), *a*. Capable of being constructed.

*con-struct-ion*, 1 *ken-strukt-shan*; 2 *cōn-strukt-shōn*, *n*. 1. The act of constructing; also, that which is constructed; a structure; as, its construction took a long time; those old cromlech constructions. 2. The peculiarities, collectively, in which one structure may differ from another; style of building or composing; as, a building of steel or iron construction.

Steel or iron-construction. The process of building bridges, cars, ships, houses, and towers with the aid of a skeleton framework of beams, plates, and columns of prepared steel or iron, has been brought to great perfection within recent years. The first cast-iron bridge was built in 1777 at Colebrookdale, England; improved methods of steel-manufacture have led to a more widespread use of steel for building purposes. The steel used for these structural purposes is chiefly in the form of plates or shapes, the more important being the I bar, the angle, the channel and the Z bar; joining is done by rivets and screws, and as a rule the construction is webbed or cellular. The demand for fire-proof construction brought about the use of steel framework for flooring, and in time steel columns were introduced to carry the floor-loads and walls; hence, owing to the tensile strength of steel, arose the possibility of the very tall buildings known as "skyscrapers," where each tier consists of a rectangular group of steel-beam flooring and wall-columns braced against wind pressure. See *STEELWORK BUILDING CONSTRUCTION*. In structural steel this tensile strength varies from 52,000 to 70,000 pounds to the square inch, but in building work not more than 20,000 pounds to the square inch is calculated on. Steel enters into every field of construction, as caissons, sheet-piling, mine-strutting, etc., and but for the corrosive action of the elements such constructions would be imperishable.

3. The act of construing, or the interpretation thereby arrived at; as, the construction put upon his behavior.

Love's thinketh no evil; imputes no motive, sees the bright side, puts the best construction on every action.

DUNN *Great Truths* ch. 3, p. 37. [L. P. 1890.]

4. *Law.* The interpretation of an instrument or statute so as to ascertain its true meaning and legal effect.

5. *Gram.* (1) The putting together of words so as to form sentences, or the arrangement and union of words so produced; syntactical arrangement.

We find in every page words used in wrong senses, and constructions which violate the plainest rules of grammar. We have the low vulgarism of "mutual friend" for "common friend."

MACAULAY *Boncell's Johnson* p. 139. [L. S. & C. 1854.]

(2) The determination of the syntactical relations (of a word or sentence).

Errors in grammatical construction (embracing connection and arrangement) are solecisms. A solecism may be: (1) A violation of grammatical concord; as, "Whom (properly, who) do they suppose will be appointed?"

"Each of the four living writers had their (properly, his) writings recited." (2) A violation of grammatical arrangement; as, "A good man not only deserves the respect but the love of his fellow beings" (rather, "A good man deserves not only the respect of his fellow beings, but also their love"). "He could see that the room had been swept with half an eye." (3) A violation of grammatical propriety; as, "This is a very different case than (should be, from) that of the man in community" (properly, in the community). "The governor was attended with (correctly, by) his staff." "She wrote better than any (properly, any other) pupil in her class." In the following statement the error is double: "This paper has the ablest staff of any of its contemporaries." Not only do we have *ablest* of any, but "this paper" is included among its own contemporaries; the statement should have been "an able staff than, etc." (4) A violation of grammatical precision; as, "The rich and the poor (not the rich and poor) are alike mortal." "His teachers were factors with supreme (not the most supreme) contempt." Had he have laid low (correctly had he lain low) he would not have been wounded." "When he was (properly had) retired to his tent, they sat silent a long time." For errors of rhetorical construction, see *RETHORICAL*.

6. *Psychol.* The power of forming new combinations or systems of knowledge or thought out of elements already in the mind; mental constructiveness; also, the exercise and the products of this power. See phrases below. See *CONSTRUCTIVE FACULTY*.

The Abstractions, Inductions, Deductions, and Experimental processes of science, afford the material of mental construction.

BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. ii, p. 591. [L. 1873.]

7. *Math.* The preparation with instruments of a geometric design embodying certain fixed conditions and

22. *Med.* A progressive wasting disease; any form of phthisis. Specifically: (1) Consumption of the lungs, phthisis pulmonaris, in which tubercles form in the lungs and cause their gradual disintegration. (2) Consumption



participate in the costume of Consul (1861)

11. 3. 1. To exert oneself in opposition or rivalry, as to obtain or to defend and preserve some object; often with *with*; as, to *contend with* a robber for one's life.



2. To debate earnestly; dispute. [*< L. contendō, < con- (< cum), together, + tendō, stretch.*]

**Syn:** antagonize, battle, combat, compete, contest, cope, dispute, fight, grapple, oppose, strive, vie, wrangle. See **ARGUE**; **OPPOSE**.—**Ant:** See **SYNONYMS** for **AGREE**; **ALLOW**.—**Prep:** contend about trifles; contend for the faith; contend with an antagonist; contend against fortune, fate, etc.

—**con-ten-dent, n.** An antagonist; contestant.—**con-ten-der, n.** One who contends.—**con-ten-ding, pa.** Opposing; disputing; striving against.—**con-ten-dress, n.** Ten.—**con-ten-er-ment, 1** ken-tēn-er-ment or -ment; **2** cōn-tēn-er-ment, **n.** Land connected with a tenement, as a yard with a house, or necessary for the creditable support of a freeholder; that which is necessary for the support of men in their stations in life. [*< CON- + TENEMENT.*]

In every case the *contentment* (a word expressive of chattel necessary to each man's station...) was exempted from seizure. **HALLAM Middle Ages** ch. 8, pt. ii, p. 342 [n. 1854].

**con-tent', 1** ken-tent'; **2** cōn-tēnt', **vt.** 1. To give contentment to; fulfil the hopes or expectations of; make easy in any situation; satisfy: chiefly reflexive; as, content yourself with little. 2. To meet the demands of. [*< F. contenter, < LL. contento, < L. contentus; see CONTENT, a.*] **Syn:** see **INDULGE**.

**con-tent', a.** Contented; satisfied. [*F., < L. contentus, pp. of continere; see CONTAIN.*]—**content** and **non-content** or **not content**, the formulas of assent and dissent in the British House of Lords, corresponding to the *aye* and *no* of the Commons.

**con-tent', n.** 1. Rest and quietness of the mind under existing circumstances; present satisfaction; contentment. 2. The means of contentment; as, I will give you your full content. 3. [Rare.] Submission; acquiescence; as, to work in patient content. 4. [Scot.] Hot water with milk and sugar: an imitation of tea. 5†. Compensation; pay. 6†. Contentment; discord. 7†. Intense joy or happiness; as, measureless content. Double riches of content.

**SHAKESPEARE** *Richard III.* act iv, sc. 4. [*< OF. contente, < content; see CONTENT, a.*] **Syn:** see **SATISFACTION**.—**con-tent-ful, a.**—**con-tent-ivert, a.**—**con-tent-ness, a.** [Rare.] Discontented.

**con-tent', 1** ken-tent or ken-tent'; **2** cōn-tēnt' or cōn-tēnt', **n.** 1. All that a thing contains: usually in the plural; as, the contents of a box or a book. 2. *Logic.* The constituent elements of a conception, or meaning and relations involved: mostly singular and collective; as, the content of the idea of cause. Compare **EXTENT**.

The content of the notion is the attribute, or attributes, of which it consists. **Porter Human Intellect** p. 306 [n. 1890].

3. *Eng.* The quantity of a specified part; as, the silver content of a ton of ore. 4. *Eng. & pl. Geom.* Included area or space; extent; as, the solid or the superficial content of a sphere. 5. *Customs.* A written declaration of the quantity and kind of cargo, etc., carried by a ship, also of the port of destination, presented to a searcher before the vessel is cleared for sea on an outward voyage. 6. [Rare.] Holding capacity; size. [*F., < L. contentus; see CONTENT, a.*] **con-tain't, -funded content.** *Psychol.* 1. Organized or united mental contents, having characteristic form or form quality: used by Melnong (*Fundirte Inhalt*). 2. Such contents considered as given or presupposed in later process. (**BAIDWIN**).—**linear c., length.**—**table of contents,** a list of the subjects treated of in a book in the order in which they occur: distinguished from an alphabetical index. **con-tent'st (xim)**—**con-tent-less, a.** Without content or meaning.

**con-tent/a-ble, a.** Capable of contenting.

**con-tent-a-tion, 1** ken-tēn-tē-shan; **2** cōn-tēn-tē-shon, **n.** 1. [Archaic.] Payment or discharge, as of a claim. 2†. Content or satisfaction.

**con-tent-ed, 1** ken-tēnt-ed; **2** cōn-tēnt-ed, **pa.** 1. Satisfied with things as they are; sufficiently easy in mind not to repine or object; content. 2. Resigned; willing. **Syn:** see **COMFORTABLE**.—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

**con-tent-ion, 1** ken-tēn-shan; **2** cōn-tēn-shon, **n.** 1. The act of contending; rivalry; controversy; strife; wrangling; dispute. 2. An object or point in a controversy, as in a debate; a statement or proposition advanced or laid down in support of an argument; also, the argument itself.

But Professor Huxley is... well pleased with his own contentions. **GLADSTONE** in *Nineteenth Century* Feb., 1891, p. 358.

3. Earnest effort in the face of opposition either to accomplish or to prevent something; a stubborn competition with rivals. 4. Alternate stanzas in pastoral or other poems. See **TENSON**. 5†. Any great effort; strenuous endeavor; struggle. [*F., < L. contentio(n)-, < contentus; see CONTENT, a.*] **con-tent-ious, n.** **Syn:** see **ALTERCATION**; **DISCORD**; **FEUD**.—**con-tent-ion-al, a.** Having the element of contention; contentious.

**con-tent-i-ous, 1** ken-tēn-shus; **2** cōn-tēn-shūs, **a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or fond of contention or strife; disputatious; quarrelsome; as, a contentious person or neighborhood.

Contentious voices rose from the sand-dunes.

**ADRIUCH Wyndham Towers** st. 29.

2. Involving or full of contention; controversial; debatable; as, contentious matters of legislation. 3. Given to contention, emulation, or competition.

Midst a contentious world, striving where none are strong.

**BYRON** *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 69.

4. *Law.* Contested by litigation; as, a contentious case. [*< L. contentious, < contentio(n)-; see CONTENTION.*] **Syn:** see **BELUCOSE**.—**con-tent-i-ous-ly, adv.**—**con-tent-i-ous-ness, n.**

**con-tent-ment, 1** ken-tēnt-ment or -ment; **2** cōn-tēnt-ment, **n.** The state of being content; content; also, the act or means of contenting.

**Syn:** see **COMFORT**; **SATISFACTION**.

**con-ter-mi-na-ble (er), 1** ken-tēr-mi-na-bl; **2** cōn-tēr-mi-na-bl, **a.** [Rare.] Terminative or capable of terminating at the same point or at the same boundary.

**con-ter-mi-nal, 1** ken-tēr-mi-nal; **2** cōn-tēr-mi-nal, **a.** 1. Continuous. 2. *Entom.* Attached by their ends, as the parts of a jointed organ.

**con-ter-mi-nous, 1** ken-tēr-mi-nus; **2** cōn-tēr-mi-nūs, **a.** 1. Having a common boundary-line.

The deltas of the Hwangho and of the Yangtze are continuous.

**J. H. WILSON** *China* ch. 3, p. 34 [n. 1887].

2. Contained within or having the same limits; coextensive, as a lower classificatory group with a higher. [*< L. terminus, < con- (< cum), with, + terminus, limit.*] **Syn:** see **ADJACENT**.—**con-ter-mi-nous-ly, adv.**

**con-test', 1** ken-tēst'; **2** cōn-tēst', **r.** 1. *t.* 1. To contend about earnestly with physical force; strive to take,

keep, or control; as, to contest the passage of the Alps, or the possession of the field. 2. To contend in for victory; strive to win, as a battle or an election. 3. To contend about in argument, especially in opposition; dispute; challenge; call in question; litigate. 4†. To bear witness.

**II. i.** To contend strongly: followed by with; as, to contest with an adversary. [*< F. contester, < L. contestor, call to witness, < con- (< cum), with, + testis, witness.*] **Syn:** see **CONTEST**.—**Prep:** with.—**contested election.** 1. [U. S.] An election the result of which is contested before a court or a legislative body. 2. [Gt. Brit.] An election contested at the polls by two or more candidates, an election contested before a court being said to be "controversial."—**con-test-ing, n.**

**con-test, 1** ken-tēst; **2** cōn-tēst, **n.** 1. The act of contesting; the struggling for something against active opposition; as, a contest for freedom. 2. A struggle for supremacy, as in a game or series of games; as, an athletic contest. **Syn:** see **BATTLE**; **DISCORD**; **FEUD**; **QUARREL**.—**con-test/a-ble, a.** [Rare.]—**con-test/a-ble(-ness), n.** [Rare.]—**con-test-ant, n.** One who contests or disputes, especially an election or a will; a litigant.—**con-test-er, n.** *Law.* A defendant.—**con-test-er-ly, adv.**—**con-test-less, a.** [Rare.] Incontestible.

**con-test-a-tion, 1** ken-tēst-ē-shan; **2** cōn-tēst-ē-shon, **n.** 1. The act of contesting; strife; dispute; emulation. 2. *R. C. Ch.* The prelude to the canon of the mass; so called in the Gallican liturgy because it is of the nature of an attestation. 3†. Joint testimony by witnesses; attestation.

**con-text', vt.** To weave or bind together.

**con-text', 1** ken-tēkst; **2** cōn-tēkst, **n.** *Bot.* A fleshy layer growing between the hymenial layer and the vegetative portion of the thallus in certain fungi.

**con-text', n.** 1. The portions of a discourse that precede or follow and are connected with a passage quoted; verses preceding and following a text of Scripture.

It is ill to wrench passages of the Bible out of their context. **SPURGEON** *Sermon Notes* vol. iii, p. 275 [n. w. 1885].

2†. The whole text of a work. [*< L. contextus, < contexo, weave together, < con- (< cum), together, + tezo, weave.*]—**con-text-u-al, a.** 1. Of or belonging to the context. 2. Agreeing with the text.—**ly, adv.**—**con-text-ive, 1** ken-tēkst-iv; **2** cōn-tēkst-iv, **a.** [Rare.] That con-text-iv-ly, weaves or entwines together; as, a context-ive system or method.

**con-text-ure, 1** ken-tēkst-echur or -tur; **2** cōn-tēkst-echur or -tur, **n.** [Rare.] To effect by texture; interlace; weave.—**con-text-ure, n.** 1. Anything made of interwoven materials. 2. The style or manner of interweaving; disposition and arrangement of the constituent materials; constitution or composition of a thing.

Upon which, I have been at a great expense to fit up all the bones with exact texture and in due symmetry. **SWIFT** *Works, Tale of a Tub* p. 72 [w. v. n. 1871].

3. *Scots Law.* The right to material woven into one's fabric. See **CONSTRUCTURE**. 4†. Context. [*< L. contextus, pp. of contexo; see CONTEXT, n.*]—**con-text-ur-al, a.** Pertaining to texture.

**contg., abbr.** Containing.

**Con-tin', 1** kōn-tin'; **2** cōn-tin', Prince de (151664-171709), François Louis de Bourbon, a French general elected king of Poland, but deposed by Augustus of Saxony.

**con-ti-cent, 1** kōn-ti-sent; **2** cōn-ti-sēnt, **a.** [Rare.] Silent; especially, silent together, as a company.

**con-tig-na-tion, n.** 1. A uniting together. 2. A framework. **con-tig-ni-ty, 1** kōn-ti-giū-ti; **2** cōn-ti-giū-ti, **n.** 1. The relation of being contiguous or in actual contact; immediate connection; hence, nearness; proximity.

The contiguity of the two boats was such as to excite serious alarm. **M. S. CUMMINS** *Lamp-lighter* p. 405 [n. m. c. 1888]. 2. Uninterrupted connection, as in time or space; continuity. 3. *Physiol. Psychol.* The adjacency or immediate relation of two impressions. See **LAW OF CONTIGUITY** (below). [*< LL. contiguous(-s), < L. contiguus; see CONTIGUOUS.*]—**law of contiguity (Psychol.),** the principle of association by which anything present in the mind tends to recall what was originally most closely connected with it in space or time. See **LAW OF ASSOCIATION**, under **ASSOCIATION**.

**con-tig-u-ous, 1** kōn-tig-yu-us; **2** cōn-tig-yū-us, **a.** Touching or joining at the edge or boundary; close together; adjacent; adjoining: followed by to. [*< L. contiguus, < contingo; see CONTACT.*]—**con-tig-u-at-ig; con-tig-u-ly, adv.**—**con-tig-u-ous-ness, n.**

**Con-tin', 1** kōn-tin; **2** cōn-tin, **n.** A village in Ross and Cromarty, Scotland.

**con-ti-nence, 1** kōn-ti-nens, -nen-s; **2** cōn-ti-nēnc, **con-ti-nen-cy, -nēn-cy, n.** 1. Self-restraint with respect to desires, appetites, and passions; especially, self-restraint with respect to the sexual passion, either in celibacy or in marriage.

The very sensual tone of Greek life rendered the modern notion of prolonged continence wholly alien to their thoughts. **LECKY** *Hist. Eur. Moral* vol. ii, p. 26 [n. 1886].

2. Capacity for containing; content. 3†. Continuity. [*< F. continence, < L. continencia, < continere (-s), see CONTINENT, a.*] **con-ti-nent-ly, n.** **Syn:** see **ABSTINENCE**.

**con-ti-nent, 1** kōn-ti-nent; **2** cōn-ti-nēnt, **a.** 1. Self-restrained; moderate, especially with respect to the sexual passion; abstinent; chaste. 2. [Archaic.] Containing; with.

Each of these adjectives having lost its individual name and existence in that [river] which at last... represents and is continuous of them all. **TRENCH** *Words* p. 151 [w. v. w. 1861].

3†. *Med.* Continuing; not intermittent or remittent; as, a continant fever. 4†. Restraining. 5†. Continuous; connected. [*F., < L. continens (-s), pp. of continere; see CONTAIN.*] **Syn:** see **PURE**.—**ly, adv.**—**-ness, n.**

**con-ti-nent, n.** 1. One of the great bodies of land on the globe; typically, a basin elevated above the surface of the sea enclosed between lofty mountain ranges, and jutting like a wedge into the water hemisphere.

The land of the globe is sometimes divided into two continents, the eastern and the western; sometimes into four, Africa, Asia, and Europe being separately enumerated; more commonly into five, Australia being reckoned as one; still oftener into six, North and South America being counted separately; and, since 1909, the land about the south pole as another—the Antarctic, Austral, or seventh continent.

2. [C.] In a restricted sense, Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands; as, a tour on the Continent.

3. *Eccl.* See **ENCRITATE**. 4†. Land generally, as distinguished from water. 5†. That which contains. 6†.

That which is contained. [*< LL. continen(-s), < L. continen(-s), continuous; see CONTINENT, a.*]—**dark continent, Africa.**—**Island c.,** an island so large as to merit, or nearly merit, the designation of a continent, as Australia. **con-ti-nen-tal, 1** kōn-ti-nen-tal; **2** cōn-ti-nēn-tal, **a.** 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a continent; as, a continental climate.

He was... Continental in all his ideas and fancies, and could not condescend to be an islander.

**WILSON** *Edwin Brothcroft* p. 23 [n. v. 1862].

2. [C.] In English literature, pertaining to or characteristic of the continent of Europe; as, the Continental press. 3. [C.] Pertaining to the United States during the period of the Revolutionary war. 4. Of continental breadth or proportions; huge; as, a continental glacier.

**Continental Congress,** see **CONGRESS**.—**c. divide,** the watershed ridge of a continent; e.g., the divide, in the Rocky Mountain range, between the streams flowing to the Atlantic ocean, and those flowing to the Pacific or into the interior basins.—**C. money,** paper money issued by the Continental Congress from time to time until it reached the amount of \$200,000,000. The paper was so thick that the British called it the "pasteboard money of the rebels." It rapidly depreciated in value, and reached nil at the close of 1779.—**c. plateau (Phys. Geog.),** a continent extended to the brink of its continental shelf.—**C. pronunciation,** a pronunciation of Latin and Greek in which the vowels are given the sounds they have in most languages of continental Europe.—**c. shelf (Phys. Geog.),** the irregular submarine margin of a continent, marking its real limits, and succeeded by a steep declivity (= the c. slope) into the ocean basin.—**C. system,** a system of commercial blockade organized in 1806 against England by Napoleon I., by which he sought to deprive her of all trade with the Continent.—**con-ti-nen-tal-ism, n.** Any manner, mode of expression, belief, idea, action, etc., peculiar to or characteristic of the European continent.—**con-ti-nen-tal-ly, adv.**

**Con-ti-nen-tal, n.** 1. In English literature, a native or resident of the continent of Europe. 2. *U. S. Hist.* (1) A soldier of the regular forces under the control of Congress in the Revolution. **Con-ti-nen-tal-ist, n.** (2) [Slang.] A note of Continental money; as, not worth a Continental. 3. [C.] An inhabitant of a continent. **con-ti-nen-tal-ist, 1** kōn-ti-nen-tal-ist; **2** cōn-ti-nēn-tal-ist, **n.** 1. An inhabitant of a continent; a continental. 2. [C.] *U. S. Hist.* One who advocated a compact union of the States at the close of the Revolution. **con-ti-nen-tal-ty, 1** kōn-ti-nen-tal-ti; **2** cōn-ti-nēn-tal-ti, **n.** 1. The state or quality of being continental. 2. *Meteor.* The aggregate of the qualities possessed by a continental climate (see **CLIMATE**). Specif., the character of a climate as compared with one that is typically continental. It is measured by the annual range of temperature, after eliminating the effect of latitude, according to a method devised by W. Zenker.

**con-ti-nen-tal-ize, 1** kōn-ti-nen-tal-iz; **2** cōn-ti-nēn-tal-iz, **v.** [*-IZED; -IZING.*] *t.* To impart continental character or characteristics to; make continental. *II. t.* To travel through the continent of Europe.

**con-tin-gen-cy, 1** kōn-tin-jen-si; **2** cōn-tin-jēn-cy, **n.** [*-CIES, 1-siz; 2-pis, pl.*] 1. Possibility of happening.

The foolish and the ignorant are led astray by the idea of contingency. **FROUDE** *Short Studies, Spinoza* p. 313 [n. 1872].

2. A contingent event; casualty; happening. 3. *Biom.* A method of statistical study of biological data which can not be expressed numerically. 4†. Contact; touch. [*< LL. contingētia, < L. contingen(-s); see CONTINGENT.*] **con-tin-gen-cy, n.** **Syn:** see **ACCIDENT**; **CASE**; **EVENT**; **HAZARD**.

**con-tin-gent, 1** kōn-tin-jent; **2** cōn-tin-jēnt, **a.** 1. Liable to occur, but not determinable by any known rule or law; resulting from an agency or agencies the operation of which is uncertain; not predictable; fortuitous.

All salaries are reckoned on contingent, as well as on actual services. **EMERSON** *Cond. of Life, Wealth* p. 88 [n. m. c. 1888].

2. *Logic.* Not necessarily, yet possibly or probably, consequent; possible; probable; as, a contingent conclusion. 3. *Metaph.* Existing or possible to exist and neither necessary nor impossible, as the beings and events of human history; not ontologically necessary; merely historical. 4. *Law.* Dependent upon an uncertain future event; as, a contingent liability. [*< L. contingētia, pp. of contingere; see CONTACT.*] **Syn:** see **ACCIDENTAL**.—**contingent remainder (Law),** a remainder limited so as to depend on a condition that may not happen before the termination of the estate on which the particular estate on which the remainder is limited.—**c. use (Law),** a use to be granted in case future uncertain conditions shall obtain, as in a conveyance of land.—**con-tin-gent-ly, adv.** By contingency; accidentally.—**con-tin-gent-ness, n.** The state of being contingent, fortuitous, or conditional.

**con-tin-gent, n.** 1. A contingency. 2. A proportionate share; specifically, a quota of troops.—**con-tin-gent-ial, a.** [Rare.] Of non-essential or contingent nature.—**-ness, n.**

**con-tin-u-a, 1** kōn-tin-yu-a; **2** cōn-tin-yū-a, **n.** Plural of CONTINUUM.

**con-tin-u-al, 1** kōn-tin-yu-al; **2** cōn-tin-yū-al, **a.** 1. Renewed in regular succession; often repeated; very frequent; as, continual interruptions; continual rains.

But, in truth, their life thus far has been a continual prayer. **HAWTHORNE** *Mosses, New Adam and Eve* p. 235 [n. m. c. 1881].

2. Kept up or going on without break or interruption; proceeding without rest or stay; unintermitting; exaggeration: used thus generally with intentional exaggeration; as, continual study. [*< F. continué, < L. continuus; see CONTINUOUS.*] **Syn:** see **CONSTANT**.—**c. discharge,** an incessant, unintermittent, perpetual, regular, unbroken, unceasing, uninterrupted, unvarying. *Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often interrupts, but as regularly begins again.

A which often interrupts, but as regularly begins again. A which often interrupts, but as regularly begins again. A which often interrupts, but as regularly begins again.

3. *Eccl.* In a restricted sense, Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands; as, a tour on the Continent.

4. *Eccl.* See **ENCRITATE**. 5†. Land generally, as distinguished from water. 6†. That which contains. 7†.

A great many men cannot conceive of a personal continuance after the bodily functions are exhausted.

**J. WILSON** *Immortal Life* p. 4 [n. v. c. 1881].

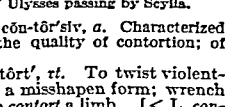
to be done depends by reasonable supposition upon the will of the party, or when, in the regular course of events, it must happen in the manner that was agreed upon.— c. note, see



A Lion passant  
regardant  
with head  
contourné.



A Contorniate of the Emperor Trajan. 1/3  
Obverse, Alexander the Great, with a lion's skin; reverse,



con- (<cum), with, + tor-  
-tôr'tē, n. pl. Bot. Same as

BOUGHT-AND-SOLD NOTE, under NOTE.—c. of beneficence (*Law*). In Louisiana, a contract in which only one of the parties contracting obtains the benefit; a loan, for example.—c. of record, a quasi-contract. See under QUASI.—c. of specialty, see SPECIALTY, n. 3. Called also specialty c.—c. system. 1. (1) The system of disposing of indoor convict labor, to contractors, who are represented by superintendents over the workers. (2) Same as SWARTZ system. See SWARTZ. 2. The system of indirect purchasing, as by a corporation of public services or supplies, a contractor being employed.—express c., a contract in which the terms and stipulations of the agreement are stated either orally or in writing.—family c., an agreement between members of a family deciding the help or distribution of its estates.—fiduciary c. (*Rom. Law*), same as FIDUCIARY.—gaming c., a wager contract. See WAGER, n. 1.—gratuitous c. (*Law*), in Louisiana, a contract benefiting only the party with whom it is made, without any necessary consideration. Execution under seal is necessary to bind it.—hazardous c. (*Law*), in Louisiana, a contract in which the performance of that which is one of its objects is dependent upon an event that is uncertain.—immoral contracts, contracts violating the moral code, and in consequence not binding according to law.—implied c., a contract implied or imposed by operation of law.—independent c., a contract in which the reciprocal promises or acts are unrelated to each other.—mixed c., a document in which one party agrees to benefit another, being satisfied with less value—separable c., a contract containing separable specifications of agreement.—simple c., an oral or written contract not under seal, and requiring a consideration to support it.

con-tract'ed, 1 ken-trakt'ed; 2 cōn-trăkt'ed, pa. 1. Not broad or liberal; narrow; mean; as, contracted ideas. 2. Not extensive; scanty; as, contracted resources or circumstances. 3. Having undergone contraction; shrunken; drawn, as the hoof of a horse when the wall of the quarter has shriveled.—ly, adv.—ness, n.

con-tract'ee, 1 ken-trăkt'ē; 2 cōn-trăkt'ē, n. One with whom a contract is made.

con-tract'ile, 1 ken-trăkt'il; 2 cōn-trăkt'il, a. Capable of contracting; producing contraction; as, contractile tissue; a contractile vacuole. [*F.* < *L. contractus*; see CONTRACT, v.]—contractile cell (*Bot.*), any of the anther-wall cells which, contracting under the influence of moisture, rupture the anther.—con-tract'il-ly, n.

con-tract'ion, 1 ken-trăkt'shon; 2 cōn-trăkt'shon, n. 1. The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted; the being or becoming less in volume or extent, as by closer union of parts; decrease; as, the contraction of iron by cold; contraction of the currency. 2. Specif.: (1) The shortening of a word in writing or pronunciation by omitting one or more medial letters or syllables. Dante (*Duraute*, by contraction Dante). LOWELL Among my Books, Dante in second series, p. 4. [o. c. 1876.] (2) Class. Pros. The union of two successive short vowels in the same word into one long syllable. See note under SYNTHESIS. 3. That which is contracted; the product of contracting; specif., in surgery, a morbid shortening of muscles, accompanied by rigidity; the permanent shortening of a limb. 4. The act of incurring or acquiring; as, the contraction of an obligation, debt, or bad habit. 5. Math. The shortening of an operation. 6. A contract of betrothal or marriage. [*L.* *contractio* (n.), < *contractus*; see CONTRACT, v.]—anodal closure contraction (*Anat.*), the contraction of a muscle occurring at the anode the moment the circuit is closed.—cathodal closure c. (*Anat.*), the contraction of a muscle at the cathode the moment the circuit is closed.—cathodal duration c. (*Anat.*), the contraction of a muscle taking place at the cathode, continuing as long as the current passes.—clone c., a series of muscular contractions interrupted by relaxations.—con-tract'ion-ism, n. The upper limit of the uterine cervix.—c. ring of Bandl (*Anat.*), a thickening of the uterus during gestation, occurring at the lower limit of its contractile portion, just above the internal os.—c. rule, n. A measuring-rule used by pattern-makers, having divisions proportionately enough longer than those of an ordinary rule to allow for the contraction of the metal in cooling.—Dupuytren's c., permanent flexion of one finger or more, due to contraction of the palmar fascia.—hour-glass c., transverse contraction at or near the middle of an organ, as the uterus or the stomach.—isometric c. (*Physiol.*), contraction caused by such ascending muscles, the ends of which are fixed.—isotonic c., muscular contraction with shortening resulting from stimulation.—Pflüger's law of c., the law that when a muscle is stimulated through a nerve by electricity, muscular contraction occurs at both the closing and the opening of the circuit if the current is of medium intensity; if the current is very weak it occurs at closing only; if very strong, at closing only with descending currents; if the current is very strong, at closing only with ascending currents.—same as TETANIC SPASM.—con-tract'ion-ist, n. An advocate of the contraction of the currency; opposed to inflationist.—con-tract'iv(e), a. Tending or pertaining to contraction.—con-tract'iv(e)-ly, adv.

con-tract'ment, 1 ken-trăkt'ment or -mant; 2 cōn-trăkt'ment, n. A condensation or shortening.

con-tract'or, 1 ken-trăkt'or or -tor; 2 cōn-trăkt'or, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'u-al, 1 ken-trăkt'chū-al or -tū-al; 2 cōn-trăkt'chū-al or -tū-al, a. Implying or connected with a contract.

con-tract'ure, 1 ken-trăkt'chur or -tur; 2 cōn-trăkt'chur or -tur, n. 1. Med. A permanent contraction and rigidity of muscles. 2. Arch. The narrowing of the higher part of a column.

con-tract'ur-ist, n. Volkmann's contracture, a flexion of the fingers, caused by such ascending muscles, the ends of which are fixed.—isotonic c., muscular contraction with shortening resulting from stimulation.—Pflüger's law of c., the law that when a muscle is stimulated through a nerve by electricity, muscular contraction occurs at both the closing and the opening of the circuit if the current is of medium intensity; if the current is very weak it occurs at closing only; if very strong, at closing only with descending currents; if the current is very strong, at closing only with ascending currents.—same as TETANIC SPASM.—con-tract'ur-ism, n. An advocate of the contraction of the currency; opposed to inflationist.—con-tract'ur-iv(e), a. Tending or pertaining to contraction.—con-tract'ur-iv(e)-ly, adv.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cōn-trăkt'ur-ist, n. A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. 2. One whose business is to execute plans under contract. 3. A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con-tract'ur-ist, 1 ken-trăkt'ur-ist; 2 cō





bolted to the forward deck, to check the running out of a chain cable. 5. *Elec.* A magnet used in automatic regulation of a current. It is usually so arranged as to throw the regulator magnet out of the main circuit when the current-strength changes. See *ILLUS.* under *ELECTRIC*. 6. *Auto.* The lever which controls the throttle-valve on a gasoline machine. See *MOTOR CAR*. 7. Originally, one who kept the counter-rolls or check-accounts. [*< F. contrôleur, < LL. contrarotulator, counter-roll keeper, < contrarotulum; see CONTROL, n.*]—*con-trol-ler-gen'er-al*, *n.* An official appointed to a somewhat widely extended administrative control, as over finances.—*C. of the Currency* (U. S.), a government official having supervision of the national banks.—*master c.*, in a multiple-unit system of electric railroading, the single instrument which regulates the controllers of the several cars on the system.—*con-trol-ler-ship*, *n.* The office of or the state of being a controller. *comp-trol-ler-ship*.

*con-trol'ment*, 1 *kon-tröl'ment* or *-mant*; 2 *con-tröl'ment*, *n.* 1. The act of controlling, or the state of being controlled. 2. Opposition; resistance.

*con-tro-vers'al*, *a.* 1. Facing or turned in opposite directions. 2. Controversial.

*con-tro-ver'sial*, 1 *kon-trö-vür'shal*; 2 *con-trö-vür'shal*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by controversy; polemical; contentious. [*< L. controversia; see CONTRA-VERSY*] *con-tro-ver'sa-ry*; *con-tro-ver'sion-al* [*Rare*].—*con-tro-ver'sial-ism*, *n.*—*con-tro-ver'sial-ist*, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.—*con-tro-ver'sial-ly*, *adv.*—*con-tro-ver'sion-al-ism*, *n.*—*con-tro-ver'sion-al-ist*, *n.* *con-tro-ver'sion-ist*.

*con-tro-ver'sial-ize*, 1 *kon-trö-vür'shal-iz*; 2 *con-trö-vür'shal-iz*, *vt.* [*-ized; -izing*] [*Rare*]. To engage in controversy. *con-tro-ver'sial-ize*.

*con-tro-ver'sy*, 1 *kon-trö-vür'si*; 2 *con-trö-vür'si*, *n.* [*-sies*, 1 *-siz*; 2 *-sis*, *pl.*] 1. Debate or disputation, especially when prolonged or carried on in writing; dispute regarding practical schemes or antagonistic opinions.

*Controversy* equalizes fools and wise men, ... and the fools know it. *Holmes Autocrat* p. 130. [*o. & co. 1871*]. 2. [Archaic.] A disputed question; a suit at law. [*< L. controversia, < contra (see CONTRA) + versus, pp. of verto, turn*]. *con-tro-ver-set*; *con-tro-ver'sion*. *Syn.* see *ALTERCATION*; *DISCORD*; *FEUD*; *QUARREL*.—*Prop.* controversy with an opponent; about a matter; between two or more persons.

*con-tro-vert*, 1 *kon-trö-vürt* or *kon-trö-vürt*; 2 *con-trö-vürt* or *con-trö-vürt*, *vt.* 1. To deny and endeavor to disprove; invalidate; overturn, as a statement, theory, etc.; oppose in debate; attack by argument. 2. *Math.* To transpose the several members of (a magic square) by conversion and transversion so that lines 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 4, 3, and columns 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 4, 3. [*< L. contra (see CONTRA) + vertere, turn*]. *con-tro-ver'ter*. *Syn.* see *ARGUE*.—*con-tro-ver'sion*, *n.*—*con-tro-ver'ter*, *n.* One who controverts. *con-tro-ver's-er*; *con-tro-ver'sort*.—*con-tro-ver'ti-ble*, *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable.—*con-tro-ver'ti-bly*, *adv.*—*con-tro-ver'tist*, *n.* One skilled in controverting or given to controversy.—*con-tro-ver'tis-ti-cal*, *a.*

*con't-splice*, 1 *kon't'splis*; 2 *con't'splis*, *n.* *Naut.* A cut splice.

*con'tu-ber'nalt*, *a.* Dwelling together; familiar. *con'tu-ber'nalt*, *adj.*—*con'tu-ber'nal*, *n.*

*con'tu-ber'nal-um*, 1 *kon'tu-bür'n-um*; 2 *con'tu-bür'n-um*, *n.* [*L. Rom. Antiq.*] The lower grade of marriage permitted to slaves.

*con-tu-er*, 1 *kon-tut'*; 2 *con-tut'*, *adj.* *Andrea* (1460-1529). An Italian sculptor and architect. *Sant'Andrea*.

*con-tu-ma'cious*, 1 *kon-tu-mé'shüs*; 2 *con-tu-mé'shüs*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by contumacy; rebellious; refractory.

The contumacious resistance which they were in the habit of offering to the authority of the Crown.

*MACAULAY* *English* vol. iv, ch. 18, p. 160. [*s. & co. 1856*].

*Syn.* see *OBSTINATE*.—*ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*

*con-tu-ma'cy*, 1 *kon-tu-mé'si*; 2 *con-tu-mé'si*, *n.* [*-cies*, 1 *-siz*; 2 *-sis*, *pl.*] 1. Contumacious disregard of the requirements of rightful authority; insolent and stubborn perverseness; incorrigible obstinacy.

It was more the contumacy of the unhappy martyrs in refusing to be convinced by the eloquence and divinity of himself (Henry VIII.), the pontiffing, than their heresy in rejecting the true faith, that he punished with the stake and fagot.

*H. W. Henry VIII.* ch. 2, p. 122. [*s. & co.*]

2. *Law.* Intentional disobedience to a rule or order of a court or legislature; wilful or persistent contempt of court. [*< L. contumacia, < contumax (contumac)*].

*con-tu-ma'cious-ly*, *adv.*—*con-tu-ma'cious-ness*, *n.*

1. Exhibiting or expressing contumacy; contemptuous and abusive; rude; insolent.

He dares not calm his contumelious spirit, Nor cease to be an arrogant controller.

*SHAKESPEARE* *King Henry VII.* act iii, sc. 2.

2. Ignominious; shameful.—*ly*, *adv.*—*-ness*, *n.*

*con-tu-me'ly*, 1 *kon-tu-mé-ly*; 2 *con-tu-mé-ly*, *n.* [*-lies*, 1 *-liz*; 2 *-lis*, *pl.*] 1. Naught and contemptuous language or behavior; insulting rudeness in speech or manner; scornful insolence. 2. An act or statement exhibiting haughtiness and contempt; insolent or insulting speech or conduct; as, the Jews have been subject to many wrongs and contumelies. [*< OF. contumelie, < L. contumelia, reproach*].

*con-tund'*, *vt.* 1. To pulverize by beating, as in a mortar.

2. To bruise; inflict bruises upon. [*from*] *n.*

*con-turb'*, *vt.* To cause perturbation in.—*con-turb-a-tion*, 1 *kon-türz*; 2 *con-türz*, *n.* [*con-turb-ed*].

*con-tuse*, 1 *kon-tüs*; 2 *kon-tüs*, *n.* [*con-tused*].

1. To bruise by a blow, either with or without the breaking of the skin. 2. To beat; pound. [*< L. contusus, < contusus*].

*con-tu'sion*, 1 *kon-tü'shon*; 2 *kon-tü'shon*, *n.* 1. The act of bruising by striking or pounding, or the state of being so bruised; also, a pulverizing, by beating or pounding. 2. *Surg.* A bruise; an injury, as from a blow with a blunt instrument, that does not make an open wound. [*< L. contusio(n)-, < contusus, pp. of contundo, < con- (< cum), with, + tundo, beat, bruise*].

—*con-tu'si-ty*, *n.*—*con-tu'sion-ist*, *n.*

*con-u-lar*, 1 *kon-yu-lar*; 2 *con-yu-lar*, *a.* Having the shape of a cone, or a tendency to assume such shape.

*Con-u-lar*, 1 *kon-yu-lar*; 2 *con-yu-lar*, *n.* [*-lars*, 1 *-lar*; 2 *-lars*, *pl.*]. *Conch.* A paleozoic family referred to thecosomatopods with a symmetrical shell quadrangular in section and with the posterior extremity caudate. *Con-u-lar-i-a*, *n.* [*t. g.*] [*< L. conus; see CONE*].—*con-u-lar-i-id*, *n.*

See *ILLUS.* in next column.—*con-u-lar-i-id*, *a.*

*con'u-lus*, 1 *kon-yu-lus*; 2 *con-yu-lus*, *n.* *Biol.* A conical projection, more or less marked, on the surface of a sponge. [*< L. conus, cone*]. *con'u-lit*.

*con-u-mer-a-ry*, 1 *kon-nü'mer-ä-ry*; 2 *con-nü'mer-ä-ry*, *a.* [*Rare*]. Corresponding numerically, as the years of certain eras. [*< con- + numerary*].

*con-u-mer-ous*, *a.* See *con-u-mer-ä-ry*.

*con-un'drum*, 1 *kon-nün'drum*; 2 *con-nün'drum*, *n.* 1. A riddle founded on some odd resemblance between unlike things or their names, or some odd difference of like things or their names, often depending on a pun; as, "What kind of fruit does the electric plant bear?" "Currents." 2. Any perplexing question or thing; as, whether to go or stay is a *conundrum*. 3. A whim; pun. [*Prob. cor. of L. conandum, neut. sing. gerundive of conor, attempt*]. *Syn.* see *RIDDLE*.

*con-nure*, 1 *kon-nür* or *kon-yür*; 2 *con-nür* or *con-yür*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

*Con-nur*, *n.* An American parrot or small parakeet of the genus *Conurus*, as the Carolina parakeet. [*< Gr. kónos, cone, + oura, tail*].

meet in a point; unite in a body; harmonize or fit: said of things. [*< L. convenio, < con- (< cum), together, + venio, come*]. *con-vene'*; *con-ven'*. *Syn.* see *CONCENTRATE*; *CONVOKE*.—*con-ven-nee'*, *n.* [*Rare*]. One of those who are summoned or called together.—*con-ven'er*, *n.* 1. One who convenes an assembly or calls a meeting. 2. [*Rare*]. One who meets with others.—*con-ven'er-y*, *n.* [*Scot.*] A convention; congress.

*con-ve'nience*, 1 *kon-vin'yens*; 2 *kon-vén'yén*, *vt.* [*Rare*]. To afford accommodation or comfort; to give ease or convenience to.

*con-ve'nience*, *n.* 1. The state, time, or quality of being convenient; suitability; fitness, usually of time or place; as, come and visit us at your own convenience.

2. Freedom from difficulty or discomfort; ease; ready accommodation; comfort; as, we are eating in this room for convenience. 3. That which is convenient; that which gives ease or comfort; an accommodation; anything handy or labor-saving; as, modern conveniences.

struck in 1857. **convention dollar**, -c. money, a standard common coinage that is issued by authority of a convention of two or more powers. — **C. of Estates** (*Scot. Hist.*), the Scottish parliament which exercised executive authority in Scotland until the throne was offered to and accepted by William III. and Mary II. — **diocesan c.** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), an assembly of resident churchmen and lay representatives, held annually under the chairmanship of the bishop. For the Church of England the place of this convention is supplied (informally) by the diocesan conference. — **General C.** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), an assembly of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, representing all dioceses, which meets triennially. — **General C.**, a convention entered into between the principal European powers in 1864 and 1865, providing for a more humane treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, and for the protection of surgeons, nurses, and the ambulance service. — **Hartford C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), an assembly of New England Federalists who met in Hartford, Conn., between Dec. 15, 1814, and Jan. 5, 1815, as opponents of the War of 1812. — **National C.** (*U. S.*), the assembly of delegates of one of the political parties to nominate candidates for the presidential and vice-presidential offices and for drafting the party platform.

**con-ven'tion-al**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al, *a.* 1. Growing out of or established by convention; agreed; stipulated; covenanted. 2. Resulting from or established by custom; created by a long succession of precedents; formal.

Drama is everywhere and always . . . a highly conventional literary form. W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* ch. 10, p. 151. [CHAUT. 1885.]

**3. Law.** Same as CONVENTIONARY. 5. Selected or arbitrarily regarded as emblematic of something; in mathematics, adopted or agreed upon for the conveyance of an idea; as, a conventional symbol. 6. *Art.* (1) Not necessarily true or natural, but accepted as usual and customary; also, simplified according to artistic principles, especially for decorative ends; as, the conventional chrysanthemum in Japanese art. (2) Based upon tradition. — **con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**con-ven'tion-al-ism**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-izm; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-izm, *n.* 1. Regard for or adherence to custom; conventionality; formality; artificiality. 2. That which is the result of convention or the concurrence of minds, or which accords with custom or usage; the outcome of the general habit of thought. 3. *Art.* A conventional tendency. See CONVENTIONAL.

**con-ven'tion-al-ist**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-ist; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-ist, *n.* 1. One who insists on conventionalities. 2. An advocate of a convention. — **con-ven'tion-al-ist-ic**, *a.*

**con-ven'tion-al-i-ty**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-i-ti; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-i-ty, *n.* [*-ties*, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] The state or quality of being conventional and formal, rather than natural; artificial character or characteristic; also, something established by custom.

**con-ven'tion-al-ize**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-iz; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-iz, *vt.* [*-izes*, -iz-ing.] To make conventional; subordinate to custom or the rules of convention; represent in a conventional manner; cause to observe the usages of society. **con-ven'tion-al-ize**, **con-ven'tion-al-iz-a-tion**, *n.*

**con-ven'tion-al-ry**, 1 ken-ven'shən-al-ri; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-al-ry, *a.* 1. Holding or acting under contract; settled by agreement; conventional. 2. [*Local, Eng.*] Pertaining to a method of land-tenure, as in Devonshire, where a life lease requires a conventional renewal of terms every seven years.

**con-ven'tion-er**, 1 ken-ven'shən-er; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-er, *n.* 1. A member of a convention. 2. A new tenant who acquired protection by the terms of the agreement rather than by the customs of the manor.

**con-ven'tion-ist**, 1 ken-ven'shən-ist; 2 cōn-vēr'shən-ist, *n.* [*Rare*.] 1. One who makes a contract. 2. A conventionist. **con-ven'to**, 1 ken-ven'to; 2 cōn-vēr'to, *n.* [*P. I.*] 1. A monastery. 2. A convent. [*Sp.*, < *L. conventus*.]

**con-ven'tu-al**, 1 ken-ven'chū-al or -tiu-al; 2 cōn-vēr'chū-al or -tū-al, *a.* 1. Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, a conventual rule. 2. Of or pertaining to a Conventual. 3. Expressing a meaning symbolically; conventional.

The Indians of two tribes which totally differ in language . . . are enabled, by conventional signs of universal agreement, to hold long and intelligible intercourse. MACKENZIE *Encyc. Freemasonry*, *Lang. Universal*, p. 444. [NOV. 1879.]

[< *L. conventus*, < *L. conventus*; see CONVENT.] **con-ven'tu-al**, *n.* 1. One who belongs to or lives in a convent; a monk or a nun. 2. [*C.*] *R. C. Ch.* A member of that one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order which since the 15th century has lived in large convents and followed a mitigated rule.

The Conventuals wear a black habit and cowl, and are shod. A. & A. *Cath. Dict.* p. 356.

**con-ven'tu-al-ly**, 1 ken-ven'chū-al-ly or -tiu-al-ly; 2 cōn-vēr'chū-al-ly or -tū-al-ly, *adv.* In a conventional style or manner; as, a conventionally trained woman.

**con-verge**, 1 ken-vūrg; 2 cōn-vērg, *v.* [*CON-VERGED*; *CON-VERGING*.] 1. *f.* To cause to tend toward one point; cause to incline and approach nearer together; direct toward a common focus. 11. *f.* 1. To tend or be directed toward one point; come together by a gradual approach; approach a certain fixed value or limit by an indefinite number of steps; figuratively, to tend toward the same conclusion or result; the opposite of *diverge*. 2. *Biol.* To show characteristics not derived from a common ancestry. [*< L. convergo*, < *L. con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vergo*, VERGE.] *Syn.* see CONCENTRATE.

**con-ver-gence**, 1 ken-vūrg'jens, -jens-s; 2 cōn-vēr'-con-ver-gen-s, jēnc, -gēnc, *n.* 1. The act, state, or quality of converging. 2. *Math.* (1) A gradual approach of the sum of the terms in an infinite series to a fixed limit as more are taken. (2) A function of the displacements in a fluid, or something analogous, representing its increase in density at a point. 3. *Surr.* The effect of the earth's sphericity on two bearings taken on different meridians; measured by the difference of their reciprocals and taken into account only over great areas. 4. *Biol.* A growth or development of certain similar habits or forms in animals or plants otherwise diverse under like conditions of environment. [*< F. convergence*, < *convergent*; see CONVERGENT.] **con-ver-gence frequency**, in the series of lines in a spectrum, the reciprocal of the wavelength toward which the higher members of the series converge as asymptotes.

**con-ver-gent**, 1 ken-vūrg'jent; 2 cōn-vēr-gēnt, *a.* 1. Tending to one point; approaching each other as they are extended; said of lines, surfaces, or moving bodies. 2. Tending to a common result; having the same conclusion. 3. *Biol.* Having resemblance of structure but different origin. [*F.*, < *LL. convergen(-t)s*, ppr. of *convergo*; see CONVERGE.]

**con-ver-gence**, 1 ken-vūrg'jes-ens; 2 cōn-vēr-gēs'ēnc, *n.* Inclination or tendency to converge.

**con-ver-gi-nerd**, 1 ken-vūrg'i-nūrd; 2 cōn-vēr-gi-nērd, *a. Bol.* Having the nerves convergent at both ends; said of a leaf.

**con-ver-ging**, 1 ken-vūrg'ing; 2 cōn-vēr-gēng, *pa.* Approaching each other as they progress; occasioning convergence; convergent. — **con-ver-ging associations**, associations which unite to recall in consciousness the same event or idea. — **c. series**, a mathematical series possessing convergence.

**con-vers-a-ble**, 1 ken-vūrs'a-bl; 2 cōn-vērs'a-bl, *a.* 1. **con-vers-a-bl'**, } Disposed to converse; ready or approachable in conversation; sociable; affable. 2. Of pertaining to, or adapted to conversation. [*F.*, < *LL. conversabilis*, < *L. conversor*; see CONVERSE, v.] — **con-vers-a-ble(-ness)**, *n.* — **con-vers-a-bly**, *adv.*

**con-ver-sance**, 1 ken-vūrs'ens; 2 cōn-vēr-sang, *n.* The state or quality of being conversant; familiarity; acquaintance. **con-ver-sant**, *adj.*

**con-ver-sa-no**, 1 ken-vūrs'no; 2 cōn-vēr-sā'no, *n.* A town in Bari province, Apulia, Italy.

**con-ver-sant**, 1 ken-vūrs'ant; 2 cōn-vēr-sant, *a.* 1. Knowing and understanding fully; thoroughly informed; versed; followed by *with*, formerly by *in*.

Every one judges competently in the matters with which he is conversant. HAMILTON *Discussions*, Education p. 268. [H. 1855.] 2. Intimately acquainted; associating freely and frequently; followed by *with* or *among*. 3. Actively employed; engaged; concerned; followed by *with* or *about*.

All the natural powers in man, which I know, that are conversant about external objects, are the senses, the imagination, and the judgment. BURKE *Sublime and Beau*, intro., p. 6. [p. j. 1806.]

4. Living, dwelling, or lodging long or continually in one place. [*F.*, < *L. conversant(-t)s*, ppr. of *conversor*; see CONVERSE, v.] **con-ver-sant-ly**, *adv.*

**con-ver-sant**, *n.* 1. One who converses; a converser. 2. One familiar with any science or art. 3. *R. C. Ch.* A religious who has taken vows of stability.

**con-ver-sa-tion**, 1 ken-vūrs'shən; 2 cōn-vēr-sā'shən, *n.* 1. The informal interchange of thoughts and opinions, as by means of spoken language; the speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. In diplomacy, a pourparler. 2. A meeting or assembly for conversing on a special topic; conversation. 3. Sexual intercourse; as, criminal conversation. 4. A genre painting with grouped figures. **con-ver-sa-tion-plate**, *n.* 5. [Archaic.] Frequent and intimate association. 6. [Archaic.] General course of conduct or habits; deportment; as, honest conversation. 7. Full knowledge and understanding. 8. The act or condition of being or living anywhere, as in intimacy; social intercourse. [*F.*, < *L. conversatio(-n-)*, < *conversatus*, ppr. of *conversor*; see CONVERSE, v.]

*Syn.* chat, colloquy, communication, communion, confabulation, conference, converse, dialog, discourse, intercourse, talk. **Conversation** (Latin *con*, with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. Many brilliant conversers have been incapable of conversation. There may be intercourse without conversation, as by looks, signs, etc. *Communication* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say *idle talk*, empty *talk*, rather than *idle* or empty *conversation*. *Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A conference is more formal than a conversation. *Dialog* denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary conversation, generally of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number and generally somewhat informal. Compare synonyms for *DEVIATION*. — *Prep.*: conversant with friends; conversant among guests; about a matter. — *criminal conversation*, unlawful sexual intercourse; frequently abbreviated *crim. con.* — **con-ver-sa-tion-a-ble** (*adj.*), [*Rare*.] Same as CONVERSABLE. — **con-ver-sa-tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to conversation; as, conversational powers. — **con-ver-sa-tion-al-ist**, *n.* One who converses; especially, one who interests by his conversation; an able talker; converser. **con-ver-sa-tion-ist**, *n.*

They have a new term nowadays . . . for people that do a good deal of talking; they call them 'conversationalists' or 'conversationalists'; talkists, I suppose, would just as well do. HOLMES *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ch. 2, p. 52. [O. & C. 1872.]

— **con-ver-sa-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ver-sa-tion-ed**, *a.* Possessed of manners; behaved. — **con-ver-sa-tion-ism**, *n.* An expression used in conversation; a colloquialism. — **con-ver-sa-tion-ize**, *vt.* [*Rare*.] To hold conversation. — **con-ver-sa-tiv** (*es*), *a.* [*Rare*.] Conversable; social; often opposed to *contemplative*.

**Con-ver-sa-tion Sharpe**, 1 shūrp; 2 shārp. Richard Sharpe (1759-1835), an English critic, business man, and member of Parliament.

**con-ver-sa-tion-ist**, 1 ken-vūrs'ist; 2 cōn-vēr-sā'ist, *n.* [*It.*] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature or art.

We have no faith in feminine *conversazioni*. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays*, *Woman in France* p. 62. [F. & M. 1883.]

**con-ver-s'**, 1 ken-vūrs'; 2 cōn-vērs', *ri.* [*VERSED*; *VERST*; *VERSED*.] 1. To interchange information, thoughts, and opinions by or as by the use of spoken language; speak or talk together informally and alternately; have a colloquy; talk together.

Many can argue, not many can converse. A. BRONSON ALCOCK *Concord Days*, *Conversation* p. 75. [H. 1808. 1873.]

2. (a) [Archaic.] To live in fellowship; associate; commune; followed by *with*. (b) To dwell; live. 3. To have sexual connection. 4. To discourse familiarly and informally; an improper use. [*< F. converser*, < *L. conversor*, live with, < *converso*; see CONVERSE, v.]

*Syn.* see SPEAK. — *Prep.*: converse with a person, on, upon, or about a matter.

**con-ver-s'**, 1 ken-vūrs'; 2 cōn-vērs', *a.* 1. Turned about so that two parts are interchanged, as by causing the first to appear last and the last first; transposed; reversed; as, a converse arrangement of parts. 2. *Logic* & *Math.* Specifically, bearing a reciprocal relation to another proposition or theorem; using that which has been antecedent (or hypothesis) for consequent (or

conclusion) and that which has been consequent (or conclusion) for antecedent (or hypothesis), especially when this can be done rationally.

The propositions "all negroes are black" and "some black men are negroes" are converse to each other and the converse of each other. The theorem that, in the case of two triangles which have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, that triangle has the greater third side which has the greater angle opposite to it, is converse or the converse to the theorem that, in the case above mentioned, the greater angle will be that which is opposite the greater third side.

[< *L. conversus*, ppr. of *converso*; see CONVERSE, v.] — **con-ver-s-ly**, (*xim*), *adv.*

**con-ver-s'**, 1. Interchange of thoughts; informal colloquy. See CONVERSATION, 1. 2. Close intercourse; communion; fellowship. 3. Sexual intercourse. 4. Course or manner of life; application to some pursuit; also, conversance; familiarity.

*Syn.* see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.

**con-ver-s'**, *n.* 1. [*CON-VER-SA*, *pl.*] That which exists in a reciprocal or converse relation to something else, especially in the relation of reciprocal sequence. 2. *Math.* A theorem or proposition which is derived from one preceding by an interchange of conclusion and hypothesis. 3. A proposition, the result of conversion. See CONVERSION, 4.

**Con-ver-s'**, *n.* 1. Charles Crozat (1632-1690/1691) an American composer; *Im Frühling*. 2. Frederick Shepherd (1871- ), an American composer; *The Pipe of Desire*. 3. A county in E. Wyoming; 6,755 sq. m.; county-seat, Douglas. 4. A town in Miami county, Ind.

**con-ver-s'er**, 1 ken-vūrs'er; 2 cōn-vēr-s'er, *n.* One who converses; a conversationalist.

**con-ver-s'i-ble** (*adj.*), 1 ken-vūrs'i-bl; 2 cōn-vērs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being transposed, or transformed into the converse; convertible. — **con-ver-s'i-ble-ty**, *n.* Same as CONVERTIBILITY.

**con-ver-s'i-ble** (*adj.*), *a.* Conversable.

**con-ver-sion**, 1 ken-vūrs'hən; 2 cōn-vēr'shən, *n.* 1. The act of converting, or the state of being converted; change from one state or position to another, or from one form to another, or from one substance to another; as the conversion of iron into steel; exchange of one object or thing for another; as, the conversion of timberland into arable land, of stocks into money, or food into blood. 2. *Theol.* The act of turning or of being turned from the supreme love of self to the love and service of God; the spiritual change by which the soul is turned to God from spiritual indifference or gross forms of sin.

For after all, the object of religion is conversion and to change people's behaviour. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Last Essays*, *Bishop Butler* p. 92. [MACM. 1877.]

3. A change in which one adopts and upholds an opinion different from that which he has heretofore maintained; as, a political conversion. 4. *Logic*. A form of immediate inference in which the subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent terms of a judgment change places in such a way that the converse or transposed form is a legitimate inference from the converted or original judgment. Legitimate or illogical conversion is of three kinds: simple conversion, in which neither the quantity nor the quality of the judgment is changed; conversion by limitation or *per accidens*, when the quantity is changed from universal to particular while the quality remains unchanged; conversion by negation or *contradiction*, when the quality is changed while the quantity remains unchanged; distinguished from *contrary proposition*.

5. *Law*. Wrongful appropriation to one's own use of the goods of another. 6. *Equity*. The exchange of real to personal property or the reverse which is considered to have taken place where no actual exchange has been effected, as in settling the affairs of an estate.

7. *Mil.* (1) A change of front so that the line of battle faces in a new direction. (2) The change of weapons into new forms, as of smooth-bore guns into rifles.

8. *Forest*. A change in forest-management from one method to another, as, for example, from the seed system to the sprout system. 9. *Math.* The formation of a new proportion from four proportional terms by substituting for the second the difference between the first and second and for the fourth the difference between the third and fourth. 10. *Psychol.* (1) The process of turning one mental state, through substitution, into another; as, the conversion of a memory image into the original object or event it represents. **primary conversion**.

(2) The transference of the mental state (memory) of one person into that of another person, as in the confirmation of testimony by a second witness. **secondary or social conversion**. 11. *Brewing*. The transformation of starch into maltose and dextrins by enzymic action (diastase) during the mashing process. [*< L. conversio(-n-)*, < *conversus*; see CONVERSE, v.]

*Syn.*: change, regeneration, renewal, renewing, transformation, transmutation. In the religious sense *regeneration* is the vital renewing of the soul by the power of the divine Spirit; *conversion* is the conscious and manifest change from evil to good, or from a lower to a higher spiritual state; as, in Luke xlii, 32, "when the Pharisee strengtheneth his brethren." Popular use *conversion* is the most common word to express the idea of *regeneration*. Compare synonyms for CHANGE, v. — *Ant.*: continuance, identity, permanence, persistence. — *Prep.*: the conversion of the heathen from idolatry to the Christian faith; the conversion of Paul from a persecutor to a disciple; the conversion of water to or into ice.

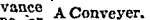
— **bridge by conversion** (*Met.*), a bridge formed by swaying pontoons from the bank to a position so as to span a stream. — **constructive c.** (*Law*), an act or acts which may be construed by law as constituting the wrongful appropriation of another's property. — **c. of St. Paul**, the Roman Catholic and Anglican festival, January 25, celebrating the conversion of St. Paul. — **c. period** (*Forestry*), the period during which the change from one system or method of forest management to another is effected. — **direct c.** (*Law*), the actual appropriation by a person, of another's property.

**con-ver-sive**, 1 ken-vūrs'iv; 2 cōn-vēr'siv, *a.* 1. *Logic*. *con-ver-sive*, *adj.* Causative of or resulting from conversion; as, *con-ver-sive inference*. 2. [*Rare*.] Convertible.

**con-ver-siv** (*es*), *a.* [*Rare*.] Convertible.

**con-ver't**, 1 ken-vūrt; 2 cōn-vērt, *v.* 1. *f.* 1. To change into another state, form, or substance; transform; as, to convert ice into water, or a savage into a civilized man. 2. To apply or adapt to a new or different purpose or use. 3. *Law*. To assume possession of illegally





For words not given above see col. pref., page 507.

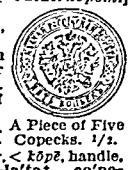
For words not given above see col. prefix, page 507.



**co-or-di-nal**, 1 kō-ōr'di-nal; 2 cō-ōr'di-nal, a. 1. Belonging to the same order, as in botany or zoology. 2. *Math.* Having (a certain number of) coordinates. **co-or-di-nance**, etc. See **co-**, **prefix**.  
**co-or-di-nate**, 1 kō-ōr'di-nāt; 2 cō-ōr'di-nāt, v. [**NAT-**ED; **-NATE**ING.] I. 1. To put in the same rank, class, or order, or in classes of the same degree of generality or of importance; make coordinate; as, to coordinate species. 2. To place in harmonious or reciprocal relation; combine or adjust for action or for any end; as, to coordinate muscles.  
 II. 1. To be of the same order or rank or degree of classification. 2. To come into coordination; harmonize; as, this part does not coordinate with that. [**LL.** *coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare*, < **L.** *co-* (< *cum*), with; and see **ORDINATE**, a.]  
**co-or-di-nate**, 1 kō-ōr'di-nāt; 2 cō-ōr'di-nāt, a. 1. Of the same order or rank; existing or occurring together in equal degree or similar relation; not subordinate; as, coordinate authority; coordinate terms.  
 Prayer and Almsgiving are seen to be coordinate. E. M. Goulburn *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. ii, p. 136. [A. 1867.]  
 2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to coordinates.  
 — **coordinate geometry** (*Math.*), same as **ANALYTIC GEOMETRY**. See under **GEOMETRY**. — **c. clauses**, **propositions**, **terms** (*Gram.*), clauses, propositions, or terms in the same sentence or statement that are of equal order or rank; opposed to **subordinate**. See **subordinate**. — **c. conjunctions** (*Gram.*), those conjunctions that join coordinate clauses, etc. See **CONJUNCTION**. **Coordinate** (coordinating) conjunctions embrace (1) *copulative*, expressing addition or expansion (*and*, *also*, etc.); (2) *adversative*, expressing opposition (*but*, *nevertheless*, etc.); (3) *disjunctive*, expressing exclusion (*or*, *nor*, etc.); (4) *causal*, expressing cause (*because*, etc.); (5) *illative*, or *inferential*, expressing consequence and inference (*hence*, *therefore*, etc.). — **co-or-di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **co-or-di-nate-ness**, *n.*  
**co-or-di-nate**, n. 1. One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. 2. *Math.* A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which, as elements of reference, position is determined in relation to certain fixed lines or planes.  
 The coordinates commonly used are as follows: (1) *The Cartesian*, the distances of the given point from each of two axes (measured parallel to the other) (see **AXIS**), or, in three-dimensional geometry, its distance from each of three intersecting planes parallel to the intersection of the other two. In case the axes or planes are at right angles, the coordinates are called *rectilinear*; otherwise they are *oblique*. (2) *The polar*, being the length of the line joining the given point with a fixed origin called the *pole*, and the angle made by this line with a fixed line passing through the origin. An extension makes this system applicable also to three-dimensional geometry. (3) *Phon.* A sound, as a stopped consonant having a formation similar to others of the same group.  
 — **areal coordinate** (*Math.*), the area of a triangle used to fix the position of a point. Three such are employed, having the point as their common vertex and the sides of a fundamental triangle as bases. — **barycentric c.**, a triangular or a tetrahedral coordinate: so called because the point whose position is to be determined is always the center of gravity of bodies located at the fixed vertices and having weights equal to the value of the coordinate. — **biangular c.**, one of the two angles at the base of a triangle whose base is a fixed line and whose vertex is the point whose position is to be determined. — **bicircular c.**, any coordinate in a system for determining the position of a point by the intersection of circles. — **bilinear c.**, the distance of a point whose position is to be determined, from either of two fixed points. — **vectorial c.**, — **binary c.**, any coordinate in a system locating the position of a point on a plane, in which case only two independent quantities are required. — **bipunctal c.**, the segment between a line and either of two focal or fixed parallel rays: used to determine the position of the line. — **Cartesian coordinates**, coordinates with reference to axes. See **AXIS**. — **curve-c.**, a coordinate belonging to any system used for determining curves. — **curvilinear c.**, any coordinate for fixing the position of a point on a curved surface. — **elliptic c.**, either of two con-focals whose intersection determines the position of a point in a plane; also, any one of the three similarly fixing a point in space. — **external c.** (*Statist. Mech.*), in a given system, a coordinate of an external body upon which the potential energy of the system is partly dependent. — **generalized c.**, the value of a parameter in an equation of a set of surfaces, determining one surface of that set, and used with two other parameters to determine the position of a point by intersection. — **geographical coordinates**, latitude or longitude. — **homogeneous c.**, a ratio of two coordinates, in a system where such ratios are used instead of the coordinates themselves. One more original coordinate is required than would otherwise be necessary, but the resulting equations are rendered homogeneous by the plan. — **isothermal c.**, one of two orthogonal curves whose intersection determines the position of a point in a plane. — **isobaric c.**, one of a system of six coordinates determining the position of a line in space. — **orthotomic c.**, one of three surfaces meeting at right angles, and determining the position of a point by such intersection. — **palpable c.**, any one of the generalized coordinates indicating the configuration of a system: so called because they are often the only coordinates that remain after certain substitutions in the Lagrangian equations. — **polar c.**, the distance of a point from a fixed point (pole) or the angle made by the line connecting these (radius vector) with a fixed line used together to determine the position of the point in a plane; also, any one of three quantities (radial distance, latitude, and longitude) used to fix a point in space. — **positional c.**, see under **POSITIVISM**. — **projective c.**, a coordinate in any system that defines a point or a plane by the considerations of projective or graphic geometry free from all metrical elements. — **quadrilateral c.**, the distance of a point from one of four fixed planes, measured in a fixed direction: used with the three other corresponding distances to fix the position of the point. — **Rodriguez's c.**, the cosine of the angle of rotation about one of two axes through a fixed (stationary) point in a solid body: used together with other coordinates to define the position of the body. — **spherical coordinates**, distances measured on a sphere from axes which are great circles. — **tangential c.**, one of a system of coordinates defining the position of a line in a plane or of a plane in space by points of tangency. — **tetrahedral c.**, **triangular c.**, see **BARYCENTRIC COORDINATE**. — **trigonometrical c.**, a spherical coordinate. — **trilinear coordinates**, the distances from the sides of a fixed triangle of reference. — **vectorial c.**, same as **binary c.**  
**co-or-di-na-tion**, 1 kō-ōr'di-nā-shən; 2 cō-ōr'di-nā-shən, n. 1. The act of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate. 2. *Gram.* The part of syntax that treats of the combination of independent sentences into com-

pound sentences. [**LL.** *coordinatus*; see **COORDINATE**, v.]  
**co-or-di-na-tive**, a. Expressing coordination; coordinative. — **co-or-di-na-tory**, a. Pertaining to coordination.  
**co-or-re**, n. Same as **co-re**.  
**Coorg**, 1 kūr; 2 cōōr, n. Same as **KURG**.  
**Coorg-gee**, 1 kūr'jē; 2 cōōr'jē, n. [**Ind.**] A plow fitted with a drill for planting grain.  
**Coorn**, 1 kūr; 2 cōōr, v. Same as **COWER**, v.  
**Coorn'hert**, 1 kūr'n'hert; 2 cōōr'n'hert, *n.* Dirk Volckertszoon (1522-1590), a Dutch scholar, poet, and engraver; *Creation of the World* (7 plates). **Coorn'hert**; **Cue'ren-hert**.  
**Coorong**, 1 kūr'ōng; 2 cōōr'ōng, n. [**Anglo-Austral.**] An Australian tree (*Frenela robusta*) of the pine family.  
**Coorong-lte**, 1 kūr'ōng-ltē; 2 cōōr'ōng-ltē, n. A mineral caoutchouc (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O), found in Coorong, South Australia.  
**Co-or-thog-o-nal**, 1 kō-ōr-thog-o-nal; 2 cō-ōr-thog-o-nal, a. Cutting each other at right angles, as meridians and the equator cut smaller circles on a sphere. — **co-or-tho-met-**, n.  
**Co-os**, n. 1. 1 kō'os; 2 cō'os. A county in northern New Hampshire; 1,812 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. 2. 1 kūs; 2 cōūs. A county in S. W. Oregon; 1,578 sq. m.; county-seat, Empire City.  
**Co-os**, 1 kō'os; 2 cō'os, n. *Bib.* Acts xxi, 1.  
**Co-os'sa**, 1 kō'os'sa; 2 cō'os'sa, n. 1. A river in N. W. Georgia and N. Alabama; length, 250 m.; uniting with the Tallapoosa, forms the Alabama. 2. A county in E. central Alabama; 671 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockford.  
**Coos Bay**, 1 kūs; 2 cōūs. An inlet on the coast of Oregon; lat. 40° 21' N.  
**Coose**, 1 kūs or kōz; 2 cōūs or cōs. [**Dial.**, **Eng.**] I. cf. To gossip; loiter. II. n. A gossip.  
**Coos'er**, 1 kūs'er; 2 cōūs'er, n. [**Scot.**] A stallion; a courser.  
**Co-os'si-fy**, 1 kō-ōs'si-fai; 2 cō-ōs'si-fy, v. [**-FIED**; **-FY**ING.] To grow together so one bone: said of two bones or parts of bones previously separate. — **co-os'si-fi-ca-tion**, n.  
**Coost**, 1 kūs; 2 cōōst [**Scot.**], *imp.* of **CAST**, v.  
**Coost**, 1 kūs; 2 cōōst, n. [**Scot.**] Physique; condition.  
**Coos'ten**, 1 kūs'n; 2 cōūs'n, *pa.* [**Scot.**] Having been cast.  
**Coot**, 1 kūt; 2 cōōt, v. [**Eng.**] To provide with a hip-roof, as a house or haystack.  
**Coot**, 1 kūt; 2 cōōt, n. 1. A fulicine rail-like aquatic bird having a shield-like extension over the forehead and lobate membrane to the toes. The plumage is of a uniform slaty color, with the edge of the wing whitish. *Fulica atra* is the European, *F. americana* the American coot. 2. [**U. S.**] A sea-duck, especially a scoter; as, the black coot (*Odemia perspicillata*). 3. The guillemot (*Uria troile*). 4. [**Brit. Guiana.**] The purple gallinule. 5. [**Colloq.**] A common or stupid fellow; as, a poor coot. 6. [**Scot.** & **N. Eng.**] (1) The ankle. (2) A fetlock. (3) A trifle; a thing of little value. [**ME.** *coote*, prob. *Cel.* cp. *W. cutiar*, < *cwita*, bottled, < *tar*, hen.] *cooter*; *coter*.  
**Coot'a-mun'dra**, 1 kūt'a-mun'dra; 2 cōō'ta-mun'dra, n. A town in Harden county, New South Wales.  
**Coote**, 1 kūt; 2 cōōt, *Sir Eyre* (1726-1783). A British general born in Ireland; governor of Calcutta; took Pondicherry, defeated Hyder Ali. [**Ireland.**]  
**Coote-hill**, 1 kūt'hil; 2 cōōt'hil, n. A town in Cavan county, Ireland.  
**Cooter**, 1 kūt'er; 2 cōōt'er, n. [**Local U. S.**] 1. The box tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*). 2. A Florida terrapin (*Pseudemys floridana*). 3. The snapping turtle.  
**Coot'foot**, 1 kūt'fūt; 2 cōōt'fūt, n. The red phalarope.  
**Coot'grebe**, 1 kūt'grēb; 2 cōōt'grēb, n. A finfoot or sun-grebe.  
**Cooth**, 1 kūt; 2 cōōth, n. [**Scot.**] A young coalfish.  
**Coothay**, 1 kūt-thay; 2 cōōthay, n. [**Ind.**] A striped satin.  
**Coote**, 1 kūt; 2 cōōt, a. [**Scot.**] Having feathers on the legs, as certain birds; rough-legged. [**Itchen** use.]  
**Coote-lie**, 1 kūt'li; 2 cōōt'li, n. [**Brit. Soldiers**] A body-louse (*Pediculus vestimentorum*); orig. unknown. Perhaps related to Sanskrit *kuti*, body, or to Urdu *khuth*, scab.  
**Coote-lie**, 1 kūt'li; 2 cōōt'li, v. [**Scot.**] To handle carefully or gently; treat affectionately.  
**Cop**, 1 kōp; 2 cōp, v. [**Dial.**, **Eng.**] 1. To overtop; excel. 2. To remove the top of; pollard. 3. To pile in a heap.  
**Cop**, v. [**Slang.**] To arrest; take into custody; catch. — **to cop it** [**Slang.**] To catch it. See **CATCH**.  
**Cop**, n. [**Slang.**] A policeman. **cop'pert**.  
**Cop**, n. 1. The top or head of a thing, as of a hill. 2. The tuft on the head of certain birds. 3. The conical roll of thread formed on the spindle of a spinning-machine. 4. A cop-tube. 5. [**Prov. Eng.**] (1) A heap; mound; bank. (2) An enclosure surrounded by a ditch. (3) A peat wall. (4) A wooden knob on the top of a beehive. (5) A measure of peas in sheaves. (6) A stack of grain. (7) A drinking-cup. (8) A blow. 9. *Golf*. The top or face of a bunker. 7. *Mil.* A merlon: sometimes called *cop*. 8. *A spider*. [**AS.** *cop*, cp. *G. kop*, head, & *cop*, dyeing, n. The dyeing of yarn upon the cop; cop-framing; a machine used for cop-spinning. — **cop-reel**, n. *Weaving*. A mechanical device which makes hanks out of yarn taken from mule-cops. — **cop-spinning**, n. A system used in worsted-spinning. — **cop-tube**, n. The tube on which the cop of thread or yarn is wound in a spinning-machine. — **cop-winder**, n. A machine for winding yarn from hanks upon a cop-shaped spindle for use in the weaver's shuttle.  
**Cop**, *abbr.* Copernican; Copitic.  
**Cop**, *abbr.* Copper; copyright. [**landmark**.]  
**Cop'a**, 1 kō'pā; 2 cō'pā, n. [**Sp. Am.**] A tree-top used as a cop'a-bier (1 kō'pā-bi; 2 cō'pā-bi). [**Obs.** or **Rare.**] That may be coped with.  
**Cop-al-ha**, 1 kō-pē'ba or -pā; 2 cō-pā'ba or -pā'ba (xiii), n. *Med.* A nauseous South-American balsam or resinous exudation from some species of *Copaiba*, used in affections of the mucous membrane. [**Sp.**, < **Braz.** *cupaba*.] **cop-al-ha**; **cop-pay-vat**.  
**Cop-al-fer-at**, 1 kō-pā'fē-rat; 2 cō-pā'fē-rat, n. *Bot.* A genus of trees. See **COPALBA**. [**copat** (in **COPALBA**) & **L. fero**, bear.] — **cop-al-fer-ous**, a. [**plant**.] See **LAPAGERIA**.  
**Cop-al-gue**, 1 kō-pēg; 2 cō-pāg, n. A greenhouse twining **Cop-al-va**, 1 kō-pē'va or -pā'va; 2 cō-pā'va or -pā'va, n. *Bot.* A genus of trees, native in tropical America and Africa, of the family *Cesalpiniaceae*, having hard, durable wood. Several species yield copalba. See **PURPLEHEART**. [**NL.** = **COPALBA**.]  
**cop-al-vic**, 1 kō-pē'vik or -pā'vik; 2 cō-pā'vic or -pā'vic, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from copalba. **co-**

**pal'blet**. — **copalvic acid**, a crystalline compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) derived from copalba balsam by the action of alkalis.  
**cop-al-yē-wood**, 1 kō-pē'yē-wūd; 2 cō-pā'yē-wūd, n. The wood of a tree (*Vochysia guianensis*) of the family *Vochysiaceae*, of British Guiana.  
**Copake**, 1 kō-pēk; 2 cō-pāk, n. A village in Columbia county, N. Y.  
**Cop'al**, 1 kō'pal; 2 cō'pal (xiii), n. A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. It is collected in the form of exudation from various tropical trees, or is dug from the ground in a fossilized state, that procured in E. Africa being most highly valued. See **GUM**. [**Mex.** *Copalli*, resin.] — **chacaze copal**, a hard copal shipped from Zanzibar. — **fossil c.**, same as **COPALIN**.  
**cop'al-che**, 1 kō-pāl'chē; 2 cō-pāl'chē, n. 1. A Brazilian tree (*Styracinea pseudoquina*) of the nux-vomica family (*Loganiaceae*). 2. A Mexican shrub (*Croton nitens*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*). — **cop'al-chit**.  
**cop'al-if'er-ous**, 1 kō'pal-if'er-ūs; 2 cō'pal-if'er-ūs, a. Producing copal. [**copal** & **L. fero**, bear.]  
 Beyond Muhangbo was all jungle and forest, tall trees rising from red copaliferous land.  
 R. F. BURTON *East Regions Cent. Africa* ch. 3, p. 61. [1860.]  
**Cop'al-in**, 1 kō'pal-in; 2 cō'pal-in, n. *Mineral*. A honey-yellow fossil resin (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained from the blue clay of Highgate Hill, London, resembling copal resin.  
**cop'al-net**.  
**Cop'al-m**, 1 kō'pām; 2 cō'pām, n. The sweet-gum tree, or the balsam obtained from it.  
**Cop'an**, 1 kō-pān; 2 cō-pān, n. A ruined city in Honduras, Central America.  
**Cop'ang**, 1 kō'pāng; 2 cō'pāng, n. [**Malaysia**.] A copper coin.  
**cop-par-ce-nary**, 1 kō-pār'sē-nē-rī; 2 cō-pār'sē-nē-rī [**RIES**, 1-riz; 2-ris, pl.]. I. n. 1. *Law*. An estate in lands inherited by coparceners. This form of joint heirship occurs only among female inheritors in cases where the rule of primogeniture is observed among the males, as is usually the case in England. In law coparceners constitute but one heir, the rights of deceased coparceners descending to the heirs per stirpes. An estate in coparcenary often arises among males in consequence of inheritance by gavelkind. 2. Copartnership. **cop-par-ce-ny**. II. a. *Law*. Of or pertaining to coparceners.  
**cop-par-ce-ner**, 1 kō-pār'sē-nēr; 2 cō-pār'sē-nēr, n. *Law*. One of two or more co-heirs of an estate. [**cop** & **PAR**-CE-NE.]  
**cop-part**, v. I. **L.** To share. II. **t.** To partake.  
**Cop'part**, 1 kō'pārt; 2 cō'pārt, n. One of several associated parts of a whole.  
**cop-part-ment**, n. *Compartment*.  
**cop-part-ner**, 1 kō-pār'nēr; 2 cō-pār'nēr, n. One who partakes with another; a sharer; specif., a partner in business. — **cop-part-ner-ship**, n. The state of being associated with another or others in business or interest; partnership. **cop-part-ner-y**.  
**cop-as-sion-ate**, **cop-as-for**, etc. See **co-**, **prefix**.  
**cop'a-taint**, a. Pointed on high; crowned: said of hats.  
**Cope**, 1 kōp; 2 cōp, v. [**COPE**; **COPI**ING.] I. **t.** To contend or strive on equal terms; oppose or resist, as with equal strength: often with *with*; as, to cope with adversity. II. **t.** To contend with; encounter. [**Var.** of **COUP**, v., and associated with **COPE**, v.] **couper**. **Syn.** see **CONTEND**. — **Prep.** *with*.  
**Cope**, v. [**COPE**; **COPI**ING.] I. **t.** 1. To dress in a cope or cloak. 2. To furnish with a coping, as a wall. 3. To form (a joint in a molding) without mitering, as in making a sash-frame. II. **t.** To form a cope or coping; bend or arch; especially, to bend over the end of an iron lodging-knee so that it may hook into the beams. — **to cope off** (*Founding*), to remove a part of a pattern buried in the cope of a foundry flask. — **to cope over** (*Arch.*), to slant downward from a wall: said of the soffit of a projection.  
**Cope**, v. & *cf.* [**Archaeol.**] To make return for; bargain; buy. [**cf.** *D. koop*, buy, orig. bargain; cp. **CHEAP**.]  
**Cope**, v. [**COPE**; **COPI**ING.] *Falconry*. To cut or clip, as the talons of a hawk. [**cf.** **CUP**, v.]  
**Cope**, v. [**Prov. Eng.**] To muzzle the mouth of, by sewing or tying; said especially of a ferret.  
**Cope**, n. 1. Anything that arches overhead; a coping. He [Mr. Falkland] would remain for whole nights together under the naked cope of heaven. W. GOSWIM *Caleb Williams* vol. i, p. 191. [1831.]  
 2. *Ecol.* A mantle semicircular in shape worn by priests or bishops on solemn or ceremonial occasions; also, a coronation state, processional, or choral vestment often worn by laymen. With a pendant of such magnitude, who would stake a kingdom for the cut of a churchman's cope. J. S. BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* ch. 8, p. 247. [A. 1881.]  
 3. A cloak or robe worn at the Convocation by university doctors at Cambridge. 4. The upper section of a foundry flask. 5. A cloak. [**LL.** *capa*, cape.] **copelet**; **koper**.  
**cope**, v. [**US.**] To use a finishing rough-cut grooves in a cutter. *Woodworking*. The cutter of a planing-machine. — **c. ring**, n. A device for carrying the cope in a loam-mold.  
**Cope**, n. [**Eng.**] 1. The tribute or lot formerly paid to the lord of the soil in lead-mines of Derbyshire, England. 2. A cooper's wage. See **COPER**.  
**Cope**, n. 1. Charles West (1811-1890), an English historical painter. 2. Edward Drinker (1840-1913), an American biologist and paleontologist. 3. Thomas Fyfe (1875-1913), an American shipping merchant and philanthropist.  
**Cope**, 1 kō'pek; 2 cō'pek, n. A Russian coin, the **ko'pek**, 1 hundredth of a ruble, worth from one-half to three-fourths of a cent. See **COIN**. [**Rus.** *kopek*.]  
**cope**, *cur'ier*, 1 kōp'kūr; 2 cōp'kūr, v. [**Ir.**] To turn a somersault.  
**Cope**, 1 kō'pānd; 2 cō'pānd, *Ralph* (1837-1910), a British astronomer royal for Scotland; explorer and educator.  
**Cope**, *land*, n. A group of islands off the N. W. coast of Dorset county, Ireland.  
**Cope-la-ta**, 1 kō-pē-lā'tā; 2 cō-pā-lā'tā, n. A Piece of Five *pl. Ascid.* A section of tunicates coxteen *pl. elve* with *Larvalia*. [**Gr.** *ἐπλάττω*, row, < *ἐπλάττω*, handle, & *λατάν*, driver, < *λατάν*, drive.] **Cope-la-tā-tā**; **co-pe-late**, a. & n.



co-pel'l-din, } 1 ko-pel'l-din, -din or -din; 2 co-pel'l-din, -din or -din. *n. Chem.* A liquid hydrite (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)) of a collidin.  
co-pel'mat, *n. A chapman.*  
co-pel'mat, 1 kôp'mat; 2 cöp'mat, *n. 1.* One with whom a person copes or contends; an antagonist. 2. A colleague or partner; an ally; associate. *co-pel'mat.*  
co-pen-ha-gen, 1 kô-pen-ha-gen; 2 cöp-pu-ha-gen, *n. 1.* A hot drink made of rum, whipped eggs, and sugar. 2. A game in which a circle of players grasp a rope while one on the inside tries to strike or touch the hands of some player of the opposite sex in the circle. 3. A kind of snuff. [*< Copenhagen, Denmark.*]  
Co-pen-ha-gen, (Dan. Kjöben-havn) 1 kÿ'b'en-hüv'n; 2 kyü'b'en-häv'n, *n. A manufacturing seaport city on the N. E. coast of Zealand Island; capital of Denmark; bombarded by the British fleet, under Parker and Nelson, 1801, and Cathcart in 1807.*  
co-pe-pod, 1 kô-pi-ped; 2 co-pe-pöd, *I. a. 1.* Oar-footed, as a crustacean. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*, like a copepod; as, the copepod stage of a prawn. *II. n. One of the Copepoda.* *co-pe-pod-dan.*  
Co-pep'o-da, 1 kô-pep'o-da; 2 co-pep'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* An order of entomostracans with a carapace covering head and thorax, foot-jaws, and five pairs of oar-like feet: including free-swimming and parasitic species, as *Cyclops* and carplite. [*< Gr. köpë, oar, + pous (pod-), foot.*] *Co-pep'o-da.*  
— *co-pep'o-dous, a.*  
cop'er, 1 kôp'er; 2 cöp'er, *n. [North. Eng.]* A miner working at a certain price of cope per ton or of; hence, a petty dealer.  
cop'er, *n. A vessel stocked with and supplying ardent spirits, etc., to the deep-sea fishers of the North Sea, usually in exchange for fish.*  
cop'et, *n. [Prov. Eng.]* A dealer in horses on a limited scale.  
co-pe'ri-od'ic, 1 kô-pi-rî-od'ik; 2 co-pe'ri-od'ic, *a. Physics.* Going through a repeating cycle of changes in the same interval of time: applied especially to forces the increase or diminution in intensity of which is synchronous.  
Co-per'ni-can, 1 kô-pür'ni-kan; 2 co-pür'ni-can, *a. Pertaining to Nicholas Copernicus, or to his theory of the solar system.*  
— *Copernican system*, the accepted astronomical system, first promulgated by Copernicus in 1543, which makes the earth revolve on its axis, and considers the sun as the center of motion of the earth and planets; the heliocentric system.  
Co-per'ni-can, *n. A supporter of the Copernican system.*  
Co-per'ni-c'ia, 1 kô-pür-nish'ia; 2 co-pür-nish'ia, *n. Bot.* A tropical American genus of handsome palms, including the wax-palm (*C. cerifera*). [*< Copernicus, the astronomer.*]  
Co-per'ni-cus, 1 kô-pür'ni-kus; 2 co-pür'ni-cus, *n. [Nicholas (1473-1543).]* A Polish astronomer. See *COPERNICAN*.  
Co-per'ta, 1 kô-pür'ta; 2 co-pür'ta, *n. [It.] Ceram.* A varnish-like glazing for Italian majolica, which enhances the vividness of the colors.  
cop'estone, 1 kô-p'et'stôn; 2 cöp'stôn, *n. The top stone of a wall: one of the stones of a coping.* [*Phase.*]  
co-ph'a-sal, 1 kô-f'hä-sal; 2 co-f'hä-sal, *a. With or in the same cop'head, 1 kôp'hed; 2 cöp'hed, n. 1.* A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of a bird or an animal; a crested head. 2. [*Dial. Eng.*] A pointed or peaked head. [*< cop, + head.*]  
Co-phet'u-a, 1 kô-fet'yü-a; 2 co-fet'yü-a, *n. In Percy's Reliques* an African king who marries a beggar maid named Penelophon. His story is told in Tennyson's *Beaugrenouille*.  
Co-ph'o-sis, 1 kô-f'hô-sis; 2 co-f'hô-sis, *n. Med.* Deafness; loss of hearing. [*< Gr. köphôsis, < köphos, deaf, < köphô, smite.*]  
cop'house, 1 kôp'hous; 2 cöp'hous, *n. A tool-house.*  
Coph't, 1 kôft; 2 cöft, *n. Same as Cope.*  
Co-phyl'de, 1 kô-fil'de; 2 co-fil'de, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of toad-like firmisternal amphibians with teeth in the upper jaw, no precoracoids, and dilated sacral diapophyses. *Coph'y-la, n. (t. g.)* [*< Gr. köphos; see COPENOSIS.*]  
Coph'y-ld, 1 kôp'y-ld; 2 cöp'y-ld, *a. & n.*  
cop'i-a-bil'e, 1 kôp'i-a-bil; 2 cöp'i-a-bil, *a. Capable of being copied.*  
Co-p'ia, 1 kô-pi-a; 2 co-pi-a, *n. A country in S. W. Mississippi; 748 sq. mi. Capital, Hattiesburg.*  
Co-pi-a-pit, 1 kô-pi-a-pit; 2 cöp-pi-a-pit, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-yellow basic hydrous iron sulfate (2Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. 550.18H<sub>2</sub>O), occurring massive or in monoclinic crystals. [*< Copiapo, Chile.*]  
Co-pi-a-po, 1 kô-pi-a-pô; 2 cöp-pi-a-pô, *n. A mining town, capital of Atacama province, Chile.*  
cop'let, *n. Copy.*  
cop'ler, 1 kôp'lar; 2 cöp'lar, *n. 1.* One who copies manuscripts, paintings, etc. 2. One who imitates closely the style, manner, or example of another. *cop'y-er.*  
How little have I written there is in me.  
Grave copier of copies. LOWELL *The Cathedral*, 10.  
cop'ing, 1 kôp'ing; 2 cöp'ing, *n. 1.* The cap or top course of a wall, often of stone, usually sloping to shed water. 2. In iron-building, an iron bar fastened to the top and sides of a gondola car, to protect from distortion and wear. — *cop'ing-stone, n.* Same as *COPSTONE*. — *feather-edged c.*, a wall-coping with edges of unequal thickness. — *parallel c.*, a flat wall-coping. — *saddle-backed c.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges. — *coping-cop'ing, 1 kôp'ing or -nol; 2 cöp'ing or -nol, n.* The courbaril. [*< Nahuatl quauit, tree, + pinalitl, flour.*]  
Co-pl'ous, 1 kô-pi-us; 2 cöp-pi-us, *a. Possessing or showing an abundance; ample; plentiful; as, copious notes.* A copious style of writing employs more expression and illustration than are required simply to state the truth. It is not necessarily either diffuse or verbose. [*< F. copieux, < L. copiosus, < copia; see COPY, n.*] *cop'let-ose, n.* See *ABUNDANT*; *AMPLE*; *ENOUGH*. — *cop'let-ose-ty, n. [Rare.]*  
— *ly, ade, -ness, n.*  
cop'ist, *n. A copyist; copier.*  
Co-pl'i-vi, 1 kô-pi-vi; 2 co-pi-vi, *n. Same as COPALBA.*  
Co-pla'n'it, *etc.* See *cop, prefix*.  
Co-pla'nar, 1 kô-pi-nar; 2 cöp-pi-nar, *a. Math.* Lying in the same plane. — *co-pla-nar'ly, n.*  
Co-pla-na'tion, 1 kô-pi-na'tion; 2 cöp-pi-na'tion, *n. Geom.* The finding of a plane area equal to that of a curved surface.  
cop'land, 1 kôp'land; 2 cöp'land, *n. A piece of ground that terminates in an acute angle. [*< cop, n., + land.*] [Pa. Cop'lay, 1 kôp'lay; 2 cöp'lay, n. A borough in Lehigh county, Cop'ley, 1 kôp'ley; 2 cöp'ley, John Singleton (1717-1791). An American historical painter.*  
Co-po'lar, 1 kô-pô-lar; 2 cöp-pô-lar, *a. Math.* Having the same pole.  
Co-pop'o-da, 1 kô-pô-pô-da; 2 co-pô-pô-da, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Copepoda*. — *co-pô-pô-da, a. & n.*

co-pop'si-a, 1 kô-pôp'si-a; 2 co-pôp'si-a, *n. Pathol.* A weakness or weakness of sight; impairment of vision. [*< Gr. kopos, fatigue, + opsis, sight.*] *cop'lo-p'or-op's'at.*  
Co-p'ro'lon, *n. A share, especially an equal one.*  
Co-p'ro'to, 1 kô-p'ro'to; 2 cöp-p'ro'to, *n. A town in Ferrara province, Emilia, Italy.*  
Cop'ra, 1 kôp'ra; 2 cöp'ra, *n. 1.* A family of massive sponges found in Porto Rico. *cop'ra, 1 kôp'ra; 2 cöp'ra, a. Her.* With the head lifted above the natural position. [*< cop, n., as if F.*]  
cop'et, *n. 1.* A cup. 2. Same as *COP, n.*  
cop'ed, 1 kôp'ed; 2 cöp'ed, *a. 1.* Conical; peaked; point-cop'ed, *ed*; as, a *cop'ed roof*; a *cop'ed hall*. 2. *Her.* Cop'ed. 3. Crested, as a bird. [*< AS. copped, < cop, head.*]  
Cop'pee, 1 kôp'pee; 2 cöp'pee, François Edouard Joachim (1711-1842-181909). A French poet, playwright, and novelist; elected to the Academy in 1854; *Le Passant*.  
cop'pel, 1 kôp'pel; 2 cöp'pel, *n. Same as CUPEL.*  
cop'per, 1 kôp'er; 2 cöp'er, *vt. 1.* To cover with sheets of copper; as, to *cop'per the bottom* of a vessel or the roof of a house. 2. In faro, to place a copper upon (the money or chips placed upon a card) to indicate a bet that the card will fall in the losing instead of the winning pile; hence, generally, to bet against; as, to *cop'per a tip* in a chess street.  
cop'per, *n. 1.* *Chem.* A reddish ductile metallic element. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their copper. We borrow the word before known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium. 2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. 3. A copperplate.  
A considerable number of Rembrandt's original copper plates are still in material existence.  
HAMILTON *Etching and Engraving*, p. 83. [a. pros. 1876.]  
4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See *COPPER, n.* 2. 5. A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. 6. A copper-butterfly. See *phrases*.  
7. A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.  
These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to

publication or his work; or (3) when the nation or state of which he is a subject or citizen grants to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under their act by treaty, convention, or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto. Publication of the work with the notice of copyright required by this act initiates copyright. By an amendment to the copyright law, in effect March 3, 1921, an ad interim copyright which endures for four months may be obtained for a book first published abroad in the English language, provided that one complete copy of the foreign edition be deposited in the copyright office not later than sixty days after its publication abroad. The British copyright law of July 22, 1902, defines musical copyright as the exclusive right of the owner of such copyright under the copyright acts in force for the time being to do or authorize another person to do all or any of the following things: (1) To make any kind of copies of such musical work. (2) To abridge such musical work. (3) To make any new adaptation, arrangement, or setting of such musical work, or of the melody thereof, in any notation or system. It defines printed musical work as any musical work so written, printed, or otherwise reproduced without the consent lawfully given by the owner of the copyright in such work. An act of Aug. 4, 1906, amending this law, imposes a fine upon a person convicted of knowingly violating it, and fine and imprisonment for repetition of the offense. The Copyright Act of 1911 confirms the acts of 1902 and 1906.—**International copyright**, an arrangement whereby authors of those countries which are parties to it may copyright their works in [any country included in the arrangement.

**coq., abbr.** [*Linn. Pharm.* Coque; literally, cook, digest. [mlng. coque, 1 kək; 2 cök, n. [F.] A small loop of ribbon, for trimming—coq-ll-co, 1 kek'h-lō; 2 cök'l-lō, n. 1. The English wild poppy (*Papaver rhæas*). 2. Orange-red (the color of the poppy).] < F. *coquelicot*, imitative of a cock's cry; applied to the wild poppy from its resemblance to a cock's crest in color.] **coq-ll-co**, 1 kək'-lōt.

**Coque'**, lin', 1 kək'-lan'; 2 cök'-lān', n. 1. Benoit Constant (†1841–†1909), a French actor; rôles, *Cyrano de Bergerac*; *Napoleon*, etc.; author, *Ari and the Actor*. 2. Ernest Alexandre Honoré (called "Coquelin cadet") (†1848–†1909), a French author and actor, brother of the preceding; rôles, *Frédéric*, *Ulrich*, etc.

**Coque'rel'**, 1 kək'-rel'; 2 cök'-rē'l', n. 1. Athanasie Josué (†1820–†1875), a French Protestant divine; *Catholicism and Protestantism*, etc. 2. Athanasie L. C. (†1795–†1918), a French Protestant divine; *Modern Orthodoxy*.

**co-quet'**, 1 ko-ket'; 2 eo-kēt', v. [CO-QUET-TED; CO-QUETTING.] i. t. To treat with pretended affection; wheedle by a show of regard; deceive in love.  
He...coquets the very Sun with audacious familiarity.  
H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* p. 108. [r. & r. 1863.]

**II. t. 1.** To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness; play the coquet.

It is as natural for a young girl to coquet as it is for a canary to peck at its mate. *American Queen of Sheen* p. 247. [o. & o. 1877.]

**2.** To trifle generally; act in a trifling, undecided manner. [*< F. coquette*, strut, *< coq. cock*.]

**co-quet'**, 1 ko-ket'; 2 eo-kēt', n. 1. A woman who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, merely to gratify her vanity; a flirt; formerly said also of men. 2. A crested humming-bird (genus *Lophornis*) with long metallic-tipped feathers springing from the throat; as, the adorable coquet (*L. adorabilis*), of Costa Rica and Veragua. 3. A snow-white pointed crest; the frilled *e.* (*L. ornatus*) of Brazil, with metallic green forehead and throat, chestnut crest and snow-white fan-like ruff; called, sometimes, tufted *c.* [*F. coquet*, beau, *< cog. cock*.]  
**co-quette'fsh.**—**co-quett'fsh.** a. Pertaining to a coquet; disposed to coquet.—**co-quett'fsh-ly**, adv.

**co-qu'e-toon'**, 1 kek'-tūn'; 2 cök'-tōon', n. A small bush-anthodize (*Cephaloporus rusticans*) of western Africa, deep-bay with broad black downy copper-colored fore and wings, and white hind wings. [*< F. coquet*, strut, *< coq. cock*.]

**co-qu'e'try**, 1 kek'-tē; 2 cök'-tēr-y, n. [-RES, 1 -rīz; 2 -rīg, pl.] Attempt to gain admiration or love from vanquish; trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish. [*< F. coquette*, *< coquette*; see COQUET].

They are on a perfect equality, which love delights in, and without any coquetry the happy, affectionate nature of woman flows out. EMERSON *Essays*, *Love* first series, p. 140. [in. M. & C. 1890.]

**"quill'lage"**, 1 hək'-lī'yāz; 2 co-kī'yāzh, n. [*F. Décorative Art*] A form of ornamentation imitating shells.

**no-quill'la-nut'**, 1 ko-kī'la-yə-nūt'; 2 co-kī'la-yə-nūt', n. The nut of the Brazilian palm *Attalea funifera*.

**o-quille'**, 1 ko-kīl'; 2 eo-kīl', n. [*F.*] 1. The broad part of the guard of a sword-hilt. 2. A shell-shaped mold or dish for table use. 3. pl. Protecting-spectacles, usually of smoked or colored glass, and concavo-convex in shape. 4. A shell-like ruching for neck-wear: so named from manner of folding.

**o-qu'il'o**, 1 ko-kīl'o; 2 eo-kīl'o, n. [*S.p.*] 1. The physocentrus. 2. [*S.p. Am.*] A fine white cotton cloth.

**o-quim'bife**, 1 ko-kīm'bīt; 2 eo-kīm'bīt (xmn), n. Mineral. A granular hydrous ferric sulfate (Fe(SO)<sub>4</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O). [*< Cozumbo*, in Chile.]

**o-quim'bo**, 1 ko-kīm-bo; 2 eo-kīm-bo, n. [*S. Am.*] The South-American burrowing owl (*Speotyto cucullaria*).

**o-quim'bo**, 1 ko-kīm-bo; 2 eo-kīm-bo, n. 1. A province in central Chile: 12,873 sq. m.: Capital, Serena. 2. A seaport town in this province. La Se-re'nai.

**o-quil'na**, 1 ko-kī-na; 2 eo-kī-na, n. [*S.p.*] A soft rock composed of fragments of marine shells: used in Florida as a building material.

**o-qu'il'o**, 1 ko-kīl'o; 2 eo-kīl'o, n. [*S.p.*] A tall Chilean palm-tree (*Jubra spectabilis*), bearing edible nuts.—**co-quillo-oil'**, n. See oil.

**qu'r**, 1 kūr; 2 cör, n. [*Heb.*] A Hebrew measure. core't.

**qu'r**, n. [*L.*] 1. Anal. The heart. 2. According to ancient writers, the seat of life, or the plant-soul, in plants. 3. [*C.-I.*] Astron. The "heart" or brightest star in any one of several constellations; as, Cor Hydræ.

**qu'r**, n. Salt nitre, especially cod.

**qu'r**, prefix. With; together. [Form of com- before r.]

**qu'r**, abbr. Corinthian; Cornelius. Cornelius.

**qu'r**, abbr. Corner; cornet; coronal; capris; correction; correlative; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupted; corruption.

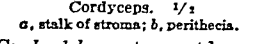
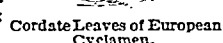
**qu'r'a**, 1 kū'rā; 2 cūrā, n. The Arabian gazel (*Gazella*,





The old market-place [at Verona] . . . is so fanciful, quaint and picturesque a place . . . that there could be nothing better at the core of even this romantic town.

DICKENS *Pictures from Italy* ch. 9, p. 87. [x. & z.]



11. *Arch.* The central portion of a column or other structure. 12. *Zool.* The bony portion in the central part of the horn of quadrupeds. — *co'* *cor*, < *L.* *cor*, heart, — chambered, a core, of which the ends are each small, — *co'* *cor*, the center, — *core'* — *n.* *Founding.* A bar, varying in diameter from 1/2 inch to over 1 foot, used in the making of a core, as of a gun. — *c.* *barrel*, *n.* 1. A vertical iron tube wrapped with straw and coated with loam, used as a core in casting guns, and by the circulation of water cooling the gun from the inside. — 2. *Mining.* A wrought-iron tube having spiral grooves along its length, for the escape of water and loose earth, up which the core passes; used in connection with a diamond drill. — *c.* *bench*, *n.* *Founding.* A bench where the small cores are made. — *c.* *borer*, *n.* *Mining.* A type of machine used in deep boring, embracing the diamond and other drills. — *c.* *bit*, *n.* *Founding.* A small rod, or mandril, which is made. — *c.* *carriage*, *n.* *Founding.* The car used to convey molds and cores to the oven to be baked. — *c.* *disks*, *n.* *pl. Elec.* Disks of thin iron of which armature-cores are built up by stringing a number together on a central shaft and keying them with nuts. Upon this cylindrical basis the wire is wound. — *c.* *drill*, *n.* Same as *CORE-BORER*. — *c.* *drilling*, *n.* The method of drilling by which a core is extracted from the rock pierced, and the strata determined. — *c.* *extractor*, *n.* *Mining.* An attachment to a core-barrel for loosening and raising the core. — *c.* *filter*, *n.* An instrument used to filtering up the core by an annular hole in a basket, to stop the sand and dirt which is carried back by eddy currents within the magnetic field of an alternating-current generator or dynamo. — *c.* *machine*, *n.* *Founding.* A hand-operated machine used in foundries, which presses prepared sand into forms suitable for cores. — *c.* *peg*, *n.* A bar or peg which holds together the several parts of a core which are placed on it and then fastened together. — *c.* *piece*, *n.* The core of a rope; the yarn run through its center to make it firm. — *c.* *plate*, *n.* A tubular plate made of thin cast iron used as a framework for large cores. — *c.* *print*, *n.* In casting, a piece projecting from a pattern, by which the metal is cast and supported. — *c.* *raim*, *n.* The rod, between the diameter of the insulator in cable and the mean diameter of the strand. — *c.* *ring*, *n.* An annular piece of cast iron used as a support for a core. It melts when the metal is poured over it and becomes incorporated in the core. — *c.* *restle*, *n.* A restle, usually made of metal having at the top V-shaped bearings, for supporting a core-bar while it is being shaped. — *c.* *tube*, *n.* 1. Same as *CORE-BARREL*. 2. A tube forming the inner wall of a built-up gun. — *c.* *valve*, *n.* A rotary plug valve. — *c.* *vent*, *n.* *Founding.* An opening in a core to allow the escape of air. — *c.* *valve*, *n.* A valve having a metal center and rim with cavities into which coqs may be driven or in which gear-teeth may engage. — *hard c.* (*Civil Engin. & Arch.*), hard material broken into pieces for use as a bottom layer in making roads, etc. — *Krügk's c.* (*Elec.*), a movable core of iron for use in magnetizing coils so shaped as to be attracted with approximate uniformity through a considerable range of positions. — *laminated c.* (*Elec.*), a core of an armature, induction coil, etc., made up of plates more or less perfectly insulated from each other by thin layers of shellacked paper, etc., thus preventing loss of efficiency due to eddy currents. — *ribbon c.* (*Elec.*), a core composed of iron ribbon to secure lamination and obviate eddy currents.

*core'*, *n.* [*Dial. Eng.*] The number of hours a miner works continuously before being relieved; shift.

*Co're*, 1 *kör*; or *kör*; 2 *cör* or *cör*, *n.* *Bib.* Jude 11.

*co're*, 1 *kör*; + 2 *cör*-. From Greek *korē*, the pupil of the eye: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

*Co-re'* *n.* *Corean*, *n.* Same as *KOREA*, etc.

*co-re'* *re'*, 1 *kör*-rē; 2 *cör*-rē. *co-re'* *re'* *v.* *Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, having two synthetic factors both absent: opposed to *condominant*.

*co're-clip-ro-cal*, 1 *kör*-rē *n*-sīp-ro-kal; 2 *cör*-rē *cl*-p-ro-cal, *a.* Reciprocal one to another.

*co're-cl'is'*, *n.* *Surg.* Permanent closure or obliteration of the pupil of the eye. *co'r'o-cl'is'*; *co'r'o-cl'is'*-, *co-rec'* *ta*-s, *n.* *Surg.* Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. — *co-rec'* *to*me, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used to make an incision through the iris, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil. — *co-rec'* *to*-my, *n.* *Surg.* An operation for the formation of an artificial pupil, by incision, either with or without the use of the iris. *co-rec'* *to*-my, *n.* *Surg.* A displacement of the pupil, whereby it is not in the center of the iris.

*cored*, 1 *körd*; 2 *cörd*, *a.* 1. *Veter.* Having core, the disease. 2. Having a core. — *cored carbon* (*Elec.*), a carbon used for arc lamps having a core of soft material so that the cupping due to arcing will be central. — *c.* *shot*, a cast projectile with the hollowed portion smaller than that of the usual shell.

*co're-d'al'-y*-s, 1 *kör*-d'al'-y-s; 2 *cör*-d'al'-y-s, *n.* *Surg.* The separation of the iris from its surrounding attachments for the formation of an artificial pupil.

*co're-gent*, 1 *kör*-rē'jent; 2 *cör*-rē'gent, *n.* A joint regent.

*co-reg'* *nan-cy*, *co'* *reg'* *na*'tion, etc. See *co*, *prefix*.

*Co're-g'o*-nus, 1 *kör*-g'o-nūs; 2 *cör*-g'o-nūs, *n.* *Ich.* A genus of Salmonidae with very small mouth, toothless jaws, and a few scales. The fishers contain the whitesides, about 40 species of which inhabit cool inland waters in the northern hemisphere, and are among the most important of food-fishes.

*Co-re'* *d*-ie, 1 *kör*-rē'd; 2 *cör*-rē'd, *n.* *pl. Entom.* A family of coccidian bugs, especially those having a reduced scutellum and moderate spinous legs. (< *COREUS*.) *Co're*'it-, *co-re'* *o*-dat; *Co-re'* *o*-dest; — *co-re'* *d*, *a.* & *n.*

*co-re'* *ine*, 1 *kör*-nē; 2 *cör*-nē, *n.* A coal-tar dye obtained from the acid of hydroxybenzoic acid.

*co-re'* *l*-ave, 1 *kör*-l'avē; 2 *cör*-l'avē, *a.* Having *co-re'* *l*-a-tiv', *n.* connection or relation; connected. Compare *CORRELATIVE*.

*Correlative* with the assertion, 'There is a foolish God,' is the assertion, 'There is a brutish man.' *Russett Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 302. [*w. s.* 1858.]

— *co-re'* *l*-ation, *n.* A relation or connection, as of one thing with another. — *co-re'* *l*-a-tiv' (*-l'y*), *adv.* In connection with another; vigorously exercise should be taken *correlatively* with hard study.

*core'* *less*, 1 *kör*'les; 2 *cör*'lēs, *a.* Without a core; hence, figuratively, without strength; impotent; purposeless; lacking in spirit.

*co're-ll'* *lon*-ist, 1 *kör*'-n'li-jon-ist; 2 *cör*'re-ll'-jon-ist, *n.* One of the same relation, or of the same character or sect, as another. *co-re'* *ll'* *lon*-a-r'y; *co're'* *ll'* *lon*-ist.

*co-re'* *l*'al, 1 *kör*'-l'el; 2 *cör*'-l'el, *n.* The crested parakeet (*Nymphicus notac-hollandia*) of Australia. [*< Gr. korē* doll.]

*Co-re'* *l*'al, 1 *kör*'-l'ya; 2 *cör*'-l'ya, *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

*Co-re'* *l*'al, 1 *kör*'-l'el; 2 *cör*'-l'el, *n.* 1. *Arcangel* (1663-1701).

1713), an Italian composer and violinist; *Concerti Grossi*, etc. 2. **Marle** (1804-47/1924), a novelist of Italian and Scotch parentage; *Romance of Two Worlds*, etc.; adopted by Dr. Charles Mackay.

**o-rei'y'-sis**, 1 ko-rei'y'-sis; 2 co-rēi'y'-sis, *n. Surg.* The operation of separating adhesions between the pupillary margin of the iris and the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**o're-mor-pho'-sis**, 1 kōr'mōr-fō'sis; 2 cōr'e-mōr-fō'sis, *n. Surg.* The operation for forming an artificial pupil for the eye. [**< CORE- + MORPHOSIS.**]

**o'ren-clī'sis**, 1 kōr'en-klī'sis; 2 cōr'ēn-clī'sis, *n. Surg.* The operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing part of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

**o'ren-ty'n**, 1 kō'rēn-tān'; 2 cō'rēn-ty'n, *n.* A river in South America; separates British and Dutch Guiana; navigable 150 m.

**o'ren-zī-o**, 1 ko-rēn'zī-o; 2 cō-rēn'zī-o, *Bellsario* (1588?-1643). A Greek painter; *Feeding of the Five Thousand*, etc.

**o're-oid**, 1 kō'rī-o'id; 2 cō'rē-ō'id, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cordex*.

**o're-oī'-de-a**, 1 kō'rī-oī'-dē-o; 2 cō'rē-oī'-dē-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of trochopodous bugs with metathoracic epimera laminate and antenna entirely uncovered and beforetheyeyes. [**< COREUS + -oid.**] **o'-re-oī'-de-an**, *a. & n.*

**o're-o-jap'-a-nese**, 1 kō'rī-o-jāp-a-nis; *o' -niz*; 2 cō'rē-o-jāp-a-nēs or -nēs, *n.* The linguistic stock of the Mongolian group which includes Korean, Japanese and Luchuan.

**o're-omē-tar**, 1 kō'rī-omē'tar; 2 cō'rē-ōmē-tēr, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye. [**< CORE- + -METER.**]

**o're-op'sis**, 1 kō'rī-op'sis; 2 cō'rē-op'sis, *n. Bot. 1.* A large genus of mainly North-American and South-American herbs of the aster family, with generally opposite leaves and large pedunculate heads of commonly showy yellow or rose-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament. 2. [**< A**] A plant of this genus. [**< Gr. koris**, bedbug, **-ōp'sis**, resemblance.] [**to coreplasty.**]

**o-re-plas'tic**, 1 kē'rī-plas'tik; 2 cō'rē-plāst'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, **1** kōr'-plas'tik; 2 cō'rē-plāst'ik, *n. Surg.* Any operation for producing an artificial pupil. [**< CORE- + -PLASTY.**]

**or'er**, 1 kō'r'ar; 2 cō'r'er, *n.* An instrument or machine for removing the core from fruit.

**or'e-ses**, 1 kō'r'e-siz; 2 cō'r'e-sēs, *n. pl. Bot.* Dark-red, broad, disk-shaped bodies found under the skin of grapes. [**< Gr. koris**, bedbug.]

**o-re-sid'ui-al**, 1 kō'rī-zid'yū-al; 2 cō'rē-sīd'yū-al, *n. Math.* A point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points that, when any conic is described through such points, the cospherical lines on a common chord of the cubic and the conic. [**< CO-<sup>2</sup> + RESIDUAL.**]

**ore Sound**. A body of water on the coast of North Carolina; 35 by 2 to 5 m.

**o're-spon'dent**, 1 kō'rī-spen'dent; 2 cō'rē-spōn'dent, *n. Law. 1.* One of several defendants to a chancery or an admiralty cause. 2. The person charged with being the respondent's paramour in a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery. **o'-re-spon'den-cy**, *n.*

**or-es'te-nō'ma**, 1 ker-es'ti-nō'me; 2 cōr'-ēste-nō'ma, *n. Pathol.* Malformation of the pupil caused by growths on its margin.

**or-et**, 1 kō'rēt; 2 cō'rēt, *n.* A pond-snail (genus *Planorbis*).

**o're-us**, 1 kō'rī-us; 2 cō'rē-ūs, *n. Entom.* A genus typical of *Coreidea*, etc. [**< Gr. koris**, bedbug.]

**o-re-vol**, 1 cō'rē-volve; etc. See **co-**, **prefix**.

**orif**, 1 kōrī; 2 cōrī, *n. 1.* The basket or box in which coal is carried from the working-place to the shaft. 2. [Local, Eng.] A measure of coal, varying from 2 to 3 1/4 hundredweight; formerly, also, a basket. 3. [Dial., Eng.] A floating receptacle for holding a bath. 4. [Scott.] A hut or similar building for temporary use. [Var. of **conb**.] **corvee**, *n.* **Castle**. A village in Dorsetshire, England; ruins of Corfe Castle, where in 979 Edward the Martyr was assassinated.

**orif-house'**, 1 kōrī'-hous; 2 cōrī'-hous, *n.* [Scott.] A shed in which salmon are cured and packed and the fish-nets stored.

**or'ri-ōte**, 1 kōrī'-ōt; 2 cōrī'-ōt, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands. **Corfu'te**.

**or-flam'bo**, 1 kor-flām'bo; 2 cōr-flām'bo, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a giant, typical of sensual passion; killed by Porcupine.

**o'-ru'**, 1 kōr-ŭ; 2 cōr-ŭ, *n. 1.* A nome in Greece; part of Ionian Islands; 431 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a fortified seaport town. 3. An island, part of nome; 272 sq. m. Ancient **Cor-y'ra**. [**coorjet**.]

**orge**, 1 kōrī; 2 cōrē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A score; twenty.

**o'-ri-a'-ceous**, 1 kō'rī-ē-shus; 2 cō'rī-ā'-shus, *a.* 1. Of a tough leathery texture, as leaves, wing-covers, etc. 2. Of, pertaining to, or like leather. [**< LL. coriaceus**, **< L. corium**, leather.]

**o'-ri-al**, 1 kō'rī-ā'l; 2 cō'rī-ā'l, *n.* [Guiana.] A dance with pointed ends.

**o'-ri-a'-myr'tin**, 1 kō'rī-a-mūr'tin; 2 cō'rī-a-mūr'tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>10</sub>) contained in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*; formerly used to produce a black dye. [**< Coria-** (in *CORIARIA*) **+ myrtifolia** (the specific name); see **MYRTLE** and **FOLIACEOUS**.]

**o'-ri-an'-der**, 1 kō'rī-an'dor; 2 cō'rī-an'der, *n. 1.* A plant (*Cortidrum sativum*). 2. Its aromatic seeds: used for flavoring in cooking, and as a stimulant and carminative. 3. *pl.* [Scott.] Sugar-coated coriander-seeds used as a confection. [**< AS. colandre**, **< L. Cortidrum**; see **CORIANDRUM**.]


**o'-ri-an'-drol**, 1 kō'rī-an'drōl or -drol; 2 cō'rī-an'drōl or -drol, *n. Chem.* Linalool. [**< CORIANDRUM + -OL.**]

**o'-ri-an'-drum**, 1 kō'rī-an'drum; 2 cō'rī-an'drūm, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual herbs of the parsley family, of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, being the coriander of our gardens. [**< Gr. korianthos**, **< kōris**, bedbug.]

**o'-ri-a'-ri-a**, 1 kō'rī-ē-ri-a; 2 cō'rī-ā'-ri-a, *n. Bot.* The only genus of the *Corticaeae*.

**o'-ri-a'-ri-a'-ce-ae**, 1 kō'rī-ē-ri-ā'; 2 cō'rī-a'-ri-ā'-ce-ae, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of polypetalous shrubs with the usual branched clusters of small pentamerous flowers, and a purple fruit. [**< L. coriarius**, leathery, **< corium**, leather.] **-o'-ri-a'-ri-a'-ceous**, *a.*

**Cori-at**, *n.* Same as **CORYATE**.



**co'-ri-din**, } 1 kō'-ri-din, -din or -dīn; 2 cō'-ri-dīn, -dīn or  
cō'-ri-dīn, -dīn, n. Chem. A crystalline compound  
(C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) of the pyridin series, obtained on the de-  
structive distillation of Dippe's oil, coal-tar, etc. [  
L. cor'min, leather.]

**Cor'-le-gēn'**, n. Same as CARRAGEEN.

**Co'-ri-lā'-ia**, 1 kō'-ri-lā'-ia; 2 cō'-ri-lā'-io, n. A town in  
Cosenza province, Calabria, Italy.

Cosenza prov'nce, Calabria, Italy.

**co'-ri-in**, 1 kō'-ri-in; 2 cō'-ri-in, n. [  
CORUM] the fibers of the cork, cork-mat-le'n't-d; 2 cō'-ri-me-lē'n'd,  
**Co'-ri-me-lē'n'-da**, n. pl. Only of geodromic canals with a very  
n. pl. Entom. A m., spinous tibiae, and three-jointed  
large convex scutellum, na, n. (t. g.) [  
Gr. koris, bedbug; +  
tarsi. Cor'l-me-lē'n'-dick.] **Co'-ri-ma-lē'n'-di-ct-**, -cō'-  
melatin'a, f. of melas, black. **Co'-ri-me-lē'n'-old**, a.  
l-me-lē'n'id, a. & n. p.-rīn-a, n. 1. A Greek lyric poet;  
l-me-lē'n'id, 1 ko-rīn'; 2 cō'-ri-nat [Gr.]. 2. Dimin-  
flourished about 490 B. C.; Penobscot county, Me.  
utive of CORA. 3. A town in N. 1. The common gazel.

**co'-rin-ne'**, 1 ko-rīn'; 2 co-rīn', n. brilliantly colored hum-  
ming-birds. [  
P. corinnēs, hol. The heroine of Mme.  
do Staël's novel "Corinne ou l'Italie".] whose lover proves  
false. [  
F.] Same as CORA.

**cor'in-th'**, 1 kō'-rīnth; 2 cō'-rīnth, n. 1. A Corinthian current,  
often employed by the French in wine-mat dyes. 3j.  
currant. 2. One of several red coral-colored currants.  
pl. [-] Corinthians. — glycerin corinth, b blottons.  
anillin or coal-tar dye used on unmounted color; fortified  
**Co'-rīnth'**, 1 kō'rīnth; 2 cō'rīnth, n. 1. An ancient city of the  
city in Argolis and Corinth nome, Greece; destroyed by  
Romans, 146 B. C.; rebuilt by Julius Caesar, 46 B. C.; capital of  
A city, county-seat of Alcorn county, Miss.; victory won  
by the Romans under Marcus Aurelius, Oct. 3-5, 1862, 3. A town  
in Penobscot county, Me. A town in Saratoga count.,  
N. Y. Ko-rīnth-thost [Gr.]. pan-to-

**Cor'in-th'**, Gulf of. A gulf north of Morea, Greece. Le-  
**Co'-rīnth'**, Isth'mus of. An isthmus which joins the Morea  
to Attica, Greece; length, 20 m. The Canal of Corinth  
was cut through to connect the Gulf of Corinth and the  
Ægina Gulf between 1882 and 1893.

**Co-rīn'thi-an**, 1 ko-rīn'thi-an; 2 co-rīn'thi-an, a. 1.  
Pertaining to Corinth, a city of  
ancient Greece noted for its luxu-  
ry; 2. Like a Corinthian; luxu-  
rious; licentious.

Corinthian, it appears, was the phrase  
applied to men of fashion and ton in  
Florence's time; they were the brilliant  
predecessors of the swell of the present  
period. THACKERAY Early and Late  
Papery, John Leech's Pictures p. 125.  
[t. & v. 1867.]

3. Conducted by amateurs; as, Co-  
rinthian sailing.

4. Ornate in style.  
[< L. Corinthius,  
= Gr. Korinthios,  
= Korinthos, Co-  
rīnth']

1. Greek Corinthian capital of the chro-  
agic monument of Lyciscates, or Lanterna  
of Demosthenes, at Athens, showing—(1)  
acanthus leaves, a crocus, b fillets; and c cor-  
into the excellent vetto; (2) caulicoli and volutes; (3) upper  
brass, properly acanthus-leaves with helices and tendrils;  
bronze, anciently (4) lower or water leaves; (5) astragal; (6)  
made in Corinth shaft. 2. Corinthian base with part of  
shaft; (1) acanthus leaves; (2) caulicoli; (3) apophyge  
of shaft; (2) fillets; (3) cymæ reversa or talon;  
(4) cavetto; (4) cavetto; or scotia; (5) torus;  
the classical orders. Compare illus. under COLUMN.

As developed by the Greeks, the always sparingly used  
them, the capital was bell-shaped and commonly adorned  
with rows of acanthus-leaves, and the shaft was slender and  
fluted like the Ionic; the entablature was also like that of  
the Ionic. The Romans retained the characteristic fea-  
tures of the column, but variously modified and enriched  
the details. See chart of ARCHITECTURE and GREEK and  
ROMAN architecture under the respective adjectives.—  
See illus. above.—C. vase, an archaic variety of vase,  
of about the 7th century B. C., first found in the district of  
Corinth, but afterward in Etruria and elsewhere, with Ori-  
ental decorations—such as fantastic monsters, human-  
headed birds and other winged creatures—usually painted  
black or red, in continuous friezes on a yellowish-white  
ground.

**Co-rīn'thi-an**, n. 1. An inhabitant of Corinth. 2. A  
dashing or profligate fellow; a fast man; a man about  
town; especially, such a man of the aristocratic class.  
3. [Slang.] A gentleman sportsman who rides or drives  
his own carriage on the turf, or sails his own yacht. 4.  
[Slang.] A swaggering advertisement; bully. 5. A cou-  
rageous man.—Epistle to the Corinthians, two letters  
addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Corinth,  
presenting the insufficiency of human wisdom to save, and  
forming two books of the New Testament.—Co-rīn'thi-an-  
esque, a. Resembling the Corinthian style in architec-  
ture.—Co-rīn'thi-an-ism, n. {Rare.} Profligate con-  
duct, such as that of the Corinthians.

The miracles and the gifts have issued in a wild Corinthianism  
which mole cratures of apostolic lecture can hardly reduce to  
sobriety. BRUNSWICK Nature and Supernat. p. 454. [ts. 1898.]

—Co-rīn'thi-an-ize, vt. To live a luxurious and profligate  
life, like that of the Corinthians.

**Co-rīn'thus**, 1 ko-rīn'thus; 2 co-rīn'thus, n. Bib. Rom. xvi  
(subscription).

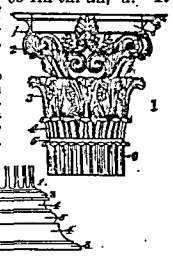
**Co'-ri-o-la-nus**, 1 kō'-ri-o-lē-nus; 2 cō'-ri-o-lē-nūs, Calus (or  
Cnelus) Marcius. A legendary Roman hero; subject of  
Shakespeare's Coriolanus; flourished 490 B. C.

**co'-ri-o-sul'i-fa-rin**, 1 kō'-ri-o-sul'i-fa-rin; 2 cō'-ri-o-ed'i-fa-rin,  
n. A pinkish-silkyment of certain birds. [  
L. cortium,  
leather, + sulfur, sulfur.]

**Co-rīs'-tād'**, 1 ko-rīs-tād'; 2 co-rīs-tād', n. pl. Entom. A fam-  
ily of cryptocete bugs with a depressed body, natatorial  
legs, and obsolete scutellum. Cor-i-sa or Cor-i-xa, n. (t. g.)  
[< Gr. koris, bedbug.] Co-rīs-tād'-dict-, -cō-rī-sld, a. & n.  
—cō-rī-sold, a.

**co'-ri-th'**, 1 kō'-rī-th'; 2 cō'-rī-thūm, n. [co'-rī-th, pl.] 1.  
Anat. The sentient and vascular portion of the skin  
beneath the epidermis. See illus. under SKIN. 2. En-  
tom. The coriaceous main part of the hemelytron of a  
true bug. 3. A armor made of leather worn by the Romans,  
and by the English down to the reign of Edward I. [U.  
leather.] —corium phlogisticum, a thick grayish crust  
that forms on the surface of blood drawn during the  
active of active inflammation. See BUFFY COAT.

**co'-ri-val**, etc. See co'-ri, prefix



### Corinthian Order.

**inth.**—**Co-rin'thi-an**, n. 1. Greek Corinthian capital of the choric monument of Lycistrates, or Lantern of Demosthenes, at Athens, showing—(1) abacus with a, ovolo; b, fillet; and c, capital to the exterior. (2) volute and volutes; (3) upper acanthus-leaves with helices and tendril; (4) lower or water leaves; (5) astragal; (6) shaft. 2. Corinthian base with part of shaft of column, showing—(1) apophyge of shaft; (2) filets; (3) cyma reversa or scotia; or scotia; (5) torus. Compare **illus.** under **CORINTHIAN**.

As developed by the Greeks, the always sparingly used by them, the capital was bell-shaped and commonly adorned with acanthus-leaves, the shaft being slender and fluted like the Ionic; the entablature was also like that of the Ionic. The Romans retained the characteristic features of the column, but variously modified and enriched the details. See chart of ARCHITECTURE and GREEK and ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, under the respective adjectives.—See **illus.** above.—C. vase, an archaic variety of vase, of about the 7th century B. C., first found in the district of Corinth, but afterward in Etruria and elsewhere, with Oriental decorations—such as fantastic monsters, human-headed birds and other winged creatures usually painted black or red, in continuous friezes on a yellowish-white ground.

**Co-ri'n'thi-an**, n. 1. An inhabitant of Corinth. 2. A dashing or profligate fellow; a fast man; a man about town; especially, such a man of the aristocratic class. 3. [Slang.] A gentleman sportsman who rides or drives his own horses on the turf, or sails his own yacht. 4. [Slang.] A swaggering adventurer; bully. 5†. A courageous man.—**Epistle to the Corinthians**, two letters addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Corinth, presenting the insufficiency of human wisdom to save, and forming two books of the New Testament.—**Co-ri'n'thi-an-esque**, a. Resembling the Corinthian style in architecture.—**Co-ri'n'thi-anism**, [Rare.] Profligate conduct, such as that of the Corinthians.

The miracles and gifts have issued in a wild **Corinthianism** which whole chapters of apostolic lecture can hardly reduce to sobriety. BUSSELL *Nature and Supernat.* p. 454. [*s.* 1896].

—**Co-ri'n'thi-an-ize**, vt. To live a luxurious and profligate life, like that of the Corinthians.

**Co-ri'n'thus**, 1 ko-ri'n'thus; 2 co-ri'n'thus, n. *Bib. Rom.* xvi (subscription).

**Co-ri'o-lo-nus**, 1 kō-ri'o-lō-nus; 2 cō-ri'o-lā-nūs, Calus (or Cinclus) Mareius, a legendary Roman hero; subject of Silius Italicus's *Coriolanus*; flourished 400 B. C.

**Co-ri'o-sul'-fu-rin**, kō-ri'sul'-flu-rin; 2 cō-ri'o-sūl'-fō-rin, n. A yellowish skin-pigment of certain birds. [*L. corium*, leather, + sulfur, sulfur.]

**Co-ri'st'-dae**, 1 kō-ri'st'-dai; 2 co-ri'st'-dē, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of cryptocæte bugs with a depressed body, natatorial legs, and obsolete scutellum. **Co-ri's-a** or **Co-ri'-xa**, n. (t. g.) [*G. koris*, bedbug.] **Co-ri-x'-dæt-**: **co-ri'-sīd**, a. & n. —**co-ri'-soid**, a.

**Co-ri'm-i-lu**, 1 kō-ri'm-i-lu; 2 cō-ri'm-i-lu, n. [*Co-m'i-a*, pl.] 1. Anat. The sentient and vascular portion of the skin beneath the epidermis. See **illus.** under **skin**. 2. *Entom.* The corneous anal part of the hemelytra, truxura, &c. 3. A garment made of leather, worn by the Romans, and by the English down to the reign of Edward I. [*L. corium*, leather.]—**Corium phlogistecum**, a thick grayish crust or coat that forms on the surface of blood drawn during the existence of active inflammation. See **BUFFY COAT**.

**Co-ri'-val**, ctive. See **CO-I**, *prefix*



**cork<sup>1</sup>**, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk, vt. 1. To stop with a cork, as a bottle. 2. To blacken with burnt cork. 3. [Colloq.] To silence suddenly: used with up; as, that answer corked him up.

**cork<sup>2</sup>**, vt. 1. To talk. 2. To injure as by a calk: often used reflexively: a corruption of *calk*: said of a horse.

**cork<sup>3</sup>**, vt. [Rare.] Tanning. To give grain to leather.

**cork<sup>4</sup>**, n. 1. The light, porous, elastic outer bark of the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*), indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa: used for stoppers for bottles, for artificial limbs, floats, and many other purposes. 2. Anything made of cork, or serving the purpose of a cork. Specif.: (1) A stopper or bung for a bottle or other vessel; as, a champagne-cork; a rubber cork. (2) An angler's float. (3) A cork sole for a shoe. 3. Bot. A protective tissue that forms beneath the epidermis of dicotyledons and replaces it, that heals wounds, and forms when dead the bulk of the outer bark. It consists of thin-walled cells filled with air, is destitute of intercellular spaces, and is impermeable to water. 4. The cork-oak. 5. [Scot.] A lichen from which a crimson dye is extracted. 6. [Scot.] A foreman; employer; overseer. 7. pl. (1) A betting game with corks, colored red or black, so shaped that they may fall on either color. (2) A combination game of bowls and quoits played in Belgium and France. (3) A form of skittle-pool. [*< Sp. corcho, < L. cortex (cortic), bark.*] **corket**.



Gathering Cork.

—burnt cork, charred cork, used as a face-black: often made into a paste.—c.bark elm, the cork-elm.—c. belt, a life-preserver made of cork blocks or granulated cork.—cork-black, n. Burnt cork; Spanish black.—c. board, n. 1. Compressed cork bark of any thickness. 2. A composition product of cork and asphaltum-clay formed into thick sheets. 3. Tanning. A board with a cork top on which skins are grained.—c. borer, n. A coleopterous insect injurious to corks of wine-bottles.—cork-brain, n. An empty-headed, foolish person.—c. brained, a.—c. cambium, n. The phellogen, or inner active layers of cork-producing tissue.—c. meristem.—c. cutter, n. One whose business is to make corks; also, the special tool he uses.—c. elm, n. See ELM.—c. fossil, n. Same as ASBESTOS.—c. jacket, a jacket having pieces of cork enclosed in canvas, to aid a swimmer or sustain one who can not swim.—c. leather, n. A material composed of fine slices of cork cemented between layers of leather.—c. oak, n. 1. The oak (*Quercus suber*) that yields the cork of commerce. It is a native of southern Europe, and grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet, producing a crop of cork every six or eight years for a century or more. 2. The American liquidambar.—c. paint, n. Ship-building. A varnish applied to the iron portions of ships, over which finely powdered cork is thrown and the whole then painted over.—c. poly, n. Analeonoid coral.—c. presser, n. A corrugated eccentric wheel rotatable in a corrugated circular bed: for reducing the size of corks by rolling and compression.—c. press, n.—c. pull, n. An implement for removing from a bottle a cork that has been forced below the neck.—c. pulley, n.—c. rope, n. The rope along the top of a seine to which the floats are attached; the headline.—c. tree, n. The bat's-wing coral-tree (*Erythrina resplendens*), so called from its light, spongy wood. The Chinese cork-tree is a rutaceous tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) of Eastern Asia with corky bark, pinnate leaves, and inconspicuous green flowers.—cork<sup>5</sup>, wing, n. A wrasse or labroid fish (*Labrus bergyllia*).

**cork<sup>6</sup>**, n. 1. The light, porous wood of several West-Indian trees—*Anona palustris* of the custard-apple family (Anonaceae), *Ochroma lagopus* of the mallow family (Malvaceae), etc. The marsh-corkwood is the alligator-apple tree (*Anona palustris*). 2. The majagua (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). 3. An Australian shrub (*Duboisia myoporoides*). 4. A small New Zealand tree (*Entelea arborescens*) of the lily family (Liliaceae). 5. In the southeastern United States, a small tree (*Quercus floridana*). See LEITERIA. 6. [Scot.] The white cork boletus (*Boletus suberatus*) growing on tree-trunks. 7. A West-Indian nyctaginaceous shrub (*Pisonia obtusata*) bearing oblate leaves, rounded at the tip, and greenish cymose flowers: cultivated in greenhouses. 8. The wood or timber of the cork-oak.—fossil c., same as cork-fossil.—West-Indian c., the corkwood cotton (*Ochroma lagopus*). See under CORN.

**cork<sup>7</sup>**, n. [U. S.] Same as CALK.

**Cork<sup>8</sup>**, n. 1. Earl of (1714/1556–1716/1643), Richard Boyle, an English statesman; added to suppressing Irish rebellion, 1641. 2. A county in Munster province, S. Ireland; 2,885 sq. m. 3. Its capital, a seaport city.

**cork<sup>9</sup>**, age, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; ag, n. 1. The corking or uncorking of bottles containing wine or other beverage. 2. The serving or the keeping over and reserving of wine, etc., in bottles at a hotel. 3. A charge for such service, especially when the wine is the property of the guest.

**corked**, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk, a. 1. Stopped with cork, as a cork<sup>1</sup>, bottle. 2. Fitted with a cork or with cork, as a shoe. 3. Having acquired the taste of cork; as, corked wine.

**cork<sup>10</sup>**, er, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; er, n. 1. One who or that which corks. 2. [Slang.] An argument that puts a stop to discussion. 3. An instrument to stretch women's shoes. 4. [Slang.] A smart, confident fellow; a good, clever fellow. 5. [Scot. & Ir.] A large pin employed in fancy work, as embroidery.

**Cork Har<sup>11</sup>bor**. An inlet of the Atlantic ocean, Cork county, Ireland; contains Great Island.

**cork<sup>12</sup>**, ing, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; ing, n. An injury to wines caused by fungoid growths on the corks of the bottles.

**cork<sup>13</sup>**, ing, ad. & a.—c. [Slang.] Very; excellent; enjoyable; as, a cork<sup>13</sup> time.

**cork<sup>14</sup>**, ing-pin, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; ing-pin, n. [Archaic.] A large pin: said to have been used for fastening the hair, when dressed high, to an interior cork support.

**cork<sup>15</sup>**, it, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; it, n. [Scot.] Same as cork<sup>1</sup>, n. 5.

**cork<sup>16</sup>**, it, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; it, n. *Mineral*. Beudaite. [*< Cork, Ireland.*]

**cork<sup>17</sup>**, screw, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; screw, vt. & ti. To move or cause to move like a corkscrew; twist; as, he corkscrewed his way through the crowd.

**cork<sup>18</sup>**, screw, a. Shaped like a corkscrew; spirally twisted; as, corkscrew ringlets.

**cork<sup>19</sup>**, screw, n. 1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles: usually a sharpened wire or bar of steel twisted spirally and fitted with a transverse handle. 2. A variety of twisted wooden or worsted fabric. 3. [W. U. S.] A corkscrew curlis.

**cork<sup>20</sup>**, screw, n. In dancing, a figure in which several dancers move round one who remains stationary.—cork<sup>21</sup>, screw, n. 1. A low orchid (*Gynostachys graefii*) with tuberos roots, basal leaves, and fragrant white flowers: borne on a twisted spike, native in the eastern United States; the slender ladies' dresses.

**cork<sup>22</sup>**, wing, cork<sup>23</sup>, wood, etc. See under CORK<sup>1</sup>, n.

**cork<sup>24</sup>**, y, 1 kōrk; 2 cōrk; y, a. 1. Like cork; shrunken; dried up; as, corky limbs. 2. Having the flavor of cork; corked; as, a corky taste. 3. [Colloq.] Light in weight; vivacious; restive.—corky warts, corky wart-like formations due to fungoid growths or bacteria occurring on tuberous plants and in association with scales on beets and potatoes.—cork<sup>25</sup>, ness, n.

**Cor<sup>1</sup>**, le-o-ne, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; le-o-ne, n. A town in Palermo province, Sicily.

**Cor<sup>2</sup>**, liss, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; liss, George H. (1718/17–1718/1888). An American manufacturer; invented the Corliss engine.

**corn**, 1 kōrn; 2 cōrn, n. 1. Bot. A bulb-like, fleshy subterranean stem of rounded or depressed figure and solid texture. 2. Bot. A cornus. [*< Gr. kormos; see CORNUS.*]

**Cor<sup>3</sup>**, mac Cor<sup>4</sup>, ling-as, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mac kun; ling-as, 2 cōr; mac cor; ling-as, Ir. Myth. The son of Conchubhar, king of Ulster, who deserted his father after the treacherous murder of the Sons of Usna, and was killed in Connaught by Crave-theen the Harper, whose wife he had estranged.

**Cor<sup>5</sup>**, mac Mac<sup>6</sup>, Art. Ir. Myth. Legendary high king of Ireland in the 3d century A. D.

**cornic**, 1 kōrn; 2 cōrn, n. The service-tree (*Pyrus* or *Sorbus domestica*) of English woods. [F., service-apple, perhaps *< L. cornum, cornel-cherry.*]

**cor<sup>7</sup>**, mel, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mel, n. One of the smaller corms developed each season on an old corm.

**Cor<sup>8</sup>**, Mem., abbr. Corresponding member.

**Cor<sup>9</sup>**, me-nā, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; me-nā, n. Vicomte de (1788/1808). Louis-Marie de la Haye, a French jurist, publicist, and politician.

**corn<sup>10</sup>**, mid-um, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mid-um, n. [*< I.-A. pl. Zooph.*] A group of heteromorphic persons on a siphonophore stem. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk.*]

**cor<sup>11</sup>**, mo-, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mo-, From Greek *kormos*, a tree-trunk: a combining form.

**cor<sup>12</sup>**, mo-gen, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mo-gen, n. Same as CORMOPHYTE.

**cor<sup>13</sup>**, mo-g-e-ny, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mo-g-e-ny, n. Bot. The development-history of races or other aggregates of persons. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk, + GENY.*]

**corn<sup>14</sup>**, old, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; old, a. Resembling a corn.

**corn<sup>15</sup>**, o-ly, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; o-ly, n. Bot. The phylogeny or tribal history of races or other aggregates of persons. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk, + phylon, tribe.*]

**cor<sup>16</sup>**, mo-ph-ylog-e-ny, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mo-ph-ylog-e-ny, n. Bot. A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom, embracing plants that possess roots, stems, and leaves. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk, + phylon, tribe.*]

**cor<sup>17</sup>**, mo-g-e-ny, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mo-g-e-ny, n. Bot. A plant of the Cormophyta: a cormogen.—cor<sup>18</sup>, mo-ph-ylog-e, a.

**cor<sup>19</sup>**, mo-rant, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mo-rant, a. Having the nature of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious.

But how insignificant, compared with the cormorant demands of Army and Navy. *Cuvier*, *Switzerland in True Grandeur of Nations*, July 4, 1845 p. 88. [A. p. s. 1889.]

**cor<sup>20</sup>**, mo-rant, n. 1. A large web-footed phalacrocoracid bird with a strongly hooked bill and long neck. The gular pouch is small and the tail stiff and rounded. Cormorants feed voraciously on fish, which they catch by swimming and diving. *Phalacrocorax carbo* is the common cormorant of the northern hemisphere, and *P. ditropus* is the double-crested c. of North America. Of Australian varieties there are the black c. (*P. nova-hollandiae*), the little c. (*P. melanoleucus*), the pied c. (*P. carolinus*), the white-breasted c. (*P. leucogaster*), and the white-throated c. (*P. brevirostris*).

2. A glutton; a rapacious or avaricious person.

The amount of his [Macaulay's] knowledge surprises even bookworms, memory-mongers, and other literary cormorants. E. P. Whipple, *Essays*, Macaulay vol. i, p. 15. lo. & co. 1873.]

[*< F. cormoran, < LL. corvus marinus; see CORVUS and MARINE.*] **cor<sup>21</sup>**, me-raunt, green cormorant, the shag or crested cormorant.—**Harris's c.**, a large small-winged cormorant (*Nannopterum harrisi*), of the Galapagos Islands. It is a flightless bird brownish-black above and pale brown and gray below with a black tail.—**Pallas's c.**, an extinct species of cormorant (*Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*) at one time inhabiting Bering Island.

**cor<sup>22</sup>**, mous, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mous, a. Of or pertaining to a corm.

**cor<sup>23</sup>**, mun-dum, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mun-dum, n. [Scot.] An acknowledgment of a fault; a petition for peace: from the Latin words *cor mundum crea in me* (create in me a clean heart). Ps. li, 10.

**cor<sup>24</sup>**, mus, 1 kōr; 2 cōr; mus, n. [*-m, 1-mal; 2-m, pl.*] 1. Bot. A stock or colony of persons, as a chain of salps. 2. Bot. A corm. 3. A plant-body exhibiting stem and leaf-formation, opposed to thallus. [*< Gr. kormos, trunk of a tree, & kētrō, to cut.*]

**corn**, 1 kōrn; 2 cōrn, n. 1. I. To preserve by laying down in coarse salt; specif., to preserve and season in brine; as, to corn beef. 2. To granulate. 3. [Slang.] To intoxicate, as with liquor distilled from corn or other grains. 4. (1) [U. S.] To feed with corn. (2) [Scot.] To feed with oats. 5. [Rare.] To crop with corn, as land.

II. i. [Local, Eng.] To beg corn on St. Thomas's day. 2. To form into corn or seeds; kern: said of cereals and certain leguminous plants. 3. To yield corn. 4. To assume a grain-like form.

**corn**, a. Composed of grains; granular.

**corn<sup>1</sup>**, n. 1. The seeds of cereal plants used for food, as maize, barley, rye, wheat, and oats.

In England "corn" means either wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively, or more specifically wheat; in Scotland it generally means oats; in America it means maize, the "Indian corn," the cereal peculiar to the western hemisphere.

**Fiske Discovery of Am.** vol. i, ch. 2, p. 182. [H. M. & co. 1892.] The name of corn signified originally what is crushed or ground. MAX MÜLLER, *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 43. [E. 1873.]

Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The seeds of the maize-plant or Indian corn, growing on a woody cob: soft and milky when green, and then eaten as a vegetable, but hard when ripe, and then ground as a grain. See MAIZE.

The ripe grain of Indian corn is of various tints, from white to black, but is mostly yellow or white. The corn-cob, or ear, is a branched, fleshy, and succulent structure, exhibiting a depressed primary and secondary in the outer end of the ordinary root, the kernel; flint c., having parallel-veined, a hard smooth kernel; leaves sheathing pop-c., with small ears, the stalk, two clusters of pistil and small kernels, very flinty, (2) formed of staminate flowers, and abounding in oil, which in spikes. 2. Pistillate flower, explodes in roasting; ears surrounded by plumes; o, the selected and preserved for ovary; s, the long thread-like planting are known as seed, style, and st, the stigma. 3. A c.; sweet c., rich in staminate flower, with three two sugar, and shriveling when celled anthers (a) hanging on the silk.

(2) [Eng.] The seeds of short auxiliary branch of the stalk wheat, rye, oats, and bar with spike of pistillate flowers, leys. (3) [Scot.] Oats. 2. display the grains. The many A single seed of certain long, slender styles and stigmas plants, n. wheat, rye, bar, beyond the ear forming leys, and maize; a grain. "corn-milk," 5. Ripe kernels.

3. The plants that produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after harvesting and before the grain is removed.

Where near these rises green the bladed corn.

4. [Rare.] A hard grain or particle, like a seed. 5. [Colloq., U. S.] Whisky distilled from corn. [*< AS. corn, cornet, corn-a-d-nis, n. The pheasant's eye (Arenaria autumnalis).*—c. baby, n. Same as KERN-BABY.

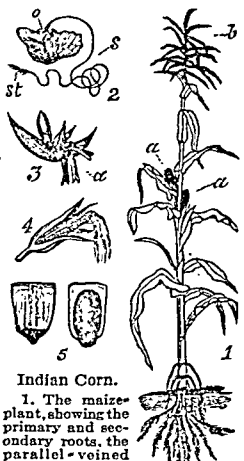
—c. badger, n. One who dealt in corn.—c. badger: c. chandler: c. ball, n. A pop-corn ball.—c. beads, same as JOB'S TEARS.—c. beetle, n. A small cucullid beetle (*Cucujus testaceus*) whose larva is destructive to stored grain.—c. bells, n. A small cup-shaped fungus (*Cyathus tricornatus*), sometimes growing in cultivated fields; bird's nest fungus.—c. belt [U. S.], the region including the chief corn-growing States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio.—c. blind, n. 1. The blind-weed (*Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*). 2. The knot-blind (*Convolvulus convolvulus*).—c. binder, n. Agric. machine for cutting, gathering, and binding corn.—c. bird, n. 1. The corn-crake. 2. [Brit. Guiana.] The cowbird.—c. blade, n. The leaf of the maize, or the cereal plant.—c. bole, n. [Eng.] Medieval Law. The richest share required as a harvest tax.—c. boot, n. The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).—c. brandy, n. A liquor distilled from grain; whisky.—c. brass, n. Geol. A subdivision of the English Jurassic series. See GEOLOGY.

—c. bread, bread or plain cake made from Indian corn meal or maize flour. See CORN DOGGER; CORN PONE; JOHNNY CAKE.—c. camp, n. The corn-cockle.

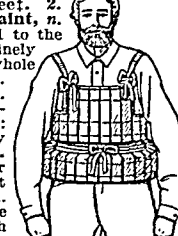
—c. cob, n. The cob of corn; maize.—c. cockle, n. Bot. A weed (*Agrostemma githago*), an annual of the pink family, found in grain-fields in Europe and the United States.—c. cracker, n. 1. [Local, U. S.] A whipsay (*Rhinoptera quadrifida*). 2. [Local, U. S.] A Kentuckian or North-Carolinian; or, a poor white. 3. A corn-crake.—c. crake, n. 1. A common European bird, the crane or land-rail (*Crex crex*), which frequents meadows and corn-fields. It is noted for the call-note (crek-crek) of the male. 2. [Local, U. S.] The Virginia rail, or waterfowl. 3. A building for storage of Indian corn on the cob, usually raised on posts from the ground to guard against rats and mice, while the walls, made of slats for ventilation, are sloped outward toward the roof, for protection from rain.

—c. cultivator, n. See CULTIVATOR.—c. cutter, n. See CUTTER.—c. delphax, n. An insect (*Delphax maidis*) which infests corn.—c. dodger, a cake of Indian meal baked hard in ashes.—c. drake, n. [Brit.] The corn-crake.—c. drill, n. See DRILL.—c. ear worm, the boll-worm. See under BOLL, n.—c. eater, n. One who eats corn; specif., a civilized North-American Indian: an old nickname.—c. exchange, an organization of dealers in grain who buy and sell by sample for immediate or future delivery.—c. factor, n. In England, a wholesale dealer in grain.

—c. fed, a. Fed or fattened on grain; figuratively, well fed.—c. fed, a. Fed a food for cattle consisting of waste products from the manufacture of starch and glucose.—c. flag, n. Bot. 1. The European yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). 2. The common garden gladiolus (*Gladiolus segetum*).—c. floor, n. A floor for threshing corn.—c. flower, n. Any flower growing in grain-fields; especially, the bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*) or the red poppy (*Papaver rhæas*).—c. fly, n. 1. A small muscid fly, as *Chlorops tentopus*, the larvae or maggots of which bore into the stem of grain and cause the disease known as gout. 2. A muscid fly (*Anthomyia zea*) the larvae of which destroy seed corn when it is sprouting.—c. fodder [U. S.], Indian corn cut while still green.—c. fitter, a fitter made with green corn.—c. fitter, n. A fitter made with green corn.—c. grinder, n. A pulverizer for crushing corn or a grate-stone.—c. harvester, n. See HARVESTER.—c. heat, n. Same as BUCKWHEAT. 2.—c. hook, n. A hand-implement



Indian Corn.



Cork Belt, as worn by Life-savers.



The Corn-cockle.

walls or lines near their meeting; as, set the chair in the corner; write your name on the corner of the card. 3. A retired spot; nook; as, the chimney-corner. 4. A position of embarrassment or difficulty, or one from which extrication is difficult. 5. Finance. A condition of a market when a commodity or a security has been largely bought up with a view to forcing a higher price; as, a corner in pork, cotton, or stocks. 6. A part or spot especially a remote or obscure part, of a particular place or district; as, we searched every corner of the house; we visited every corner of the county. 7. Surr. A landmark at the corner of a surveyed piece of land. 8. (1) A tool used in decorating the corners of books. corner-piece. (2) A metallic or other guard for the corner of a book, box, or other article. 9. In violins and instruments of similar shape, one of the two projecting edges on each side abutting on the waist. 10. Math. Any vertex of a polyhedron. 11. Hockey. A free hit made by one of the attacking team at less than three feet from a corner-flag. 12. Assn. Football. A free kick allowed the attacking team from near the corner flag-post when one of their opponents has kicked the ball behind his own goal-line. corner-kick. 13. [South Austral.] The mining exchange in Adelaide. 14. An extremity; margin; as, the corners of the beard. 15. Direction. [*F. cornière*, *< corne*; see CORN, *n.*] *corner-head*, *n.* A device, as a strip of wood, for protecting the head of the corners of buildings. — *c. blinds*, *n. pl.* [Newfoundland.] *Corner*. The four strong chains used to fasten the two outside lower logs to the bunks of a sled and thus make the load firm. — *c. block*, *n.* A block, as of wood, inserted at an angle in woodwork and secured to the adjacent parts as a binder and strengthener. — *c. cap*, *n.* The academic or mortar-board cap. — *c. chisel*, *n.* See CHISEL. — *c. cutter*, *n.* A machine for cutting corners, as of blank books, etc. — *c. drill*, *n.* A drill having a bevel gear so that it may be worked in a reentrant angle. — *c. kick*, same as CORNER, 12. — *c. man*, *n.* 1. One who lounges at corner street corners; a loafer. 2. [Eng.] Same as END-MAN. 3. Same as CORNERER. — *c. pins*, *n. pl.* *Bowling*. The pins numbered respectively 7 and 10. See BOWLING. — *c. post*, *n.* An upright forming the corner of a car-body, building, or the like. — *c. pillar*. — *c. punch*, *n.* A tool for cleaning corners in the form of an angular punch. — *c. quadrat*, *n.* In printing, an L-shaped quadrat used for keeping in position joined corners, as of rules. — *c. tooth*, *n.* One of the four outermost incisors of a horse, appearing in the fifth year. — *c. tree*, *n.* [U. S.] A tree indicating the corner boundary of a piece of land. — *c. valve*, *n.* See VALVE. *dead*, *n.* One of the lead chambers used in making sulfuric acid in which gases collect and stagnate instead of mixing. — *round the c.* (*Poker*), a straight made by using the ace as an interior connecting-card.

**cornered**, 1 kôr'nêrd; 2 côr'nêrd, *a.* 1. Having cornered; persons in composition; as, a three-cornered party. 2. Forced into a position of embarrassment or difficulty, where further denial is useless, or retreat impossible.

**corner-er**, 1 kôr'nêr-er; 2 côr'nêr-er, *n.* One who corners; specif. [U. S.], one who corners a stock or a commodity in order to advance its price.

**corner-stone**, 1 kôr'nêr-stôn; 2 côr'nêr-stôn, *n.* 1. A stone uniting two walls at the corner of a building, especially, one of such stones placed in the most prominent corner of a foundation. It commonly has a cavity in which documents of historic interest and current coins are deposited.

It was a great day at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825, when the corner-stone of the monument was laid.

2. Figuratively, something regarded as fundamental or of primary importance; as, Magna Carta, the corner-stone of English liberty.

**corner-wise**, 1 kôr'nêr-wîz; 2 côr'nêr-wîz, *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

**cornet**, 1 kôr'nêt; 2 côr'nêst, *n.* 1. Mus. (1) A small wind-instrument of the trumpet class, in which the notes are determined by valves or pistons that open communication into auxiliary bands of tubing, thus varying the length of the vibrating air-column: used in orchestras and as the leader in bands. cornet-a-piston or pistonet. (2) A loud organ-stop; cornet-stop. (3) Anciently, a reed-like musical instrument of harsh tone. (4) Same as КРЮМНОРЪ. 2. Costume. (1) The square cap worn by an academic doctor. (2) A portion of a woman's head-dress, of varying shape, from the 14th to the 17th century; also, the head-dress itself. (3) A trumpet-shaped sleeve of a woman's dress. 3. A cone-shaped paper wrapper. 4. Bot. A hollow growth in the shape of a horn or hood. 5. Cornette. 6. An instrument shaped like a horn for insertion in the ear. [*F.* *< LL. cornetum*, *< L. cornu*, horn.] — *cornet-fish*, *n.* Any of the asturialoid fishes. — *c. stop*, *n.* An organ-stop, imitating the tone of a cornet. — *cornetist*, *n.* One who plays the cornet. — *cornet-er*; *cornet-ist*; *cornet-ster*; *cornist*.

**corn-net**, *n.* Mil. [Eng.] 1. Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer.

'Where is your commission for this act?' Charles asked the cornet who commanded them.

GREEN Short Hist. Eng. People p. 550. [n. 1875.]

2. A pennant carried by such an officer; a flag or standard. 3. Formerly, a division of cavalry; a company. [*< F. cornette*, standard, *< cornee*; see CORN, *n.*] — *cornet-ry*, *n.* The rank or commission of a cornet.

**corn-net**, *n.* The coronet of a horse. [*< CORONET*, 3.]

**corn-ne'ta**, 1 kôr'nê'ta; 2 côr'nê'ta, *n.* A tropicopolitan asturialoid fish (*Fistularia depressa*). [*Sp.* CORNET.]

**Cor-ne'to Tar-qui'na**, 1 kôr'nê'to tar-kwî'na; 2 côr'nê'to tăr-kwî'na. A town in Rome province, Italy.

**cor-nette**, 1 kôr'nê't; 2 côr'nê't, *n.* [*F.* Metal. The small tube-like gold residue obtained after separating gold and silver from lead by cupellation, rolling up the residue and an ammonia solution; the silver by nitric acid. — *cor-nett*. — *cor-nett*, *pot'*, *n.* A vessel used in assaying gold. — *cor-nett*, *u'le*, 1 kôr'nê't-yûl; 2 côr'nê't-yûl, *n.* [*F.* Entom. A cornet. — *SKIN*.]

**cor-ne-um**, 1 kôr'nê-um; 2 côr'nê-um, *n.* The cuticle. See CORN-ex-change, *c.* — *factor*, *c.* — *goose*, *c.* See CORN, *n.*

**Corn'hert**, Diederik. See COORNHERT.

**corn-hook**, *n.* A horse. See CORN-HOOK.

**corn'nic**, 1 kôr'nîk; 2 côr'nîc, *n.* Of or pertaining to cornin. — *cornic acid*, same as CORNIN.

**corn'nic**, 1 kôr'nîc; 2 côr'nîc, *rt.* [*<NICED*; *<NIC-ING*.] To CORN'ic, *v.* provide or adorn with a cornice.

**cornice**, {n. 1. Arch. The horizontal molded projection at the top of a building or of a component part of a building, usually under the eaves; specif., the uppermost member of an entablature. The richest classical cornice is the Corinthian. Compare CORONA and DRIP.

The true cornice is the attribute of Southern buildings, and therefore of Greek and Italian architecture.

Ruskin *Stones of Venice* vol. i, p. 71. [w. & s. 1869.] The view was bounded by a massive cornice [of snow] from which the avalanches are periodically let loose.

TYNALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 13. [A. 1871.]

2. An ornamental molding running round the walls of a room close to the ceiling; also, a slight wooden molding running round the walls at a convenient height for the support of pictures by hooks; a picture-cornice or picture-molding. 3. A frame of molding, often gilded, covering the rods and hooks used for hanging curtains before windows, etc. 4. In car-building, the molding where the eaves meet the outside or where the ceiling meets the inside of a wall. 5. Mil. Same as **ASTRAGAL**. 4. [OF. < It. *cornice*, < LL. *cornic* (cornice), border, < Gr. *korinthis*, wreath, < *korinthis*, curved.]—block cornice, a cornice that is supported by plane rectangular prisms with level soffits instead of mutules.—**cornice-hook**, n. A hook for hanging pictures on a cornice.—**c-machine**, n. See **MACHINE**.—**c-plane**, n. A carpenter's tool for shaping cornices; an ogee-plane.—**c-riag**, n. A ring on a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—**corniced**, a. Having a cornice.

**corni-chon**, 1 kōr-ni-shōn; 2 cōr-ni-shōn, n. [F.] Her. A branch, as of a star-horn.

**corni-cle**, 1 kōr-ni-kl; 2 cōr-ni-kl, n. 1. Entom. One of the two protruding honey-ducts on the back of a plant-louse. 2. [Rare.] A little horn. [*L. corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, horn.]—**corni-cle-u-la**, n. [*L.E.*, pl.] Bot. An immature horn-shaped antheridium in certain algae.—**corni-cle-u-late**, a. 1. Having horns or horn-like processes. **corni-cle-u-lifer-ous**, 2. Resembling a horn or horn-shaped in form; crescentic.—**corni-cle-u-lum**, n. [*LA*, pl.] Anat. & Zool. A little horn or horn-shaped process; specif., one of two cartilaginous bodies found in the artyeno-epiglottic fold of the larynx, the cartilage of Santorini.

**corni-cle-u-lert**, n. A secretary; clerk. **corni-cle-u-leret**, 2 cōr-ni-kl-er-ut; 2 cōr-ni-kl-er-ut, a. 1. Producing or bearing horn. 2. [C.] Characteristic of or pertaining to the Corniferous or Onondaga formation. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fero*, bear.]

**corni-cle-u-ous**, n. Geol. A limestone formation: former name, now superseded by *Onondaga*.

**corni-cle-u-ous**, 1 kōr-ni-kl-er-ut; 2 cōr-ni-kl-er-ut, a. Producing horns or a horny substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *facio*, make.]

**corni-form**, 1 kōr-ni-fōrm; 2 cōr-ni-fōrm, a. Having the shape of an ox-horn, as the processes on the head of many beetles. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *form*, form.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

**corni-fy**, 1 kōr-ni-fy; 2 cōr-ni-fy, tr. [*FIED*, *fy* ing.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [*L. cornu*, horn, + *fy*, *fy* ing.]

spar, and andalusite. (2) A hornfels containing abundant tourmaline. [*L. Cornubia*, Cornwall.]

**cornu-co-pla**, 1 kōr-nu-kō-plā; 2 cōr-nu-kō-plā, n. [*AS* or *-E*, 1 -az, 1 -z, 2 -az, -ē, pl.] 1. Antig. The horn of Amalthæa, symbolizing peace and prosperity.

When such flowing store,

Plenty itself, falls into my wife's lap,

The cornucopia will be mine.

BEN JONSON *Every Man in His Humour* act iii, sc. 3.

2. A paper or cardboard cone or horn for holding candies. 3. Anat. A lateral recess on either side of the fourth ventricle of the brain. 4. [C.] Bot. A genus of European grasses, of which one species—*C. cucullata*, the horn-of-plenty—is frequently cultivated in gardens. [*LL*, < *L. cornu* *copia*; *cornu*, horn; *copia*, gen. of *copia*; see *COPY*, n.] **cornu-co-pla**, 1 kōr-nu-kō-plā; 2 cōr-nu-kō-plā, n. A cornucopia; a cornucopiate shell.

**cornu-l**, 1 kōr-nūl; 2 cōr-nūl, n. Mam. One of the cornuous tooth-like grinders of the duck-mole. [*L. cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-life**, 1 kōr-nūl-lit; 2 cōr-nūl-lit, n. A fossil tubicolous annelid (genus *Cornulites*). [*L. cornu*, horn, + *Gr. lithos*, stone.]

**cornu-pete**, 1 kōr-nū-pit; 2 cōr-nū-pit, a. Archeol. Attacking with the horns, as a bull represented in sculpture or painting as charging. [*LL. cornupeta*, < *L. cornu*, horn.]

**cornus**, 1 kōr-nūs; 2 cōr-nūs, n. Bot. A genus of mainly north-temperate shrubs or small trees of the cornel or dogwood family (*Cornaceae*)—the cornels or dogwoods—with opposite petioled leaves and small, cream-white flowers often surrounded by a conspicuous involucre. The flowering dogwood (*C. florida*) of the United States and Canada, is the best-known species. [*LL. dogwood-tree*, < *cornu*, horn, from the hardness of the wood.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, n. Bot. **cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.] **cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

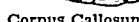
**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

**cornu-stib**, 1 kōr-nū-stib; 2 cōr-nū-stib, a. 1. Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. 2. Shaped like a horn; as, *cornu* locks of hair. 3. Cuckolded. [*L. cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.]





*correct* a page or form or type. 7. Optics. To counteract the aberration of; render productive of a clear and achromatic image; as, to *correct* a lens. [*L. correctus*,



**Corpus Callosum**









**cos'mete**, 1 kēs'mit; 2 cōs'mēt, n. Gr. *Anitē*. A public officer who had charge of the training of free-born youths for the duties of citizenship. [*Gr. kosmētēs, < kosmō, order.*]

**cos'met'ic**, 1 kēz-met'ik; 2 cōs-mēt'ic, a. Pertaining to the art of beautifying, especially of beautifying the complexion. [*< Gr. kosmētikos, skilled in decorating, < kosmos, ornament.*]

**cos'met'ic-cal**, -cos'met'ic-bark tree (*Bot.*), a low evergreen East-Indian tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of the rue family, bearing white flowers. An extract of the bark is employed for cosmetic purposes. — **cos'met'ic-cal-ly**, adv.

**cos'met'ic**, n. 1. A powder, paste, or other compound applied to the skin in order to improve its appearance. What cosmetics are to the face, wit is to the temper.

BULWER-LITTON *Devereux* vol. ii, p. 40. [L. 1881.]

2. The art of using cosmetic preparations.

**cos'met'ic-dē**, 1 kēz-met'ic-dē; 2 cōs-mēt'ic-dē, n. pl. *Arach.* A family of *Phalangidea*. **cos'met'us**, n. (t. c.). [*Gr. kosmētōs, well-ordered, < kosmos, order.*] — **cos'met'id**, a. & n. — **cos'metoid**, a.

**cos'met'o-log'y**, 1 kēz-met'ol'o-gi; 2 cōs-met'ol'o-gy, n. A treatise on bodily cleanliness and adornment. [*Gr. kosmētōs (see COSMETIC) + -logy.*]

**cos'mic**, 1 kēz'mik; 2 cōs'mic, a. 1. Pertaining to the universe at large as a harmonious system, or to its laws and order; hence, harmonious; orderly: opposed to *chaotic*; as used by earlier writers, material, materialistic, or mechanical, as opposed to *spiritual*.

As a language he could try whether it was possible . . . to make the small section of the country which had fallen to himself cosmic and orderly. *FRANCIS TWO CHIEFS* p. 60. [S. 1889.]

2. Belonging to the material universe, especially that portion outside the solar system; as, cosmic changes.

Suns and planets and cosmic forces are the words in which His thoughts are written.

S. HARRIS *Kingdom of Christ*, p. 75. [W. F. D. 1888.]

3. Of a magnitude or extent in space or time suggesting those of the universe; of vast extent or duration.

**As'ron**. Occurring at or just before sunrise; as, the cosmic setting of a star; sometimes, but incorrectly, rising or setting with the sun: opposed to *acronychal*.

5. Relating to cosmism; as, the cosmic philosophy.

6. *Geol.* A term suggested by H. L. Fairchild for primitive massive rocks, to harmonize with the new planetesimal hypothesis. [*< Gr. kosmos, < kosmos, universe.*]

**cos'mic-cal**, -cos'mic acid, acid used to bring out fingerprints on any material touched, as by thieves. — **c. dust**, fine particles supposed by some to be diffused in space, and to be the source of the dust found on snow, as in the arctic regions. — **c. physics**, astrophysics. — **cos'mic-cal-ly**, adv.

**cos'mics**, 1 kēz'miks; 2 cōs'mics, n. [Rare.] Cosmology.

**cos'mism**, 1 kēz'mizm; 2 cōs'mizm, n. 1. *Philos.* A theory of the cosmos or universe; specif., the doctrine of evolution as held by Herbert Spencer and formulated by John Fiske. 2. The theory of morals which makes human welfare the supreme good. See *EVOLUTION*. — **cos'mist**, n.

**cos'mo**, 1 kēz'mo; 2 cōs'mo. From *Gr. kosmos, order*; the universe: a combining form. — **cos'mo-cr'as**, n. *Paleon.* A genus of fossil ammonites from the Middle Oolite group of the English Jurassic.

**cos'mo-chore**, n. *Mineral.* Crystals of silicate minerals of the monoclinic type found in meteoric iron at Toluca, Mexico. — **cos'mo-clas'ic**, a. Composed of fragments of some extraterrestrial body; as, cosmoclastic rocks. — **cos'mo-cr'as**, n. 1. The power of the associated peoples of the world. 2. Government by such power. P. A. VAILE *In The Globe*, New York, Oct. 6, 1915. — **cos'mo-cr'at**, n. — **cos'mo-cr'at'ic**, a. *cosmog.* — **cos'mo-cr'at'y**, n.

**cos'mo-ge-net'ic**, n. Pertaining to the origin or genesis of the cosmos. — **cos'mo-gen'ic**, a.

**cos'mo-g'no-sis**, 1 kēz-mog'no-sis; 2 cōs-mōg'no-sis, n. The supposed world-knowledge or instinct of direction underlying the migratory and other movements of animals. [*< Gr. kosmos, world, & gnōsis, knowledge.*]

**cos'mog'o-ny**, 1 kēz-mog'o-ny; 2 cōs-mōg'o-ny, n. [*-NES, 1-niz; 2-nis, pl.*] 1. A theory or account of the origin or present constitution and order of the world; a branch of cosmology; as, the Mosaic cosmogony; the cosmogony of Hesiod. The early Greek cosmogonies were fanciful deductions of all things from combinations of a few elements, or even from some single element, such as earth, air, water, or fire.

There are three general classes of cosmogonies—those which represent (1) the world as having existed in its present form from eternity, (2) the matter but not the form of the world as having existed from eternity (*atomism, cosmism, evolutionism*, etc.), and (3) both the matter and form of the world as having had a definite cause (*creationism*).

2. [Rare.] The creation or origin of the universe. [*< Gr. kosmogonia, < kosmos, world; and see -GONY.*]

— **cos'mo-gon'ic**, a. Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

— **cos'mo-gon'ic-cal**, -cos'mo-gon'ic-nist, n. One who holds a theory respecting the origin of the universe. — **cos'mo-gon'ic-ly**, adv.

**cos'mog'ra-phy**, 1 kēz-mog'ra-fi; 2 cōs-mōg'ra-fi, n. 1. The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

Cosmogony treats of the birth, cosmography of the description, and cosmology of the theory of the world.

2. The science that treats of the relations of the different parts of the universe. [*< LL. cosmographia, < Gr. kosmographia, < kosmographos, describing the world, < kosmos, world, & graphō, write.*]

— **cos'mo-graph'ic**, a. Relating to cosmography. — **cos'mo-graph'ic-cal-ly**, adv.

**cos'mo-labe**, 1 kēz'mo-lēb; 2 cōs'mo-lāb, n. An astrolabe.

**cos'mol'a-try**, 1 kēz-mol'a-try; 2 cōs-mōl'a-try, n. Worship of the cosmos.

**cos'mo-line**, 1 kēz'mo-līn; 2 cōs-mō-līn, n. A variety of *cos'mo-lin*. — **petroleum**. Compare *VASELINE*. [*< cosmo- (in COSMETIC) + -lin.*]

**cos'mo-log'ic**, 1 kēz'mo-lōg'ic; 2 cōs-mō-lōg'ic, a. Of or belonging to cosmology or the science of the universe; also, and more specifically, pertaining or relating to the nature and laws of the cosmos as an inhabited and alterable order of things; as, the cosmological argument; cosmological theory. — **cos'mo-log'ic-ly**, adv.

**cos'mo-log'ic**, n. The inference of the existence of God as the only conceivable explanation of the origin and development of the material universe. In its many forms this argument has emphasized either the derived or changeable, or dependent, or finite and temporal, or relative and phenomenal, or merely potential, character of the existing system of things, as proving demonstratively the need of God as First Cause. — **c. proof**, proof of the

existence of God based on the principle of efficient causation: one of the three great scholastic proofs of theism. — **cos'mo-log'ic-cal-ly**, adv. From the cosmological point of view.

**cos'mol'o-gy**, 1 kēz-mol'o-gi; 2 cōs-mōl'o-gy, n. [*-GIES, 1-jiz; 2-gis, pl.*] 1. The general science of the cosmos or universe, in all its parts, laws, and operations, so far as these can be known by observation and scientific inquiry and may be regarded as constituting a cosmos: opposed to *ontology*. 2. *Philos.* The philosophical theory, or philosophy, of the cosmos. Called also *rational cosmology*. See *PHILOSOPHY*. Cosmology, in this sense, embraces the theories of cosmogony, of cosmology proper, of the systems of nature and the supernatural, and of teleology. Cosmology proper, in philosophy, bases its theories on the fact that the cosmos is apparently made up of matter and its phenomena and minds and their phenomena. The philosopher may accept (1) both facts entire (*realism, dualism*); (2) the distinct existence of matter alone (*materialism*); (3) that of mind alone (*idealism*); (4) the non-existence of both as substances (*phenomenalism*); (5) the unknowableness of both (*agnosticism*); (6) the practical non-existence of both, with reference of their phenomena to sensation (*idealistic phenomenalism*); (7) the identification of two (*monism, pantheism*, etc.); (8) the absolute non-existence of both (*nihilism*); (9) the identification of pure being, as idea, with non-existence (*hegelianism*). [*< COSMO- + -logy.*] — **cos'mol'o-gist**, n. An expert in cosmology.

**cos'mom'e-try**, 1 kēz-mem'i-try; 2 cōs-mōm'e-try, n. The measurement of the universe or of the world; specifically, mapping out by lines of latitude and longitude.

**cos'mo-nom'ic**, 1 kēz'mo-nem'ik; 2 cōs-mō-nōm'ic, a. Pertaining to or derived from the laws of nature. [*< COSMO- + Gr. nomos, law.*]

**cos'mo-path'ic**, 1 kēz'mo-path'ik; 2 cōs-mō-pāth'ic, a. *Psychical Research*. Open to the access of supernatural knowledge or emotion, supposedly from a preternatural world. [Coined by F. W. H. Myers.] [*< COSMO- + Gr. pathos, see PATHOS.*]

**cos'moph'i-lite**, 1 kēz-met'i-lait; 2 cōs-mōf'i-lit, n. A lover or admirer of the world in general. [*< Gr. kosmos, world, & philo, love.*]

**cos'mo-nog'ra-phy**, 1 kēz'mo-nog'ra-fi; 2 cōs-mō-nōg'ra-fi, n. A proposed method of writing all languages in a common phonetic alphabet.

**cos'mo-plast**, 1 kēz'mo-plast; 2 cōs-mō-plāst, n. The Creator of the universe, regarded as its molder. [*< Gr. kosmoplastēs, < kosmos, world, & plasseō, make.*]

— **cos'mo-plas'tic**, a. Pertaining to the formation of the universe; cosmogenic.

**cos'mo-pol'et'ic**, 1 kēz'mo-pol-et'ik; 2 cōs-mō-pōl'et'ic, a. Capable of producing a cosmos; denoting the universal cosmic force. *HUXLEY*. [*< COSMO- + Gr. poietikos < poieō, make.*]

**cos'mo-pol'i-ty**, n. [Rare.] Cosmopolitan policy; freedom from limited or special views.

**cos'mop'o-lis**, 1 kēz-mop'o-lis; 2 cōs-mōp'o-lis, n. A city composed of people gathered from all parts of the world. [*< COSMO- + Gr. polis, city.*]

**cos'mop'o-lis**, n. A town in Chesham county, Wash.

**cos'mop'o-lit'an**, 1 kēz-mop'o-lit'an; 2 cōs-mōp'o-lit'an, a. 1. Common to all the world; not limited to any region of the physical world or to any department of the world of thought. 2. Free from local attachments and prejudices; equally at home in all parts of the world; unprejudiced. 3. Having or exhibiting cosmopolitan character. 4. *Bot. & Zool.* Widely distributed; as, a cosmopolitan genus.

**cos'mop'o-lit'an**, n. A citizen of the world; a cosmopolite. — **cos'mop'o-lit'an-ism**, n. A cosmopolitan character. — **cos'mop'o-lit'an-ism**, -cos'mop'o-lit'an-ize or -ise, v. t. & i. To make or become cosmopolitan. — **cos'mop'o-lit'an-iz'as**, n. — **cos'mop'o-lit'**, n. World-wide in extent or existence; cosmopolitan.

**cos'mop'o-lit'**, n. 1. One at home everywhere; one familiar with all parts of the world; a person of world-wide experience and travel; one free from local prejudice or affection. 2. A plant or animal widely distributed over the world. [*< Gr. kosmopolites, < kosmos, world, & politis, citizen, < polis, city.*]

— **cos'mop'o-lit'ic**, a. Cosmopolitan. — **cos'mop'o-lit'ic-ty**, n. World politics; international politics.

**cos'mo-r'a-ma**, 1 kēz'mo-rā-ma; 2 cōs-mō-rā-ma, n. An exhibition of views from different parts of the world so arranged as to be reflected from mirrors and seen through a lens, first set up by Abbé Gassendi at Paris in 1811; applied also to other exhibitions of similar effect. [*< COSMO- + Gr. horama, sight.*] — **cos'mo-r'am'ic**, a. Pertaining to a cosmorama.

**cos'mo-r'an'ic**, 1 kēz'mo-ran'ik; 2 cōs-mō-rān'ic, a. Pertaining to the cosmos conceived of as a living organism whose atoms have specific sensibility: a hypothesis of G. T. Fechner. [*< COSMO- + ORGANIC.*]

**cos'mos**, 1 kēz'mos; 2 cōs'mōs, n. 1. The world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement: opposed to *chaos*. 2. Hence, any harmonious and complete system evolved out of complex details. 3. Order; harmony. 4. [*C.*] *Bot.* A small genus of the *Asteraceae*, related to the dahlia. [*< LL. cosmos, < Gr. kosmos, order.*]

**cos'mo-scope**, n. An orrery. — **cos'mo-sphere**, n. A hollow sphere usually manufactured of glass representing the celestial sphere with the earth in its center: for showing the position of the earth at any given time with reference to the fixed stars. — **cos'mo-tel'u-r'i-an**, a. Pertaining to the earth and cosmos in common. — **cos'mo-tel'u-r'ism**, n. *Philos.* The doctrine identifying the universe with God or with the divine activity: a form of pantheism. — **cos'mo-thet'ic**, n. 1. *Philos.* Designating one of a school of idealists who assume the existence of an external world, while denying all immediate knowledge of it: a term devised by Hamilton. — **cos'mo-zo'an**, a. A hypothetical cosmic germ transported to the terrestrial planet from some other world. — **cos'mo-zo'ic**, a. Relating to the hypothesis that organic structure of extraterrestrial origin. — **cos'mo-zo'ic-hypothesis**, the speculation or doctrine, originating with Kelvin, that germ-life on this planet was transported thither by a meteorite. — **cos'mo-zo'ism**, n. [*Archaeol.*] The theory that the cosmos, as a whole, has a conscious life of its own.

**Cosne**, 1 kōn; 2 cōn, n. A town in Nièvre department, France. See *WINE*.

**cos-so-ver'elgn**, etc. See *CO. prefix*.

**cosp**, 1 kesp; 2 cosp, n. [*Prov. Eng.*] A crosspiece; a head.

**cosp'et'ic**, n. Same as *COSPEUTIC*.

**cos-pher'd**, 1 kō-sfird; 2 cō-sfird, a. Being in the same sphere.

He passes on with no recognition. . . . at that moment, reader, he is on Mount Tabor—or Parnassus—or cospher'd with Plato. *LAMBS ERRORS of ELIA, Oxford in Vacation* p. 17. [W. L. & CO.]

**cosst**, 1 kos; 2 cōs, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A road-measure. See *MEASURE*.

**cosst't**, n. *Alg.* The unknown quantity in an equation or other problem. [*< It. cosa, < L. causa, thing, cause.*]

— **rule of cosst**, algebra, or an algebraic mode of working a problem. — **cosst'ist**, n. An algebraist.

**Coss**, abbr. *Consules* (consuls).

**Cos'sack**, 1 kēs'ak; 2 cōs'ak, n. *Rus. Hist.* A member of the race inhabiting the lower Don and Dnieper, eastern Russia, the Caucasus, etc.: since 1654 subject to Russia and furnishing irregular cavalry to its army.

These *Cossacks* were a mixed race of Malo-Russians, Poles, Tatars, Great Russians, and other adventurers, who occupied the vast and mainly barren country extending to the south of Russia and Poland. W. B. MONROE *Russia*, p. 120. [G. F. R. 1890.]

[*< Rus. Kozak, Cossack.*]

**cos'sa-lte**, 1 kēs'a-lit; 2 cōs'a-lit, n. *Mineral.* A compact variety of paragonite. [*< Luigi Cossa, of Pavia, It.*]

**cos'sas**, 1 kēs'as; 2 cōs'as, n. pl. [*Ind. Ind.*] Plain muslins.

**cos'se**, 1 kō'se; 2 cō'se, Charles de (1505?-151563). Comte de Brissac, a French marshal.

**cos'set**, 1 kēs'et; 2 cōs'et, v. To treat tenderly; fondle; pet.

**cos'set**, n. 1. A pet lamb, especially one reared by hand. 2. A pet of any kind. [*Cp. Wal. cosset, sucking pig.*]

**cos'settle**, 1 kō'set; 2 cō'set, n. [*F.*] Beet-root cut up in rectangular prisms in order to extract the saccharine matter.

**cos'sict**, 1 kō'sict; 2 cō'sict, a. Algebraical. See *COSSET*.

**cos'sid**, 1 kō'sid; 2 cō'sid, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] A running footman; a courier. **cos'sett**.

**cos'sl-dē**, 1 kēs'l-dē; 2 cōs'l-dē, n. pl. *Entom.* A family of bumblebees with 8 veins and proboscis absent. The larvae are wood-borers. See *CARPENTER-WORM*. [*< Cos-sus, < cos'sid, & n. — cos'sold, a.*]

**cos'sum**, 1 kō'sum; 2 cō'sum, n. *Pathol.* A nasal ulcer, often syphilitic in origin.

**Cos'tus**, 1 kēs'us; 2 cōs'us, n. 1. *Entom.* A genus typical of *Cossidae*. 2. [*C.*] *Pathol.* A small worm-shaped pimple on the face. [*L.*] a larva under the bark of trees.]

**cos'sy-rife**, 1 kēs'ri-rit; 2 cōs'ri-rit, n. *Mineral.* A variety of enigmatite occurring in minute crystals. [*< Gr. Kossyros, island bet. Sicily and Africa.*]

**cost**, 1 kest or kōst; 2 cōst or cōst, v. [*COST; COST'ING.*] 1. To call for as a price in exchange; cause the expenditure of; require as the price of possession, use, or accomplishment. 2. To be the cause of suffering or loss; cause the infliction or loss of; as, his dissipation cost him his fortune. 3. [*Gr. Brit.*] To estimate the cost of production of (an article). [*< OF. coster (F. cōtler), < LL. costo, contr. of L. consto; see CONSTANT.*] — **to cost dear**, to cause heavy expense, or great inconvenience, loss, or injury.

**cost'ly**, n. 1. That which has to be given for a thing in order to procure it; especially, the price paid; outlay of any kind; expense.

The price of any manufactured commodity cannot permanently to any considerable extent either exceed or fall short of its cost of production. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 338. [H. A. C. 1874.]

2. *pl. Lau.* The charges fixed by law or allowed by the court in a lawsuit, usually taxed against the losing party. *Spelt.*: (1) The charges payable to an attorney for the opposite side by an unsuccessful litigant and which both in England and the United States are either included in an itemized bill of costs and taxed by the officer of the court as between party and party, or are measured at the hearing and included in the order of the court. (2) [*U. S.*] The charges payable by a client to his attorney, generally fixed by law and known as *fees*. (3) [*Eng.*] The charges made by an attorney against his client, based on a statutory scale, and which when disputed are taxed as between solicitor and client. As a rule in England costs of common-law litigation must follow the result, but in the United States no costs are awarded unless it can be shown that the right is given by statute, a case of equity having a discretionary power in awarding costs.

Where the witness, called by the plaintiff, had himself employed an attorney, to whom he had made himself liable for the costs, he was held incompetent, without a release from the attorney. *GREENLEAF EVIDENCE* vol. i, p. 549. [L. B. & CO. 1846.]

3. Loss; suffering; detriment. 4. *Economics*. That which is expended or sacrificed in order to obtain or achieve something. *Cost* includes (1) physical and mental labor, (2) money or its equivalent in kind, (3) lost or abandoned opportunities. The cost of production is independent of wages and profits, which are regarded as the remuneration of sacrifice and not a component part of it. It is, however, considered by certain economists as being the governing factor of supply, which with demand determines the value of the goods produced. Cost has been divided by different writers into private (as concerns the individual), public (as concerns the community), real or subjective (as regards human effort or sacrifice), etc. Compare *DEMAND, POLITICAL ECONOMY, SUPPLY, VALUE*.

**cost'f**, *SYN.* see *EXPENSE, PRICE*. — **at all costs**, by all means, no matter what it may cost. — **cost'book**, n. 1. *Bookkeeping*. A book for recording costs of purchases of raw materials. 2. *Lau.* A book in which bills of costs are entered. 3. [*Brit.*] *Mining*. The book recording shareholders' names and holdings, with general details of financial condition of a cost-book company, which is laid before the shareholders every sixteen weeks to enable them to determine their liability. — **first c.**, what a thing cost to buy, mine, or produce, excluding such subsequent expenses as storage, interest, etc. — **joint c.**, the amount expended in manufacturing several products which naturally result from a single operation. — **to one's c.**, to one's loss or detriment; to one's confusion.

**cost'ly**, 1 kest; 2 cōst, n. 1. *Her.* A cottise. 2. A rib or side. [*< L. costa, rib.*] **costet**.

**cost'fa**, 1 kēs'ta; 2 cōs'ta, n. [*-F.*, 1-ti; 2-tē, pl.] A rib or a rib-like structure, part, or marking; as, the *costa* of the scapula. *Spelt.*: (1) *Zool.* (a) In cnephores, the rib or plate-bearing portion of each of the 8 radial lines. (b) In hydrozoans, a covering branch of the gonangia. (c) In madreporian corals, one of the longitudinal ridges on the outside of the theca, corresponding with the septa inside. (d) In cnephores, the ridge of the sucker. (e) In insects, the front edge of the wing. (f) In mollusks, a ridge on the surface of a shell. (g) In strongyloid worms, a muscular support in the bursa of the male. (2) *Bot.* A vein of a leaf; especially, a midrib. [*L.*] rib. — **costa sternalis**. *Jch.* 1. The hemaphysates. 2. The glossophyl. 3. The brachistolegal rays.

**Cost'ta**, Sir Michael (?/1810-1854). An Italian composer and conductor; lived in England; *Neuman*.

**cost'are**, n. Cost or expense.

**cost'ly**, 1 kest; 2 cōst, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near a rib or costa; as, a *costal* arch; the *costal*



**Cō-te'slan**, 1 kō-tī'sən; 2 cō-tē'zhan, *n.* Pertaining to or discovered by Roger Cotes, an English mathematician [*J.* 1682-5?/1716]. [*—* for flax.]  
**cō't-gare**, 1 kō'tār; 2 cō'tār, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse wool.  
**cōthe**, 1 kōth; 2 cōth, *rfl.* [Prov. Eng.] To faint; grow faint. [*<* AS. *cuthu*, *cith*, disease.] = cō'thy, *a.* Sickly; faint.  
**cō'thon**, 1 kō'then; 2 cō'thōn, *n.* A wharf; quay. [*<* Gr. *kōthon*, inner harbor at Carthage.]  
**cō-thūr'n'-an**, 1 kō-thūr'n-u-n; 2 cō-thūr'n-al-an, *a.* Like or partaking of the nature of tragedy.  
**cō-thūrnūs**, 1 kō-thūrnūs; 2 cō-thūr'nūs, *n.* [*-ni*, 1 -nā; 2 -ni, pl.] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Archeol.* A buskin; especially, a buskin with thick soles, worn on the stage by actors in tragedy. See *illus.* under **BUSKIN**.  
 Steele . . . stepped off the high-heeled *coturnus* and came down into common life. THACKERAY *Eng. Humor.* vii, p. 282. [*id.*]  
 2. Hence, the tragic style; tragedy. [*L.* *>* Gr. *kothornos*, buskin.] **cō-thūrn't-**; **cō-thūr'n'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the coturnus or buskin; hence, tragic. **cō-thūr'nict-**; **cō-thūr'nate**, *a.* 1. Wearing the buskin. 2. Tragic; grave. **cō-thūr'nat-ed**.  
**cō'ti-a**, 1 kō'ti-a; 2 cō'ti'-a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fast-sailing vessel with two masts and lateen sails; used on the Malabar coast.  
**cō-tic-yu-lar**, 1 kō-tic'yū-lar; 2 cō-tic'yū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to whetstones; suitable for whetstones. [*<* L. *coticula*, touchstone. *<* cos (*cōt*), whetstone.]  
**cō-ti'dal**, 1 kō-tai'dal; 2 cō-ti'dal, *a.* Indicating simultaneously in tides.—cotidal lines, lines on a chart, atlas, or sphere indicating the places at which high tide occurs simultaneously.  
**cō'ti-gna**, 1 kō'ti-gnā; 2 cō'ti'-gnā, *n.* A quince conserve having astrstring properties, made from fruit almost ripe. [*<* OF. *cotignac*, *<* L. *cydonia*; see **CRONIA**.]  
**cō-ti'llion**, 1 kō-ti'll-yon; 2 cō-ti'll-yon (XIII), *n.* 1. A lively, quick, square dance for four couples, having generally five figures; a quadrille. 2. The music for such a dance. 3. A series of round dances interspersed with varied figures, sometimes elaborate, which are often so arranged as to determine the choice of partners, as by a chance meeting in some evolution, or by a mock trial of skill, and which usually include the bestowal of small gifts or favors provided by the hostess. Called also, in the United States, the *german*. 4. A variegated woollen cloth of black and white colors, used as skirting. [*<* F. *cottillon*, *<* OF. *cote*; see **COTI'**] **cō-ti'lloni**.  
**cō-tin'ga**, 1 kō-tin'gə; 2 cō-tin'-gə, *n.* [S. Am.] 1. A South-American cottingid bird, especially a cottingine. 2. [*C.*] A genus typical of *Cottingidae*.—**Cō-tin'gi-dæ**, *n. pl.* Ornith. A family of clamatorial birds with cylindrical pycnanotarsal tarsi, and the basilar joint of the inner toe united to that of the middle toe. —**cō-tin'gid**, *n.* —**cō-tin'gold**, *a.* —**Cō-tin'gi-næ**, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Cottingidae* with a thrush-like bill, smooth rictus, and moderate tarsi. —**cō-tin'ginge**, *a. & n.*  
**cō'tin'in**, 1 kō'ti-nin; 2 cō'ti-nin, *n.* Chem. A crystalline alkaloid [*C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N=O*], derived indirectly from nicotine. [*<* NICOTIN].  
**Cō'ti-nus**, 1 kō'ti-jor-kō'ti-nūs; 2 cō'ti'-jor-kō'ti-nūs, *n.* Bot. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the family *Anacardiaceae*. They have ovate, entire leaves, panicled flowers, and 1-seeded drupes. There are only two species, *C. cottinoides*, the wild or American smoke-tree, and the European *C. cotinus*, the smoke-plant or purple-fringed sumach.  
**Cō'to-ca'chi**, 1 kō'to-kā'chi; 2 cō'to'-kā'chi, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador; 16,301 ft. high.  
**cō'to-gèn'l'o**, 1 kō'to-jén'ti; 2 cō'to'-jén'ti, *n.* Chem. A compound (CH<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>CH-CO-H, made by heating caustic potash and methylprotocotoin to the fusing-point. [*<* COTOIN + GEN].  
**cō'to-in**, 1 kō'to-in; 2 cō'to-in, *n.* A yellowish-white, crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in Coto bark.  
**Cō'to-ne-as'ter**, 1 kō'to-mās'ter; 2 cō'to'-ne-ās'ter, *n.* Bot. A genus of Old World hardy shrubs or small trees of the apple family, with simple leaves, small white or pink flowers, and scarlet or black berry-like fruit. Of about 20 species, various ones known as *rose-hox* are in ornamental cultivation. [*<* COTUIN? + ASTER? QUERC?]  
**cō'to-nler**, 1 kō'to-nŷr; 2 cō'to'-nŷr, *n.* [La.] Bot. The buttonwood, or sycamore. [*<* F. *cottonnier*, cotton plant, *<* coton, cotton.]  
**Cō'to-pax'i**, 1 kō'to-paks'ti; 2 cō'to'-paks'ti, *n.* A volcano in the Andes, Ecuador; 19,613 ft. high. [*flsh.*]  
**cō-to-ro**, 1 kō-to-rə; 2 cō-to-rə, *n.* [West Indies.] A parrot-co'to-ra, 1 kō-to-rə; 2 cō-to-rə, *n.* 1. The agouti. 2. [Porto-Rican.] A parrot. (*Chrysotis portoricensis*).  
**cō'to-ruin**, 1 kō'tuwin; 2 cō'tuwin, *n.* 1. A man who bustles himself with affairs that properly belong to women. 2†. A mannish woman; a virago. [*<* COTI' + QUEAN.]  
**cō-tral'tor**, cō'trus-tee', etc. See *cō'ti*, *prefix*.  
**cō-trip'le**, 1 kō-trip'l; 2 cō-trip'l, *a.* Belonging to a triple branch of a curve; as, a *cotriple tangent*. [*<* CO + TRIPLE].  
**Cō'tro-nè**, 1 kō'tro-nè; 2 cō'tro-nè, *n.* A seaport town in Catanzaro province, Italy. Ancient Cro-to'na.  
**cōts'wold**, 1 kōts'wōld; 2 cōts'wōld, *n.* A wold or stretch of open country used for sheep-grazing and marked by sheep-cotes; as, *Cotswold Hills* in Gloucestershire, England, noted for an excellent breed of sheep. See **SHEEP**. [*<* cors, *pl.* of COR', + wōld, open country.]  
**cō'ti-tā**, 1 kō'ti; 2 cō'ti-a, *n.* [COR'TAS or COR'TE?, 1 kō'ti; 2 cō'ti, *pl.*] 1. A short surplice, with short sleeves or none. 2. A coarse blanket. [*L.L.* also *cota*; see **COTI-A**.]  
**Cō'ti-tās**, 1 kō'ti; 2 cō'ti-a, *n.* 1. Bernhard (19/-1808?/1759), a German geologist. 2. Johann Friedrich (19/-1784-19/1832), Baron von Cottendorf, a German publisher and statesman.  
**Cō'ti-ta-bā'to**, 1 kō'ti-bū'to; 2 cō'ti'-bū'to, *n.* 1. A province in Mindanao, P. I. 2. Its capital.  
**cō'ti-ta-bus**, 1 kō'te-bus; 2 cō'ti'-bus, *n.* A sportive practice, among wine-drinkers, of throwing the wine in their drinking-cups into a cup or upon a plate. To accomplish this without splashing, and with a clear sound, was regarded as a sign of good luck in love or other matters. [*L.* *<* Gr. *kottabos*, cottabus.]  
**cō'tlage**, 1 kō'ti; 2 cō'tag, *n.* 1. A humble dwelling; small house.  
 A poor widow somewhat stoopen in age,  
 Was whimsical dwelling in a narrow cage.  
 CHAUCER *G. T. Nun's Priests' Tale* l. 2.



VI. Ecumenical (680-681), condemned Monotheletism;  
(5) VIII. Ecumenical (869-870), denounced Iconoclasm;  
Councils of Ephesus, (1) III. Ecumenical (431), con-  
demned Nestorius; (2) Robber Synod (449), see LATRO-



## Count's Coronet

3f. At the face. [*< F. contre, < L. contra; see CONTRA-*]

**count' ter, prep.** [Rare.] Against; contrary to.

**counter-, prefix.** Contrary; opposite. [*< F. contre, < L. contra; see CONTRA- or < COUNTER, adv.*]

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

**count' ter-act', vt.** To act in opposition to; frustrate; hinder.—**count' ter-act'ant', n.** That which counteracts; a counteractive.—**count' ter-act'er-act'or', n.**—**count' ter-act'ion', n.** Action in opposition; hindrance.—**count' ter-act'ive', l. a.** Tending to counteract. **II. n.** One who or that which counteracts.—**count' ter-act'iv' (c-ly), adv.**—**count' ter-agent', n.** That which acts in opposition.—**c., agency, n., c.-alliance, n.** An alliance, as of nations or individuals, to offset one previously contracted; or to counteract an alliance between opponents.—**c.-antidote, n.** Any substance that tends to destroy or minimize the action of an antidote; an anti-antidote.—**c.-appeal, n.** An appeal in rebuttal.—**c.-appellant, n., c.-approach, n.** **Fort.** A trench, generally zigzag, by which the besieged meets the approaches of the besiegers; countermine.—**c.-apse, n., Church Arch.** An apse placed opposite the main apse.—**c.-arch, n.** An arch connecting the tops of counterforts.—**c.-argue, vt. & vi.** To present arguments in refutation.—**c.-argument, n., c.-counter-attack', l. vt.** To attack for the purpose of frustrating a previous attack. **II. n.** An attack designed to counteract a previous hostile advance.—**c.-attired, a. Her.** Having double horns in opposite directions.—**c.-attraction, n.** An opposing or contrary attraction.—**c.-attractive, a., c.-attractively, adv.**

**count' ter-bal'ance, l.** 1. **koun'ter-bal'ans; 2.** **koun'ter-bal'ang, vt. [AN-CED; -ANG-ING.]** To oppose with an equal force; weigh against with an equal weight; offset; counterbalance.

**count' ter-bal'ance, n.** 1. That which counterbalances; any power equally opposing another.

The lightest reasons that may be will seem to weigh greatly, if nothing be put in the counterbalance.

SIDNEY WORKS, *Defence of Poesy* p. 49. [H. B. 1831.]

**2. Mech.** Specif., a device or contrivance, as a weight, to oppose the momentum of a reciprocating or partly reciprocating member, as a coupling-rod, or the motion of any member; counterpoise. [*< F. contrebalance; see COUNTER- and BALANCE.*]

**count' ter-bass', n. Mus.** 1. That part of a composition having two basses written for voices or instruments of the lowest range. 2. An exceptionally low bass voice, descending to C below the bass staff.—**c.-batter, vt. Mil.** To answer one bombardment with another; to discharge a return fire.—**c.-battery, n.** A battery in opposition to another battery.—**c.-beam, n.** A beam that communicates a reciprocating motion to the platen of a printing-machine.—**count' ter-blast', n.** An opposing blast; an answering argument; a denunciation.—**count' ter-blow', n.** A return blow.—**c.-bond, n. Law.** A bond to indemnify the surety on another's bond.—**count' ter-bore', vt.** To form a counterbore in.—**count' ter-bore, n. 1.** A cylindrical enlargement of the end of a cylinder-bore or of a bore-hole. 2. A kind of drill used for enlarging one end of a hole.—**count' ter-brace', vt. 1.** To brace (the hind yards) sharp up one way and the after yards the other; as, to counterbrace the fore- and main-yards. 2. To brace so as to resist opposite strains; fix or place counterbraces on.—**count' ter-brace, n. 1. Naut.** A brace on a yard running in a direction opposite to that of the ordinary brace. 2. A compression-member in a framed structure, carrying stress in the opposite direction to a main-brace.—**c.-brand, n.** A cattle-mark effecting, or canceling the original brand.—**count' ter-buff', vt. 1.** To strike back; as, to counterbuff the foe.—**c.-return blow, c.-carte, n. Fencing.** A counter-parry in carte.—**c.-cast, n.** A contrary contrivance.—**c.-caster, n.** A bookkeeper; used in contempt.—**c.-ceiling, n. Build.** A secondary or false ceiling made by filling the space between the true ceiling and the floor above with sound-preventing or fireproofing material.

**count' ter-change', l.** 1. **koun'ter-chang; 2.** **koun'ter-chang', vt. 1.** To cause to change places or to take an opposite place; interchange.

The front of the battle was now exactly counterchanged.

HUME, *England* vol. i, ch. 67. 678. [v.]

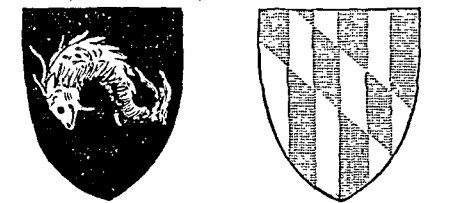
**2. To diversify; counterchange.—coun'ter-change', pa. 1.** Exchanged. 2. **Her.** Blazoned as a charge on a field of two tinctures, the color of the part of the charge on each tincture being that of the other tincture. See ILLUS. in next column.—**coun'ter-change'ing; coun'ter-col'ored',**

**coun'ter-charge', l.** 1. **koun'ter-charg; 2.** **koun'ter-charg', vt. 1.** To charge in opposition to (a charge of soldiery). 2. To accuse in return; make a charge against.—**coun'ter-charge', vt.** As, I charge thee, be countercharged and return. 3. **Decoration.** To make one design by reversing the figures of another; to reverse a design. [*< F. contre-charger; see COUNTER- and CHARGE, v.*]

**coun'ter-charge', n. 1.** An opposing charge or onslaught. 2. An opposing accusation; a counter-claim.—**coun'ter-charge', vt.** To counteract the effect of a charm upon; win by opposing charms.—**coun'ter-charge', n.** An opposite charm.—**coun'ter-check', vt.** To meet or reply to (a check) by checking in return.—**coun'ter-check', n.** That which counterchecks; a check for a check.—**c.-chevronny, vt.** To strike back; as, to counterchevronny, as a field, properly, chevronny counterchanged. See CHEVRONNY, c.-chevroned, c.-chute, n. **Mfn.** A device for conveying coal from a high level to a lower one.—**c.-claim, n. Law.** A cross-demand alleged by a defendant in his favor against the plaintiff.—**c.-claim, vt. & vt.**—**c.-claimant, n., c.-clockwise, a.** Contrary to the direction taken by the hands of a clock round the dial.—**c.-clockwise, adv.—coun'ter-clock', n., c.-countersunk clout-nail, c.-cock, n.** See under COUNTER, n.—**coun'ter-rolled, a. Her.** Charged with gyrons of alternate tincture whose rolls meet in the fess-point: used of a shield.—**c.-colored, a. Her.** Having opposite parts differently tinctured.—**c.-company, a. Her.** Composed of two rows of squares of two tinctures alternating.—**c.-camp; c.-checky; c.-compunct; c.-condemnation, n.** Retaliatory condemnation.—**c.-couchant, a. Her.** Having the heads in opposite directions, as animals couchant. See COUCHANT.—**c.-coupé, n. Fencing.** A coupé used as a ripost.—**c.-courage, a. Her.** Running in opposite directions, as animals.—**c.-cry, n.** A conflicting cry.—**c.-current, n.** A current setting in opposite directions, especially to that of another current.—**c.-deed, n. Law.** A deed that invalidates or supercedes a previous deed; a secret deed.—**c.-diapason, n. Organ-build.** A diapason sixteen feet in length; a double diapason.—**c.-die, n.** A die that is the opposite of another, as in stamping sheet material.—**c.-dike, n.** A reinforcing or reserve dike.—**c.-disengage,**

**vt. Fencing.** 1. To disengage into the previous line in anticipation of a similar move on the part of one's opponent. 2. To ripost by disengaging immediately after one's opponent.—**c.-disengagement, n.—c.-distinction, n.** Contradistinction.—**c.-drain, n.** A drain parallel to a canal or embanked watercourse, for collecting the soakage-water.—**coun'ter-draw', vt. Art.** To trace, as an outline of a drawing, on transparent material. See TRACE.—**c.-dweller, n.** One who is antisocial.—**c.-earth, n.** In the Pythagorean philosophy, a world between our earth and the central fire of the universe: identified by later philosophers with the western hemisphere; the antichthon.—**c.-efficiency, n. Mech.** The reciprocal of a given efficiency.—**c. electro-motive force (Elec.),** a potential difference in a circuit opposed to the main potential difference and hence developing a current in the opposite direction to the original current, whose operation it resists and diminishes in the amount of its ratio to it. It is found in motors, induction coils, galvanic batteries, etc. In motors it increases so rapidly in relation to the electromotive force with increased speed of revolution as to render all speed above a certain point prohibitive. In practice a motor is found to develop maximum output when the counter electromotive force is equal to exactly one-half of the impressed electromotive force. **back electro-motive force; spurious resistance; c.-embattled, a. Her.** Embattled on both sides; battled counter.—**c.-battled; c.-embowed, a. Her.** Bent with the elbow

toward the sinister.—**c.-enamel, n.** The enamel on the back of an enameled metal plate.—**c.-ermine, n.** See ERMINE.—**c.-escaloped, a. Her.** See ESCALOPED.—**c.-evidence, n. Law.** Evidence in contradiction of previous testimony.—**c.-exposition, n. Music.** A reflex of the thematic exposition; one in which the normal order of the subject and answer is reversed.—**c.-extension, n. Surg.** The application of force to the portion of a broken or dislocated limb above the point of fracture or luxation, to steady it while extension is being made below.—**c.-extend, vt.—coun'ter-face, a. Her.** Divided by bars and then palewise, as a field, with half-bars or half-barrulets alternately tinctured.—**coun'ter-fa-cet; c.-fessy, c.-fall, n. Spinning.** A wire beneath the yarns in a mule, counterweighted to keep them tight, acting in connection with the faller and faller-wire.—**c.-faller, n.**



"A dolphin, counter-embowed." "Pale of six argent and sable, a bend counterchanged."

toward the sinister.—**c.-enamel, n.** The enamel on the back of an enameled metal plate.—**c.-ermine, n.** See ERMINE.—**c.-escaloped, a. Her.** See ESCALOPED.—**c.-evidence, n. Law.** Evidence in contradiction of previous testimony.—**c.-exposition, n. Music.** A reflex of the thematic exposition; one in which the normal order of the subject and answer is reversed.—**c.-extension, n. Surg.** The application of force to the portion of a broken or dislocated limb above the point of fracture or luxation, to steady it while extension is being made below.—**c.-extend, vt.—coun'ter-face, a. Her.** Divided by bars and then palewise, as a field, with half-bars or half-barrulets alternately tinctured.—**coun'ter-fa-cet; c.-fessy, c.-fall, n. Spinning.** A wire beneath the yarns in a mule, counterweighted to keep them tight, acting in connection with the faller and faller-wire.—**c.-faller, n.**

**coun'ter, pp.** Countered.

**coun'ter-felt', l.** 1. **koun'ter-fit; 2.** **koun'ter-fit, v. I. t. 1.** **coun'ter-felt', vt.** To make a copy of; imitate; hence, to feign; pretend.

Imitate a good man, but do not counterfeit him.

The Moralist, *Truth* maxim xiii, p. 27.

**2. Specif., to make without lawful authority and with intent to deceive and defraud, as something false and spurious in the semblance of something true and genuine; as, to counterfeit money.**

**II. t. 1.** To practise deception; feign. 2. To make counterfeits.—**con'tra-falt; con'tre-fet; coun'ter-fet; Syn: see IMITATE; MOCK.**

**coun'ter-felt, a. 1.** In the form of or made to resemble something else; imitated; hence, pretended; spurious; deceitful; as, a counterfeit presentment; counterfeit grief.

He who endeavors to be humble, and holy, and perfect, in order to win heaven, has only a counterfeit.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. iv, p. 62. [L. 1876.]

**2. Specif., imitated or made to resemble some genuine thing, with intent to defraud by passing the imitation for the genuine; forged, as coin.** [*< F. contrefait, < LL. contrafactus, pp. of contrafacio, < L. contra (see CONTRA-) + facio, make.*] **con'tre-fet; -ly, adv.—ness, n. Syn:** bogus, deceptive, false, fictitious, forged, fraudulent, mock, sham, spurious.—**Ant:** authentic, correct, genuine, honest, original, sterling, true, veritable.

**coun'ter-felt, n. 1.** Something resembling or made in imitation of another thing, as a portrait; a copy. Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 3.

**2. Specif., something made fraudulently to resemble what is true and genuine, with a view to pass it as genuine or original; as, the bill was a counterfeit.**

**3. An impostor. Syn: see DISGUISE.**

**coun'ter-felt'er, n.** One who counterfeits or pretends; specif., one who counterfeits money.

**coun'ter-felt'sauce, n.** Forgery; artifice.—**coun'ter-fai',**

**coun'ter-fate', n. Her.** Divided Barry and pale; having half of alternate tinctures.—**coun'ter-fa-ct'ion, n.** Counterfessy.—**a.-c.-fire, n. Forestry.** Same as FIRE.—**c.-fissure, n. Surg.** A cranial fracture opposite to or different from the point on which the blow was received.—**countercoup, c.-floor, n. Carp.** The foundation upon which a parquet floor is laid.—**c.-flory, a. Her.** Charged with flowers divided so that part shows on either side, as of a bearing.—**c.-flowered; c.-floury; c.-flowered, n.**

**coun'ter-foll', l.** 1. **koun'ter-fall; 2.** **coun'ter-fall', n. [Eng.]** 1. Formerly, in the Exchequer, that part of a record kept by a court officer, the other called the stock, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account; counterstock. 2. A coupon containing a memorandum, as of a check or draft, to be retained by the drawer; stub.

**coun'ter-force', n.** An opposing force.—**coun'ter-fort', n. 1. Arch.** A strengthening pier or buttress. 2. A projecting spur of a mountain. 3. An entrenchment thrown up by besiegers.—**coun'ter-fugue, n. Mus.** A fugue wherein the theme is developed by inversion. Compare FUGUE.—**REVENGE, c.-counter-gage, vt.** To gage as a check on a previous gaging.—**c.-gauger, c.-gager, n.—c.-gaze, n. Carp.** An adjustable scribing-gage for marking the measurements of a mortise on the end of a piece that is to be tenoned, or vice versa.—**c.-gale, n.** The movement of air in one side of a whirlwind, as being in an opposite direction to that in the other side.—**c.-gambl', n. Chess.** A gambit to that in the other side.—**c.-gear, n. Separate driving-gear** connected by a belt with the machine to be driven.

**coun'ter-glow', l.** 1. **koun'ter-glô; 2.** **coun'ter-glô', n. 1. Astron.** Same as GEGENSCHIN. 2. A purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow at sunset.

**coun'ter-guard', n. 1. Fort.** A small rampart raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel with those of the bastion, making a salient angle. 2. The guard on a sword-hilt, exclusive of the cross-guard, or some part of it.—**c.-hunter, n. Mil.** Same as HUNTER.—**c.-indifference, n.** Same as CONTEMPT.—**c.-influence, vt.** To check, manage, or the like, by opposing influence.—**c.-influence, n.—c.-irritant, l. a.** Having the power of producing artificial irritation. **II. n.** A medicinal agent employed to excite irritation in one part of the body, so as to relieve pain in another part.—**c.-irritate, vt. Med.** To produce artificial inflammation in (a part), in order to relieve pain or congestion elsewhere.—**c.-irritation, n.**

**coun'ter-jump'er, n.** See COUNTER, n.

**coun'ter-lath', n. Build.** 1. A lath placed between others, to ease the interval, as in tiling. 2. A lath nailed above others so as to raise the main lathing above their surface by the extent of its thickness, in order to permit the wet plaster to make a key between the laths. 3. A lath laid by eye between two that have been previously gaged. 4. A lath laid longitudinally between two rafters to provide support for laths laid across it at right angles.—**c.-lathing, n.** Counter-laths collectively.—**c.-lever, n. Mech.** That portion of a leverage system lying between the weight and the fulcrum.—**c.-libration, n. Astron.** Libration with an opposite motion.—**c.-light, n. Paint.** An incidental light, disturbing or opposing the effect of the main light.—**c.-list, n.** A duplicate list for use in checking.—**c.-lode, n. Mining.** A lode intersecting a main lode.—**coun'ter; coun'ter-lode; coun'ter-lode; coun'ter.**

**coun'ter-ly, adv. Her.** See PARTY PER PALE, under PALE.

**coun'ter-man', n.** See COUNTER, n.

**coun'ter-mand', l.** 1. **koun'ter-mand; 2.** **coun'ter-mand', vt. 1.** To recall or annul, as a command; revoke, as an order, by giving a contrary order; as, he countermanded his instructions to his steward. 2. To contradict the orders of; oppose; as, he countermanded his chief. 3. To prohibit; forbid. 4. To dominate; control. [*< F. contremander, < LL. contramando, < L. contra (see CONTRA-) + mando; see MANDATE.*]—**coun'ter-mand-a-bl'e, a.**

**coun'ter-mand', n.** An order or command contrary to or revoking one previously issued.

**coun'ter-march', l.** 1. **koun'ter-march; 2.** **coun'ter-march', v. I. t.** To cause to march back; as, to counter-march a regiment. **II. i. 1.** To march back. 2. **Art.** To execute a countermarch.

**coun'ter-march', n. 1.** A return march. 2. **Mil. (1)** A change of direction, as of a company, in line or column from front to rear by a flank movement, retaining the same men in the front rank. (2) The turning of a battery to face in an opposite direction, the caisson taking the rear position. 3. Any reversal of conduct or method.

**coun'ter-march, pp.** Countermarched.

**coun'ter-mark', l.** 1. **koun'ter-märk; 2.** **coun'ter-märk', vt.** To make or place a countermark on.

**coun'ter-mark', n. 1.** An added mark placed on goods, as by way of identification or certification. 2. A stamp or added mark on new-minted coin, to indicate a change of value or to give it currency in another country. 3. A groove filed in the corner-teeth of an old horse, to simulate the natural marks in younger animals.

**coun'ter-mart', l.** 1. **koun'ter-mürt; 2.** **coun'ter-mürt', n.** Reprisal: used in insurance policies in the phrase "letters of mart and countermart."

**coun'ter-mine', l.** 1. **koun'ter-main; 2.** **coun'ter-min', v. [-MINED; -MIN'ING.] I. t. 1.** To mine counter (an enemy); oppose by means of a countermine. 2. To baffle or frustrate by secret means.

In order to countermine the English influence with the Western Indians, the British and the allies of the Iroquois had been successfully appealed to. KINGSTON *Canada* p. 507. [A. & N. 1833.]

**II. t. 1.** To make a countermine; hence, to oppose one secretly.

**coun'ter-mine', n. 1. Mil.** A mine or system of galleries run out from a fortress to meet and destroy similar works of a besieging enemy. 2. **Naval.** A torpedo or submerged mine used by an attacking fleet to explode mines planted as harbor defenses by the enemy. 3. Hence, any stratagem to foil the designs of an opponent.

**coun'ter-mold', n. Carp.** A counterpart of the outline of one side of a piece of timber, by which is to be shaped another piece to fit the first.—**c.-motion, n.** An opposite motion; a motion opposite or countermoving. An other.—**c.-motive, n.** A motive antagonistic to another motive.—**coun'ter-move, vt. & vt.** To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to.—**coun'ter-move, n.—c.-movement, n.—coun'ter-mure, vt.** To strengthen with a countermure.—**coun'ter-mure', n.** A wall raised before (and sometimes behind) a fortification wall to strengthen it.—**c.-malant, a. Her.** Swimming in contrary direction to the fish.—**c.-natural, a. [Rare.]** Contrary to nature.—**c.-notice, n. Law.** A notice offsetting or counteracting one previously issued.—**c.-opening, n. 1.** An aperture on the opposite side, or in a different place. 2. **Surg.** A secondary opening made in an abscess or other pathological collection of liquid to facilitate drainage.—**c.-opological Her.** Opposed on opposite sides of a space.—**c.-step, n.** To another; hence, a contrary measure.—**coun'ter-pled', a. Her.** Divided equally as an escutcheon, first palewise, then by a line fesswise, with two tinctures countercharged.—**con'ter-pa-lé; coun'ter-pa-lyt.**

**coun'ter-pane', l.** 1. **koun'ter-pän; 2.** **coun'ter-pän', n.** An outside cover for a bed; a coverlet or quilt; especially, a coverlet woven of cotton in raised figures. [*< OF. contrepoinete, for contrepoinete, < LL. culcita, quilt, + puncta, l. of punctus, POINT.*]

**coun'ter-pa-rol', n. Mil.** A word given in any time of alarm as a signal. WILKINS *Mil. Dict.*—**coun'ter-parry, vt. Fencing.** To parry a thrust by a counter.—**c.-parry, n.**

**coun'ter-part', l.** 1. **koun'ter-pärt; 2.** **coun'ter-pärt', n. 1.** A person or thing precisely similar to another as a whole or in some important respect; reproduction; facsimile.

The overcivilized, learned, false, profligate Roman was the very counterpart of the modern Irishman.

KINGSTON *Roman and Truton* lect. iv, p. 114. [MACH. 1859.]

**2. One of two persons or things corresponding or fitting together; one who or that which supplements or answers to another, as the impression to the seal; something taken with another for the completion of either; a complement; fellow; match; hence, an oppo-**

un'try, n. [-triz, 1 -triz; 2 -triz, pl.] 1. A land under a particular sovereignty or government, inhab-





**EFFRONTERY**: **FORTITUDE**: **PROWES**.—**Ant.** cowardice, fear, fright, poltroonery, pusillanimity, timidity.  
**cou-ra'geous**, 1 kūr'jōs; 2 cūr'jōs, a. Possessed of courage; bold; daring; as, a *courageous* man; *courageous* words. [**< F. courageux, < courage; see COURAGE.** **SYN.** see **BRAVE**. Compare synonyms for **COURAGE**.—**Jy, adv.**—**ness, n.**

**cou-rant**, 1 kūr-rānt' or kūr-rānt'; 2 cūr-rānt' or cūr-rānt', a. [**F.**] *Her.* Running, as a stag, horse, etc. See **COUNTER-COURANT**.  
**cou-rant**, 1 kūr-rānt' or kūr-rānt'; 2 cūr-rānt' or cūr-rānt', n. [**F.**] A newspaper; gazette: now used only as a title.

**cou-rant**, 1 kūr-rānt'; 2 cūr-rānt', n. An ancient and lively dance in triple measure; hence, in music, a piece the rhythm of which is taken from such a dance. [**< F. courante, prop. f. of courant, pp. of courir, run, < L. curro, run; cou-rant, tot.**]

**cou-rap**, 1 kūr-rāp'; 2 cūr-rāp', n. [**E. Ind.**] *Med.* An itching skin-disease, common in India, attacking chiefly the face, breast, groin, and armpits. **cou-rap**?

**courb't**, c. To curb.  
**courb't**, v. To curve.—**courb't**, a. Curved. **Courbet**.  
**cour'ba-rii**, 1 kūr'ba-rii; 2 cūr'ba-rii, n. [**F.**] *Animé* gum. See **GUM**.

**cour'bash**, 1 kūr'bash; 2 cūr'bash, n. A whip of heavy hide, as of the hippopotamus or rhinoceros. [**< Ar. kurbāš, < Turk. kurbāš.**]

**cour'ba-ture**, 1 kūr'ba-tūr; 2 cūr'ba-tūr, n. [**F.**] *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles; myalgia.

**Cour'bet**, 1 kūr'bet'; 2 cūr'bet', *Gustave* (1819-1878). A French landscape-painter; active communist; founder of realist school.

**cour'bet**, 1 kūr'bet'; 2 cūr'bet', n. [**F.**] Same as **CURVET**.  
**Cour'be-voile**, 1 kūr'be-vwā'; 2 cūr'be-vwā', n. A town in Seine department, France.

**courche**, 1 kūrsh; 2 cūrsh, n. [**Scot.**] A linen cap or kerchief formerly worn by women. **curch**.

**cour'et**, e. I. To cover or protect. II. f. [**F.**] To cover.  
**cou-rur**, 1 kūr-rūr; 2 cūr-rūr, n. The short-nosed sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*): so called by the fishermen of Quebec.

**cou'reur' de bois**, 1 kūr'rūr de bwā; 2 cūr'rūr de bwā. [**F.**] A Canadian or North-American trapper or hunter; usually a French-Canadian or half-breed.

**courge**, 1 kūrj; 2 cūrj, n. A bottle-shaped basket for bait towed astern to keep the bait alive. [**< F. curge, gourd.**]

**cour'i-da**, 1 kūr'i-dā; 2 cūr'i-dā, n. [**Brit. Guiana.**] The black mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*).

**cour'i-er**, 1 kūr'i-r; 2 cūr'i-r (xiii), n. 1. A special emissary carrying messages or dispatches. 2. A traveling servant who makes arrangements for the journey of his employer. [**OF.** < **LL.** *currierius*, < **L.** *curro, run; cour'i-er*; **cour'ouri**.]  
**Cour'ier de Mére**, 1 kūr'yer de mē're; 2 cūr'yer de mē're, Paul Louis (1772-1825). A French political writer; Pamphlet des Pamphlets, etc.

**cour'lan**, 1 kūr'lan; 2 cūr'lan, n. [**Br.**] In the folk-lore of Brittany, a fairy, especially one reputed to dwell among ruins.

**cour'lan**, 1 kūr'lan; 2 cūr'lan, n. [**F.**] A tropical or sub-tropical American aramid bird, rail-like externally but crane-like osteologically, with well-developed stiff tail-feathers. *Aramus giganteus* is the Florida courlan or limpkin; *A. scolopaceus*, the Brazilian courlan.

**Cour'land**, 1 kūr'land; 2 cūr'land, n. 1. Duke of (1690-1772), Ernst Johann Biron; a Russian diplomat. 2. A government in Russia; 10,535 sq. m.; capital, Mitau.

**cour'lett**, 1 kūr'let; 2 cūr'let, n. *Her.* A breastplate as a bearing.

**cour'mi**, 1 kūr'mi; 2 cūr'mi, n. A fermented liquor brewed from barley, resembling beer. [**< Gr. kourmī, sort of beer; cūr'mi.**]

**cour'rol**, 1 kūr'rol; 2 cūr'rol, n. [**F.**] A bird of Madagascar, the kirumbo.

**cour'ron-né**, 1 kūr'ron-né; 2 cūr'ron-né, a. *Her.* Crowned.

**cou-ronne**, 1 kūr-ron; 2 cūr-ron, n. [**F.**] A crown.—**cou-ronne des tasses** (*Elze*), literally, crown of the cups: the earliest form of cell battery, consisting of glass cups each with a zinc and a copper element.

**cou-rou-cou**, 1 kūr'rou-kū; 2 cūr'rou-kū, n. [**F.**] A bird, a rogon.

**cou-r-pä-ta**, 1 kūr-pä-tā; 2 cūr-pä-tā, n. A tetragonoid *Cours*, 1 kūr; 2 cūr, n. A town in Rhine department, France.

**course**, 1 kōrs; 2 cōrs, v. [**COARSE**, **COURT**; **COURS** 'ING. I. 1. To run through or over; as, blood *courses* the arteries. 2. To cause to run; urge to speed, as horses. 3. To pursue with greyhounds, as hares; chase.

Shooting hares is one thing, *course* them quite another. R. G. WINTHROP. *End. Without and Within* p. 330. [in. u. & co.]

4. To arrange in a course or in courses; as, to *course* bricks.

II. 1. To move swiftly; traverse a course; as, the riders *coursed* through the town.

Seest thou the black dog *coursing* there through corn and stubble? *GOSWICK Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, vol. 1, pt. 1, sec. 2.

2. To pursue game with greyhounds; as, he *coursed* on the mountain-side.

**course**, n. 1. The act of moving onward or forward, or in a certain direction; motion; a race; career. 2. The way or distance passed over, as in a race, or by a river. 3. A series of connected motions, acts, or events as constituting a unity; as, a *course* of lectures.

That which our school *courses* leave almost entirely out, we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life. *SPENCER Education* p. 54. [in. 1859.]

4. Line of motion or direction; as, the *course* of a cannon-ball; the ship's *course* was due east. 5. Orderly or successive change or progress; methodical or regular sequence; rotation; as, the *course* of a disease. 6. Line of conduct; manner of procedure; behavior; as, your *course* is reprehensible.

Young blood must have its *course*, lad. And every dog his day. *KINGSLEY Water-Babies* ch. 2, p. 91. [in. 1872.]

7. The portion of a meal served at one time; as, a dinner of six *courses*. 8. Something occurring, placed, or formed in a row. (1) *Arch.* (a) A continuous horizontal range, as of stones in a wall. (b) A layer, as of stones in an arch construction, with the joints radiating from a common center. (2) Any stage, as of grinding or polishing, in cutlery-work. (3) One of the rows of cutting burrs on a file. 9. *Naut.* (1) A sail

bent to the lower yard of any square-rigged mast; as, the main-*course*; the fore-*course*.

Haul up your *courses* . . . and get us feel the wind. *COCKEN Pilot* p. 38. [in. v. c.]

(2) A point of the compass; as, lay her two *courses* to the wind. 10. *Mining.* (1) An influx of water from one direction. (2) The direction of a lode or adit.

(3) A corridor; a passageway. (4) The direction in which a mine is being worked. 11. *Mus.* A series of strings of uniform tone; also, a bell's chime. 12. *Pl.* The menses; catamena. 13. A charge or bout in a tournament. 14. *Golf.* The part of a links on which the game is played; more particularly the ground between the holes that is specially prepared for play.

[**F.** f. of *course*, < **L.** *cursor*, < *cursor*, pp. of *curro*, run.] **cours't**. **SYN.** see **ACCESS**; **CAREER**; **CURRENT**; **DIRECTION**; **DRIFT**; **ROAD**—*course* made good, same as **TRUE COURSE**—**c.** of kind, **c.** of nature, the *course* generated by natural law; in order of cause and effect, growth and decay, life and death, etc. specifically applied to reproduction—*course* 'pro-trac' 'tor, *n.* *Naut.* An instrument by which bearings and courses are taken and recorded upon charts.—**in c.**, in regular order.—**In c.** of, during the process or progress of.—**lacing c.**, a course of flat masonry employed as a bond-course in a wall or pier; also, a collection of such courses.—**level-c.**, n. Same as **STRIKE**, n., 4.—**of c.**, naturally; certainly; inevitably.—**to lie the c.** (*Naut.*), to proceed in the desired direction.—**true c.**, in navigation, the real course of a vessel after allowance for variation of compass; opposed to *compass* or *magnetic course*.

**cours'er**, 1 kōrs'er; 2 cōrs'er, n. 1. A fleet and spirited horse; a war-horse. 2. One given to the chase; a hunter with hounds. 3. (1) A cursorial plover, as *Cursorius cursor*, found in Europe. (2) An ostrich or ostrich-like bird. 4. A disputant. [**< F. coursier, < LL.** *cursorius*, < **L.** *cursor*; see **COURSE**, n.] **cours'eret**; **cours'ort**.

**cours'ey**, 1 kōrs'ey; 2 cōrs'ey, n. *Naut.* A raised passage from bow to poop of a galley, like the rowers' benches. [**< F. cours'ey**, < **course**, n.]

**cours'ing**, 1 kōrs'ing; 2 cōrs'ing, n. 1. The sport of chasing the hare or similar game with greyhounds, who follow by sight instead of by scent. 2. *Mining.* The system of ventilation in mines, as by doors, brattices, and stoppings. 3. Scholastic disputation.—**cours'ing-hat**, n. A tilting-helmet.—**c.-joint**, n. In masonry, a joint between two courses.

**court**, 1 kōrt; 2 cōrt, v. I. 1. To make love to; woo with the purpose of marriage; as, he *courted* her many years. 2. To seek the favor of, or to seek to obtain by assiduous or flattering attentions; solicit; as, to *court* applause.

God help the man, condemn'd by cruel fate To court the seeming, or the real great! *CHURCHILL Night* 1. 158.

3. To lure on; invite.

II. 1. To make love. 2. [**Rare.**] To act the courtier. **SYN.** see **ADDRESS**; **CARESS**; **WOO**. [**court** etiquette.

**court**, a. Of or pertaining to a court; as, *court* customs; *American court* butterfly. That flutters in the pages of a monarch. *BRADSHAW* *Sardonicus* act v, sc. 1.

**court**, n. 1. *Law.* (1) A place where justice is judicially administered. (2) A tribunal duly constituted to administer justice.

The *court of king's bench* (so called because the king used formerly to sit there . . .) is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom. *BLACKSTONE Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 41.

(3) The judge or judges constituting a judicial tribunal, when in session as such. (4) Any body possessing judicial jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. 2. The actual residence of a sovereign, especially as the central seat of government and princely state; a palace. Character has been sacrificed to maintain position at court. *SPENCER'S Treasury of David, Psalm CXIII.* in vol. v, p. 324. [in. v. 1882.]

3. The royal council and retinue of a sovereign, or a special gathering of such persons. 4. A level space properly laid out for the playing of tennis or a similar game; in the game of tennis proper surrounded by walls, but in lawn-tennis merely marked off on the ground; also, a subdivision of the ground so marked. 5. (1) A yard or space surrounded wholly by buildings or walls; a courtyard. (2) A space enclosed on three sides; a short street; a blind alley.

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable *court*. *MACAULAY Essays, Goldsmith* in vol. vi, p. 157. [in. v. 1878.]

6. Obsequious or flattering attentions; paid to any one, as to the rich or great, for selfish ends; also, a wooing. Of those men who have returned the liberties of republicanism to the people; commencing demagogues, and ending tyrants. *ALEXANDER HAMILTON in The Federalist* No. i, p. 9.

7. [**Eng.**] An official meeting of a corporation. 8. A body of members composing a local branch or lodge. [**OF.** < **LL.** *cortis*, < **L.** *cors* (*cort*), short for *cohors* (*cohors*), an enclosed space.] **cort**; **cortet**; **curt**—[For various courts not treated here, see **CASSATION**, **EQUIT**, **OTER** and **TERMINER** (under **OTER**), **PROBATE**, etc. Some courts, whose names are self-explanatory, as commerce, divorce, maritime, and municipal courts, are omitted.]

9. *Law.* A court having jurisdiction over maritime matters, civil and criminal. In England the admiralty court is a distinct and separate tribunal; in the United States admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the United States District Courts.—**ball c.** [**Eng.**], a court auxiliary to the Court of King's Bench for hearing motions involving questions of practice.—**Central Criminal C.** [**Eng.**], the principal court of London and the vicinity for the trial of criminal cases.—**circuit c.**, a court the sessions of which are held at different places in a given circuit.—**Circuit C.** of **A.** the highest United States court of appellate jurisdiction below the Supreme Court.—**Circuit C.** of the United States, a federal court originally held by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court (with the District Judge) in circuit, but to which permanent judges were afterward appointed. The circuit courts were abolished, Dec. 31, 1911.—**correctional c.**, a court having jurisdiction in minor offenses.—**court 'bar'on**, n. Formerly, a court held by the stewards of a manor for settling contentions between tenants; punishable misdemeanor.—**court 'bar'on**, n. A memorial c.—**c.-bred**, a. Bred at court.—**c.-card**, n. A face-card; king, queen, or knave; a corruption of *coin-card*.—**c.** **Christian**, see **CHRISTIAN**—**c. circular** [**Eng.**], a bulletin of news respecting the movements of the sovereign and court, supplied by a court official to the newspapers.—**court 'craft**, n. Court artifice; political intrigue.—**c. cupboard**, a sideboard or buffet.—**c. dress**, a prescribed dress or fashion for a court, especially that

worn on state occasions.—**c.-dresser**, n. [**Rare.**] A flatterer.—**c. fool**, a king's jester.—**c. gulde**, a directory of the English nobility and gentry.—**c.-hand**, n. The Gothic or Saxon handwriting used in English public records.

**c.-house**, n. A public building devoted to the judicial courts; also, in the southern United States, a county-seat with a designating name; as, *Appomattox Court-House*.—**c.-lands**, n. *pl.* *Eng. Law.* Lands kept by an owner as a homestead.—**c.-leet**, n. An English petty criminal court for a hundred or a manor; now disused.—**court 'man**, n. [**Archaeol.**] A courtier.—**c.-marshal**, n. The marshal of a law-court.—**c.-martial**, n. To try, as a soldier or sailor, by court martial.—**c. martial**, a court of military or naval officers convened to try offenses against military or naval law.—**C. of Arches** [**Eng.**], an ecclesiastical court of appeal under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.

**C. of Assistants** [**U. S.**], a New England colonial court of supreme jurisdiction. **C. of Claims** [**U. S.**], a court at Washington having jurisdiction over questions relating to claims against the government.—**C. of Common Pleas**, 1. A common-law court of record having original jurisdiction of matters civil and criminal. 2. [**Eng.**] A court which prior to 1875 consisted of one chief and four puisne judges, who exercised an exclusive original jurisdiction in various classes of civil cases; supplanted by the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice and merged into the King's Bench Division of the High Court in 1880.—**c. of error**, a court of appellate jurisdiction sitting as a court for the hearing of writs of error.—**c. of inquiry**, a tribunal for investigating matters pertaining to the military or naval service. It has no power of trial or adjudication.—**c. of referees** [**Eng.**], a court appointed in 1864 to inquire into and report to the House of Commons on private bills, and also to decide on the merits, stand or right of any petitioner to be heard.—**c. of St. James's**, the court of the monarch of Great Britain: so called from St. James's Palace, where court receptions, etc., are held.—**C. of Session**, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland.—**c. of wards and liveries** (*Eng. Law.*), a court which controlled the delivery of inheritances from guardians to heirs, regulated the granting of licenses to widows to remarry and had the supervision of the feeble-minded who were in the king's charge: abolished under Charles II.

—**c.-plaster**, n. Sticking-plaster, or silk gummed with a healing admixture: so called from its former use by ladies of the court for patches on the face, supposed to enhance beauty. See **BEAUTY-SPOT**—**c. rolls**, n. Court records.—**c.-room**, n. A chamber in which justice is administered.—**District C.** of the United States, a court presided over by a single judge, having original jurisdiction in civil, criminal, and admiralty causes. Generally each State constitutes a district, but some of the larger States are divided into two or more districts.—**double c.** (*Tennis*), a court marked for four players. See **COURT-TENNIS**—**ecclesiastical courts**, courts of church discipline. See **ECCLÉSIASTICAL**—**field-officer's c.** (**U. S. Army**), a court martial which in time of war empowered one field officer to try all cases not involving the death penalty, his decisions being controlled by regimental and garrison courts: superseded by the Summary Court in 1890.—**Field C.** (*Eng. Law*), an ancient court of attachments which existed under the Charter of Forest (1217) was held every forty days.

—**garrison c. martial** (**U. S. Army**), a military tribunal of three officers with power to try men for any offense not capital. Compare **FIELD OFFICER'S COURT**, above, and **SUMMARY COURT**, below.—**general c. martial** (**U. S. Army**), a court, composed of a judge advocate and five to thirteen officers, having exclusive jurisdiction of commissioned officers and entire jurisdiction in all cases.—**head c.** (*Scots Law*), a court which controlled the registration of voters; abolished in 1832.—**High C.** of Justice [**Eng.**], See **UNDER HIGH**—**Permanent C. of International Justice**, the Court, established, Sept. 1921, which sits at The Hague for the purpose of adjusting cases of international dispute arising out of (1) the interpretation of a treaty; (2) questions of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation; (4) the nature and extent of reparation to be made in the event of such breach. Forty-seven states signed the protocol. The Court consists of 11 judges who serve for a term of 9 years, and may be reelected.—**manorial c.**, a court-baron.—**c. of manors** [**Eng.**], the court of the passage of the borough of Liverpool (Bourne *Low* *Dial.*): formerly called "mayor's court of *pays* *pays*," an ancient court of record.—**Permanent C. of Arbitration**, see **HAGUE TRIBUNAL**—**regimental c. martial** (**U. S. Army**), a military court similar to the garrison court martial for trying petty offenses.—**single c.** (*Tennis*), a court for two players only.—**summary c.** (**U. S. Army**), a court for the trial of minor offenses, presided over by the second ranking officer at any military post and consisting of three officers and a recorder.—**superior c.**, in the United States, generally, a court between the inferior courts and those of last resort; in England, one of the principal courts at Westminster.—**Supreme C.**, in the United States and the various States, a court of appellate jurisdiction and in most cases of last resort.—**surrogate's c.**, a court taking the place of the orphan's court or probate court in some jurisdictions.—**the courts of the Lord**, the temple of Jerusalem; hence, the Church.—**court'less**, a. 1. Having no court. 2. Uncourtly. [**palatier**; *Death of Caesar*.]

**Court**, 1 kūr; 2 cūr, Joseph Désiré (1798-1866). A French Courtier, 1 kūr; 2 cūr, d. 36b. 2 cūr de zeb'lan, Antoine (1725-1784). A French Protestant minister, scholar, and writer: coeditor with Franklin, etc., of *The Affairs of England and America*.

**cour'te-ous**, 1 kūr'ti-ūs; 2 cūr'ti-ūs (xiii), a. Having *cour'te-ous*, elegant manners; showing courtesy or well-bred kindness and consideration; courtly; affable; polite; as, a *courteous* host; a *courteous* reply. [**< F. courtois**, < **LL.** *cortis*; see **COURT**, n.] **cort'e-ist**; **cort'-et**. **SYN.** see **ACCESSIBLE**; **BLAND**; **HOSPITABLE**; **POLITE**.—**Jy, adv.**—**ness, n.**

**court'e-pyt**, n. A short coat of coarse material. [**woer.** **court'er**, 1 kōrt'er; 2 cōrt'er, n. 1. A courtier. 2. A courtier'sy, 1 kūr'ti-sy; 2 cūr'ti-sy, v. [**-SID**; **-SY-ING**.]

**I.** To make the gesture of respect or civility called a courtesy; hence, to dip and rise, as a boat on the waves. II. 1. To show courtesy.

II. 2. To show courtesy. [**-SID**; **-SY-ING**.]

**court'e-sy**, n. [**-SID**; **-SY-ING**.]

1. A gesture of civility, reverence, or respect, especially one made by bending the knees so as to drop the body slowly a short distance and raise it again: formerly much used by women, but now generally disused.

**court'e-sy**, 1 kūr'ti-sy; 2 cūr'ti-sy, n. [**-SID**; **-SY-ING**.]

1. Politeness originating in kindness and exercised habitually; courtliness; graciousness.

Mrs. Madison . . . had what the French term *courtisiois de cour*, as well as the *courtisiois de form*. J. B. FRANKMONT *Sources of My Time* ch. 7, p. 110. [in. 1872.]

2. A courteous favor or act; an act of kindness or good breeding; a civility. 3. Permission; allowance,

danger. 6. To brood or sit on; as, a hen *covers* her chicks. 7. To bring under aim and keep in range; as, to *cover* a burglar with a revolver. 8. *Mil.* (1) To have





and coarse yellowish-gray fur clouded with black. It has a prolonged howling cry. Several species and races are now enumerated — all considered pests by sheep-





3. [Local.] A low-class white inhabitant of parts of the southern United States so called because of living principally upon cracked corn. 4. [Colloq.] A. [Slang.] An improbable story. 5. [Brit.] The pintail duck. 6. [Slang.] (1) A swift or cracking pace. (2) A break-down. "smash-up," "crack'er-ben'try," n. [Slang.] (3) A machine which cuts dough intended for crackers into any given shape. — c. mill, n. See CRACKER, n. 1 (3). — c. State (U. S.), Georgia.

crack'er-jack', 1 krak'ər-jak'; 2 kräk'ər-jäk'. [Slang, U. S.] I. a. Of or pertaining to a person or thing of worth, merit, or the like. II. n. 1. A person or thing of exceptional value; as, among salesmen he is a *crackerjack*. 2. Compressed cakes of popcorn and sirup.

crack'le, 1 krak'l; 2 kräk'l, n. [Scot.] A low stool. See CRACKLE.

crack'le-ness, 1 krak'l-ness; 2 kräk'l-nēs, n. [Colloq.] Lunacy. crack'ing, 1 krak'ing; 2 kräk'ing, n. A process of distillation of petroleum or some other oil composed of volatile elements, by which the components are separated under heat in accordance with their respective volatilities.

crack'le, 1 krak'l; 2 kräk'l, v. [CRACK'LED, CRACK'LED'; CRACK'LE, CRACK'LING.] I. t. 1. To cover, as china, with a delicate network of cracks.

A little way within the shop door, lay heaps of old *crackled* parchment scrolls and discolored and dog-seared law-papers.

Dickens *Bleak House* ch. 5, p. 83. [L. & L. 1859.]

2†. To crack. II. i. 1. To crack or snap slightly and repeatedly; creak; as, the burning straw *crackles*. 2. To sing quaveringly. 3. To play the tones of a chord on a lute-like instrument in succession instead of simultaneously. [Freq. of CRACK, v.]

crack'le, n. 1. The noise produced by a succession of light, sharp, rapidly repeated sounds; a crackling. 2. A small crack. 3. The appearance or condition produced in china, porcelain, glass, and the like, by the cracking of the glaze in all directions so as to form a fine network of cracks; as, Japanese *crackle*. 4. Med. Creptation, a crackling noise heard upon auscultation of the chest, when the lungs are in a certain abnormal condition — fish-rope crackle, a specially fine glaze characteristic of certain Chinese porcelains.

crack'ler, 1 krak'ler; 2 kräk'ler, n. A soft-shell crab, when the new shell begins to stiffen.

crack'less, 1 krak'les; 2 kräk'les, a. Having no crack or seam. crack'lin, 1 krak'lin; 2 kräk'lin, n. Porcelain that is cracked. crack'ling, 1 krak'ling; 2 kräk'ling, n. 1. The action or process of giving out small sharp sounds in rapid succession. 2. The crisp browned skin of roasted pork.

There is no flavor comparable, I will contend, to that of the crisp, tawny, well-watched, not overroasted, crackling.

LAMB *Essays of Elia*, *Roast Pig* p. 192. [W. L. & CO.]

3. pl. [U. S. or Prov. Eng.] The crisp refuse of fat, as of the hog, after the removal of the lard or tallow. 4. [Eng.] A cake of beef scraps used as dogs' food. 5. [Eng.] A sleeve-badge (three velvet stripes) worn by members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

crack'lin, n. [It.] See CRACKLIN.

crack'ly, 1 krak'ly; 2 kräk'ly, a. Likely to make a crackling crack'nel, 1 krak'nel; 2 kräk'nel, n. 1. A hard brittle biscuit, especially one of fancy shape. 2. pl. Small pieces of crisply fried fat pork. [Cor. of *F. craquelin*, < D. *krakeling*, < *kraken*, crack.] crack'nell, -cracknel bread [U. S.], bread with the dough of which pork crackles have been mixed. *goody bread*. [A burglar.]

cracks'man, 1 kraks'man; 2 kräk'sman, n. [-MEN, pl.] [Slang.] crack'y, 1 krak'y; 2 kräk'y, a. [Scot.] 1. Talkative; said especially of one intoxicated. 2. Affable in speech; agreeable. 3. Likely to crack or having cracks.

crack'y, n. 1. [Prov.] A small three-legged stool having in its seat a hole by which it is lifted. crack'let, 2. [Newfoundland.] A small mongrel dog. [astonishment.]

crack'y, interj. [Colloq.] An exclamation of surprise or Cra-co'vi-an, 1 kra-kō'vi-an; 2 kra-cō'vi-an. I. a. Of or pertaining to Krakow, in Poland. II. n. One born or living in Krakow.

Cra'cow, n. See KRAKOW.

cra'cow, n. A medical boot with a very long pointed toe originating at Krakow.

crad'den, 1 kräd'den; 2 kräd'den, n. & f. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] 1. To challenge to a difficult task; set a craddy; also, to outdo; crows over. 2. To exhibit cowardice (among boys); acknowledge lack of pluck in accepting a challenge. crad'den, -crad'den, v. ad. To go cowardly. — crad'den-er, n. The leading boy in a game of "crad'den-ing match", n. A contest in "stunts".

crad'dock, 1 kräd'dock; 2 kräd'dock, Charles Egbert. Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murfree, novelist.

crad'dy, 1 kräd'dy; 2 kräd'dy, n. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] 1. A coward; an epithet among boys. 2. An act by a boy challenging his fellows to repeat or equal it; a dare. 3. A stunt; riddle. crad'dent, -crad'dent, v. ad. To creep or crawl. crad'dy, 1 kräd'dy; 2 kräd'dy, n. [Local, Eng.] 1. To erect or repair a cradde. II. n. A dike, or an earthen embankment strengthened with clay.

cra'dle, 1 kräd'dle; 2 kräd'dle, n. [CRA'DLES; CRA'DLING.] I. 1. To put into or rock in or as in a cradle; soothe. The eve was *cradling* earth to sleep, And night upon the mountains hung.

Goreau *Welcome and Departure* by Martin and Aytoun, l. 1.

2. To nurse in infancy; rear; as, to be *cradled* in luxury. 3. To cut or reap with a cradle; as, to *cradle* wheat. 4. To draw or move in a cradle, as a ship. 5. To wash, as gold-bearing gravel, in a mining-cradle. 6. To put ribs across the back of (a picture) to prevent warping. 7. To cleave lengthwise into two parts.

II. i. 1. To lie or rest in or as in a cradle, or to rock to and fro as a cradle does.

cra'dle, n. 1. A rocking or swinging bed, crib, or cot for an infant; sometimes, any little bed for an infant. 2. Figuratively, a place of birth, origin, or primary existence; as, America is the *cradle* of freedom. 3. Agric. (1) A hand-implement used in harvesting, consisting of a snath or handle, a scythe-blade, and a light frame of wooden fingers, usually four, that catch the grain when cut, and hold it so that it may be laid evenly in a swath. (2) A light frame on a wagon for carrying hay or grain in sheaves, and keeping it off the wheels. (3) A fence around a young tree. 4. Surg. (1) An arch of thin wood or of wire, to keep bedclothes from pressing on a tender part. (2) A light case in which an injured limb can be swung. 5. A frame, usually of

heavy timber, for sustaining some heavy object or structure, as, specif., a vessel, as on a marine railway; in a dry dock, or on the launching-ways.

A top of the tide the waves were driven to lift her [the ship] into her cradle. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. II, p. 107, [1878.]

6. Engin. (1) A coffer. (2) A centering of ribs and lattice, for turning culverts. 7. A scaffolding suspended by ropes. 8. Mining. (1) A box on rockers, for washing auriferous dirt; a rocker; cradle-rocker. (2) [Eng.] A cage swung on gimbals in which workmen ascend and descend a shaft. 9. Corp. (1) A ribbing on a vaulted surface that is to be plastered; cradling. (2) A frame for holding together the parts of a staircase while the builder is gluing them. 10. A freight-car bed-frame. 11. A currycomb-shaped tool for making mezzotint grounds on a metal plate; a rocker. 12. An iron ring with inwardly projecting pegs, on which to hang hat-bodies and lower them into a dyvat. 13. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. [C.] 14. A life-car or basket running on a line, to bring persons from a wreck to the shore. 15. Cat's-cradle. 16. Weaving. A basket-like receptacle for the falling cards. 17. The frame in a gun-carriage in which the gun moves during a recoil. 18. A device to prevent the puncture by nails of a pneumatic tire. [*< AS. cradell, < Ir. cradhal; cp. Gael. crathall.*] cra'delt, -cra'dle, n. n. *Meach*. The bar necessary in the construction of any cradle-like fixture. — c. board, n. The board to which an infant is strapped by some North-American Indian tribes. — c. cap, n. An infant's cap. — c. chin-lay, n. [Scot.] A large movable or long grate open on all sides and used in cottages. — c. clothes, n. pl. — c. frame, n. A wicker frame in which an infant is fastened, used by North-American Indian tribes. — c. gage, n. An apparatus for gaging the angle of the top comb of a Hellman cotton-combing machine. — c. hole, n. [U. S.] A rocker-shaped depression in the track of vehicles in a road, especially if formed in snow, or in a place where the frost is coming out. — c. knoll, n. The earth raised and left in a knoll by a tree turned up by the roots. — C. of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. — c. rocker, n. A mining-cradle. — c. roof [Arch.], a medieval style of roof, approaching a vault in its outlines. — c. scythe, n. The blade of a grain-cutting cradle. cra'dling, 1 kräd'ling; 2 kräd'ling, n. 1. The act or art of using a cradle of any kind. 2. Carp. Timber-work for supporting the lath and plaster in a ceiling.

Crad'ock, 1 kräd'ock; 2 kräd'ock, n. 1. Same as CARACACUS. 2. Crad'ock, 1 kräd'ock; 2 kräd'ock, n. [U. S.] British rear-admiral defeated on Coronel by the German admiral von Spee and went down with his ships. — C. Hill, Gen. Caer' Ca-rad'ock, Shropshire, Eng.; an ancient camp of Caracac.

craft, 1 krait; 2 kräft, n. 1. Cunning or skill, especially as used with ignoble motives or in accomplishing evil designs; guile; artifice. 2. Skill or ingenuity in any calling, especially in a manual employment. 3. Hence, an occupation or employment, especially one calling for manual dexterity, and in that case sometimes distinguished as *handicraft*; a trade. 4. The membership of a particular trade or organized society; a guild; as, the *craft* of builders; the printer's *craft*. 5. *Naut.* A vessel; also, collectively, vessels. 6. Gear or tackle used in whaling. 7. An artifice, device, or art. 8†. Strength. [*< AS. crafu, skill, art, strength, courage. < OIG. crafu, strength, power.*] SYN: see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS; DECEPTION; craft, n. 1. To play tricks upon; to play tricks. — craft'less, a. [Rare.] Having no craft or artifice. [county, Pa.]

Craft'on, 1 krait'on; 2 kräft'on, n. A borough in Allegheny crafts'man, 1 krait'sman; 2 kräft'sman, n. [-MEN, pl.] A member of a craft; a skillful mechanic. crafts'y-man, n. SYN: see ARTIZAN; crafts'man-ship, n.

crafts'mas'ter, 1 krait'smas'ter; 2 kräft'smas'ter, n. A skilled in a craft or trade. craft'y, 1 krait'y; 2 kräft'y, a. [CRAFT'Y; CRAFT'Y-EST.] 1. Skillful in deceiving others; artful; cunning; wily. 2. [Archaic.] Skilled in a craft or trade; dexterous. [*< AS. crafu, < crafu, skill.*] SYN: see ARTFUL; ARTIST; INSIDIOUS; POLITIC; craft'ly, adv. Artfully. — craft'iness, n. craft'y, 1 krait'y; 2 kräft'y, n. A tough, steep, or broken rock rising or standing out into prominence; a rugged, rocky projection on a cliff or ledge.

Break, break, break. At the foot of this *crags*, O sea!

TELLERSON *Break, Break* et. 4.

2. Geol. One of three Pliocene deposits of shelly sand and marl in southeastern England. See ENGLISH TERTIARY, in chart under GEOLOGY. [*< W. Craig, rock.*] craget-, -crag and tall, a peculiar conformation in certain series of rock-elevations, with a slope smooth and gentle on one side and abrupt on the other; usually referred to glacial action. — crag'bone, n. The cervical vertebra of a single bone. — c. fast, a. [Eng.] Caught and held fast between craggy rocks. — c. fall, n. A hollow in a rock.

crag, n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] A fowl's rump. 2†. The rump. crag'an, 1 kraig'an; 2 kräg'an, n. [Scot.] A rude earthenware kitchen pot, used in the Hebrides. [*< Gael. crag, rock.*]

crag'ed, 1 kraig'ed; 2 kräg'ed, a. Having numerous crags or projecting rocks; rough; rugged; broken. SYN: see ROCKY; crag'y, -crag'ed, -crag'ed, a. crag'giness, n.

crags'man, 1 kraig'man; 2 kräg'man, n. [-MEN, pl.] One skilled in climbing crags; specif., one who climbs seawalls for birds or their eggs. crags'man, [Scot.] Wordsworth . . . was foremost in all schoolboy adventures, — the sturdiest car, the hardest cragman at the harrying of ravens' nests. SHARPLEY *Poetry and Philos.* p. 11, [1811, n. c. 1882.]

crag'y, 1 kraig'y; 2 kräg'y, n. pl. [Ir.] Small pieces; shavings. crag'y, 1 kraig'y; 2 kräg'y, a. [Dial. Eng.] Falling to pieces. crag'y, 1 kraig'y; 2 kräg'y, n. [Scot.] A crag. crag'y, -crag'y, n. The pole-flounder. c. flounder. crag'y, n. [Scot.] 1. The neck. 2. Any of several long-necked objects, as a heron, a kind of bottle, etc. crag'y, 1 kraig'y; 2 kräg'y, n. 1. Sir Thomas (1538?-1560?), a Scottish lawyer and antiquary; *Fruital Linc.* 2. A county in Oklahoma. 3. A county in western Virginia; 351 sq. m.; county-seat, Newcastle.

craig'et, 1 kraig'et; 2 kräg'et, a. [Scot.] Necked; in composition; as, lang-craiget.

Craig'head, 1 kraig'hed; 2 kräg'hed, n. A county in N. E. Arkansas; 683 sq. m.; county-seat, Jonesboro.

Craig'gle, 1 kraig'gle; 2 kräg'gle, n. 1. Pearl Mary Teresa (1787-1867), an American novelist and dramatist; pen-name, "John Oliver Hobbes." 2. William A. (1787-1867), a British scholar; educator; *Oxford Eng. Dict.*

craik, 1 kräk; 2 kräk, n. [Scot.] To insist peevishly.

Craik, n. 1. Dinah Maria (née Milnes) (1782-1857), an English novelist who married the son of the succeeding in 1855; *John Holtz*, *Gentleman*, etc. 2. George Lillie (1799-1866), a Scottish historian and writer.

crall, 1 kräl; 2 kräl, n. Same as CREEL. — crall'ca'pon, a. [Scot.] A haddock dried without splitting.

craim, 1 kräm; 2 kräm, n. [Dial. Eng.] The pillow.

cra'isey, 1 krä'isey; 2 krä'isey, n. [Local, Eng.] The buttercup. Cra-jo'va, 1 kra-yō'va; 2 krä-yō'va, n. A town in W. Wallachia, Roumania.

crake, 1 kräk; 2 kräk, n. & v. [CRACKED; CRACK'ING.] 1. To cry out harshly like a corn-crake. 2†. To sing in a cracked quavering voice. CHAUCER. 3†. To boast. [*< AS. cracan, CRACK.*] — crake'y, n. A boast.

crake'y, n. A sharp cracking or creaking sound.

crake'y, n. 1. A small short-billed rail, as of the genus *Porzana* or *Crez*, with a harsh cry; as, the corn-crake (*Crez crez*), the Carolina crake or rail (*Porzana carolina*). 2. A raven or crow. [*< Ice. krakr, crow.*] crak't, [Scot.] — crake'berry, n. Same as CROWBERRY. — c. herring, n. [It.] The scad. — c. needle, n. Same as VENUS'S-COMB. — c. needlet, n.

cral, 1 kräl; 2 kräl, n. In Servia, a prince.

crām, 1 kram; 2 crām, v. European Corn-crake. 1/2 [CRAMMED, CRAM'D; CRAM'MING.] I. t. 1. To press or force together into the same space or receptacle; pack tightly; also, to fill by crowding; pack to overflowing; crowd; followed by *into* or *with*; as, to *crām* articles into a box; to *crām* a hall with people.

Earth's *crammed* with heaven, And every common bush affire with God.

E. B. BROWNING *Devotions* *Leigh* bk. vii, l. 821.

2. To feed, or cause to eat, to satiate; as, to *crām* fowls in order to fatten them. 3. To force (a mass of knowledge or facts) into the mind, or to stuff (the mind) hastily in that way; as, to *crām* the memory for an examination; usually with *up*; as, to *crām* up a subject.

Nature is wiser than the schoolmaster; she educates, but never crams.

INGLEWOLD *Sarah De Vere* p. 168. [n. nua. 1882.]

4. [Slang.] To lie to; stuff with falsehoods; as, you're trying to *crām* me. 5. Basket-making. To complete (a border) by bending the stakes over and along the border and then tapping them down (each stake close to the one ahead of it).

II. i. 1. To stuff oneself with food; eat with greediness. 2. To force knowledge or facts into one's own mind by hurried study.

Instead of patiently perusing history, many *crām* from summaries or digests. PONTRE Books and Reading p. 342. [s. 1873.] [*< AS. crammian, stuff.*]

crām, n. 1. The act or process of cramming, physically or mentally.

All *crām* and no digestion makes flesh destitute of muscle. SPENCER *Lectures to My Students* xii, p. 203. [c. nua. 1883.]

2. One who crams. 3. Hastily acquired and undigested knowledge.

The amount of knowledge which he [Bentinel] brought to bear on the questions he discussed . . . was often and of necessity little better than mere *crām*.

McCAFFERTY *Our Own Times* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 302, [1879.]

4. In weaving, a warp in which more than two threads pass through each split of the reed. 5. [Slang.] A falsehood. 6. [Colloq.] A crowd or crush. — crām'book, n. [Slang.] A pony. — c. paper, n. A paper containing the questions likely to be given at an examination.

crām-bam'bu-lee, 1 kram-bam'bu-lee; 2 crām-bām'bu-lee, n. [U. S.] A drink made of burnt spirits and sugar.

Crambambulee! — all the world over, There's mother's milk to Germans true.

J. WILSON *Noctes Ambrosianae*, vol. II, p. 145. [1867.]

crām'be, 1 kram'bi; 2 crām'be, n. 1. [C.] Bot. A genus of plants of the mustard family, of several species, of which two are edible — *C. maritima*, sea-kale, and *C. tartarica*, the Tatarian bread of the Hungarians. 2†. Cabbage. 3†. Crambo. [L., < Gr. *krambe*, cabbage.]

Cram'bi-de, 1 kram'bi-de; 2 crām'bi-dē, n. pl. Entom. A family of pyralid moths having long, outstretched palpi, brush-shaped maxillary palpi, fore wings narrowed, and hind wings wide and with an open middle cell. Cram'bus, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. krambos, parched.*] — crām'bid, a. & n. — crām'bi, n. 1 kram'bi; 2 crām'bi, n. 1. [Scot. & North Eng.] To grow with many turns and twists, as roots. 2. To creep feebly; walk lamely or unsteadily; said of persons and animals. crām'ple, -crām'ple, n. A twisted or distorted tree-bough or branch used as firewood or for rustic work; usually in the plural. — crām'ply, a.

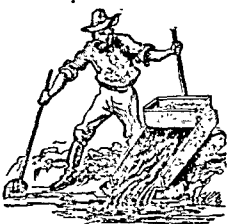
crām'bo, 1 kram'bo; 2 crām'bo, n. [Rare.] To devise a rime or rimes, as in playing crambo.

crām'bo, n. 1. A game in which a word or line chosen by one side must be matched with another word or line rhyming with it. 2. A word rhyming with another, or a collection of such words. [Perhaps < L. *crambe* (< Gr. *krambe*), cabbage, as in the proverbial expression *crambe repitita*, "cabbage warmed over."] — crām'bo-collink, n. [Scot.] Rime. — c. jingle, -dumb or acting c., a game in which, when one of the crām'bo rhyming words is given, the others are represented by a dumb show.

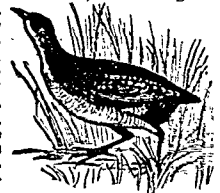
cramet, 1 kräm; 2 cräm, n. [Scot.] 1. To peddle small wares. 2. To keep a little shop. II. n. 1. A stall or portable booth at a fair, or a little sidewalk shop for the sale of sweetmeats and small articles. 2. A pedler's pack. [*< D. kram, booth, wares.*] crām't, -crām't, n. 1. A pedler; keeper of a crame. 2. A traveling buyer of crams. 3. A crame-warer. n. Articles customarily peddled in crams.

cramet, n. 1. [Scot. & North Eng.] To fasten (pieces of metal) or repair (china, glassware, etc.) with crams. II. n. A cramp. — crām'er, n. A traveling mender of china, etc. Cra'm'er, 1 kräm'er; 2 cräm'er, Johann Andreas (1723?-1788). A German lyric poet and prose-writer. *Gedichte*, etc.

cram'full, 1 kram'ful; 2 cräm'ful, a. Brimful.



Miners' Cradle or Rocker.



**Cram** /ling-ton, 1 kram'ling-ton; 2 crām'ling-ton, n. A town in Northumberland, Eng.

**cram** /mer, 1 kram'er; 2 crām'er, n. 1. One who crams himself or others for examination. 2. A mechanical device for cramming poultry. 3. [Slang.] A lie. **cram** /on-sle, 1 kram'et-zi; 2 crām'et-si, I. a. [Archaic.] Crimson.

The *cramoisy* velvets and yellow *estin* doublets of the court. *MOTLEY Dutch Republic vol. i, p. 90. [n. 1853.]*

**lit**, n. Crimson cloth. **cram** /me-sy; **cram** /ol-sy; **cram** /p, 1 kram'p; 2 crām'p, n. 1. To restrain or confine the action of, as with a cram; hamper; hinder. 2. To make fast; hold tightly, as with a cram-iron. 3. To shape over a cram, as the upper of a boot. 4. To defect, as a wagon-wheel, to one side in making a turn; also, to jam (a wheel) by turning too short. **cram** /et, [Prov.] - **cram** /game, n. *Billiards*. A game in which one player gives the other odds by cramming his own chances to score. - **c** /word, n. One hard to understand or pronounce. **cram** /p, t. To affect with cramps.

The morning broke, . . . and, cramped with the night's watching, I rose from my low seat.

*BAKER Lake Regions of Cent. Africa p. 367. [s. 1857.]*

**cramp**, a. 1. Straitened. 2. Contracted and irregular in form or action; knotty; cramped, as handwriting.

**cramp** /n, 1. One of various mechanical devices. (1) An iron with bent ends, serving to bind two pieces together more firmly, as in stonework; a cram-iron. (2) A frame with one or more screws, in which pieces may be clamped or forced together, as in joinery-work; a clamp. (3) An adjustable device of wood or metal upon which boot-crams are stretched in manufacturing. (4) *Carpentry*. A bench-hook.

2. [Rare.] Anything that presses or confines.

These eternal mountains . . . fill the soul with a sensation of power and grandeur which frees it awhile from the cramps and fetters of common life.

*BARAD TAYLOR Views A-foot p. 266. [s. p. 1852.]*

3. In lumber-regions, a narrow place in which it is necessary to cramp the wheels of a vehicle to turn. 4. Same as **CRAMPIT**, 2 (3). 5. A claw. [*AS. crompt* (in *crompt*, crumpled); cp. *IE. krapp*, narrow, *OHG. crampf*, bent, and *CRUMP*, bent.] **cram** /pet, - **cram** /p, drill, n. A hand-drill which is cramped against the work. - **c** /frame, n. The frame of a cram-drill or a C-clamp; a clamp-frame. - **c** /hole, n. The hole which receives a clamping-bolt or a locking-pin. - **c** /iron, n. 1. See **CRAMP**, n. 1 (1). 2. A strip of metal on the side of a vehicle to prevent damage from the wheel when cramped. - **c** /joint, n. A joint strengthened by a cram-iron. - **hammer** c., same as **HAMMER** PISTON. - **lock** /llers' c., vise-clamps having soft metal cheeks.

**cramp** /n, *Med.* 1. An involuntary, sudden, painful muscular contraction, occurring most frequently in the legs and often attacking swimmers; caused usually by strain or sudden chill. 2. A paralytic affection of local muscles caused by continued overexertion.

Specific forms of cramp incident to various occupations are: *compositors' cramp*, *glass-blowers' cramp*, *millers' cramp*, *musicians' cramp*, *plantists' cramp*, *sewers' cramp*, *shoemakers' cramp*, *telegraphers' cramp*, *typewriters' cramp*, *writers' cramp*. 3. *Vel.* Partial paralysis of the hind quarters, sometimes observed in animals during pregnancy. [*F. cramp*, < *D. krampe*]. **cram** /pet, - **cram** /p, bark, n. See **BAR**. - **c** /bone, n. The kneecap of a sheep, formerly regarded as a preventive of cramp. - **cram** /fish, n. The torpedo or electric ray. - **c** /ray, - **c** /ring, n. [Eng.] A ring formerly blessed by the sovereign on Good Friday, and worn as a cure for cramp and epilepsy. - **cram** /er, n. A piece of yarn worn around the legs by sailors as a preventive of cramps. - **cram** /y, a. Affected with or productive of cramps.

**Cram** /p, Charles Henry, b. 1828-4/1913. An American builder of naval and merchant vessels.

**cram** /psh, r. To become stiffened or cramped; stiffen painfully; paralyze.

**cram** /pit, 1 kram'pit; 2 crām'pit, n. 1. A metal tip for the scabbard of a sword, or for a staff; chape. 2. [Scot.] (1) A cram-iron. (2) An iron surface with spikes, worn on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping; calk. (3) *Curling*. An iron plate to prevent slipping on which a player stands while delivering his stone. 3. An iron spike driven into a wall for a support. 4. *Her.* A scabbard-chape carried as a bearing. [*< Gael. cram-paid*]. **cram** /pet; **cram** /pette'f.

**cram** /pon, 1 kram'pan; 2 crām'pon, n. [F.] 1. An aerial root for climbing, as in the ivy. 2. A pair of hooked pieces of iron for raising heavy stones, etc. 3. An iron attached to the shoe for walking on ice or climbing, especially one worn by soldiers in storming a rampart. **cram** /poont, - **cram** /po-nee, a. *Her.* Having a square or cram-shaped plate at each end; said of a cross. **cram** /pp, Cramped.

**Cram** /pp's Gap, 1 kram'pant; 2 crām'pant. A mountain pass in Frederick county, Md.; scene of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

**cram** /p, 1 kram; 2 crām, [Scot.] A measure of fresh herrings, equal to a barrelful. **crane**.

**crane** /n, A Persian silver coin worth about 20 cents.

**Crane** /nach, n. Same as **KRANACH**.

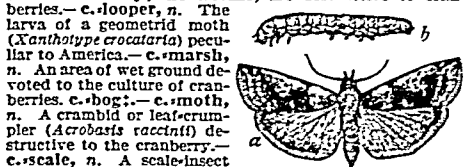
**crane** /age, 1 krēn'ij; 2 crān'ag, n. The privilege of using a crane for the loading and unloading of vessels, or the price paid for such use.

**crane** /ber'ry, 1 kran'ber'ry; 2 crān'ber'ry, n. [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. The bright scarlet acid berry of two distinct species of *Vaccinium*. (1) The large or American cranberry (*V. macrocarpon*). (2) The small cranberry (*V. coccus*), mossberry, moorberry, or bogberry, the common cranberry of the Old World.

2. The plant producing the berry, in both species having a slender trailing stem, small, entire, evergreen leaves, and pale rose-colored axillary or terminal flowers on long filiform pedicels.

The cranberry grows in a flowering branch; b, the fruit, a berry.

*mis vacciniana*, native to America, destructive to the cranberry. - **crane** /ber'ry-gall, n. A gall on the cranberry, produced by a minute fungus (*Synchytrium vaccinatum*). - **c** /gatherer, n. A rake-like implement used in gathering cranberries. - **c** /rake, - **c** /girdler, n. The caterpillar of a crambid moth (*Crambus hortuellus*). - **c** /leaf-roller, a tortricid moth, especially *Anchylopera vacciniana*, whose larvae, called **craneberry vine worms**, are destructive to cranberries. - **c** /looper, n. The larva of a geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocatoria*) peculiar to America. - **c** /marsh, n. An area of wet ground devoted to the culture of cranberries. - **c** /bog, - **c** /mud, n. A crambid or leaf-crumpler (*Acrobasis vaccinifera*) destructive to the cranberry. - **c** /scale, n. A scale insect (*Aspidiotus ancyli*) parasitic on cranberries. - **c** /tree, high c., or high c.-bush, the guelder-rose. **bush** c., - **c** /weevil, n. A minute reddish curculionid (*Anthrenus naturalis*) destructive to cranberry buds. - **c** /worm, n. Same as **FIRE** WORM, 2. - **c** /native c. [Austral.] 1. The edible fruit of either of two shrubs, *Stiphelia hamsiana* and *Stiphelia sapida*; also, the shrub itself. 2. A Tasmanian shrub (*Pernettya tasmanica*) of the heath family (*Ericaceae*), or its fruit. - **c** /striped c.-worm, a variety of yellow-headed cranberry-worm having a red-striped body; sometimes seen in the fall. - **c** /yellow-headed c.-worm, the caterpillar of a tortricid moth (*Alcitra minuta*), native to America, destructive to cranberry-leaves.



Cranberry moth. a, mature moth; b, caterpillar.

**Cran** /borne, 1 kran'born; 2 crām'born, n. A town in Dorsetshire, England.

**Cran** /brook, 1 kran'bruk; 2 crām'brook, n. A town in Kent, England.

**crance**, 1 krans; 2 crānc, n. *Naut.* 1. A boom-iron, especially one at the end of the bowsprit, holding the butt end of the jib-boom. 2. A ring secured to the edge of a deck to permit the passage of a davit. [*< D. krans*, wreath.] - **crance** /'iron, n. *Naut.* A crance.

**cranch**, 1 krunch; 2 crānc, n. Same as **CRUNCH**.

**cranch** /i, n. *Mining*. A section of a vein or stratum left in excavating, as a support for the roof of a shaft or chamber.

**cranch** /i, n. 1. Christopher Pearse (b. 1813-1/1892), an American poet; landscape-painter; son of the preceding. 2. William (b. 1769-1/1855), an American jurist; Chief Justice, District of Columbia.

**cran** /chee, 1 kran'chi; 2 crām'chē, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A rickety and squallid carriage; a native hackney-coach.

**Crane** /chi'-dē, 1 kran'chōi'-dē; 2 crān'chī'-dē, n. *pl. Conch.* A family of oligosid decapod cephalopods with a narrow lanceolate gelatinous gladius pointed behind.

**Crane** /ch'-a, n. (t. s.) [*< Crane*, proper name.] - **crane** /ch'-id, n. - **crane** /ch'-old, a.

**cran** /cum, 1 kran'kum; 2 crān'cūm, n. [Scot.] A trick; folly; caviling.

**cran** /dall, 1 kran'del; 2 crām'dal, n. *Masonry*. A stone-cutters' hammer for dressing ashlar. Its head is made up of pointed steel bars of square section wedged in a slot in the end of the iron handle. [*< Crane*, proper name.] - **cran** /dall, n. To dress (stone) with a cran-dall.

**crane** /l, 1 krēn; 2 crān, n. [*CRANED*; *CRAN'ING*.] I. t. To stretch out or elongate as a crane stretches its neck; as, she *craned* her neck to see over the wall.

II. t. 1. To be elongated like a crane's neck; as, a craning neck; also, to stretch the neck or body. 2. To halt and lean forward, as a horse or rider when hesitating before a leap; hence, to hesitate at anything.

*Craning over a nature is the best thing in the world for espousing away the course.*

*CHRISTIAN REID Valerie Asylum bk. iii, ch. 11, p. 95. [A. 1871.]*

**crane** /t, [CRANED; *CRAN'ING*.] To elevate by or as if by a crane.

**crane** /l, 1. A large long-necked long-legged heron-like gruoid bird related to the rails, having the head naked or with ornamental plumes and the hind toe elevated. The wings and tail are short. About 18 species are known. *Grus cinerea* is the European crane. The whooping or white crane (*G. americana*), now almost extinct, and the sandhill or brown c. (*G. mexicana*) are American species.

The crane is the adjunct of the crane. The crane is widely distributed, but is not found in the Malay and Polynesian archipelagos and South America. Most of them are migratory. See *ILLUS.* under *GRUIDE* and *HERON*.

We must follow the crane in her flight o'er the main From the posts and the moors of the North.

*KINGSLEY Saint's Tragedy act iii, sc. 10.*

2. Erroneously, a heron or a cormorant; as, the blue crane or great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). 3. [*< AS. cran*.] The constellation *Grus*. See *CONTELLATION*. [*< AS. cran*.]

- **Bale** /le crane, the crowned crane, - **c** /by, n. A dipper with very long, slender legs; as, the cabbage crane or cabbidge-legs (*Tripula celeracea*). - **c** /neck, n. That section of a carriage, as a phaeton, which is situated between the main body and the driver's seat. - **c** /necked, a. - **c** /culture, n. The secretary-bird. - **c** /crowned c., a crane (*Balearia patonica*) of the Mediterranean region and North Africa, chiefly black and gray, with a conspicuous tufted crest. - **c** /false c.-fly, a small dipterous fly of the family *Rhyphidæ*. - **c** /Kafir c., a dark-gray crane (*Balearia thersipharus*) of South Africa, having a glossy black crown.

**crane** /n, *Mech.* 1. A hoisting-machine having the added capacity of moving a load in a horizontal or lateral direction. It has many modifications of form, size, and adaptation, but nearly all involve the principle of an extended and movable arm or jib.

Cranes are named (1) from some connection with tracks (both overhead and on the surface); as, *gauntry* c., *overhead* c., *railway* c., *tram* c., *traveling* c., etc.; (2) from their mechanism; as, *balance* c. (having two counterpoised arms), *cantilever* c. (with a long cantilever boom), *chain* /block c. (having a chain-block instead of a geared cable), *derby* c. (for heavy work), *hammer* c. (with horizontal boom), *jib* c. (having a swinging boom), *platform* c., *rotary* c. (having a jib swinging in a complete

circle); or (3) from place of use; as, *abutment* c., *floating* c., *foundry* c., or *molders'* c., etc.

The crane which was to lift the blocks from the boat had its great iron arm all wreathed with flowers. [*See Example Records of Later Life, Bendman's Picture p. 269. [n. n. & co. 1882.]*

2. An iron arm, swinging horizontally, attached to the back or side of a fireplace; used for suspending pots or kettles over a fire.

There were bright coals under the singing tea-kettle which hung from the crane by three or four long pothooks. [*See Example Records of Later Life, Bendman's Picture p. 269. [n. n. & co. 1882.]*

3. A siphon for drawing liquor, as out of a cask. 4. *pl. Naut.* Timber or iron supports at a vessel's side, for stowing spars, boats, etc. 5. A crane-like weighing-machine, used in Ireland. 6. A swinging device used for bringing the cylinder of certain revolvers into position for reloading. [*< CRANE*, n., so called from the resemblance of its arm to the neck of a crane.]

- **automotor crane**, a crane transported on a motor vehicle with the wheels capable of running over ordinary roads. - **c** /barge, n. A barge of considerable beam, bearing a crane by which to handle and place heavy materials, as stone, piles, etc. - **c** /bridge, n. *Mech.* The bridge or girder which carries the hoisting-apparatus in a transverse direction. - **c** /house, n. A shed or hut built to contain a crane or its machinery. - **c** /ladle, n. *Founding*. A heavy ladle swung from a crane, for handling molten metal.

1. Steam wharf-crane. 2. Traveling crane. 3. Light swing-crane.

- **c** /lines, n. *pl. Naut.* 1. Small lines so connecting backstays that if any one parts it will be held aloft by the other 2. Lines run from the middle of the forestay to steady the sprit-topmast. - **crane** /man, n. A man who operates a crane. - **locomotive c. 1. A hoisting-crane having both rotary and rectilinear motion, and operated by steam generated in a boiler on the crane itself. 2. A crane mounted on a railway-car. - **tit** c., see **TITAN**, - **walking c., a pillar-crane or jib-crane on wheels, traveling on a track.****

**crane** /n, [Scot.] A cranberry. **crane** /ber'ry.

**Crane** /n, 1. Ichabod, a Yankee school-teacher in Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. 2. Stephen (b. 1871-4/1900), an American journalist, poet, and novelist; *The Red Badge of Courage*. 3. Walter (b. 1845-1/1915), an English painter. 4. William H. (b. 1845-1/1915), an American comedian. 5. A county in W. central Texas; 850 sq. mi.

**crane** /quint, n. 1. A windlass-wheel and ratchet for bending the bow of the arbalest. rolling purchase. 2. An arbalest. **gren** /quint - **crane** /quint-ler, n. A cross-bowman using the arbalest.

**cran** /er, 1 krēn'er; 2 crān'er, n. *Hunting*. One who pulls up before a fence, not daring the jump; hence, a cautious or timid person. [*< CRANE*, t., 2.]

**cran** /er, n. [It.] One in charge of a weighing-crane.

**cranes** /bill, 1 krēn'bil; 2 crān'bil, n. 1. Any species of *Geranium*; especially, *Geranium maculatum*, the spotted cranesbill, so called from the resemblance of its long fruit-bearing stalk to a crane's bill. The gray c., native of the Pyrenees, is *Geranium cinereum*. 2. A pair of slender pliers used by surgeons. **crane** /s'-bill'ry.

**crang**, n. Same as **KRANG**.

**Crang** /on'-dē, 1 kran'gen'-dē; 2 crān'gōn'-dē, n. *pl. Crust.* The only family of crangonoid macrurans, including the typical shrimps. **Crang** /on, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. krangōn*, shrimp.] - **cran** /go-nid, n. - **cran** /go-nold, a. **Crang** /go-nol'-de-a, 1 kran'go-nol'-dē; 2 crān'go-nol'-dē-a, n. *pl. Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of phyllobranchiate macrurans with the first pereopods subchelate and the second imperfect, the carpos being one-jointed. [*< CRANGON* + *-oid*.] **Crang** /go-nid'-e-a; - **cran** /go-nol'-de-an, a. & n.

**Crane** /n-a, 1 krēn'-a; 2 crān'-a, n. *Conch.* A genus typical of *Crane*. [*< LL. craneum*; see *CRANIUM*.]

**Crane** /n-a'-ce-a, 1 krēn'-a'-s-a; 2 crān'-a'-s-a, n. *pl. Conch.* A suborder of lyopomatous brachiopods attached by the ventral valve to foreign substances; *Craniidae*.

**cran** /n-a'-cro'-mil-al, 1 krēn'-a'-ro'-mil-al; 2 crān'-a'-ro'-mil-al, a. Of or pertaining to the cranium and the acromion.

**cran** /n-al, 1 krēn'-al; 2 crān'-al, a. Of or pertaining to the cranium; as, *cranial* sutures.

**Crane** /n-a'-ta, 1 krēn'-a'-ta; 2 crān'-a'-ta, n. *pl. Zool.* The *Craniota*. **cran** /n-ate, 1 krēn'-et; 2 crān'-et, n. *pl. Med.* A possessing a cranium. *XII*, the pairs of cerebral nerves; *sp 1 and sp 2*, the first and second pairs of spinal nerves.

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

**cran** /n-id'-um, 1 kran'-id'-um; 2 crān'-id'-um, n. *pl. Glab.* The glabella and fixed chelicerae centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [*< Gr. kranion*, skull.]

circle); or (3) from place of use; as, *abutment* c., *floating* c., *foundry* c., or *molders'* c., etc.

The crane which was to lift the blocks from the boat had its great iron arm all wreathed with flowers. [*See Example Records of Later Life, Bendman's Picture p. 269. [n. n. & co. 1882.]*

2. An iron arm, swinging horizontally, attached to the back or side of a fireplace; used for suspending pots or kettles over a fire.

There were bright coals under the singing tea-kettle which hung from the crane by three or four long pothooks. [*See Example Records of Later Life, Bendman's Picture p. 269. [n. n. & co. 1882.]*

3. A siphon for drawing liquor, as out of a cask. 4. *pl. Naut.* Timber or iron supports at a vessel's side, for stowing spars, boats, etc. 5. A crane-like weighing-machine, used in Ireland. 6. A swinging device used for bringing the cylinder of certain revolvers into position for reloading. [*< CRANE*, n., so called from the resemblance of its arm to the neck of a crane.]

- **automotor crane**, a crane transported on a motor vehicle with the wheels capable of running over ordinary roads. - **c** /barge, n. A barge of considerable beam, bearing a crane by which to handle and place heavy materials, as stone, piles, etc. - **c** /bridge, n. *Mech.* The bridge or girder which carries the hoisting-apparatus in a transverse direction. - **c** /house, n. A shed or hut built to contain a crane or its machinery. - **c** /ladle, n. *Founding*. A heavy ladle swung from a crane, for handling molten metal.

1. Steam wharf-crane. 2. Traveling crane. 3. Light swing-crane.

- **c** /lines, n. *pl. Naut.* 1. Small lines so connecting backstays that if any one parts it will be held aloft by the other 2. Lines run from the middle of the forestay to steady the sprit-topmast. - **crane** /man, n. A man who operates a crane. - **locomotive c. 1. A hoisting-crane having both rotary and rectilinear motion, and operated by steam generated in a boiler on the crane itself. 2. A crane mounted on a railway-car. - **tit** c., see **TITAN**, - **walking c., a pillar-crane or jib-crane on wheels, traveling on a track.****

**crane** /n, [Scot.] A cranberry. **crane** /ber'ry.

**Crane** /n, 1. Ichabod, a Yankee school-teacher in Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. 2. Stephen (b. 1871-4/1900), an American journalist, poet, and novelist; *The Red Badge of Courage*. 3. Walter (b. 1845-1/1915), an English painter. 4. William H. (b. 1845-1/1915), an American comedian. 5. A county in W. central Texas; 850 sq. mi.

**crane** /quint, n. 1. A windlass-wheel and ratchet for bending the bow of the arbalest. rolling purchase. 2. An arbalest. **gren** /quint - **crane** /quint-ler, n. A cross-bowman using the arbalest.

**cran** /er, 1 krēn'er; 2 crān'er, n. *Hunting*. One who pulls up before a fence, not daring the jump; hence, a cautious or timid person. [*< CRANE*, t., 2.]

**cran** /er, n. [It.] One in charge of a weighing-crane.

**cranes** /bill, 1 krēn'bil; 2 crān'bil, n. 1. Any species of *Geranium*; especially, *Geranium maculatum*, the spotted cranesbill, so called from the resemblance of its long fruit-bearing stalk to a crane's bill. The gray c., native of the Pyrenees, is *Geranium cinereum*. 2. A pair of slender pliers used by surgeons. **crane** /s'-bill'ry.

**crang**, n. Same as **KRANG**.

**Crang** /on'-dē, 1 kran'gen'-dē; 2 crān'gōn'-dē, n. *pl. Crust.* The only family of crangonoid macrurans, including the typical shrimps. **Crang** /on, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. krangōn*, shrimp.] - **cran** /go-nid, n. - **cran** /go-nold, a. **Crang** /go-nol'-de-a, 1 kran'go-nol'-dē; 2 crān'go-nol'-dē-a, n. *pl. Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of phyllobranchiate macrurans with the first pereopods subchelate and the second imperfect, the carpos being one-jointed. [*< CRANGON* + *-oid*.] **Crang** /go-nid'-e-a; - **cran** /go-nol'-de-an, a. & n.

**Crane** /n-a, 1 krēn'-a; 2 crān'-a, n. *Conch.* A genus typical of *Crane*. [*< LL. craneum*; see *CRANIUM*.]

**Crane** /n-a'-ce

CRANIOMETRIC POINTS.	
NAME.	Location.
a-can'thi-on <sup>s</sup> .....	Base of anterior nasal spine
an-tri-n <sup>o</sup> .....	Median frontal point farthest from inferior
as-ci-n <sup>o</sup> .....	Junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones
au-ric'u-la-re.....	Top of auricular opening
au-ric'u-la-r point.....	Center of auricular opening
ba-si-on.....	Anterior border of foramen magnum, a median line
bra-ma.....	Where coronal and sagittal sutures meet

NAME.	Location.	NAME.	Course.
clit'-i-on . . . . .	Middle of anterior border of clavus	bi'-as-ter'-ic or bi'-as-ter'-ri-on'-ic di-am'-e-ter.	Between the two asteria
con-dyl'-i-on lat'-er-ale . . . . .	Lateral tip of condyle of jaw	bi'-au-ric'-u-lar di-am'-e-ter.	Between opposite auricular points
cor-o-na'-le . . . . .	On coronal suture at end of greatest frontal diameter	bi-con'dy-lar di-am'-e-ter.	Between the two condyles
co-ro-ni-on . . . . .	Tip of coronal process of jaw	bi-cor'o-nal di-am'-e-ter.	Between the two coronas
cro-ta-phi-on . . . . .	Tip of great wing of sphenoid	bi-ju'-gal di-am'-e-ter.	Between opposite jugal points
dac'-ry-on'-i . . . . .	Junction of lacrimal, maxillary, and frontal bones	bi-mas'toid di-am'-e-ter.	Between opposite malar points
eu'-ro-mi-on . . . . .	Tip of mastoid angle of parietal bone	bi-mas'toid di-am'-e-ter.	Between the two mastoidalia
eu'-ry-on . . . . .	End of greatest transverse diameter of skull	bi-pa'-ri-etal di-am'-e-ter.	Between opposite parietal protuberances
fron'-to-ma-la'-re or bi'-ta'-le . . . . .	At tubercle end of frontomalar suture	bi'-ste-phan'-ic di-am'-e-ter.	Between opposite stephanlia
fron'-to-ma-la'-re tem'-po-ra'-le . . . . .	At lateral end of frontomalar suture	bi-tem'-po-ra'-l di-am'-e-ter.	Between opposite posterior roots of zygomatic processes
fron'-to-ma-la'-re po-ra'-le . . . . .	At end of least transverse diameter of forehead	bi-zy-go-ma'-tic di-am'-e-ter.	Greatest diameter between zygomatic processes
gen'-i-on . . . . .	At apex of the inferior genial tubercles of lower jaw	Busk's di-am'-e-ter.	Auricular point to bregma, projection measurement
gla-bel'-la's . . . . .	The most prominent mid-point of glabella	cr'a-ni-o-fa'-cial ax'-is.	Median line through basiocephalic, basiphenoid, presphenoid and mesethmoid bones
gnath'-i-on * § . . . . .	Lower end of symphysis of jaw	Cruil's di-am'-e-ter.	Narrowest diameter of forehead
go-ni-on § . . . . .	Where posterior and inferior borders of lower jaw meet	Dau'-ben-ton's line.	Optisthion to orbitale
hor'-mi-on . . . . .	Junction of posterior border of vomer with sphenoid, median line	den'-tal length.	Anterior surface of first premolar to posterior surface of last premolar
in'-i-on . . . . .	Occipital protuberance, median line	Door'-nik's hor'-i-zon'-tal.	Edge of upper medial incisors to occipital point
in'-ter-su'-per-clit'-a-ry point . . . . .	Where line tangent to superciliary arches crosses median line	fa'-cial ax'-is.	Ethmosphe-noid junction to prosthion
ju'-ga'-le . . . . .	Junction of lines along borders of frontal and temporal processes of malar bone	fa'-cial di-am'-e-ter, trans'-verse, in-fe'-ri-or.	Between opposite gonlia
ju'-gal point . . . . .	On tubercle lower end of zygomaxillary suture	fa'-cial di-am'-e-ter, trans'-verse, mid'-dle.	Between opposite jugomaxillary points
ju'-go-ma'-x-i-lia-ry point . . . . .	Posterior angle of jugular process of occipital bone	fa'-cial di-am'-e-ter, trans'-verse, su'-pe'-ri-or.	Between opposite frontomalar temporal points
ju'-gu-lar point . . . . .	Where sagittal and lambdoid sutures meet	fa'-cial line.	Same as PROFILE LINE
lamb'-da § . . . . .	Upper end of symphysis of jaw, lingual surface	Got'-ting-en hor'-i-zon'-tal.	Tangent to upper margin of zygoma
ma-la'-re . . . . .	Most prominent point of malar bone	in'-ter-tu'-ber-al line.	Line to antihion
ma-lar point § . . . . .	Lowest point of mastoid process	in'-ter-tu'-ber-al line.	Between tubera frontalia
mas'-toi-da'-le . . . . .	Between the frontal prominences, median line	me'-s-i-al length.	Glabella to occipital point
me'-toi-pi-on . . . . .	Upper end of internasal suture	na'-so-sub-na'-sal line.	Nasion to acanthion
na'-sal point sup. . . . .	Between the two parietal foramina, median line	oc-ci-pi'-tal line.	Same as DAUBENTON'S LINE
na'-sion * § . . . . .	Posterior end of long diameter of skull, measured from glabella	pa'-la'-tal length.	Staphylion to orale
o-be'll-on § . . . . .	Where narrowest diameter of forehead crosses median line	pla'-no-spi'-nal line.	Ethmo-sphenoid junction to acanthion
oc-ci-pi'-tal point . . . . .	Posterior border of foramen magnum at median line	pro'-file line (Camper).	Touching most prominent points of upper and lower face
oph'-ry-on * § . . . . .	End of intermaxillary suture, oral surface of alveolar process	pro'-file line (German).	Ophryon to prosthion
o-ph'-thi-on . . . . .	Lowest point of inferior border of orbit	pro'-file line (Topk).	Intersuperciliary point to most prominent point of lower face
o-ra'-le . . . . .	Most anterior point on chin, median line	ra'-di-us fix'-us.	Hormion to inlion
or'-bi-ta'-le . . . . .	Median point posterior border of oral opening of incisive canal	Ro-lan'-dic line.	On external surface of cranium, connecting Rolandic points
or'-bit-al point . . . . .	On anterior-inferior line between tragus of ear and condyle of jaw	sphe-noi'-dal di-am'-e-ter.	Least transverse diameter measured in temporal fossa
po-go-ni-on . . . . .	Lower end of intermaxillary suture, facial surface	su'-pra-or'-bi-tal line.	Tangent to upper edges both orbits
po'-ri-on . . . . .	Where great wing of sphenoid meets frontal, parietal, and temporal bones	Syl'-vi-an line.	On surface of cranium, from fronto-parietal eminence
pre'-au-ric'-u-lar . . . . .	Lower end of internasal suture	Vir'-chow's line.	Lambda to nasion
pro'-thi-on * § . . . . .	Where great wing of sphenoid meets frontal, parietal, and temporal bones	Yost's line.	Occipital point to prosthion
pter'-i-on * § . . . . .	1 cm. behind middle of arc joining nasion and inlion		
rhin'-i-on . . . . .	5 1/2 cm. above zygoma on vertical from preauricular point		
Ro-lan'-dic point, su'-pe'-ri-or . . . . .	Apex of petrous bone, inferior surface		
Ro-lan'-dic point, in'-fe'-ri-or . . . . .	Apex of antero-inferior angle of parietal bone		
sal'-pin'-gi-on . . . . .	Posterior edge of hard palate at median line		
sphen'-i-on . . . . .	Crossing of median and transverse palatine sutures		
sta-phy'-li-on . . . . .	End of least transverse diameter of skull taken in temporal fossa		
stau'-ri-on . . . . .	Where coronal suture crosses the temporal crest		
sten'-i-on . . . . .	On root of zygoma vertically above auricular point		
su'-pra-au-ric'-u-lar point . . . . .	Upper end of symphysis of jaw, facial surface		
sym-phys'-i-on . . . . .	Most prominent point of either frontal eminence		
tu'-ber-fron-ta'-le . . . . .	Most prominent point of either parietal eminence		
tu'-ber-pa'-ri-etal . . . . .	Anterior edge of optic groove at median line, interior of skull		
tyl'-i-on . . . . .	Highest median point on vault of skull		
ver'-tex . . . . .	End of greatest bizygomatic diameter		
zy'-go-ma'-x-i-lia-ry point . . . . .	Lower end of zygomaxillary suture		

\* See illus. of FACIAL INDEX in first col. § See illus. of CRANIUM on next page.

Syn.: lacrimal point, alveolar p., apophysiary p., spinial p., subnasal p., mental p., mesophryon, supranasal p., Sylvian p.

Syn.: auriculo-bregmatic diameter, basifacial axis, Ihering's horizontal, Merckel's horizontal, Reid's base line, naso-alveolar line, plano-basilar line.

CRANIOMETRIC PLANES.	
NAME.	How Determined.
Ae-by's . . . . .	Basifacial line and any transverse diameter
al-ve-o-lo = con-dyl'-e-an'- . . . . .	Lowest points of occipital condyles and prosthion
au-ric'-u-lo-in-bas'-lar . . . . .	Auricularia and orbitalia of both sides
bi'-al . . . . .	Auricular points and acanthion
au-ric'-u-lo-spi'-nal . . . . .	That on which cranium without jaw would rest
Blu'-men-bach's hor'-i-zon'-tal . . . . .	Perpendicular to Busk's diameter
Busk's hor'-i-zon'-tal . . . . .	Optisthion and both orbitalia
Dau'-ben-ton's . . . . .	Tangent to upper borders of both zygomatic arches
Du'-mou'-tier's hor'-i-zon'-tal . . . . .	Tangent to lobules of ears and base of nose
Dürer's hor'-i-zon'-tal . . . . .	Maximum longitudinal and any transverse diameter
glab'-el'-to-oc-ci-pi'-tal . . . . .	Glabella, lambda, and any transverse diameter











prising the Nicæno-Constantinopolitan creed and an abstract of the Tridentine declarations, and, since 1877, an acceptance of the definitions of the Vatican council.—*creed'* *a*. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a creed.—*creed'*



... In England, the money which Parliament allows the administration to borrow and spend in anticipation of

*Credulity* is the man's weakness, but the child's strength. (LAMB *Essays of Elia*, *Witches p.* 98. [I. w. & co.] [*< F. cr  d  l  , < L. cred  lita(-)s, < credulus; see CREDULOUS.*] *SYN.* see PANATISM.

**cred'  u-lous**, 1 *cred'y  -l  s*; 2 *cred'y  -l  s*, a. 1. Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence; believing improbable things; easily deceived. 2]. Credited too readily. [*L. credulus, < credo, believe.*]—**cred'  u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**cred'  u-lous-ness**, *n.*

**cree**, 1 *kr  *; 2 *cr  *, *r.* [*Dial., Eng.*] I. *f.* To soften by boiling slowly, as butter; seethe; simmer. II. *f.* To become soft or pulpy, as butter, or anything. **creave**; **creever**.

**Cree'**, *kr  *; 2 *cr  *, *n.* One of the tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians. **see AMERICAN.**—**Cree**, a. **Cree'**, *n.* Same as **CREEDE**.

**Creech**, 1 *kr  *; 2 *cr  *, *Thomas* (1659-1700). An English translator of *Lucretius*, etc.

**creedit**, *vt.* To believe.

**creed**, 1 *kr  *; 2 *cr  *, *n.* 1. A formal summary of fundamental points of religious belief; an authoritative statement of doctrine on points held to be vital, usually representing the views of a religious body; a confession of faith. Two ancient, brief, and comprehensive creeds, the *Apostles'* and the *Nicene*, are accepted by the Church in general, and others for chanted in most liturgies. 2. That which is believed; belief or opinion in any matter; principle of action; doctrine.

He declares to all nations that he will stand by his political creed against the world.

A. GILMAN *Making of Am. Nation* ch, 21, p. 183. [I. F. co.]

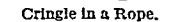
3. [*Scot.*] A severe reprimand; a moral lecture; also, a proverb. [*< AS. cr  da, < L. credo, believe.*] **credo**. *SYN.* see **BELIEF**; **FAITH**.—**Apostles' creed** (*Ch. Hist.*), the confession of faith most widely known and accepted in Christendom. It dates from A. D. 600, being preceded by a shorter Latin symbol extant as early as the 4th century, which the church fathers believed to have had apostolic authority, whence its name.—**Athanasian c.**, **Chalcedonian c.**, **Nicene c.**, **Niceno-Constantinopolitan c.**, **Tridentine c.**, see **ATHANASIAN**, etc.—**creed-bound**, a. Confined within the limits of a creed; narrow; bigoted.—**creed'mon'ger**, *n.* A formulator of creeds; one who may be said to trade in forms of belief.—**creeds of Plus IV.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a creed issued by Pope Plus IV. in 1564, comprising the Niceno-Constantinopolitan creed and an abstract of the Tridentine, and the same as the latter, an acceptance of the definitions of the Vatican council.—**creed'al**, a. [*Ital.*] Of or pertaining to a creed.—**creed-**







**crít'í-las**, 1. krish't-as; 2. crish't-as, *n.* 1. An Athenian sculptor of the 5th century B. C. 2. An Athenian poet and orator of the 5th century B. C.; one of the Thirty Tyrants.







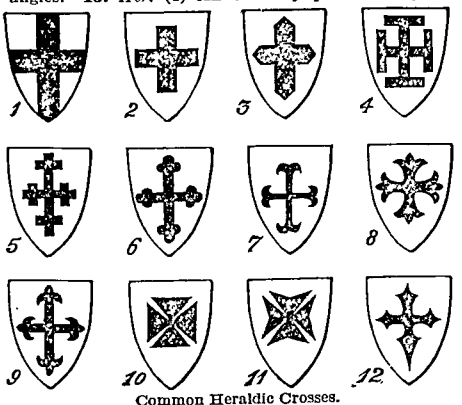






coat-of-arms.—c. lamination, n. *Geol.* False bedding. See BEDDING.—c. land, n. *Irish Hist.* Land possessed by the Church in the counties palatine of Ireland.—c. legged, a. Having the legs crossed.—c. line, l. *Et.* To mark with transverse lines. **II. n.** 1. A line that crosses another object. 2. A fishing-line with numerous attached hooks placed across a stream.—c. lock, n. In an interlocking railroad signal-frame, one of numerous levers or bars placed transversely over the locking-bars and having a notch for each lever to be locked.—c. loop, n. *Medieval Fort.* A loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give marksmen better facilities.—c. loop-hole, c. slots, adv. [Colloq.] Across the lots, by a cross-out.—c. marriages, n. *pl.* Marriages made by a brother and sister with a brother and sister.—c. matched, a. Mated crosswise: said of a team of four horses and two colors, as chestnut and white, harnessed diagonally.—c. mate, vt. To mate (a queen bee of any brand or race) with a drone of another breed or race.—c. memory, n. *Psychol.* Crossed education in the form of a transference of habit or *crisis*—c. motion, n. *Astron.* The motion of the message of a star at right angles to the line of vision expressed in astronomical linear units (miles per second).—c. multiplication, n. See DUODECIMAL.—c. parental, a. Related to or considered in connection with the characteristic differences of parents of opposite sexes.—c. peen, a. Used of a hammer whose peen is transverse to the line of the handle. See illus. under HAMMER.—c. plow, vt. To plow (as a field) transversely or at right angles to a former plowing.—c. plough, c. point, l. *Et. Rope-making.* To point by transversely plating the seizing or nettles. **II. n.** 1. In a compass, a point intermediate between any two cardinal points. 2. A dancing-step.—c. pointing, n. A method of laying the netting or pointing.—c. pollinate, vt. *Bot.* To cross-fertilize.—c. pollinate, vt. Same as cross-pollinate.—c. pollination, n. *Bot.* 1. Cross-fertilization of flowering plants. 2. [Rare.] Hybridization.—c. purpose, n. 1. A purpose which antagonizes another; a conflictive aim; as, they are always at cross-purposes. When they ought to have spoken, they didn't speak; or when they did speak, they were perpetually at cross-purposes. WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* period i, ch. 10, p. 82. [n.] 2. *pl.* A conversational game in which questions and answers having no natural connection are brought together.—c. quarters, n. *Arch.* A quatrefoil.—c. question, l. *vt.* To question minutely or in different ways, especially to elicit facts that the one questioned is reluctant to give. **II. n.** 1. A question asked on cross-examination. 2. [Rare or Obs.] A question in reply.—c. rake, vt. To bring up the nap (of cloth) equally over its whole width.—c. ratio, n. Same as ANHARMONIC RATIO.—c. reading, n. Reading across a page from one column to another, thus connecting unrelated subjects for the purpose of exciting laughter; also used figuratively.—c. reel, vt. To reel yarn, etc., with a backward and forward motion.—c. refer, vt. To make a cross-reference.—c. reference, n. 1. A reference from one passage in a book or treatise to another passage throwing light on the same topic: distinguished from *reference* in general, which may be to any book or author. 2. In a library catalog, reference to one subject to another.—c. relation, n. *Mus.* 1. A note of one chord is related chromatically in another part of the succeeding chord.—c. remainder, n. *Law.* An estate in lands where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other.—c. rib, n. A joint or cut, next below the chuck in a side of beef which runs horizontally.—c. road, n. 1. One of two or more roads that cross each other. 2. A road that crosses from one main road to another. Rome reached all her outposts by the most convenient roads; but for the most part she denied them the crossroads. CARR-SAID *Rome* ch. 80, p. 684. [n. 1879.] Compare CROSSROADS.—c. row, n. 1. The alphabet. See CHAIR-CROSSROADS.—c. row, n. 2. A row that intersects others.—c. row, n. 3. In whist, same as SEESAW. 2. A game of cards resembling whist.—c. sea, n. *Naut.* A sea that sets at an angle to the direction of the wind.—c. section, n. 1. *Mech.* A section of a body at right angles to its length; as, the cross-section of a girder. 2. *Aero.* In the section of an airplane wing, the fore-and-aft curvature to the line of the machine's progress.—c. section muffs, circular units of area, as the circular millimeter. See under UNIT.—c. septation, n. *Bot.* The septation or division of a cell or hypha by a transverse septum.—c. shunt, n. *Elec.* A shunt circuit having a branch on each side of the main circuit, as for the use of two relays.—c. sill, n. A railroad-sleeper lying under the rails transversely as a support to the stringer.—c. sleeper, n. *Railroad.* A tie of extra length intended to support several rails.—c. slide, n. A mechanical contrivance on which the tool-carriage or the work itself moves transversely to the main line of movement.—c. spale, n. One of the horizontal timbers used to brace a ship under construction.—c. spawl; c. spall; c. springer, n. *Arch.* A cross-rib in a groined vault.—c. staff, n. 1. A surveying-instrument consisting of a staff mounted with a brass circle, divided by cross-lines into four equal parts, and having upright sights at the extremities of the lines. 2. An instrument once used for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars: now superseded by the quadrant. 3. A crozier.—c. stitch, n. A double stitch in the form of a cross. Andromache worked roses in very modern cross-stitch. FAUPEL *Short Studies, Homer in first series*, p. 433. [s. 1872.] —c. stone, n. 1. Andalusite (variety chistolite or macle). 2. Staurolite. 3. Harmotome.—c. strap, n. *Manège.* A form of hobble made of leather and elastic.—c. stratification, n. *Geol.* The condition of having the minor strata dipping obliquely to the plane of the main stratum which they help to compose.—c. stratified, a.—c. stall, n. 1. A member similar to a cross-head, but at the opposite end of the cylinder from the crank. 2. A strong iron bar connecting the side-lever of a marine engine with the piston rod. 3. *Arch.* A tail formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal planes.—c. talk, n. In telephony, undesired partial or complete reproduction, in any circuit, of speech originating in one or more neighboring lines, due to induction between the respective circuits.—c. tie, n. A tie or sleeper connecting and supporting the parallel rails of a railroad.—c. toes, n. *pl.* A dowl-pla inserted to strengthen a frame previously tenoned.—c. valley, n. 1. A valley that is transverse to the general trend of a mountain range, as that of the Rhône. 2. A valley that intersects the strike of clippings strata transversely.—c. valve, n. *Plumbing.* A valve at the intersection of two pipes or the rectangular branching of one.—c. vaulting, n. *Arch.* The vaulting produced by

the intersection of simple vaults, as groined vaulting. c. vault, c. vine, n. A woody vine of the southern United States (*Bignonia capreolata*). 30 to 50 feet long, with smooth reddish-brown bark and large red and orange flowers. The woody portions of the stem, seen in cross-section, are in the form of a cross.—c. walk, n. A walk intersecting a street or other highway.—c. way, n. A cross-road.—c. webbing, n. Webbing drawn across the saddle-tree to strengthen the seat of the saddle.—c. weed, n. Either of two mustard-like plants (*Dipsacis tenuifolia*), the wall-rocket and (*D. muralis*) the stinkweed.—c. wind, l. *vt.* In cotton-spinning, to reel yarn so that the fiber runs at an acute angle with the reel-shaft. **II. vt.** To separate from or start out of a plane, as a part of woodwork.—c. wire, n. 1. A wire crossing another. 2. One of two fine threads or strands, as of a spider's web, crossed in the center of the focal plane of an optical instrument, to define the exact point to which the readings of the circle or micrometer refer. cross, l. krös; 2. crös, n. 1. The emblem of Christianity, a symbolical representation of the instrument of punishment on which Christ died. The cross was once a gibbet, but it is now the highest name we have, because Ho hung on it. ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. x, p. 521. [n. 1870.] 2. An ancient instrument of torture on which criminals were fastened and exposed until they died from exhaustion: generally made of two timbers, an upright set into the ground and a crosspiece. 3. A sacred or mystic symbol in many ancient religions, supposed to have been originally emblematic of the union of the active and passive elements in nature. By one of the many strange coincidences in this meeting of two grades of culture so widely sundered, the cross was not only a Christian but also a Mexican symbol. FISKE *Discovery of Am. vol. II*, ch. 8, p. 250. [n. x. & co. 1892.] The cross as a sacred or mystic symbol dates from remote antiquity, and its use as an instrument of punishment is scarcely less ancient; but there was no connection between the two before Christianity. The symbolic cross, of many different shapes, may be resolved into four primitive forms: (1) The Greek cross found on Assyrian tablets, on Egyptian and Persian monuments, and on Etruscan pottery; (2) the crux decussata or oblique cross, vulgarly called St. Andrew's cross, no less common in ancient sculpture; (3) the Latin cross or crux immissa, found on monuments, coins, and medals before Christ; and (4) the tau cross, crux commissa, or patibularia, a mystic symbol of very ancient origin, probably a phallic emblem, thought by some archeologists to be the oldest form, the Greek cross being its double. (5) The crux ansata, the tau cross combined with a circle, as in the hands of Isis Osiris, and other Egyptian divinities, is the symbol of life and immortality. 4. That which resembles a cross or crucifix, as two lines crossing each other; as, he put a cross to his name. He can not write; but his cross is . . . honored by Jews as well as Christians. SCHILLER *Piccolomini* tr. by Coleridge, act II, sc. 13. 5. [C-] The crucifixion of Christ; the atonement. 6. [C-] The Christian religion; Christianity. 7. Something endured for Christ's sake; hence, any suffering; trial; tribulation; as, he bore his cross in silence. 8. *Arch.* A structure, often monumental and ornate, in the form of or surmounted by a cross, erected in some public place for devotional or memorial purposes. The principal types are boundary, market, preaching, and memorial or monumental crosses. 9. A mixing of varieties or breeds of animals; as, Alderney and Jersey make a good cross. Many cases are on record showing that a race may be modified by occasional crosses if aided by . . . careful selection. DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 1, p. 9. [n. 1884.] 10. The product of any crossing of strains; hence, humorously, anything that resembles or is intermediate between two other things; as, a cross between prose and poetry. 11. An old English coin stamped with a cross. 12. A pipe-fitting with two equal bores at right angles. 13. *Her.* (1) An ordinary produced by the



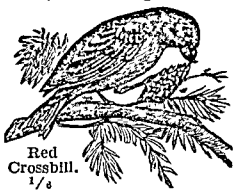
Common Heraldic Crosses.

1. Ordinary cross. 2. Cross humetté or couped. 3. Cross urd, champagne, or pointed. 4. Cross potent. 5. Cross crosslet. 6. Cross botonné or trellé. 7. Cross moline. 8. Cross patonce. 9. Cross fleury. 10. Cross pattée or formé. 11. Maltese or eight-pointed cross. 12. Cross cleché and fitché. combination of a fess and a pale meeting about the fess-point. (2) One of many figures used as bearings, such as the cross arguée, formé, fleury, potent, etc. (See the adjectives.) Heraldic authorities enumerate 285 different kinds of crosses. 14. An ornament, in some form of the cross, worn as a distinction, especially by knights of the various orders of chivalry; as, the cross of the Knights of St. John; the cross of the Legion of Honor. 15. *Bot.* The progeny of cross-fertilized individuals of different varieties of the same species. 16. *Elec.* The accidental contact of two wires so that a portion of the current from one flows to the other. 17. A swindling arrangement or agreement by reason of which one of the parties to a contest permits himself to be

beaten so that money may be made by betting against him; also, any dishonest or illegal practise or act. 18. [C-] *Astron.* (1) The Southern Cross. (2) The Northern Cross. 19. A dummy shaped like an X, placed on a horse's back; used by trainers. 20. A disagreement; also, opposition. 21. Same as CROSS-STAFF, l. 22. A cross-road or crossing. 23. An opening in the game of checkers. 24. [Rare.] The sign of the cross. 25. [Rare.] Strabismus. 26. [Scot.] Same as FIERY CROSS. 27. [Rare.] A crucifix. 28. *Ir. Hist.* Lands of the Church collectively. 29. The cross-piece of a sword, knife, or the like. 30. A crozier. [*L. crux, c. L. cruz (cruc-), cross.* The ME. form *crois* is < OF. *crois*. < L. *crux*.] cross†, cross†. —adoration of the cross (R. C. Ch.), the ceremony of presenting, on Good Friday, the crucifix to be kissed by worshippers.—Calvary c., a cross mounted on three steps, signifying Faith, Hope, and Charity.—Celtic c., same as IRISH CROSS, under IRISH.—Bunick cross.—cross†-bear†, n. 1. One who carries a cross. 2. A series of bars running crosswise as a support.—c. bun, n. A bun with a cross marked on it: made especially for Good Friday.—c. forked, n. *Her.* A cross having two sharp points at the end of its arms. c. double fitché.—c. forked of three points (Her.), a cross whose arms end in three sharp points. Compare illus., fig. 12, in col. 2.—c. spider, n. The British garden-spider (*Epeira diademata*), which has a cross-like mark on its back.—c. week, n. 1. The week beginning with Rogation Sunday: in allusion to the old custom of walking the bounds of a parish at that time with a cross borne aloft in procession. 2. Holy Week.—Exaltation of the c., a festival in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches, on Sept. 14, in commemoration of the recovery of the reft of the cross of Christ from the Persians by the emperor Heraclius, A. D. 628.—fery c., a wooden cross with charred ends: an ancient call to arms in the Highlands of Scotland.—Geneva c., a red Greek cross on a white ground. See RED CROSS SOCIETY (below).—Invention of the c. (R. C. Ch.), a festival, celebrated on May 3, commemorative of the finding of the cross of Christ in Jerusalem by the empress Helena in A. D. 326.—Jerusalem c. 1. *Bot.* A plant, the scarlet lychnis. 2. The cross potent.—Lorraine c., the double cross having the lower horizontal arm longer than the upper.—one c., tin-plate of 30 Birmingham wire gage and weighing 1/2 pound per sheet. [C plate.—red-c. beetle, a common British carabid beetle (*Panagæus cruciatus*), red, with black cross-like marks upon the elytra.—Red C. Society, any society for the succor of the sick and wounded in war, formed in accordance with the international convention signed at Geneva in 1864, the members wearing the Geneva cross as a badge of neutrality.—solar c. (Meteor.), a luminous appearance consisting of a light-pillar combined with a segment of the parabolic circle, forming a cross with the sun at the center. A similar phenomenon about the moon is called a lunar cross. Compare HALO. —Southern C. 1. A constellation of the southern hemisphere; CRUX. See CONSTELLATION. 2. [U. S.] Same as STARS AND STRIPES, under STAR.—c. cross, n. An instrument for establishing lines perpendicular to a given line: it has four sights on the ends of two horizontal arms which are at right angles and which may be supported by a tripod.—to live or be on the c., to live dishonestly or be dishonest.—to take the c., to turn crusader.—War Cross. A military decoration awarded for bravery under fire in France and Belgium. Cross, n. 1. Mary Ann, née Evans (1810-1880), English novelist, poet, married John Walter Cross 1880; pseudonym, "George Elliot"; *Adam Bede*. 2. A county in northeastern Arkansas; 629 sq. m.; county-seat, Vandale. cross, prep. [Colloq. or Arch.] Across; athwart; over; through. [Abb. of across.] cross-acc†, etc. See under cross, a. cross-sar-chil†, n. 1. krös'ar-kol-n†; 2. crös'ar-t†-n†, n. *pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverrid carnivores with straight toes, broad convex nose, and 36 teeth. Cross-sar-chus, n. (t. g.) [*L. krossot*, border + *archos*, rectum.]—cross-sar-chine, a. cross-bill†, l. krös'bil†; 2. crös'bil†, n. A fringilline bird (genus *Loxia*), the points of whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. They are mostly of semi-arctic and Alpine regions, and feed largely on pine-seeds. The red cross-bill (*Loxia curvirostris*) inhabits both Europe and North America. cross-beak†, etc. See under cross, a. cross-bow†, l. krös'bō; 2. crös'bō†, n. 1. A missile-throwing weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely upon a stock that contains a groove to guide the missile, a notch to hold the string, and a trigger to release it. See illus. under ARBALEST. An argument, according to Boyle's familiar illustration, is like a crossbow. . . it has a force independent of the arm that wields it. LESLIE STEPHEN in *Nineteenth Century* Feb., 1891, p. 179. 2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.—cross-bow†man, n. One who uses the crossbow. cross-bow†er†, cross-dye†, l. krös'dai†; 2. crös'dy†, n. Any dye used in the process of cross-dyeing.—cross-dyeing, n. A method of dyeing cloth composed of cotton and wool, in which one thread or warp has been colored before entering the loom; the weft then receives the same or a different color.—cross-dye, vt. cross, l. krös; 2. crös, n. [F.] 1. A lacrosse-stick. 2. Same as LACROSSE. Cross, l. krös; 2. crös, Andrew (1784-1855). An English electrician; produced mineral crystals by electricity. cross-sect†, l. kre-sekt†; 2. crös-sekt†, vt. To divide or cut anything crosswise or across. [*L. crux, a. + L. seco*, cut.] crossed, l. kröst; 2. cröst, n. 1. Marked by a line cross†, drawn crosswise: often indicating cancellation, and followed by out; as, the crossed-out demerit marks. The eye detects Polish by its crossed l. HALLOWAY *Analytic Grammar* ch. 1, p. 11. [L. 1860.] 2. Laid or folded crosswise; as, crossed arms. 3. Obscured; thwarted.—*Her.* Bore crosswise. 5. *Zool.* Cruciate. *Entom.* Folded over one another as the wings of certain insects.—crossed bell (*Mech.*), a belt crossed in the form of the figure 8, either to change the directions of rotation or to retain a better grip on the pulleys.—c. diplopia (Optic), same as HETERONYMOUS DIPLOPIA.—c. flairs, same as CRUTCHED FLAIRS.—c. lens (Optic), a double-convex lens whose radii are to each other in the proportion



Red-Cross Beetle 1/1



Red Crossbill 1/1



**croup'ous**, 1 krüp'us; 2 crip'us, a. *Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or showing symptoms of croup; characterized by an exudation like that of croup. **croup'alt**.  
**croup'y**, 1 krüp'y; 2 crip'y, a. 1. Croupous; as, a croupy cough. 2. Having or subject to croup; as, a croupy child.—**croup'i-ness**, n.  
**crouse**, 1 krūs; 2 crus, a. [*Scot.*] Contented and jolly; frisky; saucy.—**crouse'y**, adv. **crous'ly**.  
**crow'stade**, 1 krō'stād; 2 crō'stād, n. [*F.*] A small crisp container made of baked bread, rice, etc., and filled with custard, mince, oysters, etc.

**crowt**, 1 krūt; 2 crūt, n. [*Scot.*] To creak; make a grating, rattling noise. **crowt**.  
**crowt**, 1 krūt; 2 crūt, n. See **SAUERKRAUT**.  
**crown**, 1 krō; 2 crō, n. [*F.*] *Cookery.* A small crust or bit of bread fried in butter or oil, used in soups or to garnish hashes, etc.

**crow**, 1 krō; 2 crō, r. I. i. 1. To utter the cry peculiar to a cock. 2. Hence, to exult in triumph; brag; boast; vapor: usually with *about* or *over*.  
The idea of allowing any boy . . . to crow over me, was preposterous. L. M. Alcott *Hospital Sketches* p. 8. [a. nos. 1890.]

3. To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant.  
II. t. To announce by crowing. [*AS. crāwan.*] **crowet**.  
**crow**, n. 1. (1) An omnivorous corvine bird, *Corvus americanus* in America, or the carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*) in Great Britain, about 20 inches long, with glossy black plumage, black bill and feet, the nostrils hidden by a tuft of bristly feathers, and the feathers of the throat short and blended. See illus. under **CORVIDÆ**.

Crows have strong feet with heavy curved claws, bright brown eyes which indicate intelligence and cunning, and raucous notes. They generally build large, clumsy nests in trees and lay from 4 to 6 eggs of a greenish hue with very dark spots. They are gregarious in habit, often destructive to crops, and migrate in flocks.

(2) The rook (*Corvus frugilegus*) or one of several other such corvine birds, as a raven, fish-crow, etc. 2. One of other birds like or likened to a crow; as, a king-crow. 3. A crowbar. 4. The cry of a cock, or any like sound. 5. The mesenteric of an animal used for food: so called in the butchers' trade. 6. [Thieves' Slang.] One who is placed on the watch to warn another engaged in robbery; a confederate. 7. An apparatus for keeping a street-main pipe in place while being drilled or tapped. 8. [C.] Same as **Corvus**, n. 3. 9. [C.] One of a tribe of Indians of Siouan stock. See **AMERICAN**. 10†. A form of door-knocker, now superseded. [*AS. crāwe, < crāwan, crow.*] **crowet**.

—as the crow flies, in a straight line.—**blue wattled crow**, a bird (*Glaucoptis wilsoni*) found in New Zealand.—**Cornish or red-legged c.**, the chough.—**crow-bait**, n. [*Colloq.*] A broken-down horse.—**c.-blackbird**, n. A large crow-like luteoid bird (genus *Quiscalus*); especially, the purple grackle (*Q. quiscaus*). c.-bird†. c.-corn, n. The collar-rose (*Asterias rosea*). c.-duck, n. A coat of the genus *Fulica*; also, a sea-crow.—**c.-flight**, n. 1. A flight of crows. 2. A straight course; bee-line.—**c.-garlic**, n. Wild garlic. See under **GARLIC**.—**c.-keeper**, n. A person who scares off crows; a scarecrow.—**c.-needle**, n. Same as **VENUS'S-COMB**.—**c.-needlet**.—**c.-net**, n. [*Eng.*] A fowling net.—**c.-pheasant**, n. [*Anglo-Ind.*] The common coucal (*Centropus rupestris*).—**c.-purse**, n. A black ootheca found in certain sharks and skates; egg-pouch.—**c.-quill**, n. 1. The quill of a crow; hence, a pen made from a crow's quill: used for the finest kind of writing. 2. A fine metallic pen adapted for similar work.—**crow's-bill**, n. *Surg.* A force used in removing foreign bodies from wounds.—**crow-bill**†. c.-shrike, n. A piping crow; also, one of various other shrikes.—**c.-silk**, n. Fine thread-like green seaweed, especially of the genus *Conferva*.—**crown's-nest**, n. 1. *Naut.* A masthead lookout, particularly on a whaler: usually of barrel form; bird's-nest. 2. *Bot.* A diseased condition of trees, accompanied by the formation of an abnormally large number of branches at some point. **crown's-nest**.—**c.-soap**, n. The soapwort.—**c.-steps**, n. pl. See **CORBEL-STEPS**.—**c.-will**, n. Same as **CASSIMERE-WILL**.—**c.-victuals**, n. The common ground-ivy.—to eat c. [*U. S.*] to retract one's words; accept reverses or humiliations; to have to pick or pluck, to have a difference or quarrel to settle.

**crow-bar**, 1 krō'bār; 2 crō'bār, n. A heavy iron or steel bar, always flattened or squared and sometimes bent at one end, often furnished with a claw at one end and a point at the other: used primarily as a lever.  
Science is as far removed from brute force as this sword from a crowbar. BUTLER-LITTON *Leila* bk. ii, p. 33. [l. k. r.]

**crow-bells**, 1 krō'bēlz; 2 crō'bēlz, n. 1. [*Eng.*] The daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*). 2. An English species of squill, the blue crow-bells (*Scilla nutans*).  
**crow-ber'ry**, 1 krō'bēr'y; 2 crō'bēr'y, n. [*RIES*, 1-iz; 2-ig, pl.] 1. The black berry-like drupe of a low shrubby evergreen (*Empetrum nigrum*) of the crowberry family (*Empetraceæ*), found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in arctic America, and in Scotland. 2. The plant itself. **black crowberry**.

**crow-corn**, n. See under **CROW**.  
**crowd**, 1 kraud; 2 crowd, r. I. i. 1. To fill with or as a crowd to overflowing; pack; as, the multitude crowded the church. 2. To squeeze closely together; cram; as, they crowded us into a small room; we were greatly crowded. 3. To shove along; push, especially against something; as, you are crowding me against the wall.  
What makes the world attend and crowd the great?  
FARQUHAR *The Inconstant* act iv, sc. 4.

4. [*Colloq.*] To exercise moral pressure upon; press annoyingly; urge; as, he crowded me for an answer. 5. [*Prov. Eng.*] To push in a wheelbarrow.  
II. t. 1. To throng together; come closely together in numbers; assemble in multitudes.  
Blefield speaks of immense concourses of people crowding about Charlottenburg, to congratulate, to solicit.  
CARLISLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xi, p. 3. [l. i.]

2. To push forward or together; press; as, to crowd to get in. [*AS. crādān, crēdān.*] **crowdet**; **crowdet**.  
Syn: DISPLACE; HUSTLE; JAM; PUSH.  
—to crowd off (*Naut.*), to work a vessel off from the shore under heavy press of sail.—to c. out, to drive out or exclude by pushing or pressing, physically or morally; eliminate by pressure; as, the press of business has crowded out this matter.—to c. (or c. on) sail (*Naut.*), to spread a very great amount of sail in proportion to the strength of the wind.

**crowd**, n. 1. A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; as, an immense crowd; what a crowd of carriages!

All the crowd Of silent and familiar things stole up.

N. P. WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st. 3.  
2. [*Slang.*] A particular collection of persons; company; gang; set; as, let him and his crowd come on; with what crowd do you go? 3. The populace in general; mob; as, "far from the maddening crowd." 4. A thronging; pressure.  
5†. A crypt. [*AS. crōda, < gē-crōd, < crēdān*; see **CROWN**, v.] **crowdet**.  
Syn: ASSEMBLY; HOST; MOB.

—crowd-po'son-ing, n. *Pathol.* See **OCHELIS**, n.

**crowd**, n. 1. An ancient violin-like instrument with from 3 to 8 strings, used in Ireland and Wales, the earliest known stringed instrument to be played with a bow. Compare **CHORTA**, n. 2. [*Dial.* or *Obs.*] A violin or violinist. [*< W. crwth, violān.*] **crowd**; **crowth**; **cruth**; **crwth** [*Ir.*].

**crowd**, pp. Crowded. S. S. S.  
**crowde**, r. [*Scot.*] To coo or croak.

**crowd-ed-ly**, 1 kraud'ed-ly; 2 crowd'ed-ly, adv. In a crowded manner.—**crowd-ed-ness**, n.

**crowd'er**, 1 kraud'er; 2 crowd'er, n. *seum.* One who or that which crowds; specif., in the United States, an implement somewhat like a snow-plow, to run along a narrow ragged ditch to clear and widen it and compact its sides.

**crowd'er**, n. One who plays on a crowd. See **CROWD**, n. **crowd-duck**, n. See under **CROW**, n.

**crowd'y**, 1 kraud'y; 2 crowd'y, n. [*Scot.*] 1. A mixture of meat with cold water or milk; hence, any porridge. 2. Pressed curd prepared with butter. **crowd-let**.

**crowd'y-time**, n. [*Scot.*] Breakfast-time.

**Crowe**, 1 krō; 2 crō, n. 1. Captain, in Smollett's *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves*, a naval character of quixotic temperament. 2. Catharine (née Stevens) (1800-1876), an English writer; *Night Side of Nature*. 3. Eyre Evans (1799-1888), an English journalist and historian; *The Greek and the Turk*.

**crow'er**, 1 krō'er; 2 crō'er, n. [*Slang, Austral.*] A South-Australian.

**crow'er**, 1 krō'er; 2 crō'er, n. One who or that which crows.

**crow-fligh't**, n. See under **CROW**, n.

**crow-flow'er**, 1 krō'flau'er; 2 crō'flow'er, n. 1. Ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). 2. Crowfoot or buttercup.

If she put on a bit of pink ribbon, she looked as yellow as a crow-flow'er. ELIZABETH ACCORD *Adam Bede* p. 85. [l. 1870.]

**crow-foot**, 1 krō'fut; 2 crō'fōot, n. [*FOOTS*, pl.] 1. *Bot.* (1) Any plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, the buttercup family: so called from the shape of the leaves of most of the species. (2) Any plant of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*); especially, in the plural (*crow-foots*), the crowfoot family. 2. *Naut.* (1) A number of lines or small divergent cords, rove through a long wooden block called a uphroe, and supporting the backbone of an aving horizontally so as to prevent sagging. (2) A beam-arm. (3) An iron stand secured at the top to a bearing and at the bottom to a table upon which to hang various articles, as tubs. 3. Same as **CALTRIP**, n. 4. *Arch.* (1) A boiler-brace with branching ends, each secured to the shell. (2) A device for fastening a manhole or handhole-plate. 5. An arbitrary mark on drawings as for indicating limits of measurement. 6. Same as **CROW'S-FOOT**. 7. *Elec.* A form of battery-zinc used in a gravity-cell.

—bristly crow-foot, same as **BRISTLY BUTTERCUP**—**creeping c.**, *Ranunculus repens*.—**cursed c.**, *R. sceleratus*.—**water-celery**—early c., *R. fasticularis*.—hooked c., *R. recurvatus*.

**crow-gar'lic**, c.-keeper. See under **CROW**, n.

**crowl**, 1 krōl; 2 crowl, r. To make a rumbling noise in the stomach. [*CP. growl*.]—**crowling**, n.

**crowl**, r. [*Scot.*] To crawl.

**crowl**, 1 krōl; 2 crōl, r. [*Scot.* & *Ir.*] To dwarf; stunt.

II. n. [*Scot.* & *Ir.*] A deformed person; dwarf.

**Crownland**, 1 krō'land; 2 crō'land, n. A market-town in Lincolnshire, England; famous for its abbey, now in ruins.

**Crowle**, 1 krōl; 2 crōl, n. A town in Lincolnshire, England.

**Crowley**, 1 krō'ly; 2 crō'ly, n. A town in Acadia parish, La.

**CROWN**, 1 kraun; 2 crown, v. 1. To put a crown upon the head of; hence, to invest with royal or imperial dignity; as, Robert Bruce was crowned at Scone. 2. To place a wreath or garland upon the head of; hence, to decorate by crowning or envreathing generally; as, crown him with laurel; crown the vase with roses.

—Anelo: The laurel leaves That crowned great heroes of the sword and pen.

LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. ii, div. i.

3. To form the topmost part of; be situated upon the top of; cap; as, a castle crowns the summit. 4. To finish or top off; complete; consummate; as, to crown the feast there was a great plum pudding.

The red maples are the crowning glory of a New England Autumn. W. FLAGG *Year Among Trees* p. 191. [l. & l. 1881.]

5. To do honor to; confer dignity upon; reward; recompense; as, his labor was crowned with success. 6. In checkers, to make a king of.

—to crown off (*Naut.*), to work a vessel off from the shore under heavy press of sail.—to c. out, to drive out or exclude by pushing or pressing, physically or morally; eliminate by pressure; as, the press of business has crowded out this matter.—to c. (or c. on) sail (*Naut.*), to spread a very great amount of sail in proportion to the strength of the wind.

**crowd**, n. 1. A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; as, an immense crowd; what a crowd of carriages!

strands over and under one another and hauling them taut. See **CROWN**, n., 14 (1). 9. To cause to round upward; make higher at the middle; as, to crown the face of a pulley. 10. To fill completely, as a glass, or until the foam forms in a crown. 11. To place a crown or cap upon (a tooth). 12†. To give the priest's tonsure to. **crownet**.

**crown**, n. 1. A decorative circlet or covering for the head, worn, carried, or displayed as a mark of kingly or sovereign power.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry IV*, pt. ii, act 3, sc. 1.

In robe and crown the king stepped down. TENNYSON *The Beggar Maid* act 1.

2. The person entitled to wear the crown; the sovereign; with *the*; as, the estate is forfeit to the crown.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown.

J. SCOTT KELTIE *Statesman's Year-Book* p. 6. [MACMILLAN, '10.]

3. Kingly or imperial dignity; sovereignty; as, be not too ambitious of the crown. 4. A wreath or garland for the head; as, a crown of roses. 5. A reward for meritorious service or superiority; guerdon; prize: often figuratively; as, his noblest crown was the grateful applause of his country. 6. A complete or perfect state or type; acme; as, she is the very crown of womanhood.

The crown of literature is poetry. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay viii, p. 257. [MACMILLAN, 1888.]

7. The top or summit; crest; as, the crown of a hill, of a bird, or of an antler.

The mediæval abbey-fortress of St. Michael's is an ornamental crown to the coast of Somerset.

MILNARD *Nature and Thought* p. 7. [l. r. & co. 1882.]

8. The top of the head; as, a shaven crown; bald crown.

9. Hence, the head itself; as, "Jack fell down and broke his crown." 10. The upper portion of a hat.

Most brains reflect but the crown of a hat. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 33.

11. The part of a tooth exposed beyond the gum; especially, the grinding surface of a molar; hence, in dentistry, an artificial substitute for a crown. 12. A clerical tonsure. 13. A coin usually stamped with a crown or crowned head.

See **COIN**, n. 14. *Naut.* (1) A peculiar knot made with the strands at the end of a rope. (2) The outer point of junction of the two arms of an anchor.

15. The top circle of facets on a diamond or other brilliant cut stone. 16. *Arch.* (1) The upper projecting part of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (2) A lantern or spire formed by converging flying buttresses, as in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

17. In ship-building, the camber of a deck. 18. *Bot.* See **CORONA**, n. 19. *Geom.* The area between two concentric circles or perimeters. 20. *Echin.* The crinoid body without the stem.

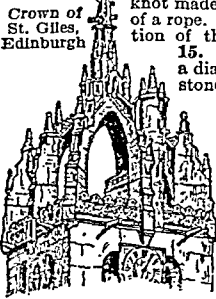
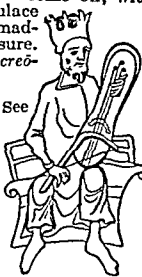
21. A certain size of paper. See **PAPER**, n. 22. The corrugated knob of a stem-winding watch. 23. A rounding or bulging, as the face of a driving-pulley or the surface of a road. 24. The face of an anvil. 25. A figure or representation of a crown. 26. A halo; also, a circle for candles. 27. Same as **CROWN LENS**.

**Forestry**. The upper part of a tree, including the living branches and their foliage. In forest measurements the use of the term varies according to circumstances with the kind of tree and the purpose of the measurements.

For example, *crown* may be used to designate the whole leaf and branch system, or that portion of it above a dead or a growing branch of a given size. In tree description, the *crown* is described as long or short, broad or narrow, compact or ragged, conical or flat. [*< F. couronne, < L. corona, crown.*] **crownet**; **crownet**—**crown'tess**, a.

Syn: chaplet, coronet, diadem, garland, tiara, wreath. See **SUMMIT**.

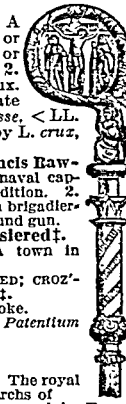
—**antique crown** (*Her.*), a bearing consisting of a golden ring from which rise a number of golden rays.—**blackberry c.-borer**, larva of *Bembecia marginata*, a sessile moth native to America; injurious to stems of the blackberry.—**Brabant c.**, a piece of silver in circulation in Belgium, coined under Austrian supervision.—**civic c.**, see **CIVIC**.—**c. agent** [*Scot.*], the official attorney who has charge of criminal proceedings under the lord advocate.—**crown's-ant'ler**, n. The topmost prong of a stag's antler.—**c.-arch**, n. An arched plate taking the place of a number of crown-bars.—**c.-badge**, n. A badge worn in England by certain officials of the crown.—**c.-bar**, n. One of the bars supporting a crown-sheet, as of a locomotive.—**crown-beard**, n. Any one of various species of plants of the genus *Verbesina*, of the aster family (*Compositæ*), especially *V. occidentalis*.—**crown-bird**, n. The cedar-bird.—**c.-block**, n. A structure of wood that joins the derrick-posts of an oil-well, at the top.—**c.-board**, n. A board placed on top of a beehive; a honey-board.—**c.-brace**, n. A brace for supporting the crown-sheet of a fire-box fastened to the shell of the boiler and to the crown-bars.—**c.-class** (*Forestry*), all trees, in a stand, collectively, occupying a similar position in the crown cover. Dominant, intermediate, overtopped, and suppressed trees each constitute a crown class.—**c.-cover** (*Forestry*), the canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a regular forest, or in an irregular forest, by the crowns of all trees in a specified crown class.—**c.-canopy**—**c.-face**, n. Any face on a polyhedron which is neither collateral nor synacral with the base.—**c.-filler**, n. *Paper-making*. A filler consisting of precipitated sulfate of calcium.—**c.-fire**, *Forestry*. See **FOREST FIRE**.—**c.-forest**, n. *Forestry*. A forest under forest.—**c.-gall**, n. A disease of fruit caused by the c.-gall insect (*Dendrophagus globosus*).—**c.-gate**, n. A head gate of a canal-lock.—**c.-glass**, the hardest of window-glass, used for decorative purposes and in the manufacture of optical instruments.—**c.-grafting**, n. See **GRAFTING**.—**c.-head**, n. In checkers, the king-row.—**c.-imperial**, n. An ornamental plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) from Persia, bearing a cluster of large nodding bell-shaped flowers beneath a crown of leaves.—**lands** [*Eng.*], the real estate belonging hereditarily to the sovereign; now rarely all surrendered at the beginning of each reign for a fixed annual allowance (about £470,000).—**demesne land**—**c.-moth**, n. A variety of insect, the larvæ of which are injurious to plant-crowns.—**c.-of aberration**, a circle of light about the disk of the sun, resulting from the aberration of its rays.—**c.-of thorns**, see **CHRIST'S THORN**.—**c.-palm**, n.



1. Iron crown of Lombardy, restored to Italy in 1866. 2. Imperial crown of Charlemagne. 3. Crown of the German empire. 4. Queen Victoria's coronation-crown. 5. Imperial crown of all the Russias. 6. Imperial crown of Austria. 7. Ottoman crown. 8. Crown of Persia. 9. Crown of China.



holding vinegar, oil, or the like; a caster: for table use.



Altar Crucifix of  
Bronze at Cer-  
tosa, near Pa-  
via, Italy.  
(Italian Re-

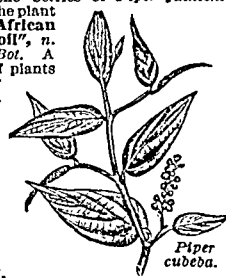








PARLANT.]







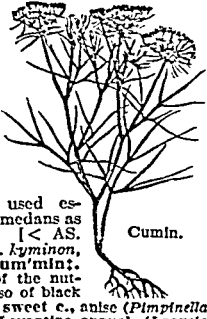
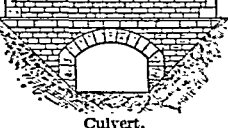
an Irish Roman Catholic Ultramontane prelate, first cardinal-archbishop of Dublin. 2. William (c.1710-1790), a Scottish physician; founded study of scientific chemistry in Britain; *Institutions of Medicine*, etc. 3. A town in



rench. 2. German.

soldier wearing a cuirass; by extension, any soldier of the heavy cavalry. [F., < *cuirasse*, see *CUIRASS*.]  
**cul-ras** 'sine, 1 *kwt-ras-in*; 2 *cw-ras'in*, n. [OF.] A thickness of steel added to, or a steel plate placed over, breast-armor.  
**culr**° *boull'ly't*, 1 *kwr-bull'yt*; 2 *ewr-bul'yt*, n. [F.] 1. A cloth made extremely hard by boiling or soaking in hot water and drying, usually after shaping in a mold. **culr**° *boull'ly't*.  
**culr**'tan, 1 *kwr-tan*; 2 *ewr-tan*, n. A fine Scotch woolen cloth for undergarments and hose.  
**culst**, 1 *kwlsh*; 2 *ewsh*, n. An armor, especially plate armor, for the chest, especially in the plural. See *ILLU*, under *ANON*, no. 23. [*< OF. culstet*, *< culse*, thigh, *< LL. cora*, hip.] **culseise**; **culstst**.  
**cul-sine**, 1 *kwt-sin*; 2 *ewl-s'n*, n. 1. The kitchen; also, the whole cooking department and its force. 2. The style or quality of cooking. [F., < *LL. cocina*, *< L. coquina*, *< coquo*, cook.]  
**cul'shant**, *n*. *cul'she*, n. A cushion. **cul'shynt**.  
**cul**, 1 *kút*; 2 *éut*, n. [Scot.] The ankle. **coot**.  
**culr**° 1 *kúar*; 2 *éar*, n. [Scot.] To minister to kindly

atures.—c:hero, n. Any prehistoric hero regarded as









### Plan of Curl- ing-rink.



**curly**, 1 kūr'l; 2 cūr'l-y, a. Having curls, coils, or eddies; rippled; kinky; wavy.—**curly-grass**, n. A small fern (*Schizaea pusilla*) with slender linear fronds, found in the pine-barrens of New Jersey, in Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.—**c-head**, n. [U. S.] The silky clematis.—**curly-pate**, n. A curly-headed person, especially a child.—**c-pated**, a.

**cur-mil**, 1 kūr'm; 2 cūr'mil, n. Same as **COURMIL**.  
**cur-mudg-eon**, 1 kār-mu'jān; 2 cūr-mudg-eon, n. One who is miserly, grasping, or churlish; origin unknown, but perhaps derived from *cur*, a mean, ill-disposed person.

A rich old *curmudgeon*, who was noted for owning many houses and being a grating landlord. Invoiced *Albamba, Adventure of the Mason* p. 142. (a. p. p. 1865.)

—**cur-mudg-eon-ly**, a. Having the disposition of a curmudgeon; churlish; grasping.

**cur-mur'ring**, 1 kār-mur'ing; 2 cūr-mur'ing, n. [Scot.] A low murmuring or grumbling sound; especially, the rumbling of the bowels caused by wind. [Imitative.]

**currn**, 1 kūr'n; 2 cūr'n, n. [Scot.] 1. A grain of corn; any grain. 2. A very small portion; an indefinite number.—**currn'y**, a.

**currn'berry**, 1 kūr'n'bēr'y; 2 cūr'n'bēr'y, n. [RHS, 1-12; 2-13, pl.] (Prov. Eng.) A currant.

**cur'nock**, 1 kūr'nok; 2 cūr'nok, n. A variable dry measure formerly used in the west of England and in parts of south Wales. [*W. cynnog*] **cor'nock**.

**cur'ro**, 1 kūr'ro; 2 cūr'ro, n. [E. Afr.] The water-buck.

**cur'plin**, 1 kūr'plin; 2 cūr'plin, n. [Scot.] A fowl's rump.

**cur'pon**, 1 kūr'p; 2 cūr'p, n. [Scot.] Buttocks; crupper.

**curr**, 1 kūr; 2 cūr, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To coo, or purr; or hoot like an owl.

**curr**, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To cinge.

**curr'rack**, 1 kūr'rah; 2 cūr'rah, n. [Scot.] 1. A coracle. 2. [Scot.] A wickerwork cart; also a pair of panniers made of wood, slung over a horse to carry bulky loads. 3. A small wickerwork boat covered with hides, formerly used in Scotland and Ireland. **cor'rack**; **cor'rag**; **cor'ragh**; **cur'rack**; **cur'ragh**; **cur'roh**.

**Cur'ragh**, 1 kūr'rah; 2 cūr'rah, n. A plain in Kildare county, Ireland; 4,533 acres; British military camp; race course.

**cur'ta-jong**, 1 kūr'ta-jōn; 2 cūr'ta-jōn, n. [Austral.] Any one of various Australian and Tasmanian fibrous plants, as the brown *currajong* (*Commersonia echinata*), of the cola-nut family; green *c.* (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*), and Tasmanian *c.* (*Plagianthus sidosoides*), of the mallow family.

**Cur'ran**, 1 kūr'an; 2 cūr'an, John Philpot (1715-1794) (1817). An Irish barrister; orator and wit; member of the Irish House of Commons; master of the rolls in Ireland.

**cur'ran**, 1 kūr'an; 2 cūr'an, n. A manx boat for use at sea. [*Co. Ir. Gael. currahan, boat*].

**cur'rant**, 1 kūr'ant; 2 cūr'ant, n. 1. A small round berry of any species of *Ribes*, a genus of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceae*), without prickles and growing in racemose clusters; also, a shrubby bush producing it.

The best-known species are (1) the red (*R. rubrum*), with its variety the white; (2) (a) the wild (native) black (*R. fruticosum*) and (b) the cultivated black (*R. nigrum*); and (3) the golden, buffalo, flowering, or Missouri (*R. aureum*), cultivated for ornament.

2. A small seedless raisin imported from the Levant; called usually *dried currant* and *Zante currant*. 3. [V. Ind.] The fruit of any one of various shrubs or trees, as those of the genus *Citellus*; also, the shrub or tree bearing the fruit. 4. Same as **NATIVE CURRANT**. [*Gr. Corinthe, Corinth*, & *L. Corinthus*, & *Gr. Korinthos*, Corinth, whence they were brought.] **curr'ent**.

—**clove-cur'rant**, n. The buffalo-currant.—**cur'rant-bor'er**, n. A larval insect that bores into the stem of currant-bushes, as a clearing moth (*Egeria tipuliformis*) or a cerambycid beetle (*Pseudoceros supernotatus*).—**c-bush**, n. [Austral.] The warbler-bush.—**c-endropia**, n. A moth (*Prionoxystus armatarius*), native of America, which feeds on currant-leaves.—**c-fly**, n. A trypetid fly (*Eophranta canadensis*) whose larva lives inside red and white currants and causes premature ripening and decay.—**c-gall**, n. [Brit.] A small globular gall of the European oak, formed by a cynipid (*Spathegaster bacarum*).—**c-moth**, n. A geometrid moth, *Abraxas* or *Eufithecia ribicaria* in the United States, *A. grossulariella* in England.—**c-scale**, n. A white bark-louse (*Pulvinaria ribicaria*), common on currant-bushes.

—**c-worm**, n. A larval insect destructive to currants, as a European saw-fly (*Nematus ventriosus*) introduced into the United States, a currant-moth (*Abraxas* or *Eufithecia ribicaria*), and an American saw-fly (*Prionoxystus armatarius*), all destructive to the leaves, and a fly, called the *c. fruit-fly* (*Eophranta canadensis*), destructive to the fruit.—**Indian c.** [*Isidura*, n. native c. [Austral.], any one of various trees or shrubs or their acid currant-like fruits; as (1) any one of several species of *Coprosma*, especially *C. ballardii*; (2) any one of several species of *Leptomeria*, broom-like shrubs of the sandalwood family; (3) the cockatoo-bush or blueberry (*Myoporum laetifolium*); (4) a shrub (*Leucopogon trichos*) of the epacrid family, common in most parts of Australia.—**plain c.** [*Isidura*, n. native c. [Austral.], any one of various trees of the linden family (*Tillaceae*), or the tree.

SOME VARIETIES OF CURRANTS CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

**EXPLANATION.**  
bik = black h = hybrid m = medium rd = round  
c = dessert k = kitchen r = red s = small  
e = early l = late t = red w = white

For names of places the regular abbreviations are used. The numerals after certain of the varieties refer to the popular synonyms given below the table.

NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Season.	NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Season.
Al'bert	Eur.	r	e	Red Cross	N. Y.	r	m
Cham'p-on	Eng.	bik	m	Red Dutch	Eur.	r	m
Cherry	Eur.	r	m	Red Grape	Eur.	r	m
Crab'apple	Eng.	bik	m	Saunders	Ont.	bik	m
Eng'land	Eng.	bik	m	St. Giles	h	r	m
Fay	N. Y.	r	m	Ver'gill's	Fr.	r	m
Holland	N. Y.	r	m	Wales	Eng.	r	m
Lee	Amer.	bik	m	White Dutch	Eur.	w	m
London	Eng.	r	m	White Gon	Eur.	w	m
Moore Ruby	N. Y.	r	m	dou'g's	Eur.	w	m
Naples	Eur.	bik	m	White Grape	Eur.	w	m
North Star	Eng.	r	m	White	N. Y.	w	m
Raffy Castle	h	r	m	White	N. Y.	w	m

NOTE. Dr. St. Giles' Black Champion, Black Naples, Common Black, Crabapple, Fay's Prolifer, Goudou White, Imperial White, Large Red Dutch, La Versailles, Lee's Prolifer, London Market, Long

Bunch Holland<sup>10</sup>, May's Victoria<sup>14</sup>, Moore's Ruby<sup>12</sup>, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Saunders Seedling Black, White Antwerp<sup>11</sup>, Wilder Red<sup>13</sup>.

**cur'ren-cy**, 1 kūr'en-si; 2 cūr'en-cy, n. [*FRS*, 1-12; 2-13, pl.] 1. The accepted and current medium of exchange of values; that which is in general use and circulation, as money, as coin or bank-notes, or government notes; also, the total amount in circulation; properly not including bank-checks.

It was apparent that the volume of currency in the country was not sufficient for the enormous requirements of the public expenditure.

NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. vi, ch. 11, p. 230. [c. co. 1890.]

2. The state of being current; general circulation; as, the currency of paper money; the currency of a rumor.

3. Current value or estimation; general esteem or standing; as, to gain currency without desert.

4. Formerly, the current medium of exchange of the world, it would still be abundantly worth while to continue to enjoy it by oneself. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay i, p. 55. [MACM. 1888.]

5. Formerly, the current medium of exchange of the Australian colonies. 5. Continuous flow, as of a stream; glibness of speech. [*LL. currentia*, < *L. curren(-i)*; see **CURRENT**. **SYN**: see **MONEY**.

—**asset currency** (*Finance*), currency issued under the security of general assets, merchants' bills, etc., as distinguished from that secured by deposits, as of government bonds.—**c. principle** or **doctrine** (*Finance*), the principle that banks should be allowed to issue paper-money or bullion or coin. It was made a feature of the act of Parliament of 1844 that regulated the note issue of the bank of England. This principle is opposed to the *banking principle* or *doctrine* under which bank-notes are held to be a form of credit and permit of an elasticity of currency.—**divisional c.** (*Finance*), currency divided for immediate relief in periods of financial panic or anxiety, and restricted to the payment of the obligations of the government.—**flexible c.** (*Finance*), currency which is regulated by existing business requirements, being made to increase or decrease in accordance with their demands. **elastic c.**—**fractional c.**, money or coins of any denomination less than the standard monetary unit: in the United States, less than a dollar.—**paper c.**, paper issued on the authority of a state and designed to serve as money; government notes and bank-bills issued under authority of law.

**cur'rent**, 1 kūr'ent; 2 cūr'ent, a. 1. Passing from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth, as money or as news; circulating or circulated; generally accepted as valid, authentic, or true.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

**cur'ent**, n. 1. A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a current of air or water.

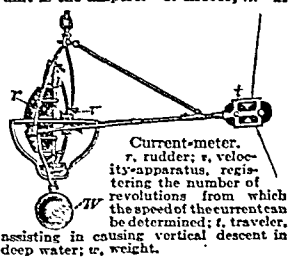
2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the current month; the current number of a periodical. 3. *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, current lines. 4. [*Archeic*] Moving; running; flowing. [*OF. currant*, < *L. curren(-i)*, ppt. of *curro*, run.]

**SYN**: see **AUTHENTIC**; **POPULAR**.—to pass current, to be generally accepted or recognized.

lar when they are placed in connection.—**charging-c.**, n. *Auto.* The current used to charge the accumulator of an electric vehicle.—**Chilean c.**, same as **PERUVIAN CURRENT**.

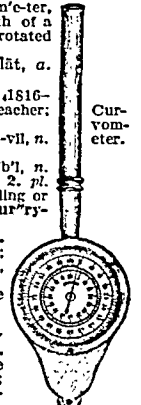
—**commuted c.** (*Elec.*), a current that at the point of generation is alternating, but is changed to a continuous current by a commutator.—**connectional c.**, a vertical current in gases and liquids resulting from the variation in temperature at the different levels.—**constant c.** (*Elec.*), a direct or alternating current whose effective intensity is constant.—**continuous c.** (*Elec.*), a direct current whose intensity is uniform.—**c-bedding**, n. Same as **FALSE BEDDING**. See **BEDDING**, n.—**c-bottle**, n. *Oceanography*. A bottle cast into the sea for the purpose of making observations on the direction and speed of currents. In such bottles is sealed a statement showing their purpose and requesting their return.—**c-collector**, n. *Elec.* Any mechanism, as a brush or a trolley, by means of which current is carried from moving to fixed portions of a circuit and reversely.—**c-density**, n. *Elec.* The quantity of current passing in any part of a circuit, as compared with the area of cross-section of the conductor at that point.

—**c-density**, n. *Elec.* Current-density, as determined by the quantity of electricity passed by such current in a given time. Its practical unit is the ampere.—**c-meter**, n. 1. *Elec.* An instrument, as a galvanometer, for measuring the strength of an electric current. 2. A device for determining the velocity of flowing water, as in deep-sea currents.—**c of injury** (*Elec.*), the current generated at the site of an injury to a muscle nerve, which becomes negatively electrified in relation to the surrounding uninjured surface.—**currents of motion** (*Electrotherapeutics*), currents set up in living nerves or muscles after sudden contraction or relaxation.—**currents of rest** (*Electrotherapeutics*), the electric currents set up when two portions of an unstimulated nerve or muscle are placed in connection. Their existence is not universally accepted.—**c-wheel**, n. *Hydraul.* A water-wheel driven by an open stream of water, as distinguished from one in a race or penstock.—**derived c.** (*Elec.*), a current flowing through a derived conductor; a shunt current.—**dielectric c.** (*Elec.*), same as **DISPLACEMENT CURRENT**.—**direct c.** (*Elec.*), a current that is constant in direction, as distinguished from an alternating current.—**direct induced c.** (*Elec.*), the extra current produced on opening a circuit. See **EXTRA CURRENT**.—**discharging c.** (*Elec.*), the current obtained from a charged condenser or storage-battery.—**displacement c.** (*Elec.*), the theoretical current which flows through an insulating material or dielectric when an electromotive force is impressed upon it, producing displacement and interior stress.—**earth currents** (*Physics*), light electric currents apparently traversing the earth's surface, but which in reality only exist in a wire grounded at both ends, due to small potential differences between the two points at which the wire is grounded.—**eddy c.** (*Elec.*), a current produced in a solid conductor, such as the armature or pole-piece of a dynamo or motor, which is wasted by conversion into heat. To obviate this loss armature-cores are often laminated.—**energy c.** (*Elec.*), same as **ACTIVE CURRENT**.—**extra c.** (*Elec.*), a current of very brief duration but great intensity, produced by electromagnetic induction at the moment of opening or closing a circuit. In the former case it is in the same direction as the ordinary current, and in the latter in the opposite direction to the ordinary current.—**Faradic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), an induced or secondary alternating current such as that derived from a magneto-generator; opposed to *galvanic current*.—**Foucault c.** (*Elec.*), same as **EDDY CURRENT**.—**Franklinic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), the current generated by an electrostatic machine.—**galvanic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), same as **VOLTAIC CURRENT**.—**galvanic c.** (*Oceanography*), a current flowing eastward along the coast in a direction contrary to the equatorial Atlantic current.—**Hermann's demarcation c.** (*Elec.*), same as **CURRENT OF INJURY**.—**Humboldt c.**, same as **PERUVIAN CURRENT**.—**idle c.** (*Elec.*), wattless current; former name.—**induced c.** (*Elec.*), 1. The current produced in a conductor by varying the conditions of the field of force in which it is situated, as by movement. 2. A current produced by induction, the force being opposed to the direction of the primary current.—**induced currents** are induced by closing a circuit whose direction is opposite to that of the producing current. See **INDUCTION**.—**intermittent c.** (*Elec.*), an interrupted direct current.—**inverse c.** (*Elec.*), same as **INDUCED CURRENT**. 2.—**Japan c.** (*Oceanography*), a current flowing from a point near the Bashi Islands northward to latitude 26°, where it divides, the main part washing the eastern shores of Japan and then the Aleutian Islands.—**leakage c.** (*Elec.*), a term formerly used for the exciting current of a transformer, that is, the very slight current passing through the primary circuit when the secondary circuit is open, owing to the counter-electromotive force developed.—**local c.** (*Elec.*), same as **EDDY CURRENT**.—**magnetic c.** (*Elec.*), magnetic flux; the total number of lines of force passing through a magnetic circuit.—**magnet and break c.** (*Elec.*), a series of small current impulses of short duration separated by momentary intervals in which no current flows.—**marking c.** (*Telegr.*), the current recording dot and dash symbols on the paper ribbon in the polarized receiver of Wheatstone's automatic telegraph.—**molecular c.** (*Elec.*), same as **AMPERIAN CURRENT**. See **AMPERIAN**.—**muscle-c.**, n. *Neurol.* Same as **CURRENTS OF REST**.—**muscle c.** (*Elec.*), a current of water whose dynamic energy represents one *pneumatoc*.—**power c.**, n. *Elec.* Same as **ACTIVE CURRENT**.—**primary c.** (*Elec.*), the current passing through the primary coil of any inductive device and giving rise to an induced current; any originating, as opposed to a derived or secondary, current.—**pulsating c.** (*Elec.*), a current whose intensity changes in a regular interval, but whose direction is constant.—**pulsatory c.**—**reflex c.** (*Elec.*), that component of an alternating current which is in quadrature with the electromotive force.—**rectified c.** (*Elec.*), same as **COMMUTED CURRENT**; so called because the undulations of the sine curve representing an alternating current, which normally



Dutchmaster. Native name. Gou-fu-cu-cu.

**Cush**, 1 kush; 2 Cush, n. 1. A son of Ham; lived about 2250 B. C. 2. A Benjamite in David's time. 3. The descendants of Cush; hence, the Ethiopians. 4. Ethiopia.





**Cu'shan**, 1 k'u'shan; 2 cu'shān, *n.* *Bib.* *Hab.* III. 7.  
**Cu'shan-rish** 'a-tha'im, 1 k'u'shan-rish 'a-thē'im; 2 cu'shān-rish 'a-thā'im, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Judges* II. 10.  
**cush'at**, 1 kush'at or kush'at; 2 cūsh'at or cūsh'at, *n.* The ring-dove (*Columba palumbus*). [*< AS. cūscate, perhaps < cūc, quick, & scētan, shoot.*]  
**cu-shaw'**, 1 kiu-shā' or ku-shō'; 2 cū-shā' or cū-shā', *n.* A variety of the crookneck squash. [*< Algonkian cūshaw.*] *ca-shaw'.*  
**cush'ew-bird'**, 1 kush'ū-būrd'; 2 cūsh'ū-būrd', *n.* The galeated curassow. [*< cūshew (imitative word) + bird.*]  
**Cu'shī**, 1 k'u'shī; 2 cū'shī, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Sam.* xviii. 21.  
**cush'le-doo'**, 1 kush'ū-dū'; 2 cūsh'ū-dū', *n.* [*Scot.*] The cushion.  
**Cush'ing**, 1 kush'ing; 2 cūsh'ing, *n.* 1. *Caleb* (1/1800-1/1879), an American jurist; diplomat; counsel for the United States at Geneva on Alabama claims, 1872. 2. *Thomas* (1/1725-1/1788), an American patriot; member of 1st and 2d Continental Congresses. 3. *William* (1/1732-1/1810), an American lawyer; judge of U. S. Supreme Court. 4. *William B.* (1842-1/1874), a United States naval officer; destroyed the Confederate ironclad "Albemarle" by torpedo.  
**cush'ion**, 1 kush'ion; 2 cūsh'ion, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To place, seat, or arrange on or as on a cushion. 2. To provide, cover, or protect with a cushion or cushions, for any purpose. 3. *Mach.* To compress (exhaust-steam or other motive fluid) by closing the exhaust-outlet of a cylinder. 4. To suppress. II. *i.* In billiards, to make the cue-ball strike the cushion before contact with the second object-ball, either before or after hitting the first.  
**cush'ion**, *n.* 1. A flexible bag or casing filled with some soft or elastic material, as feathers or air. Hope and patience are . . . the softest cushions to lean on in adversity. *Buxton Anal. Melanochely* p. 365. [*L. w. m.* 1857.] 2. Anything resembling a cushion in appearance, make-up, or application; especially any device to deaden the jar or impact of parts, as padding or inserted rubber. A great, soft, quaking cushion of wet moss. *Kennan Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 13, p. 130. [*o. p. f.* 1873.] (1) In a reciprocating engine, the motive fluid remaining in a cylinder after the closing of the exhaust-port before the end of the stroke, forming an elastic check which prevents jar or shock in reversing the stroke of the piston. By expansion, (a) the point in the return stroke at which the exhaust-port is closed; (b) the period of such exhaust-closure. (2) In bookbinding, a stuffed calskin pad on which gold-leaf is cut. (3) *Arch.* See *COSSINET*. (4) *Bot.* The swollen part of the stem or branch just below a leaf; a pulvinus. (5) *Zool.* A pulvillus. (6) The elastic rim of a billiard-table. (7) A pad for the hair or for a bustle. (8) A pincushion. (9) A pillow for use in making lace. (10) The top of a bit-stock. (11) In domestic and other fowls, the saddle-feathers. (12) The soft top layer on a race-track. (13) A small dam or body of water to catch the water falling from a higher dam. 3. The woollack. 4. The fleshy part of the hind quarter of a hog, horse, etc.; as, a cushion of bacon. 5. A seat upon which a ruler or judge sits. 6. *Bowling.* A large flat pad fastened to the back of the pit to prevent breakage of pins and balls. 7. A coronet. 8. A swelling resembling that in pregnancy. *Queen Mary's cushion*. [*< OF. cūssin; < LL. cūssinus; < L. culcita, pillow.*] - *cush'ion-less*, *a.*  
**cush'ion**, *n.* *coronatus* (*Veter.*), a band of vascular tissue surmounting the hoof of the horse and similar animals. - *cush'ion-cap'li-tal*, *n.* *Arch.* A capital appearing like a cushion pressed upon by the superincumbent entablature; also, a capital of the Romanesque style in the form of a bowl rounded at the bottom but with four vertical sides. - *c-carom*, *n.* In billiard-playing, a carom in which the cue-ball strikes the cushion before touching the second object-ball. - *c-crawling*, *n.* In English billiards, playing the balls so as to hug the cushion. - *c-dance*, *n.* A dance once in vogue among rustics in England in which at regular intervals each dancer in turn drops before one of the opposite sex a cushion, on which they kneel and kiss. - *c-draw*, *n.* *Billiards.* A draw-shot in which the cushion and the object-ball are hit at nearly the same time. - *c-flower*, *n.* [*Austral.*] An evergreen shrub (*Hakea laurina*). See *HAKA*. - *c-junction*, *n.* *Billiards.* An angle formed by the meeting of the cushions of the table. - *c-plant*, a plant which grows in a close, cushion-like mass; said of certain alpine and xerophilous plants. - *c-rafter*, *n.* An auxiliary rafter, partly relieving a principal rafter. - *c-scale*, *n.* A scale-insect (*Pulcinella innumerabilis*), the female of which has a prominent cushion-like ovicel. - *c-star*, *n.* A pentagonal gonistereoid starfish. - *c-steam*, *n.* The steam existing in the clearance-spaces and cylinder of a steam-engine after the closure of the exhaust-valves. - *c-stitch*, *n.* A straight short stitch used in the groundwork of embroidery, especially embroidery in imitation of painted designs. - *c-work*, *n.* Cushion-stitched embroidery. - *squab* *c*, a loose, bag-like seat-cushion. - *sucking-c*, *n.* The sucking-pig.  
**cush'fond**, *pp.* Cushioned.  
**cush'ion-ē**, 1 kush'ion-ē; 2 cūsh'ion-ē, *n.* A little cushion.  
**cush'ion-y**, 1 kush'ion-y; 2 cūsh'ion-y, *a.* Like a cushion; soft; yielding; comfortable.  
**Cush'ite**, 1 kush'ite; 2 cūsh'ite, *n.* One of an ancient race of Ethiopians, reputed descendants of Cush, son of Ham. - *Cush'itic*, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a Cushite.  
**Cush'man**, 1 kush'man; 2 cūsh'man, *n.* 1. *Charlotte* (1/1816-1/1876), an American tragic actress. 2. *Robert* (1587-1625?), an English colonist; preached the first sermon printed in America.  
**cusk**, 1 kusk; 2 cūsk, *n.* 1. A gadoid fish (*Brosme brosme*) of northern seas, with longisagittal dorsal and anal fins and well-developed ventrals; as, a "lean cusk from Salvador." *WHITTIER Tent on the Beach* 21. 2. The burbot.  
**cusk'cel'**, *n.* Any ophidioid fish of the genus *Ophidium*.  
**cusp**, 1 kusp; 2 cūsp, *n.* 1. *Astron.* One of the points of a crescent moon or of a crescent planet. 2. *Geom.* A point of a curve at which the generating point stops and reverses its motion. 3. *Arch.* A lobe or point in the feathering or foliation of medieval tracery.  
The depth and place of the cusp . . . varies with the direction of the weight to be sustained.  
*Russon Stones of Venice* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 135. [*l. w.* 1899.]  
4. *Anal. & Zool.* (1) A prominence or point, as on the crown of a tooth. (2) The pointed fold which forms a segment of the cardiac valves. 5. *Bot.* A sharp, stiff point. 6. *Astrol.* First entrance of a house in the de-



Cusk. 1/21

termination of natives. 7. *Geol.* An angular projecting beach or portion of a beach, formed by the intersection of conflicting currents. [*< L. cuspis, point.*] *cuspet*. - *ceratoid cusp*, a cusp at which the two parts of the curve near the singular point are on opposite sides of the common tangent.  
**cus'pa-rin**, 1 kus'pa-rin, -rin or -rin; 2 cūsp'a-rin, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) contained in *Angustura bark*. [*< L. cuspis, point.*] [*DATE.* *cusp'pate*.]  
**cus'pat-ed**, 1 kus'pat-ed; 2 cūsp'at-ed, *a.* Same as *cusp'pate*.  
**cus'pated**, 1 kus'pated; 2 cūsp'at-ed, *a.* Having a cusp or cusps; cusp-shaped. [*L. cuspis (-d-s), point.*]  
**cus'pid**, 1 kus'pid; 2 cūsp'id, *n.* A canine tooth. [*< cus'pi-dal*, 1 kus'pi-dal; 2 cūsp'i-dal, *a.* 1. Ending in or shaped like a cusp. 2. *Geom.* Having or relating to a cusp. - *cuspidal cubic*, a plane cubic belonging to the third class and having a single inflexion-point, a single cusp, and no node.  
**Cus'pi-da-rī-dā**, 1 kus'pi-da-rī-dā; 2 cūsp'i-da-rī-dā, *n.* *pl. Conch.* A family of anatinae bivalves without gills, and siphonate, with septum forlunate. *Cus'pi-da-rī-a*, *n.* (t. g.) [*< L. cuspis (cuspis), point, lance.*] - *cus'pi-da-rī-dā*, *n.* - *cus'pi-da-rī-oid*, *a.*  
**cus'pi-date**, 1 kus'pi-date; 2 cūsp'i-dat, *vt.* [*-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.*] To make pointed; sharpen to a cusp.  
**cus'pi-date**, *a.* Having a cusp or cusps tapering into a sharp, stiff point, as a thistle-leaf; specifically, having a single cusp or prominence, as a canine tooth. [*< L. cuspidatus, pp. of cuspis, to sharpen, < cuspis, point.*] *cus'pat-ed*, *a.* *cus'pi-dat'*, *ed.*  
**cus'pi-da-tion**, 1 kus'pi-da-tion; 2 cūsp'i-da-tion, *n.* *Arch.* Ornamentation with cusps.  
**cus'pi-dine**, 1 kus'pi-din; 2 cūsp'i-din, *n.* *Mineral.* A rose-red, spear-shaped calcium fluosilicate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [*< L. cuspis (cuspis), spear.*] *cus'pi-ditet*.  
**cus'pi-dor**, 1 kus'pi-dor or -dōr; 2 cūsp'i-dor or -dōr (*xm*), *n.* A spittoon. [*PG.* *< cuspis, spit, < L. conspuo, < con- (< com) intens. + spu, spit.*] *cus'pi-dore*.  
**cus'pling**, 1 kus'pling; 2 cūsp'ing, *n.* *Arch.* Cuspitation.  
**cus'pls**, 1 kus'pls; 2 cūsp'ls, *n.* [*-PI-DES*, 1 -pi-dēs, 2 -pi-dēs, *pl.*] [*L.*] A cusp; muero.  
**cusp'let**, 1 kus'plet; 2 cūsp'let, *n.* A little cusp.  
**cusp'ule**, 1 kus'pule; 2 cūsp'yul, *n.* *Anal.* A small cusp that projects on the surface of a tooth.  
**cuss**, 1 kus; 2 cūsp, *v.* [*Colloq.*, U. S.] To swear at; use profanity. - *cussed*, *a.* - *cuss'ly*, *adv.*  
**cuss'ly**, [*Colloq.*, U. S.] 1. A curse; malediction. 2. A worthless or disagreeable person; often, more lightly, a person; fellow; as, a pleasant old cuss. [*Cor. of cuss.*] - *cuss'word*, *n.* An oath; expletive.  
**cuss'ed-ness**, 1 kus'ed-ness; 2 cūsp'ed-nēs, *n.* [*Colloq.* or *Humorous*, U. S.] 1. Cursedness; meanness; perverseness. 2. Resolute courage; endurance. And they all had trust in his cussedness.  
**JOHN HAZ JIM BLUDSOE et. 6.  
**cuss'er**, 1 kus'er; 2 cūsp'er, *n.* [*Scot.*] A stallion.  
**cuss'et'**, 1 kūs'et'; 2 cūsp'et', *n.* A town in Ailler department, France.  
**cus'so**, 1 kus'o; 2 cūsp'o, *n.* [*Abyssinian.*] 1. A tree (*Haploa abyssinica*) of the rose family. 2. The flowers of this tree, used by natives as a vermifuge.  
**cus'ta-ō-rum**, *n.* A Shakespearean contraction of *custos rotulorum*.  
**cus'tard**, 1 kus'tard; 2 cūst'ard, *n.* A mixture of milk, eggs, sugar, and sometimes other ingredients, boiled or baked, and served alone or as a filling or accompaniment to other dishes. [*< F. croutade, pie, < L. crustatus, pp. of crusto, crust, < crusta, crust.*] *cus'tadet*. - *cus'tard-apple*, *n.* The fruit of a low tropical tree or shrub (*Annona reticulata*), having a soft, edible pulp; the bullock's-heart. - *c-coffint*, *n.* The crust of a custard pie.  
**Cus'ter**, 1 kus'ter; 2 cūst'er, *n.* 1. *George A.* (1/1839-1/1876), a United States general; killed by Indians. 2. A county in S. Colorado, 696 sq. m.; county-seat, Silver Cliff. 3. A county in central Idaho, 4,670 sq. m.; county-seat, Challis. 4. A county in S. E. Montana, 20,490 sq. m.; county-seat, Miles City. 5. A county in central Nebraska, 2,595 sq. m.; county-seat, Broken Bow. 6. A county in Oklahoma, 1,001 sq. m.; county-seat, Arapahoe. 7. A county in S. W. South Dakota, 1,612 sq. m.; county-seat, Custer.  
**Cus'tine**, 1 kūs'tin; 2 cūst'tin, *n.* *Adam Philippe, Comte de* (1/1740-1/1793). A French general.  
**cus'tock**, 1 kus'tok; 2 cūst'ok, *n.* [*Scot.*] The core of a cabbage; a cabbage-stalk. *cus'toc*.  
**cus'tode**, 1 kus'tod; 2 cūst'od, *n.* [*F.*] 1. Same as *cus'todian*. 2. Same as *cus'todian*. 3. Plural of *custos*.  
**cus'to-dā**, 1 kus'to-dā; 2 cūst'ō-dā, *n.* [*-E*, 1-1; 2-ē, *pl.*] [*LL.*] *Ecd.* A receptacle for sacred objects, as a reliquary, a shrine, etc. *cus'todet*; *cus'to-di-al*.  
**cus'to-di-al**, 1 kus'to-di-al; 2 cūst'ō-di-al, *a.* Pertaining to custody or to a custodian.  
**cus'to-di-ām**, 1 kus'to-di-ām; 2 cūst'ō-di-ām, *n.* [*LL.*] *Old Eng. Law.* A grant of crown lands (through the exchequer) to some person as lessee to hold in custody or in keeping for the crown. *custodiam* lease.  
**cus'to-di-an**, 1 kus'to-di-an; 2 cūst'ō-di-an, *n.* One having the custody of a person or thing; a guardian.  
The law-giver and the law-keeper are the custodians of all that we call earth. H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force, Wager of Law* p. 13. [*l. snos.* & co. 1866.]  
[*< L. custodia; see CUSTODY.*] *cus'todet*; *cus'to-dee'*; *cus'to-di-er*. *Syn.* see *SUPERINTENDENT*. - *cus'to-di-an-ship*, *n.*  
**cus'to-dy**, 1 kus'to-di; 2 cūst'ō-di, *n.* 1. A keeping as by one who in the act assumes responsibility for the safety of that entrusted; watch; care; guardianship; charge; as, the law should be in the custody of upright officials. An officer having the legal custody of public records is, ex officio, competent to certify copies of their contents. *Casebook Evidence* vol. i, p. 644. [*l. w.* & co. 1870.] 2. The state of being held in keeping or under guard; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment. [*< L. custodia, guard, < custo (-d-s), guardian.*] *cus'to-di-et*.  
**cus'tom**, 1 kus'tom; 2 cūst'om, *n.* 1. An ordinary or usual manner of doing or acting, whether of a person or of a body of persons; especially, the habitual practise of a community or people; common usage. 2. *Law.* An old and general usage that has obtained the force of law, or an established and recognized usage of a particular trade or vocation; as, the custom of merchants. 3. Customary frequenting, as of a hotel, or habitual purchase, as of goods, staple commodities, etc., at a particular place; business support; patronage; as, low prices draw custom. 4. A tariff or duty assessed by law, levied upon goods imported or exported; hence, any regular toll or tax; in the first of these senses always plural. 5. [*C.*] *pl.* The sacrifice of human victims in Ashanti and Dahomey, on the death of a chief or king; abolished by the European powers. The Customs appear to date from the middle of the 17th century and were of two kinds; the grand Customs, performed on the death of a king; and the minor Customs, held twice a year. . . . The grand Customs surpassed the annual rites in splendour and bloodshed. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 737. 6. Familiar acquaintance; familiarity. [*< OF. costume, costume, < LL. custodia, < L. consuetudo; see CONSUETUDE.*] *cos'tom*; *cos'tumet*. *Syn.* fashion, habit, manner, practise, style, use, usage. See *HABIT*. - *cus'tom-free*, *a.* Duty-free. - *c-m, made*, *a.* Made to order, as distinguished from ready-made. - *customs duty*, the tariff or tax assessed upon merchandise imported from or exported to a foreign country; especially the former. - *customs service*, that branch of a government service concerned in the collecting of customs duties, the enforcing of customs laws, the prevention or suppression of smuggling and other frauds on the customs revenue, as well as aiding in the enforcement of the navigation laws. - *customs union*, a union of several nations with an arrangement in common for imposing and collecting customs duties. - *c-work*, *n.* Work made to order, as distinguished from ready-made work. - *general c.*, a national custom. - *particular c.*, a local custom. - *cus'tom*, *r.* To accustom; supply with customers; pay the duty on; be accustomed. - *cus'tom-a-ble*, *a.* [*Rare.*] 1. Liable or subject to duty or customs; dutiable. 2. Customary.  
**cus'tom-ance**, *n.* Habit.  
**cus'tom-a-ry**, 1 kus'tom-ā-ry; 2 cūst'om-ā-ry, *a.* 1. According or conforming to custom or usage; established by custom; conventional; usual; habitual; common. 2. *Eng. Law.* Holding or held by custom, as a tenant or his tenancy. [*< OF. costumier, < LL. costumarius, subject to tax, < custodia; see CUSTOM.*] *cus'tum-a-ry*. *Syn.* see *COMMON*; *HABITUAL*. *USUAL*. - *cus'tom-a-ry*, *adv.* In the customary manner; ordinarily. *cus'tom-a-ry*. - *cus'tom-a-ry-ness*, *n.* *cus'tom-a-ry-ness*. - *cus'tom-a-ry*, *n.* [*-RIES, pl.*] A written or printed statement of laws and customs, as of a province or manor; as, the customary of the Normans. *cos'tom-a-ry*; *cus'tom-ali*; *cus'tum-ali*; *cus'tum-a-ry*.  
**cus'tomed**, 1 kus'tomd; 2 cūst'omd, *a.* [*Poet.*] Customary; accustomed; familiar; usual. - *cus'tomed-ness*, *n.*  
**cus'tomer**, 1 kus'tam-er; 2 cūst'om-er, *n.* 1. One who gives his custom or trade; especially, one who deals regularly at a given establishment; a buyer; a purchaser. 2. [*Colloq.*] A person with whom one deals or meets, especially one with some peculiarity; as, an ugly customer. 3. A collector of customs. One sitting officially at the receipt of customs, that is, of dues customably paid, and receiving these, and not one repairing customably to a shop to purchase there, was a "customer" two and three centuries ago. *Travels Select Gloss* p. 64. [*l. w.* & co. 1871.] 4. A prostitute. [*< OF. costumier; see CUSTOMARY.*] - *customer work* [*Scot.*], custom-work.  
**cus'tom-house**, 1 kus'tam-haus; 2 cūst'om-hous, *n.* 1. The place appointed by a government where importers of merchandise are to make entry of it and pay the duties chargeable thereon, and where vessels are entered and cleared. 2. That system of offices and officials which is concerned with the collection of the customs; in the United States, a branch of the Treasury Department. - *custom-house broker*, an agent who attends to the entrance and clearance of goods and vessels for others.  
**cus'tos**, 1 kus'tos; 2 cūst'os, *n.* [*CVS-TO-DES*, 1 -tō'diz; 2 -tō'dēs, *pl.*] 1. A custodian; keeper. 2. *Mus.* A mark (V or v) at the end of a line or page indicating the position of the first note on the next. [*L.*, keeper.] - *custos rotulorum* [*Eng.*], a principal justice of a county, who keeps the rolls or records of the sessions of the justices court.  
**Cus'toz'za**, 1 kus'tōd'za; 2 cūst'ōd'zā, *n.* A village 10 m. S. W. of Verona, Italy; scene of Austrian victories, 1848 and 1866.  
**cus'trelit**, *n.* An armor-bearer to a knight.  
**cut**, 1 kut; 2 cūt, *v.* [*CUT; CUTTING.*] I. *t.* 1. To make a gash or incision in, by means of a sharp edge: said of both the instrument and the user or agent; wound or hurt with or as with an edged instrument; as, the knife cuts the wood easily; the boy has cut his hand. 2. Hence, figuratively, of the feelings, to affect deeply; hurt; as, sharp words cut one to the heart. 3. To pass through like a blade; penetrate; as, to cut the water with an oar. 4. To divide or sever with a sharp tool or by some sudden intervention; separate into parts as by incisions: followed by *into*, *in*, or *up*; as, to cut up a beef; to cut an apple in two (pieces); to cut potatoes into sets. 5. To sever, as by the drawing motion of a sharp-edged tool; remove, as by a knife, sword, or similar instrument; hence, to separate from some important or vital connection, often causing interruption, termination, or destruction; end abruptly or prematurely: usually followed by *off*; as, to cut off an army from supplies; his life was cut off by accident. 6. To make, prepare, or shape by means of a sharp implement; hew; carve; as, to cut firewood; to cut a path or a garment. 7. To sever from the root for harvesting, or to chop down, as timber; mow or reap, as grain. 8. To remove by shearing, or to shorten and trim, as hair, or prune, as a hedge; dock; clip; pare; as, to cut one's nails. 9. To excavate, as in road-making. 10. To grind facets on, as glassware or precious stones. 11. To cross or intersect; as, one line may cut another. 12. To reduce the length or extent of; shorten: often with *down*; as, to cut down an essay; to cut down one's expenses. 13. To encounter without salutation; affect not to know; pass intentionally, without friendly recognition; ignore; as, to cut an acquaintance or an acquaintance. He cut you, you say? Did it occur to you that he could not cut you clearly enough to know you? *Holmes Over the Teacups* ch. 11, p. 37. [*l. w.* & co. 1891.] 14. To sever or interrupt connection with; deliberately neglect or stay away from, as a work or duty; abandon; forsake; as, he cut the business; to cut a chapel service. 15. To dissolve; cause to mingle; as, vinegar cuts oil in a salad-dressing. 16. To divide (a pack of cards) to determine the deal or trumps, or to change their order for the prevention of cheating. 17. To move, as a box or a log, without lifting bodily or rolling, by forcing the ends alternately in the desired direction. 18. In**

t'ta-nee, 1 kut'a-ni; 2 cōt'a-nē, n. An East-Indian fabric of linen or of silk and cotton.







form.—**cyclic hydrocarbon**, a hydrocarbon in which the carbon atoms are in a closed ring.—**c. poet.** (*Gr. lit.*), poets whose subjects were drawn from the cycle of early Greek legends, or who wrote for the dithyrambic chorus.—**c. surface** (*Geom.*), a bounded surface which can be te-



till they meet: opposed to *acyclic* surface. — *cyc'l-cal-ly*, *adv.* — *cyc'l-clsm*, *n.*

**cyc'lic**, *n.* 1. A poem belonging to the epic cycle. 2. A verse or poem written in cyclic measure.

**cyc'l-co-por'l-dē**, 1 sik'l-ko-per'i-d; 2 cyc'l-co-por'l-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of escharoidal polyzoa with zoecia in longitudinal rows. *Cyc'l-co-por'a*, *n. (t. g.)* [*L. cyclicus*, *cyclic*, & *porus*, *pore*.] — *cyc'l-co-por'id*, *n.* — *cyc'l-co-por'id*, *n.*

**cyc'l-co'to-my**, 1 sik'l-ko'to-mi; 2 cyc'l-co'to-my, *n.* Cutting of the ciliary body; a means of relieving tension in glaucoma. [*Gr. kytikos*, circular, & *-tomy*.]

**cyc'lid**, 1 sa'k'id; 2 cyc'lid, *n.* *Ich.* Same as *cycloid*. **cyc'l-dē**, 1 sik'l-dē; 2 cyc'l-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A Carboniferous family of xiphosurans, with an orbicular body and abdomen of three segments little differentiated from the cephalic shield. [*Gr. Cyclos*, circle, & *-id*.]

**cyc'lid**, 1 sa'k'id-ko-k'id; 2 cyc'lid-ko-k'id, *n. pl.* *Geom.* The envelop of a sphere of varying diameter which touches three fixed spheres. [*F.*, & *Gr. kytikos*, circle.]

**cyc'lif-er-a**, 1 sik'lif-er-a; 2 cyc'lif-er-a, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Cyclogonoides*. [*Gr. kytikos*, circle, & *L. fero*, bear.] — *cyc'lif-er-ous*, *a.*

**cyc'lif-ing**, 1 sik'lif-ing; 2 cyc'lif-ing, *a. Geom.* Producing the circular form. [*LL. cyclos* (see *cyclic*) & *-ing*.] — *cyc'lifing* surface, a surface in which lies a twisted curve, and which, being developed into a plane, makes the curve a circle.

**cyc'ling**, 1 sa'k'ling; 2 cyc'ling, *n.* The sport of riding the bicycle or tricycle; the art of the cyclist.

**cyc'list**, 1 sa'k'list; 2 cyc'list, *n.* 1. One who rides a bicycle or tricycle. 2. One who maintains the cyclic recurrence of events, especially the recurrence of meteorological phenomena, famines, and commercial crises, in connection with sun-spots. — *cyc'listic*, *a.*

**cyc'litis**, 1 sik'litis or lītis; 2 cyc'litis or lītis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ciliary body. [*Gr. kytikos*, circle.]

**cyc'lo-**, 1 sa'k'lo- or sik'lo-; 2 cyc'lo- or cyc'lo-, *From* *Gr. kytikos*, circle: a combining form. — *Cyc'lo-both'ra*, *n. Bot.* 1. Same as *Calochortus*. 2. [*Gr. A* Mexican plant (*Calochortus flatus*). It grows from 12 to 24 inches high, and has very long linear leaves and yellow flowers.] — *Cyc'lo-bran'chi-a*, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A group of gastropods, variously ranked and limited, including the limpet.

**cyc'lo-bran'chi-a-ta**; *n. pl.* *Conch.* Same as *Cyc'lo-bran'chi-a*. — *Cyc'lo-bran'chi-a-ta*, *n. pl.* *Conch.* Having the gills circularly disposed; of or pertaining to the *Cyclobranchia*. — *Cyc'lo-ceph'ous*, *a. Ornith.* Relating to the intestine formation where the second and third loops are converted into a left-handed spiral.

**cyc'lo-ceph'a-lus**, *n. (L. pl.) Terat.* 1. A cyclops. 2. The distention of the cranium which occurs in some forms of hydrocephalus and which causes displacement of the eyes.

**cyc'locer-as**, *n. Paleont.* A genus of extinct cephalopods occurring in Paleozoic strata. Their shells are curved and have annular and longitudinal ridges. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* An inflammatory condition affecting the ciliary body and the cornea. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

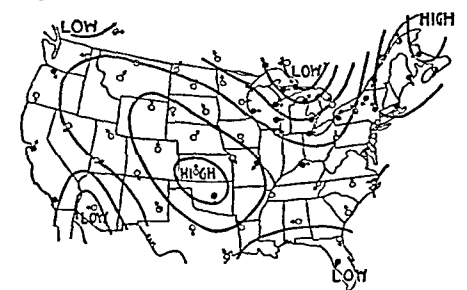
**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'locer-a-s**, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*. — *cyc'locer-a-s*, *n. Pl.* *Pathol.* Same as *cyc'locer-a-s*.

**cyc'lo-lm-f-s'r-a**, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A suborder or order of thalassacean tunicates with the musculature of the mantle in the form of subcircular bands, by the contraction of which they progress. [*Gr. cyclo-* & *Gr. mys*, muscle.] — *cyc'lo-my-a'r-i-a*, *n. a. & n.*

**cyc'clone**, 1 sa'k'lon; 2 cyc'clon, *n.* 1. *Meteor.* A system of winds circulating about a center of relatively low barometric pressure, and, at the earth's surface, blowing spirally inward: a term introduced into meteorology by H. Piddington, in 1848. Compare *ANTICYCLONE*.

The circulatory motion is in the direction of the hands of a clock in the southern hemisphere, and in the contrary direction in the northern hemisphere. The whole system has generally, but not always, a motion of translation, which is usually easterly except within the tropics. The cyclones of temperate latitudes cover hundreds, or even thousands, of square miles; they are not necessarily stormy, but are generally attended by cloudy weather with rain or snow. They occur at all seasons. Those of the tropics cover a smaller area, are characterized by stronger (generally violent) winds, and chiefly occur during a particular season of the year.



Cyclone, as indicated on a weather-map of the United States.

A cyclone, or "low," is central north of the Lake Region; its northern half extends beyond the limits of the map. An anticyclone, or "high," overlies the Rocky Mountain slope.

The characteristic circulation of the wind "counterclockwise" around the cyclone-center, and with a tendency to turn inward, is shown by the arrows. The cyclone here illustrated was attended by moderate winds, cloudy weather, and rain; it was not a storm.

2. *Meteor.* A cyclonic storm; a cyclone characterized by crowded isobars and strong winds. In this sense the term is most frequently applied to the cyclones of the torrid zone, known also as *tropical cyclones*, *hurricanes*, *typhoons*, or *baguios*.

Not one of the 441 cyclones which have been registered [in the Philippines] from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, has been observed in the month of February. [*J. A. Loefer The Cyclones of the Far East* 2d ed., ch. 9, p. 86. In *J. R. 1904*.]

3. Popularly, any violent and destructive wind-storm, especially (in the United States) a tornado. 4. *Astron.* A violent rotary storm in the sun's atmosphere. [*Gr. kytlon*, ppr. of *kyklos*, whirl round, & *kyklos*, circle.] Syn: hurricane, tornado, typhoon, whirlwind.

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyclone-pli't**, *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. *cyclonell*, *a.* Secondary, subsidiary, or satellite *c.*, a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone* or *stationary c.*

**cyc'lo-pe'dist**, 1 sa'k'lo-pi'dist; 2 cyc'lo-pe'dist, *n.* **cyc'lo-pæ'dist**, 1 sa'k'lo-pæ'dist; 2 cyc'lo-pæ'dist, *n.* One who makes or contributes to a cyclopedia.

**cyc'lo-pen'tane**, 1 sa'k'lo-pen'ten; 2 cyc'lo-pen'tan, *n.* Same as *PENTAMETHYLENE*.

**cyc'lo-pho'r-i-a**, 1 sa'k'lo-pho'r-i-a; 2 cyc'lo-pho'r-i-a, *n. Pathol.* Turning of the eyeball from lack of power in the oblique muscles. — *cyc'lo-pho'r-i-c*, *a.*

**cyc'lo-pho'r-i-dē**, 1 sa'k'lo-pho'r-i-dē; 2 cyc'lo-pho'r-i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of terrestrial tanioglossate gastropods, especially those having many-cusped teeth, the median and the lateral and marginal nearly alike. *Cyc'lo-pho'o-rus*, *n. (t. g.)* — *cyc'lo-pho'o-rid*, *n.* — *cyc'lo-pho'o-r'id*, *n.*

**cyc'lo-pi'a**, 1 sa'k'lo-pi-a; 2 cyc'lo-pi-a, *n. Terat.* A malformation in which both the eyes are united in a single cavity. [*L. Cyclops*; see *CYCLOPS*.]

**cyc'lo-pi'a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African shrubs of the bean family, of which certain species furnish the bush tea, an infusion of the leaves being valuable as an expectorant. [*Gr. cyclo-* & *Gr. pus*, foot.] — *cyc'lo-pi'e*, *a.* Of or derived from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia*; as, *cyc'lo-pi'e* nut.

**cyc'lo-pi'e**, 1 sa'k'lo-pi'e; 2 cyc'lo-pi'e, *a.* Cyclopean *cyc'lo-pi'e*; *cyc'lo-pi'e*, *adv.* In cyclopean fashion.

**cyc'lo-pi'e**, 1 sa'k'lo-pi'e; 2 cyc'lo-pi'e, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of copepods, especially those with two minute simple eyes coalesced, obsolete mandibular palpus, and two egg-sacs. [*Gr. Cyclops*.] — *cyc'lo-pi'd*, *n.* — *cyc'lo-pi'd*, *n.*

**cyc'lo-pi-form**, 1 sa'k'lo-pi-fōrm; 2 cyc'lo-pi-fōrm, *n. Crust.* Formed like a cyclops. [*Gr. Cyclops* & *FORM*.]

**cyc'lo-pin**, 1 sa'k'lo-pin; 2 cyc'lo-pin, *n. Chem.* A red compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O) contained in the leaves of Cape tea (*Cyclopia rogersii*).

**cyc'lo-pli'e**, 1 sa'k'lo-pli'e; 2 cyc'lo-pli'e, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the ciliary muscle. [*Gr. cyclo-* & *Gr. plēgē*, stroke, & *plēgē*, strike.] — *cyc'lo-pli'e*, *a.*

**cyc'lo-pro-pane**, 1 sa'k'lo-pro-pen; 2 cyc'lo-pro-pen, *n.* Same as *TRIMETHYLENE*.

**Cyclops**, 1 sa'k'lops; 2 cyc'lops, *n.* 1. [*Gr. CYCLOPS*, 1-piz; 2-pēs, or *CYCLOPS*, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* (1) In Homeric legend, one of a race of one-eyed giant shepherds dwelling in Sicily, of whom Polyphemus was chief.

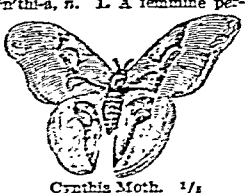
(2) In Hesiodic legend, a Titan who forged Zeus's thunderbolts. 2. *Crust.* (1) A genus typical of Cyclopidae. (2) [*Gr. CYCLOPS*

(t. g.) *Cy*-'clo-'stre-'mat-'i-dät; -*cy*-'clo-'tre-'mild, -*n*-'  
-*cy*-'clo-'tre-'mold, -*n*-.  
*cy*-'clo-'style, *n*. 1. An apparatus for manifolding manu-  
script, etc., by means of a very thin wax-paper stencil and  
ink-roller. Originally the paper was pierced by a tiny  
rough-edged wheel at the end of a handle used like a style,  
but in more modern apparatus a typewriter is used, the  
blow of the type removing the wax locally from the paper  
and permitting the ink to pass through: superseded by the  
*neostyle*. 2. *Arch*. A circular range of columns without a  
core or building within: distinguished from a *peristyle*, which  
surrounds a building. -*cy*-'clo-'sty-'lar, -*a*-. *Cy*-'clo-'thu-  
-r'ine, *n*. *pl*. *Mam*. A subfamily of bradyptids, with  
only two toes of the fore feet well developed: two-toed sloths.  
*Cy*-'clo-'thu-'rus, *n*. (t. g.) *Cy*-'clo-'tu-'ri-'nät; -*cy*-'clo-  
-thure, *n*-. *cy*-'clo-'thu-'rine, *a*-. & *n*-. *Cy*-'clo-'tom-'ic, *a*-.  
Pertaining to the division of a circle into equal parts.  
*cy*-'clo-'t-o-my, 1 *sal*-k'et-o-my; 2 *cy*-'clo-'t-o-my, *n*. 1. *Math*.  
The division of a circle into a given number of equal parts.  
2. *Surg*. Separation of the ciliary muscle. [*cy*- + *cylo*- +  
-*omy*.]  
*cy*-'clo-'tus, 1 *sal*-k'et-tus; 2 *cy*-'clo-'t'us, *n*. Same as *SYNOTUS*.  
*cy*-'cl'us, 1 *sal*-k'us; 2 *cy*-'cl'us, *n*. [*cl*-, 1 *cl*-; 1 *cl*-; 2 *cl*-  
-*pl*.] Same as *CYCLE*, 6. 2. [*C*]. *Crust*. A genus typical  
of *Cyclidae*. [*LL*., < *Gr*. *kyllos*, circle].  
*cy*-'dar-'i-form, 1 *si*-där-'i-form; 2 *cy*-'dar-'i-form, *a*. *Entom*.  
Orbicular, but truncated at opposite ends, as a joint of  
a palpus. [*L*]. *Cydarium* (< *Gr*. *kydarios*), kind of  
ship. [*L*].  
*cy*-'der, *n*. [*Archaeol*]. Cider.  
*Cy*-'dip-'pi-dä, 1 *sal*-dip-'pi-dä; 2 *cy*-'dip-'pi-dä, *n*. *pl*. *Zooph*. A  
family of sacate ctenophorans with the subglobular body  
8-rayed. *Cy*-'dip-'pe, *n*. (t. g.) [*LL*., < *Gr*. *Kydyppē*, mytho-  
logical character.]-*cy*-'dip-'pid, -*n*-. *Cy*-'dip-'poid, *a*-.  
*Cy*-'d'ni-dä, 1 *si*-d'ni-dä; 2 *cy*-'d'ni-dä, *n*. *pl*. *Entom*. A family  
of elmoidean bugs with body convex, wings well developed,  
fore legs fossorial, hind legs spingerous. *Cy*-'d'nis, *n*. (t. g.)  
[*Appar*. < *Gr*. *kydnos*, splendid.]-*cy*-'d'ni-dä, *a*-. & *n*-. *Cy*-'d'ni-  
-dä, *a*-.  
*Cy*-'d'nis, 1 *si*-d'nis; 2 *cy*-'d'nis, *n*. A river in Adana vilayet,  
Asia Minor; 75 m. long to the Gulf of Iskanderun; its water  
is very cold. *Kydnos* [Gr]. [*tribe*.]  
*Cy*-'do-'nes, 1 *si*-dö-'niz; 2 *cy*-'dö-'niz, *n*. *pl*. An ancient Cretan  
Cy-'do-'ni-a, 1 *si*-dö-'ni-a; 2 *cy*-'dö-'ni-a, *n*. *Bot*. A genus of  
trees of the rose family, embracing the quince, etc.: now  
generally referred to *Pyrus*. [*LL*., quince. < *Gr*. *Kydonia*,  
< *Kydonia*, a town in Crete, now Khandia.]-*cy*-'do-'ni-a, *n*.  
The mucilaginous matter (*Cydonia*) of quince-seeds,  
resembling tragacanth. -*cy*-'do-'ni-um, *n*. Quince-seed.  
*Cy*-'do-'ni-a, 1 *si*-dö-'ni-a; 2 *cy*-'dö-'ni-a, *n*. An inhabitant  
of Cydonia, a city of northern Crete, now Khandia.  
*Cy*-'do-'ni-an, *a*-.  
He (Strabo) thinks that both *Cydonians* and *Eteo-Cretans* are  
autochthonous, which is only another way of saying that both  
are pre-Dorian. R. M. Bunnows *Discoveries in Crete* ch. 9, p.  
159, note. [*L*].  
*cy*-'e-'si-'no-'s, 1 *sal*-i-'si-'no-'s; 2 *cy*-'e-'si-'no-'s, *n*. *Med*.  
The diagnosis or discrimination as to the existence of  
pregnancy. [*Gr*. *kystis*, CYSTIS, & *gnosis*, knowledge.]-  
-*cy*-'e-'si-'no-'mon, *n*. *Med*. A sign of pregnancy.  
*cy*-'e-'sis, 1 *sal*-i-'sis; 2 *cy*-'e-'sis, *n*. *Med*. Conception; the  
state of pregnancy. [*Gr*. *kystis*, pregnancy, < *kyeo*,  
be pregnant.]-*cy*-'e-'si-'no-'g, *n*. *Med*. The science  
of medicine in its application to gestation.  
*cy*-'e-'no-'us, 1 *si*-n'-'us; 2 *cy*-'e-'no-'us, *a*. In botany, curved  
like a swan's neck.  
*cy*-'net, 1 *si*-n'et; 2 *cy*-'n'et, *n*. A young swan. [*L*].  
*cy*-'net, 1 *si*-n'et; 2 *cy*-'n'et, *n*. [*Gr*. *kyknos*, swan].  
No, 'tis but the cygneus of Cydonia, the silv'ry lake!  
Scoutt's Expectation tr. by Bowring, st. 5.  
*Cy*-'n'ä, 1 *si*-n'ä; 2 *cy*-'n'ä, *n*. *Astron*. Any meteor of a  
shower having its radiant points in the constellation  
Cygnus: usually in the plural.  
*Cy*-'n'ä, 1 *si*-n'ä; 2 *cy*-'n'ä, *n*. *Ornith*. A sub-  
family of anatoid birds; swans. -*cy*-'n'ä, *a*-. & *n*-.  
*Cy*-'n'ä, 1 *si*-n'ä; 2 *cy*-'n'ä, *n*. 1. *Ornith*. A genus typi-  
cal of *Cygnidae*. *Astron*. The Swan, a northern constella-  
tion. See CONSTELLATION. [*LL*., < *cygnus*; see CYGNET].  
*Cy*-'n'ä, 1 *si*-n'ä; 2 *cy*-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*.  
A family of cephalopod tectibranchiate gastropods  
with a small median and many unilevel lateral and mar-  
ginal teeth, and a subcylindrical shell. *Cy*-'n'ä, *n*. (t. g.)  
[< *Gr*. *kylchnē*, small cup, < *kyliz* (*kylitz*), cup.]-*cy*-'  
-n'ä, *n*-. & *cy*-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'co-'o-my, 1 *sal*-i-'ko-'o-my; 2 *cy*-'i-'co-'o-my, *n*.  
*Surg*. The operation of cutting the ciliary muscle of  
the eye. [*Gr*. *kyliz*, cup, & *tomē*, cutting.]  
*cy*-'i-'der, 1 *sal*-i-'der; 2 *cy*-'i-'der, *n*. To press or to fit with  
a cylinder.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. 1. A solid whose curved bounding sur-  
face is generated by the motion of a straight line at a  
given angle around two equal circles in parallel planes,  
the two circles forming the remainder of the boundary:  
called a *right cylinder* when the line is at right angles  
to the planes, an *oblique cylinder* when it is not; in  
the higher geometry, applied to any curved surface  
generated by the motion of a straight line remaining  
parallel to itself and constantly intersecting a curve.  
2. *Mech*. Any cylindrical portion of a machine, espe-  
cially if hollow, and proportioned so that the length  
somewhat exceeds the diameter. Specif.: (1) A cylindrical  
member of a steam-engine, in which a piston  
moves and receives direct impact from the motive fluid.  
(2) A rotating cylindrical por-  
tion of a printing-press; as,  
the impression-cylinder or the  
ink-cyl; also, a cylinder  
press; in calico-printing, the  
roller engraved with a pattern.  
(3) A gun-bore. (4) In a  
revolver, the rotating cham-  
ber that holds the cartridges.  
(5) In a loom, a flat-sided re-  
volving block over which the  
carriage passes. (6) In a carding-  
machine, a large card-clothed  
front-head; a. gland; i. lap; p.  
of a winding frame. (8) *Chem*. A  
cylinder of some form of elec-  
trical machinery. (9) Valve; a  
wooden bucket for the safe  
conveyance of a cartridge to a large gun. (10) In watchmak-  
ing, the cylindrical recess which controls the escape-wheel  
of a watch.  
Steam-engine cylinders are named from their use, mecha-  
nism, or location; as, inside cylinder (in a smoke-box or  
between frames, as of a locomotive), oscillating c., over-  
hanging c., reversing c., starting c., etc. Printing-  
press cylinders are named (1) from their purpose, as, roll-  
ing c. (for separating a sheet from a roll of paper), de-

livery c. (for delivering the printed sheets), impression c.,  
ink-c., plate c. (for holding curved stereotype plates),  
type-c., etc.; and (2) from their form; as, drum  
c., strawboard tube used as a protective covering,  
as for pictures, photographs, etc., sent by mail. 4.  
*Archeol*. (1) A cylindrical stone with a cuneiform or  
hieroglyphic inscription, used as a seal or amulet. (2)  
A commemorative tablet of clay with a cuneiform in-  
scription, found buried under the corners of edifices in  
Babylonia and Assyria. 5. *Bot*. A plant-stem bound-  
ary established by a different tissue.  
In angiosperms, pith, wood, and bark are regarded as  
representing, respectively, a central, a cortical, and a dermal  
cylinder.  
6. A portable timepiece on the sun-dial principle.  
[< *F*. *cylindre*, < *L*. *cylindrus*, < *Gr*. *kylindros*,  
< *kylindro*, roll].  
-*comb*-'*cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *Mech*. A revolving cylinder which  
is one of the parts of a cotton-combing machine. -*cy*-'i-'  
-*band*, *n*. In the spectrum analysis of certain metals,  
a band representing a half-cylinder lighted on one side.  
-*core*, *n*. 1. The bore of a cylinder, as of a steam-  
engine. 2. A gun with a bore of uniform diameter. -*c*-.  
-*cake*, *n*. Sodium sulfate molded by making  
common salt and sulfuric acid in cylindrical retorts and heat-  
ing the mixture. -*c*-. *cock*, *n*. A cock attached to a steam-  
cylinder, through which water may be blown out. -*c*-.  
-*condensation*, *n*. *Steam-engine*. The partial condensation  
of steam on entering a cylinder, owing to contact with  
walls covered by the previous exhaust. -*c*-. *cover*, *n*. 1.  
Usually, in a steam-engine, the steam-tight cover at that  
end of a cylinder through which the piston passes. 2.  
[Rare]. The lagging or jacket about a steam-cylinder to  
lessen radiation. -*c*-. *face*, *n*. In a steam-cylinder, the  
inner bore in which the piston moves. -*c*-. *feed*, *n*. The  
amount of steam per stroke that passes through an engine's  
cylinder. -*c*-. *gate*, *n*. 1. A tool by which the opening in  
the cylinder of an escapement is measured. 2. A steam-  
gate which is attached to the cylinder of a steam-engine.  
3. A hollow cast-iron cylinder for testing the accuracy of  
the finished bore of a gun. -*c*-. *gate*, *n*. A cylindrical valve  
controlling the water-supply to a turbine. -*c*-. *grinder*, *n*.  
A grinding-machine having an automatic cross-feed for  
finishing cylindrical gages. -*c*-. *head*, *n*. The metal plate  
or cover closing the end of a cylinder. -*c*-. *lock*, *n*. A lock  
fitted with a rotating cylinder which revolves after the  
tumblers with which it is fitted have been sprung and thus  
permits of its being opened with a key. -*c*-. *machine*, *n*.  
See CYLINDER-ENGINE, UNDER ENGINE. -*c*-. *metal*, *n*. An  
alloy of cast-iron and manganese, used chiefly for engine  
cylinders. -*c*-. *mill*, *n*. A grinding-mill fitted with rollers  
in place of pistons. -*c*-. *oil*, *n*. A lubricating-oil or  
mixture of oils, used especially for the piston moving in an  
engine's cylinder. -*c*-. *passage*, *n*. A steam-port. -*c*-. *port*,  
-*n*. An opening for the passage of motive fluid to or from a  
cylinder. -*c*-. *powder*, *n*. Gunpowder of which charcoal  
carbonized in cylindrical iron retorts is an ingredient. -*c*-.  
-*press*, see PRINTING-PRESS. -*c*-. *pressure*, *n*. The  
pressure exerted upon a piston by the tension of the  
propelling fluid. -*c*-. *principle*, *n*. The process by which a  
cylinder is produced upon a large and several smaller  
cylinders being used, the latter having the patterns en-  
graved upon them. -*c*-. *relief*, *n*. A pipe through which  
water collecting in a steam-cylinder is drained away;  
a relief-valve. -*c*-. *snail*, *n*. A cylindroid gastropod of the  
West Indies, etc. -*c*-. *snake*, *n*. A harmless cylindroid  
pholid snake, as *Cylindrophis rufa* of Java, or the Guiana  
coral-snake (*Hylex scyale*). -*c*-. *staff*, *n*. An implement  
for measuring the length of a gun-bore and watch, a watch  
having a cylinder escapement. -*c*-. *wrench*, *n*. A pipe-  
wrench. *displacement*, *n*. *Engin*. An extra cylinder  
in a gas-engine which receives the charge, whence it is trans-  
ferred into the main or working cylinder. -*low*-'*pressure*  
-*c*-, the largest and last of the cylinders of a multiple-ex-  
pansion engine. -*outside* -*c*-, same as OVERHANGING CY-  
-*linder*. -*overhanging* -*c*-, a locomotive-cylinder which  
projects beyond the frame. -*porcupine* -*c*-, same as PORCU-  
-*pine*.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. [*L*]. *Cylindrus*; see CYLINDER.]-*cy*-'i-'  
-*dre*'-id, *n*-. & *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*-.  
*cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1 *sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä, *n*. *pl*. *Conch*. A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate  
jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth  
with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell  
aperture with a circular exerted aperture. *Cy*-'i-'n'ä, 1  
-*sal*-i-'n'ä; 2 *cy*-'i-'n'ä



the edge family — with fibrous roots, solid stems, closed sheaths, and triandrous flowers. It embraces 63 genera and nearly 3,000 species in all parts of the world. [*Cypripedium*] — *cyp'per-a'-ceous*, — *cyp'per-o'-gras*, *phel*, *n.* *Bot.* One who writes on the *Cyperaceae*. — *cyp'per-o'-lo'-gist*, *n.* *Bot.* A student of or an authority on the *Cyperaceae*. *Cyp'per-us*, 1 *sp'ri-us*; 2 *cyp'per'is*, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants of the edge family, containing about 700 species, having mostly triangular simple culms, leafy at the base, and one or more leaves at the summit forming an involucre for the umbel or head of flowers. [*L. Cyperus*, *Gr. kyperos*, plant used for embalming.] — *cyp'peroid*, *a.* *Cyp'pho-plis*, 1 *sa'-pas*; 2 *cyp'his*, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of fossil trilobites found in Devonian and Upper Silurian rocks. [*Gr. kypbos*, bent, *α'psis*, shield.] *Cyp'phel*, 1 *sa'fel*; 2 *cyp'hil*, *n.* 1. The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). 2. A sandwort (*Arenaria sedoides*). 3. A cyphella. [*Gr. kypbella*, hollow of the ear.] *Cyp'phella*, 1 *sa'-fel'a*; 2 *cyp'hil'a*, *n.* [*L.E.* 1-*i*; 2-*e*, *pl.*] *Bot.* 1. A genus of small, white basidiumcrectous fungi, mostly cup-shaped and solitary, growing on dead wood. 2. [*e*] A fungus of this genus. 3. [*e*] A circumscribed cup-like pit on the outer surface of the thallus of certain lichens. [*Gr. kypbella*, hollow of the ear.] — *cyp'phella-form*, *a.* *Bot.* Cup-shaped. — *cyp'phellate*, *a.* *Bot.* Having cyphellae. *Cyp'ph-er*, *r. & n.* Same as *CYPHER*. *Cyp'pho-man'dra*, 1 *sa'l'o-man'dra*; 2 *cyp'o-man'dra*, *n.* *Bot.* A South-American genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees. *C. betacea* is the tree tomato. *Cyp'phon*, 1 *sa'l'fen*; 2 *cyp'fon*, *n.* A pillory in which criminals were fastened by the neck. In some cases the criminal was smeared with honey and exposed to insects. Compare *CANGUE*. [*Gr. kypbion*, pillory, *α'phos*, bent.] *Cyp'pho-nau'tes*, 1 *sa'l'o-nau'tis*; 2 *cyp'o-nau'tes*, *n.* A larval gymnomatous polyzoan (genus *Membranipora*), regarded formerly as a distinct animal. [*Gr. kypbos*, bent, *α'nautes*, sailor, *α'naus*, ship.] *Cyp'pho-nism*, 1 *sa'l'o-nizm*; 2 *cyp'o-nizm*, *n.* *Class. Arith.* Punishment by the cyphon. [*Gr. kypbntismos*, *α'kypbion*, pillory, *α'kypbō*, bend.] *Cyp'phoph-thal'mi-dæ*, 1 *sa'l'fet-thal'mi-d*; 2 *cyp'hō-thal'mi-dæ*, *n. pl.* *Arch.* A family of phalangid arachnids with an oval body, short legs, and far-projecting falcis. *Cyp'phoph-thal'mus*, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*Gr. kypbos*, bent, *α'phthal'mos*, eye.] *Cyp'phoph-thal'mi-dæ*, — *cyp'phoph-thal'mi-dæ*, *n. pl.* *Arch.* A family of phalangid arachnids with an oval body, short legs, and far-projecting falcis. *Cyp'pho-sa*, 1 *sa'l'o-sa*; 2 *cyp'o-sa*, *n.* *pl.* *Echin.* A Mesozoic family of cyclostomatid echinoderms, having high compound ambulacral plates with from 3 to 7 pairs of pores in an arc. *Cyp'pho-sa-ma*, *n.* (*t. g.*) [*Gr. kypbos*, bent, *α'soma*, body.] *Cyp'pho-so-ma'ti-dæ*; — *cyp'pho-so'mid*, *n.* — *cyp'pho-so'moid*, *a.* *Cyp'pre-ri-dæ*, 1 *sa'-pri-d*; 2 *cyp'-pre'i-dæ*, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of tenebrosate gastropods, variously limited, generally including all having a ventricose shell, hidden spire, and long, narrow aperture with crenulated lips; cowries. [*Cy-præa*, *n.* (*t. g.*)] [*L. Cypræa*, Venus, *α'Cyprus* (*Gr. kyp'ron*), Cyprus.] *Cyp'pre-a'-ce-a*; *Cyp'pre-a-dæ*; *Cyp'pre-i-dæ*; — *cyp'pre-i'd*, *n.* — *cyp'pre-i'd*, *a. & n.* *Cyp'pre-i-form*, 1 *sa'l-pri-i-form*; 2 *cyp'-pre-i'-form*, *a.* Having the form of a cowry. [*α'Cypræa* + *-form*.] *Cyp'pre-o'-lo'-gist*, 1 *sa'l-pri-o'-lo'-gist*; 2 *cyp'-pre-o'-lo'-gist*, *n.* *Conch.* One who makes a study of the gastropod family *Cyp'preidae*. [*Cypræa* + *-logia*.] *Cyp'pres*, 1 *sa'l'pres*; 2 *cyp'pres*, *n.* [*OF.*] Near; next to; as near as may be. *Lat.* The power of the English chancellor to apply a charity which has been offered to illegals to objects different from those intended by the donor. (2) The power to appoint a specific object of a general gift to charity. (3) The power of a court of equity to substitute, for a particular charity which has failed, another of the same kind, as nearly as may be. (4) The doctrine of interpreting written instruments so as to effect the intention of the makers as nearly as possible. *Cyp'press*, 1 *sa'l'pres*; 2 *cyp'pres*, *n.* 1. Any one of various species of trees of the genus *Cupressus*. Especially: (1) The common or Oriental cypress (*C. sempervirens*) of southern Europe and western Asia; its wood is in great demand for the manufacture of musical instruments. The trees of St. Peter's church in Rome made of this wood, had lasted from the time of Constantine, eleven hundred years as fresh as now, when Pope Eugenius IV. ordered gates of brass in their stead. Some will have it that the wood coffin, of which Noah's ark was made, was *cypress*. [*Horace Sat. i. 1. 103* and *Gracilius ch. 7, p. 57. It. 1852.*] (2) The Monterey cypress (*C. macrocarpa*) of California, attaining a height of 150 feet, one of the most rapid in growth of the conifers. (3) The funeral cypress (*C. funebris*) of China, with pendulous branches like the weeping willow. 2. Any one of various other trees of kindred genera, especially of the genus *Chamaecyparis*; including the Alaska cypress (*C. nootkatensis*) or yellow cedar; Lawson's cypress (*C. lawsoniana*) of northern California; the evergreen American cypress, or, as sometimes called, white cedar (*C. Ripleyi*), of the eastern United States; the Virginian swamp, deciduous, or bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), of the southern United States; and the cedar of Lebanon (*Arbutus*). 3. One of several plants having no relation to any of the above; especially, the ground-cypress (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*), a low shrub of the aster family, with yellow flowers; the broom, summer, or mock cypress (*Eucalyptus scoparia*) of the goosefoot family; and the standing cypress (*Gutta serena*), a biennial herb of the phlox family, of the southern United States. 4. [*Poet.*] Any plant used as an emblem of mourning; as, the cypress often follows the laurel. O brother! 'tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels, — and 'tis another to sate his eyes on them. [*Shakspeare Tristram Shandy* vol. ii. ch. 32, p. 123. *It. & n. 1853.*] [*OF. Cypræa*, *α'LL. cypræus*, *α'LL. cyp'pressus*, *Gr. kyperos*, cypress-tree, *d'presset*; *cyp'presset*; — *African* cypress, any tree of the pine family native in South Africa and belonging to the genus *Callitris*. — *Alaska* c., the yellow cypress. — *Chilean* c., a large timber-tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*) allied to the cypress of the island of Chiloe. *alereci*; *Chilean arbor-vitæ*. — *cyp'press-knee*, *n.* A hard, hollow growth on the roots of the swamp-cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). — *mooss*, *n.* The low, upland clubmoss (*Lycopodium alpinum*). — *vine*, *n.* One of several species of *Callitris*, a genus of valuable pine-trees, especially *C. rostrata*, *C. columbiana*, and *C. perlatensis*. — *C. vine*, *n.* An annual twining ornamental plant (*Ipomoea quamoclit*), with leaves plunately parted into delicate linear parallel lobes, and narrow funnel-shaped scarlet and sometimes white flowers. — *dwarf* c., the moss-cypress (*Lycopodium*



spherical cell projecting among the basidia and paraphyses in hymenomycetous fungi. *cyst'ide*.—*cyst'ifer-ous*, *a*. Containing or producing cysts.—*cyst'ill-form*, *a*. 1. Having the form of a cyst. 2. Encysted; cysthercoid.—*cys-*













**D'A'lembert**, 1 da'lemb'ert; 2 dā'lemb'ert, *Jean le Rond* (1717-1783). A French mathematician and philosopher; joint editor with Diderot of the *Encyclopédie; System of the Universe*.

**dal'-e-min'**, 1 dal'-e-min'zait; 2 dāl'-e-min'zait, *n.* *Mineral*. An iron black silver sulfide that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is closely related to acanthite.

**dal'leth**, 1 dāl'leth; 2 dāl'leth, *n.* The fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; *d, dh, dh'*, named from Hebrew *daleth*, door. Its oldest form resembled a tent-door. Numerical value = 4.

**Dal'-gar-no**, 1 dal-gar'no; 2 dāl-gar'no, *n.* 1. *George* (1626-1687), a Scottish teacher; inventor of first deaf-and-dumb manual alphabet; *Didascalophus*. 2. *Lord*, in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, a young nobleman, cause of most of Nigel's trouble.

**Dal'-hous'ie**, 1 dal-hu'si; 2 dāl-hu'si, *n.* 1. *Earl of* (1770-1838), *George Ramsay*, Scottish general; Governor-General of Canada; commander-in-chief in India. 2. *Marquis of* (1782-1857), *James Andrew Ramsay*, British statesman; son of preceding; Governor-General of India; annexed the Punjab, Pegu, and Oudh. 3. A town in New Brunswick, Canada. 4. A military station of northern India; elevation, 7,680 feet.

**dal'li**, 1 dāl'li; 2 dāl'li, *n.* [Gulanan.] A tree (*Myrsine sebifera*) of Gulana, Brazil, and Panama. By maceration of the nuts in water a solid oil used in candle-making is obtained.

**dal'li**, *n.* [Ind.] Same as *DOLLY*. [Ince, Spain. *Dal'li-as*, 1 dāl'li-as; 2 dāl'li-as, *n.* A town in Almería prov. *Dal'li-bar-da*, 1 dāl'li-bar-da; 2 dāl'li-bar-da, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of low herbaceous perennials of the rose family. They have leaves like those of the violet and scapellate peduncles bearing one or two white flowers; common in the northern part of the United States. [*T. F. Dalibard*, French botanist.]

**Dal'li-la**, 1 dāl'li-la; 2 dāl'li-la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). *Dal'tin*, 1 dāl'tin; 2 dāl'tin, *Olof or Olaf* von (1708-1763). A Swedish poet and historian; *History of Sweden*. *dal'ki*, *n.* A hollow. *dal'ki*, *n.* A brooch. *Dal'keith*, 1 dāl'keith; 2 dāl'keith, *n.* A burgh in Edinburgh. *Dal'key*, 1 dāl'key; 2 dāl'key, *n.* A village in Dublin county, Ireland. [for fuel.

**dall**, 1 dāl; 2 dāl, *n.* [Scott.] A cake of sawdust and dung. **Dall**, *Caroline* (Healey) (?1822-1912). An American author; opponent of slavery and promoter of woman's rights. **dall'ag**, 1 dāl'ag; 2 dāl'ag, *n.* Something used to blindfold. **dall'am**, 1 dāl'am; 2 dāl'am, *n.* A county in N. W. Texas; 1,463 sq. m.; county-seat, *Texline*.

**Dal'as**, 1 dāl'as; 2 dāl'as, *n.* 1. *Alexander James* (?1759-1817), an American statesman. 2. *George Mifflin* (?1792-1864), an American statesman. 3. A county in S. W. central Alabama; 982 sq. m.; county-seat, *Selma*. 4. A county in S. central Arkansas; 657 sq. m.; county-seat, *Princeton*. 5. A county in S. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, *Adel*. 6. A county in S. W. central Missouri; 530 sq. m.; county-seat, *Buffalo*. 7. A county in N. E. Texas; 900 sq. m. 8. A city, county-seat of Dallas county, Texas. 9. A city in Polk county, Ore. **Dal'as-town**, 1 dāl'as-taun; 2 dāl'as-taun, *n.* A borough in York county, Pa.

**dall'as-talp**, 1 dāl'as-talp; 2 dāl'as-talp, *n.* A process of photographic engraving, no longer used, invented in England by D. C. Dallas. **dalle**, 1 dāl; 2 dāl, *n.* [F.] 1. (1) *Art.* An ornamented slab, as one of those set in the pavements of medieval churches as memorials. (2) Any large slab or tile. 2. *pl.* Rapids; a place where a river runs swiftly over broad rock slabs and between confining rock walls.

**Dalles**, *The*, 1 dāl; 2 dāl, *n.* 1. Rapids of Columbia river near The Dalles city. 2. A city, county-seat of Wasco county, Ore.

**dall'ance**, 1 dāl'ans; 2 dāl'ans, *n.* The act of dallying. (1) Idle, trifling, or procrastinating behavior; dallyation. (2) The act of caressing or toying; giving or exchange of endearments; wanton familiarity, literal or figurative.

Look, thou, be true; do not give dalliance  
Too much to the rein. *Shakespeare's Tempest* act iv. sc. 1.

(3) Easy and trifling talk; social chat. **dall'anceet**. **Dal'li-dre**, 1 dāl'li-dre; 2 dāl'li-dre, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of xenomous fishes with a pike-like form and very broad many-rayed pectoral fins, including the Alaskan black-fish. **Dal'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [*V. H. Dall*, Am. naturalist.] - **dal'li-id**, *n.* - **dal'li-old**, *a. & n.*

**Dall' On'-ga-ro**, 1 dāl'on-ga-ro; 2 dāl'on-ga-ro, *Francesco* (1808-1873). An Italian priest, poet, and journalist. **dall'op**, 1 dāl'op; 2 dāl'op, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tuft; clump. **dall'op**.

**dall'o-pa-ven**, 1 dāl'o-pā'ven; 2 dāl'o-pā'ven, *n.* Same as **dall'ly**, 1 dāl'ly; 2 dāl'ly, *v.* [*DALL'IED*; *DALL'Y-ING*.] *I. t.* 1. [Rare.] To consume in neglect; lose by procrastination; as, *dallying* away one's opportunities. 2. To influence by dalliance.

*II. i.* 1. To trifle away time; loiter; delay. 2. To toy to play, or wanton, as in interchanging caresses. He who dallies with temptation, he who tampers with evil, is never safe. *FARRAR'S Silence and Voices* p. 119. [i. e. v. d. 1874.]

3. To waste time in frivolous talk. [*M.E.* *dallan*, play, trifle, < root of *DULL*, *a.*] **dall'et**. *Syn.* *dall'et*, *dall'et*, play, sport, trifle, wanton. - *Prep.* *with*. - **dall'et-or**, *n.* - **dall'et-ing**, *n.*

**Dal'ma-ni-ty**, 1 dāl'ma-ni-ty; 2 dāl'ma-ni-ty, *n.* *Palaeont.* A genus of trilobites of the family *Phacopidae*, found in Silurian and Devonian strata of Europe, America, and India. [*Dalman*, a geologist.]

**Dal'ma-nu'-tha**, 1 dāl'ma-nu'-tha; 2 dāl'ma-nu'-tha, *n.* *Bib.* *Mark* vii, 10. **Dal'ma'-tha**, 1 dāl'mā'sha; 2 dāl'mā'sha, *n.* A region of Jugoslavica, bordering the Adriatic on the east, peopled by Slavs, Italians, Albanians, Jews, and Germans. - **Dal'ma'-tion**, *a. & n.*

**dal-mat'ic**, 1 dāl-mat'ic; 2 dāl-mat'ic, *n.* A wide-sleeved tunic worn over the alb and cassock by the deacon at high mass; also, a medieval state or coronation robe. [*L.L.* *dalmatica*, < *L. Dalmatia*, *Dalmatia*.] **dal-mat'ic-at**.

**Dal-mel'-ling-ton**, 1 dāl-mel'-ling-ton; 2 dāl-mel'-ling-ton, *n.* A village in Ayrshire, Scotland. **Dal'ny**, *n.* See *DAIREN*. **dal'-lo-ey**, 1 dāl'-lo-ey; 2 dāl'-lo-ey, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An armed attendant; a peon. **dal'-lo-ey**.

**Dal'phon**, 1 dāl'fon; 2 dāl'fon, *n.* *Bib.* *Esth.* ix, 7. **Dal'ri-ad**, 1 dāl'ri-ad; 2 dāl'ri-ad, *n.* [Ir.] A Gaelic Scot formerly living either in Dalriada (now the northern half of

Antrim county), Ireland, or in Dalriada (now Argyllshire), Scotland. - **Dal'ri-ad'ic**, *a.* **dal'ri-pa**, 1 dāl'ri-pa; 2 dāl'ri-pa, *n.* The Norwegian ptarmigan. [*< Norw. dalrjupa*, a land.

**Dal'-rym'**, 1 dāl'-rym'; 2 dāl'-rym', *n.* A village in Ayrshire, Scotland. **Dal'-rym'-ple**, 1 dāl'-rym'-ple; 2 dāl'-rym'-ple, *n.* 1. *Alexander* (?1737-1808), a Scottish hydrographer; *Discoveries in the Southern Ocean*, etc. 2. *Sir David* (?1726-1811), Lord Hailes, a Scottish lawyer and antiquary; *Remains of Christian Antiquity*, etc. 3. *Sir Hew Whiteford* (?1750-1830), a British general; originated the Convention of Cintra, 1808. 4. *James* (?1610-1695), Viscount Stair, a Scottish jurist and statesman; *Institutions of the Law of Scotland*. 5. *John* (1648-1707), Earl of Stair, a Scottish lawyer and statesman; reputed instigator of Glencoe massacre. 6. *John* (?1673-1747), Earl of Stair, a Scottish general. 7. *Sir John* (1726-1810), a Scottish lawyer and writer; *History of Feudal Property*.

**dal'se'no**, 1 dāl'se'no; 2 dāl'se'no, [It.] *Mus.* A direction to go back and repeat from the sign *§* to the end; abbreviated *D. S.*

**dalt**, 1 dāl; 2 dāl, *n.* [Scott.] A foster-child. **dalt'-then'**, 1 dāl'-thin'; 2 dāl'-thin', *n.* [Ir.] An impertinent little fellow; originally, a horseboy.

**Dal'ton**, 1 dāl'ton; 2 dāl'ton, *n.* 1. *John* (?1766-1844), an English chemist, originator of the atomic theory. 2. *John C.* (?1825-1889), an American physiologist; *Human Physiology*. 3. A city, county-seat of Whitfield county, Ga. 4. A town in Berkshire county, Mass. 5. Mount, Utah; 10,480 ft. high.

**Dal-to'-ni-an**, 1 dāl-tō'-ni-an; 2 dāl-tō'-ni-an, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to John Dalton. *II. n.* One who is color-blind; named with reference to Dalton's discovery of color-blindness.

**Dal'ton-dun'-furness**, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Lancashire, England; ruins of Furness Abbey. **dal'ton-ism**, 1 dāl'ton-izm; 2 dāl'ton-izm, *n.* Color-blindness, especially red-blindness. [*< Dalton*, chemist, who had this defect.]

**Da'ty**, 1 dāl; 2 dāl, *n.* 1. *John Augustin* (?1838-1899), an American dramatist and theatrical manager. 2. Mount, Elk range, central Colorado; 13,193 ft. high.

**dam**, 1 dām; 2 dām, *v.* [*DAMMED*; *DAMPS*; *DAM'MING*.] To stop the flow of, as water, by a dam; hence, to shut or keep back or in as if by a dam; obstruct; confine; close up; used often with *up*, *in*, or *out*. - **dam'mer**, *n.*



English Stone Dam, for Retaining a Water-supply.

**dam**, *n.* 1. A barrier, as of wood, stone, or earth, to obstruct or confine the flow of a stream, in order to raise its level; hence, any artificial contrivance for stopping the passage of water, air, or gas; also, colloquially, the water collected by such a barrier; figuratively, any obstruction. 2. *Dentistry*. A sheet of rubber forced around a tooth so as to keep the saliva from a cavity under treatment. 3. A fire-brick wall forming the front of the hearth of a blast-furnace. [*< AS.* *dama*, seen in *for-deman* (= Goth. *faurdamman*), stop up.] - **beam-trap dam**, a movable dam for increasing the depth of parts of a river; so called because composed of log crib-work, as is a primitive form of trap for bears. - **dam-head**, *n.* The top of a dam. - **dam-plate**, *n.* An iron plate reinforcing the front of the dam in a blast-furnace. - **dam-stone**, *n.* The stone on which the dam-plate is supported in a blast-furnace. - **floating dam**, a canvas closing the entrance of a dry dock. - **flood dam** (*Ctr. Engln.*), a dam that supplies a head of water to drive logs; used in connection with a sluiceway. - **gravity dam**, a dam which holds the water, by virtue of its own weight, independent of any bracing structure. - **horse dam** (*Loggins*), a temporary dam made of large logs. - **hydraulic dam**, a dam formed of material washed into place by a powerful jet of water, or deposited through a suction-sleeve. - **movable dam**, a barage. - **rafter dam**, a dam composed of timbers set at such an angle that the pressure of the water binds the dam to the stream-bed. - **rolling dam**. 1. A dam without gates, for increasing the depth of water in a stream. It has a smooth crown over which logs may be floated under a sufficient head of water. 2. A dam sometimes built in Canadian streams below a pool, whither fish are driven and taken. - **self-loading dam**, same as **RAFTER DAM**. - **tinker's dam**. 1. A ledge or wall of mud or dough enclosing a space which a plumber desires to coat with solder. 2. [*Slang.*] A worthless thing; so called from the mud or dough used by a tinker, which afterward is worthless. - **to rip a dam**, to open up a splash-dam.

**dam's**, 1 dām; 2 dām, *n.* 1. A female parent; especially of mammals; also, figuratively or contemptuously of women. 2. [*Prov. Gen. Brit.*] A crowned man in draughts or checkers. 3. See *DAMM*, in table of COINS. 4. A lady. [*A form of DAME.*]

**dam'age**, 1 dām'j; 2 dām'j, *n.* [*DAM'AGED*; *DAM'AG-ING*.] *I. t.* To diminish the goodness, soundness, or value of; cause damage to; harm; injure; impair. *II. i.* To receive damage or injury; become impaired; as, *fruits damage* by exposure. [*< OF.* *damagier*, < *damage*; see *DAMAGE*, *n.*] *Syn.* see *HURT*. - **dam'age-a-bility**, *n.* The quality of being damageable. - **dam'age-a-bility**, *a.* 1. That may be damaged. 2. Damaging. 3. *Law*. Subject to action for damages. - **dam'age-a-bility**, *n.* - **dam'age-a-bility**, *adv.* - **dam'age-ing**, *adv.*

**dam'age**, 1 dām'j; 2 dām'j, *n.* Destruction or impairment of value; injury or harm, however inflicted, as lessening usefulness or value; injury to one's character, person, estate, or reputation; especially, injury sustained through the fault of another, and such as can be estimated in money. 2. *pl.* *Law*. (1) The indemnity recoverable by one who has been subjected to an injury to his person, property, or relative rights by the act or default of another. (2) The amount demanded in reparation for such injury in the plaintiff's declaration. (3) The specified injury, wrong, or loss, for which compensation is demanded.

No rule of damages in cases of seduction is so wise as that in the law of Moses. *G. Sprung Obligation to the Bible* lect. iii, p. 62. [*n. p.*]

3. [*Colloq.*] Expense; price. [*OF.* < *L.* *damnum*, loss.] *Syn.* see *INJURY*; *LOSS*. - **added damages** (*Law*), exemplary damages. - **civil damages** (*Law*), compensation for injury or loss sustained through the intoxication of a third party recoverable from the person furnishing the liquor which caused such intoxication, under the civil damages act or law in force in many States of the United States. - **compensatory damages**, the amount adjudged by the court as equivalent to the loss sustained. - **contingent damages** [*U. S.*] (*Law*), damages allowed, where issues are tried upon counts to which no demurrer has been filed, prior to the deciding of demurrer to one or more counts in the same declaration. - **damage feasant**, in law, doing damage; said of animals astray and doing damage. - **exemplary or punitive damages**, damages allowed as a punishment to the defendant for a malicious or aggravated injury. - **general damages**, such damages as result from a wrong by implication of law. - **intervening damages** (*Law*), the damages suffered by one who appeals, in consequence of the delay contingent upon the appeal. - **liquidated damages**, damages determined, as to amount, either by agreement or a judgment. - **nominal damages**, damages adjudged in a trivial amount, to indicate the plaintiff's right of action, without conceding any important loss. - **substantial damage**, see under *SUBSTANTIAL*. - **damage-ment**, *n.* - **dam'age-oust**, *a.*

**dam'a-jav'ag**, 1 dām'a-jav'ag; 2 dām'a-jav'ag, *n.* The extract of chestnut-bark, used in dyeing and tanning; a trade name.

**dam'al'ic**, 1 dām'al'ic; 2 dām'al'ic, *a.* Originating in the law of Moses. [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow.] - **damallie acid**, an organic ingredient of cow's urine. **Dam'a-lis'-cus**, 1 dām'a-lis'-cus; 2 dām'a-lis'-cus, *n.* An African genus of bubaline antelopes distinguished from *Bubalis* by the non-extension of the bony base of the horn core upward, including the blebok (*D. albifrons*), etc. [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow.] **Dam'a-lis't**, - **dam'a-lis'tic**, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow.] **Dam'a-lis'tic acid**, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

No rule of damages in cases of seduction is so wise as that in the law of Moses.

G. Sprung Obligation to the Bible lect. iii, p. 62. [*n. p.*]

3. [*Colloq.*] Expense; price. [*OF.* < *L.* *damnum*, loss.] *Syn.* see *INJURY*; *LOSS*. - **added damages** (*Law*), exemplary damages. - **civil damages** (*Law*), compensation for injury or loss sustained through the intoxication of a third party recoverable from the person furnishing the liquor which caused such intoxication, under the civil damages act or law in force in many States of the United States. - **compensatory damages**, the amount adjudged by the court as equivalent to the loss sustained. - **contingent damages** [*U. S.*] (*Law*), damages allowed, where issues are tried upon counts to which no demurrer has been filed, prior to the deciding of demurrer to one or more counts in the same declaration. - **damage feasant**, in law, doing damage; said of animals astray and doing damage. - **exemplary or punitive damages**, damages allowed as a punishment to the defendant for a malicious or aggravated injury. - **general damages**, such damages as result from a wrong by implication of law. - **intervening damages** (*Law*), the damages suffered by one who appeals, in consequence of the delay contingent upon the appeal. - **liquidated damages**, damages determined, as to amount, either by agreement or a judgment. - **nominal damages**, damages adjudged in a trivial amount, to indicate the plaintiff's right of action, without conceding any important loss. - **substantial damage**, see under *SUBSTANTIAL*. - **damage-ment**, *n.* - **dam'age-oust**, *a.*

**dam'a-jav'ag**, 1 dām'a-jav'ag; 2 dām'a-jav'ag, *n.* The extract of chestnut-bark, used in dyeing and tanning; a trade name.

**dam'al'ic**, 1 dām'al'ic; 2 dām'al'ic, *a.* Originating in the law of Moses. [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow.] - **damallie acid**, an organic ingredient of cow's urine.

**Dam'a-lis'-cus**, 1 dām'a-lis'-cus; 2 dām'a-lis'-cus, *n.* An African genus of bubaline antelopes distinguished from *Bubalis* by the non-extension of the bony base of the horn core upward, including the blebok (*D. albifrons*), etc. [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow.] **Dam'a-lis't**, - **dam'a-lis'tic**, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow.] **Dam'a-lis'tic acid**, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.] **dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis'tic; 2 dām'a-lis'tic, *a.* [*< Gr.* *damalis*, young cow; + *ouron*, urine.]

**dam'a-lis'tic**, 1 dām'a-lis

damask rose; deep-pink. 4. *Her.* [Rare.] Having a decorative pattern, as the field.  
**dam-as-keen'**, 1 dam'-as-kin'; 2 dām'-as-kēn', *vt.* To apply decorative metallic designs to (a surface of steel or iron), or make in imitation of Damascus work. See DAMASKEENING. [*F. damasquiner, < damas, damask, < LL. damascus; see DAMASC.*] **dam'-as-cene'**; **dam'-as-keen'ing**, 1 dam'-as-kin'ing; 2 dām'-as-kēn'ing, *n.* 1. The art of ornamenting metal, especially by inlaying or incorporating patterns, usually of another metal, and then smoothing and polishing the whole surface. 2. Metal-work so produced. There are several classes of damaskeening: (1) that in which the design is formed by means of wires laid in so that they project; (2) that produced by engraving the design with deep-cut lines, inlaying gold wires, and rubbing them down level; (3) that in which the design is made by small holes which are filled with gold and burnished; (4) that in which gold-leaf is laid on a rough etched surface, to which it adheres in part (kuff-work); (5) that in which the design is simply etched upon steel or iron; and (6) that in which the pattern or watermark is produced by a mixture of silver or other metal with the steel, with which it does not perfectly alloy. 3. The process or result of welding together iron and steel, and treating the surface with an acid that corrodes the steel, leaving a thin film of carbon on its surface, without changing the iron. **dam'-as-cen'ing**; **dam'-as-queen'-er-y**; **da'-mas-sée'**. [*skē-nōs't.*]  
**Da-ma-ske-nas'**, 1 dam'-as-kin'; 2 dām'-as-kēn', *n.* 1. Damascene. 2. See DAMASK. 3. A flowery decoration.  
**Da-ma-skos'**, 1 dam'-as-kin'; 2 dām'-as-kēn', *n.* [Gr.] Same as DAMASCUS.  
**da'-mas-sé'**, 1 da'-ma-sé'; 2 dā'-ma-sē', *fr.* 1. a. Woven with a figured or flowery pattern: said of silk goods. 2. Decorated with white on a white ground: said of porcelain. II. *n.* A Flemish linen woven with flowers and figures.  
**dam'-as-sin**, 1 dam'-as-sin; 2 dām'-as-sin, *n.* [F.] Damask having flowered patterns in gold or silver thread.  
**Dam'-as-sus**, 1 dam'-as-sus; 2 dām'-as-sus, *n.* A pope (died A. D. 384) an encyclical preparation of the Vulgate.  
**dam'-board'**, 1 dam'-bōrd'; 2 dām'-bōrd', *n.* [Scot.] A chess- or checker-board. **dam'-brod'**.  
**dam'-bo-nite**, 1 dam'-bo-nit; 2 dām'-bo-nit, *n.* Chem. A white crystalline compound (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) contained in Gaboon caoutchouc. [*Afr. n. dambo, the tree.*]  
**dam'-bose**, 1 dam'-bōs; 2 dām'-bōs, *n.* Chem. A variety of sugar (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>) contained in dambonite.  
**dam'-bo-site**, 1 dam'-bo-sit; 2 dām'-bo-sit, *n.* Same as DAMBONITE.  
**dame**, 1 dēm; 2 dām, *n.* 1. A woman of high social position, rank, or culture; a lady; specif., in English law, the wife or widow of a knight or baronet. Faded *dames* of quality have many wants. CANTABRIGIA *in* vol. iii, p. 362. [*fr. & co.*]  
2. The mistress of a household; a married or mature woman; formerly used as a title, *see Dame Partlet*. *Dame Honeyball*, *n.* a bad substitute for that patron of hostesses, Dame Quickly.  
3. [Eng.] The mistress of a children's school. The daughters even of substantial farmers had often no greater accomplishment in writing and spelling than they could procure at a dame-school. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Nat. Hist. German Life* p. 148. [*fr. & w.* 1883.]  
4. In Eton, a person, originally a woman, now often a man, with whom pupils board. 5. A mother; a dam. [*fr. < L. domina, f. of dominus, master. -dame's-ry'*]  
6. *n.* A sweet-scented herb (*Asperula matris-magis*) of the mustard family, with large white or purple flowers.  
**Dame au Ca'mé'illas**, 1 la dam'ō kō'mé'yā', 2 lā dām'ō kō'mé'yā', *fr.* Literally, the lady of the camellias. Specif., the title of a notable novel by Alexander Dumas the younger. The Lady of the Camellias is a young woman of easy virtue who is reformed through her great love for the hero, Armand Duval, a foolish sentimentalist. The character was originally drawn from Marguerite Gautier, a famous Parisian courtesan.  
**Dame Ce'lla**, 1 In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity; lived in a hospice named Holiness.  
**Dame Dur'den**, 1 dūr'den; 2 dūr'dēn, *n.* A country housewife who kept five man servants and five maid servants; subject of a well-known English glee. 2. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a nickname given to Esther Summerson.  
**Dame Hon'ey-ball**, 1 hun'y-bōl; 2 hōn'y-bāl, *n.* In Washington Irving's *Sketch-Book*, in *The Boar's Head Tavern*, a plump and bustling little woman, the mistress of the Mignon's Arms.  
**Dame Nel'ly Chris'ty**, 1 kris'ty; 2 kris'ty, *n.* In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, John Christy's wife; carried off by Dalgarno.  
**da'me-ni-zā'tion**, 1 dām'-ni-zā-shōn; 2 dām'-ni-zā-shōn, *n.* Mus. The indication of the scale by the syllables *da, me, ni, po, lu, la, de*, Graun's method (1750). Compare SOLMIZATION.  
**Dame Part'let**, 1 pūr'tlet; 2 pūr'tlēt. The hen in *Reynard the Fox* and Chaucer's *Nonne Preestes Tale*.  
**Da'mer**, 1 dām'er; 2 dām'er, *n.* [Prov.] A darning-needle.  
**Da'mer**, Anne Seymour (*née* Conway) (1748-1828). An English sculptress; executrix of Horace Walpole.  
**Dame Ur'su-la**, 1 ūr'su-lā; 2 ūr'su-lā, *n.* In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, a character said to be intended for Mrs. Turner, accomplice in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.  
**dame'wort'**, 1 dām'-wōrt; 2 dām'-wōrt, *n.* The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).  
**Da'mi-a**, 1 dēm'-a; 2 dām'-a, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A goddess of health, worshipped by women only. [*Gr.*]  
**Da'mi-an**, 1 dēm'-an; 2 dām'-an, *n.* A masculine personal name. *F. Da'mi'en*, 1 da'mi-ān; 2 dām'i-ān; *It.* *Da'mi-a-no*, 1 dām'i-āno; 2 dām'i-āno; *L.* *Da'mi-a-nus*, 1 dām'i-ānus; 2 dām'i-ānus; *Fr.* *Da'mi-ān*, 1 dām'i-ān; 2 dām'i-ān; *Rus.* *Dēm'jan*, 1 dēm'jan; 2 dēm'jan. [*Gr.* *tamīn*.]  
**dam'-i-an'a**, 1 dam'-i-an'-a; 2 dām'-i-an'-a, *n.* The waves of a Mexican plant, *Turnera aphroditiaca*, or *Bizotia renata*, used as a nerve-tonic. [*< DAMIA.*]  
**Da'mi-an-ite**, 1 dēm'-i-an-ait; 2 dām'-i-an-ait, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Damianus, patriarch of Alexandria (4th century), who held a modified Sabellianism. Called also *Angelites* and *Angelites*. *Da'mi-an-ist*.  
**Da'mi-en de Veun'ter**, 1 dām'i-ān de vōn'tēr; 2 dām'i-ān de vōn'tēr, *n.* Joseph (d. 1840-1859). A Belgian Roman Catholic priest to the lepers in Molokai.  
**Da'mi-en's**, 1 da'mi-ān; 2 dām'i-ān, *n.* Robert François (d. 1715-1717). A French fanatic; stabbed Louis XV.; executed by being broken alive. *Damien's* bed of steel, the rack. *Colingburn 7th Traveller* i. 436.  
**dam'i-er**, 1 dām'-i-er; 2 dām'-i-er, *n.* A petrel, the Cape Petrel.  
**Dam'i-ēt'a**, 1 dām'-i-ēt'a; 2 dām'-i-ēt'a, *n.* 1. A governor in Lower Egypt; 41; sq. m. 2. Its capital city.

**da'mine**, 1 dēm'-in; 2 dām'-in, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of deer (genus *Cervus*) containing the fallow deer. [*< L. dama, fallow deer.*]  
**Da-mi-ni**, 1 da-mi-ni; 2 dām-i-ni, *n.* Pietro (1692-1631). An Italian painter; *Crucifixion*. **Da-mi-ni**.  
**Da'mis'**, 1 dām'-is; 2 dām'-is, *n.* In Molière's *Tartuffe*, the impetuous and headstrong son of Orson.  
**Dam'-ki'na**, 1 dam'-ki-na; 2 dām'-ki-na, *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A goddess, consort of Ea and mother of Marduk.  
**dam'-mar**, 1 dam'-mar; 2 dām'-mar, *vt.* [*E. Ind.*] To coat with dammar; as, to dammar a roof before the monsoon.  
**dam'-mar**, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A gum resin. See GUM.  
**dam'-mar**; **dam'-ma-rin**; **dam'-mer**.—black dammar, a mixture of resins from many sources, mainly from *Dammara officinalis* (*Agathis dammara*).—**dam'-mar-plne'**, *n.* The tree (*Dammara orientalis*) that produces dammar-resin; the Amboyna pine.—white d., Indian copal.  
**Dam'-ma-ra**, 1 dam'-ma-ra; 2 dām'-ma-ra, *n.* [*E. Ind.*] 1. *Bot.* (1) A small tree of large trees of the pine family, with scattered leathery leaves, natives of the East-Indian Islands, New Zealand, etc. The kauri-pine (*D. australis*) and the dammar-pine (*D. orientalis*) are the best-known species. (2) [*d.*] A tree of this genus. 2. [*d.*] Dammar.  
**dam'-ma-ran**, 1 dam'-ma-ran; 2 dām'-ma-ran, *n.* Chem. A neutral resin (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) occurring in Australian dammar.  
**dam'-ma-rol**, 1 dam'-ma-rōl or -rōl; 2 dām'-ma-rōl or -rōl, *n.* A volatile oil distilled from Australian resin. [*< DAMMAR + -ol.*]  
**dam'-ma-ryl**, 1 dam'-ma-ryl; 2 dām'-ma-ryl, *n.* A powdery substance (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) without color or taste, obtained from dammar-resin. [*< DAMMAR + -yl.*]  
**dam'-nish**, 1 dām'-nish; 2 dām'-nish, *vt.* [*Scot.*] To damage; **dam-n**, 1 dam; 2 dām, *vt.* 1. To condemn to punishment in a future state, especially to everlasting punishment; torment in hell; as, that all might be *damned* who believe not the truth. 2. *Thess. ii.* 12. 2. To curse profanely; imprecate evil upon, especially with the use of the word *damna*. 3. To adjudge or declare worthy of rejection or punishment; condemn; as, he that doubteth is *damned* (R. V. *condemned*) if he eats. *Rom. xiv.* 23. 4. To cause to be slighted and rejected; especially, to ruin by adverse criticism, as a play. II. *vt.* To use profanely; swear; as, he *damned* continually. [*< F. damner, < L. damno; see DAMNATION.*]—**dam'-ner**, *n.*  
**dam-n**, 1 dam; 2 dām, *n.* 1. A curse; an oath: the verb *damn* used in the imperative mode as an imprecation. 2. That which is as valueless as an oath.—not to care a *damn* [*Slang*], not to care in the least.  
**dam'-na-bl**(e), 1 dam'-na-bl; 2 dām'-na-bl, *a.* 1. Meriting damnation or reprobation. **dam'-na-bl**. There shall be false teachers among you, who will secretly bring in *damnable* heresies. [*< Peter ii.* 1.] 2. Hence, detestable; very bad; often a profane use. 3. Leading to, or causing damnation; **damning**—**dam-na-bly**, 1 dām'-na-bly; 2 dām'-na-bly, *adv.*  
**dam-na-tion**, 1 dām'-na-shōn; 2 dām'-na-shōn, *n.* 1. Condemnation to punishment in the life to come; the consignment of a person judicially to everlasting perdition; as, the *damnation* of the wicked. 2. The state of those thus damned; as, eternal *damnation*. 3. [*Archaic.*] Condemnation, or the state produced by it; as, "these shall receive greater *damnation*." *Mark xii.* 40. 4. Ruination by adverse criticism; especially, the destruction of the favorable prospects of literary or artistic productions. Macaulay's... critical severity almost actualizes the ideal of critical *damnation*. There is no show of mercy in him. E. P. WHITTIER *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, essay 1, p. 19. [*fr.* 1848.] 5. [*Rare.*] The desert of eternal perdition. [*Used profanely as an interjection.*] [*fr. < L. damnatio(-n), < damnatus, pp. of damno, condemn, < damnus, loss.*]  
**dam'-na-to-ry**, 1 dam'-na-to-ry; 2 dām'-na-to-ry, *a.* 1. Tending to convict or condemn; compromising; inculpatory. Heaven help the man who does a doubtful act, and leaves *damnable* evidence on paper. READ *Hard Cash* ch. 22, p. 166. [*fr.* 1848.] 2. Containing a declaration or sentence of damnation; as, the *damnable* clauses of the Athanasian creed. [*< L. damnatus; see DAMNATION.*]  
**damned**, 1 dāmd; 2 dāmd, *pa.* 1. Judicially reprobated and condemned; sentenced to destruction; doomed; especially used of those who are said to be suffering eternal punishment. 2. Exceedingly bad; damnable; a profane use; used also adverbially as an intensive: often printed *d—d*.  
**dam-nif'ic**, 1 dam-nif'ic; 2 dām-nif'ic, *a.* Tending to damnify; mischievous; hurtful. [*< L. damnificus; see DAMNIFY.*]  
**dam-nif'ic**, 1 dam-nif'ic; 2 dām-nif'ic, *vt.* [*Fr.*] To cause injury, hurt, or damage to, in person or estate; especially used in law. [*< OF. damnifier, < LL. damnare, < L. damnificus, damnificus, < damnus, loss, & facio, make. -dam-nif'ic-a-tion*, *n.* The state of being damnified; injury for which there is no legal remedy. 2. In equity of indemnity, the six years [of limitation] begin only with the actual *damnification*. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 90. [*fr.* 1873.]  
**dam-nin'g**, 1 dām'-nin; 2 dām'-nin, *adv.* 1. Condemning or exposing to condemnation or damnation; as, *damning* evidence. Nothing gives so *damning* an impression of his [Weyerhæyer's] day as the fact that he found actors to repeat his words and audiences to applaud them. GREEN *Short Hist.* ch. 9, § 1, p. 588. [*fr.* 1875.] 2. Given to profane swearing.—**dam-nin'g-ly**, *adv.*—**dam-nif'ic-ness**, *n.*  
**dam-nūm**, 1 dām'-nūm; 2 dām'-nūm, *n.* [*DA'MNA, pl.*] [*L.*] Late. Damage; loss.—**dam-nūm** abque injuria, a loss without a wrong, and for which there is no legal remedy. 2. Fate (*Fort. Lat.*), damage due to unavoidable accident or the act of God, and for which no legal proceedings could be maintained.—**dam-nous**, *a.*—*ly*, *adv.*  
**da-mō'**, 1 dām'-mō; 2 dām'-mō, *n.* [*P. I.*] Grass used for forage; a Tagalog term.  
**Da'mo**, 1 dēm'-mō; 2 dām'-mō, *n.* Daughter of Pythagoras, whose manuscripts are preserved in the library of poverty.  
**Da-mo'sel**, 1 dām'-sēl; 2 dām'-sēl, *n.* A courtier who, having declined in praise of the pleasures of kindly estate, was placed, by order of the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius, at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, that he might learn the insecurity of such happiness. *Da-mo-kles* [*Gr.*].—**Da-mo-sel-an**, *a.*  
**Da-mo'dar**, 1 dām'-dōr; 2 dām'-dōr, *n.* A river in Lohardaga district, Bengal, India, 100 m. long to the Hoogle.  
**Dam-ol**, 1 dām'-ō; 2 dām'-ō, *n.* 1. A district in Jabalpur division, Central Provinces, India; 2,700 sq. m. 2. A city, its capital. **Dum'ol**.

**da'mol'seau'**, 1 da'mwō'zō'; 2 dām'wō'zō', *n.* [*Fr.*] [*Archaic.*] A youth or page, not yet knighted.  
**Da'mon and Pyth'-as**, 1 dēm'an, pith'-as; 2 dām'on, pith'-as. Two Syracusans. Pythias, condemned to die by Dionysius, obtained leave to visit his home, and left his friend Damon as hostage, but, returning, was pardoned. The name Pythias is an error; it should be *Phintias*.  
**dam'-sel**, 1 dām'-sēl; 2 dām'-sēl, *n.* [*Archaic.*] A damsel. **dam'-sel-let**; **dam'-sel-let**; **dam'-sel-let**; **dam'-sel-let**.  
**da-mour'ite**, 1 dām'-mōr-ait; 2 dām'-mōr-ait, *n.* *Mineral.* A nearly-yellow variety of muscovite. [*< Damour, a French chemist.*]  
**damp**, 1 dāmp; 2 dāmp, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To make somewhat wet or moist; cause to become damp; dampen. 2. To dispirit or cast down; discourage, as hopes; dull; deaden; sometimes, not often, with a personal object. 3. To slacken or lessen the intensity of; check the vibration of, as a harp-string, or the needle of a galvanometer; make faint or dull, as sound or light; also, to bank, as a fire with ashes. 4. [*Eng.*] *Mining.* To choke by gas or damp; smother by exhalations. II. *t.* To perish by rotting; waste away, as the stems of plants affected by water-mold; followed by *off*.—**damp-ing-ma-chine**, *n.* A paper-wetting machine.—**damp-off**, *n.* A disease of young seedlings and cuttings, causing them to fall over and die. It is caused by the fungus *Pythium debaryum*, whose attacks are invited and aided by dampness.—*d. d.* down, to spread damp coal over (a furnace fire) to diminish combustion.  
**damp**, 1 dāmp; 2 dāmp, *a.* 1. Somewhat wet; exhibiting humidity; moistened; as, a *damp* sponge; a *damp* day. 2. Chilly; my; cold; as, a *damp* sweat. 3. [*Rare.*] Cast down; dampened; dejected; depressed.—**damp-ish**, *a.*—**damp-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**damp-ish-ness**, *n.*  
**damp**, 1 dāmp; 2 dāmp, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of moisture; dampness; hence, fog; mist. No—in the deep and deadly *damp* of dungeons. The soul can rear her sceptre. HENRY BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* act i, sc. 1.  
2. *Mining.* Foul air; poisonous gas; as, *choke-damp*; *fire-damp*. 3. Depression of spirits; also, that which produces it. 4. [*Colloq.*] A dampening. 5. Stupor; lethargy. [*ME. \*damp (in dampen, choke, = MHG dampfen, smoke); cp. D. damp, G. dampf, vapor.*]  
—black damp, carbon-dioxide gas, pure or mixed with fire-damp, as found in coal-mines, brewers' vats, wells, etc., formed by gases, explosions of fire-damp, exhalations from the coal or ground, or by fermentation.—**damp'sheet**, *n.* A curtain across a passage in a mine to control ventilation and guard against noxious gases.  
**damp'en**, 1 dāmp'en; 2 dāmp'en, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To make damp; moisten; wet. 2. To put a damper on; check; chill or depress. II. *t.* To become damp.—**damp'en-er**, *n.* *S. S.*  
**damp'er**, 1 dāmp'er; 2 dāmp'er, *n.* 1. That which damps or checks; specifically, in mechanics, a device to check or limit flow or action. (1) An adjustable arrangement (a) to cut off the flow of gases in a chimney, pipe, or flue; (b) to check the air-supply below a grate, or at the door of a stove or furnace; (c) to admit air, as at the base of a locomotive-stack, to decrease draft. (2) A felt-covered piece normally resting on a string of a musical instrument, as a piano, to stop the vibration. (3) The mute of a brass musical instrument. (4) A device to check oscillation of a magnetic needle; or (5) to control movement in an electrical mechanism. 2. One who or that which casts a damp or discouragement; a "wet blanket." 3. [*Australian.*] A large thin cake of flour and water, baked in hot ashes. 4. Any contrivance for moistening or wetting.—**damp'er-ac'tion**, *n.* *Pianoforte-making.* A general term embracing the several parts that form and regulate the damper-d-d-ange, *n.* The wooden shoulder attached to the damper-rail to which the damper-lever is attached.—**d-head**, *n.* The padded end of the damper which stops the vibration upon the release of the key.—**d-lever**, *n.* The piece of wood which transmits action between the damper-lifter and damper-head.—**d-lifter**, *n.* The wooden piece connecting the whip and the damper-lever.—**d-pedal**, *n.* That pedal of a pianoforte which, by raising all the dampers from the strings, prolongs the vibrations after the keys have been released; the loud pedal.—**d-spring**, *n.* The spring actuating the damper-head.  
**Dam'pler**, 1 dām'plēr; 2 dām'plēr, *n.* 1. William (c. 1652-1715), an English navigator who sailed round the world and explored the South Seas; *Voyages*. 2. A volcanic island N. E. of New Guinea. 3. *Archipelago*, a group of islands in N. E. Lat. 20 near the coast of western Australia. 4. Land, a peninsula of N. W. Australia. 5. Strait, (1) between New Guinea and New Caledonia; (2) between New Guinea and New Pomeroy Islands.  
**damp'ling-off**, *n.* *Phytopath.* A disease of the lettuce, sugar-beet, celery, cotton, and other plants, caused by the *Ichthyospora* form of the basidiomycetous fungus *Corticium vagum solani*. 2. See DAMP-OFF, under DAMP.  
**damp'nef**, *n.* Same as DAMN, 1.  
**damp'p**, *pp.* Dampened.  
**damp'y**, 1 dāmp'y; 2 dāmp'y, *a.* 1. [*Eng.*] *Mining.* Containing choke-damp in considerable proportion: said of air or of a mine. 2. Downcast; dejected.  
**Dam'rosch**, 1 dām'rōsh; 2 dām'rōsh, *n.* 1. Leopold (1832-1885), a German musician; identified after 1871 with musical education in New York. 2. Walter Johannes (1862- ), a German-American orchestral conductor and composer; son of Leopold.  
**dams**, 1 dāmz; 2 dāmz, *n.* [*Scot.*] Checkers. **damest**.  
**dam'sel**, 1 dām'-sēl; 2 dām'-sēl, *n.* 1. A young unmarried woman; formerly especially applied to one of gentle birth; maid. Sometimes a troop of damsels glad... Goes by to tower'd Camelot. TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* pt. ii, st. 3.  
2. A foot-shaking projection on a millstone-spindle.  
3. A shoe-warmer for use in bed. [*< OF. dameiselle, < LL. damicella, < L. domina, dame.*] **dam'-sel**, *n.*—**dam'-sel-bug**, *n.* An insect of the heteropterous family *Nabidae*, of predatory habits.—*d. errant*, *n.* A maiden knight errant.—*d. fly*, *n.* A damselfly.—*D. of Brittany*, Eleanor, daughter of Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, imprisoned by her uncle, King John, of England.  
**dam'son**, 1 dām'-sōn; 2 dām'-sōn, *n.* A small oval purple plum; also, the tree *Prunus domestica*, *damascena*. See *PLUM*. [*< OF. damaisin, < L. Damascenus, of Damascus, < Gr. Damaskēnos, < Damaskos, < Heb. Damascus, Damascus.*] **dam'-sint**, *n.* bitter damson or mountain-damson, a tree (*Stimara amara*) allied to quercus, of the West Indies and China, with an extract to bitter bark used in medicine.—*d. cheese*, a preserve of damsons, shaped like a cheese.—*native d.* [*Austral.*]

a shrub (*Podocarpus spinulosa*) of the pine family, with an edible fruit resembling a plum. **native plumb.**

**Da-mu'da**, 1 da-mu'da; 2 da-mu'da, n. A river in Bengal, India; 350 m. long.

**da-mur**, 1 dā-mūr; 2 dā-mūr, n. [Ar.] A cotton cloth woven in lengths of about ten yards; sold by the Arabs of Kordofan. **da-mūr.**

**dan**, 1 dan; 2 dān, n. [Achaic.] Don: sir: a title of honor. **Dan** Chaucer, *Wall of England* undefined.

**DAN**, *Spenser Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 2, st. 32, **dan**, n. *Mining*. 1. A coal-carrying box, truck, or sled. 2. [Eng.] A tub or barrel for carrying water. 3. [Eng.] A trawler's buoy. [Perhaps < DANDY.]

**dan**, 1 dān; 2 dan, n. [Ir.] A poem.

**Dan**, 1 dan; 2 dān, n. *Bib.* 1. Fifth son of Jacob and first of Bilhah, *Gen. xxx. 6*. 2. The tribe descended from him. 3. A landmark city at the N. extremity of the Holy Land; a center of idolatrous worship. 4. *Chr. Science*. Animal magnetism. **La'ish.** [See DANIEL.]

**Dan**, *abbr.* Daniel; Danish.

**Da-na**, 1 dā-na; 2 dā-na, n. [Anglo-Ind.] Grain; corn. **Da-na**, 1 dā-na; 2 dā-na, n. 1. Charles Anderson (1718-1819), an American encyclopedist; journalist; author; editor of *The Spectator*. 2. Francis (1743-1811), an American lawyer, statesman, and delegate to the Continental Congress; Chief Justice of Massachusetts. 3. James Dwight (1813-1895), an American geologist, zoologist, explorer, and author; *Coral and Coral Islands*; *Mineralogy*, etc. 4. Richard Henry (1787-1879), an American poet and prose-writer; son of Francis; *Dying Raven*. 5. Richard Henry, Jr. (1815-1882), an American lawyer and writer; a founder of the Free-Soil party; son of preceding; *Two Years Before the Mast*.

**Da-na**, n. *Ir. Myth.* A goddess, sometimes called the mother of the gods.

**Da-na-e**, 1 dā-na-e; 2 dā-na-e, n. [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice, beloved of Zeus and by him mother of Perseus. **Da-na-ān**, n.

**Da-na-i**, 1 dan-i; 2 dā-na-i, n. An ancient name for the Greeks, from Danaus, king of Argos.

**Da-na-i-dæ**, 1 dā-nā-i-dæ; 2 dā-nā-i-dæ, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies with front legs atrophied, hind wings ungrooved, and pupa suspended by tail only. **Da-na-us**, n. (t. g.) 1. *Gr. Danaüs* (pl. *Danaides*), a daughter of Danaüs. 2. *dan-a-id*, a. & n.

**dan-a-ide**, 1 dan-a-ide; 2 dān-a-id, n. A tub-wheel: so named (in allusion to the Danaides drawing water in sieves) because the water never fills it. See **WATER-WHEEL**.

**Dan-a-id-e-an**, 1 dan-a-id-e-an; 2 dān-a-id-e-an, a. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Danaides of Greek mythology, 49 of whom, for murdering their husbands, were condemned to fill sieves with water. 2. Hence, impossible of achievement; vain; endless. [*L. Danaides* (< *Gr. Danaides*), daughters of Danaüs. — **Dan-a-id**, n.

**da-na-ite**, 1 dā-na-ite; 2 dā-na-ite, n. *Mineral.* A cobaltiferous arsenopyrite, (Fe.Co)AsS. [*< the Am. chemist J. F. Dana.*]

**Da-na-kil**, 1 dā-nā-kil; 2 dā-nā-kil, n. Same as **AFAR**.

**Da-na-lite**, 1 dā-na-lite; 2 dā-na-lite, n. *Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, flesh-red to gray, translucent sulf-sulfate (GFe ZnMn)SiO<sub>3</sub>, crystallizing in the isometric system. It is a zinciferous variety of helvite. [*< J. D. Dana, Am. mineralogist.*]

**Da-na Mount**, n. A peak of the Sierra Nevada, Cal.

**Da-nan**, *Da-na-an*, n. See **UTAH DE DANAAN**.

**Dan-na-us**, 1 dan-na-us; 2 dān-na-us, n. The father of the Danaides. He was king of Arabia and Argos, to which latter place he fled with his 50 daughters after having fallen out with his brother Egyptus. At his command, 49 of his daughters murdered their husbands, the sons of Egyptus.

**dan-bur-lite**, 1 dan-bur-lite; 2 dān-bur-lite, n. *Mineral.* A pale-yellow, vitreous, translucent calcium borosilicate (Ca B<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: first found in Danbury, Conn.

**Dan-bur-y**, 1 dan-bur-y; 2 dān-bēr-y, n. A manufacturing city in Fairfield county, Conn.; burned by the British in April, 1777.

**Danbury News Man** (1841-1894). A nickname of James Montgomery Bailey, humorist, editor of the *Danbury News*.

**Dan-by**, 1 dan-by; 2 dān-by, n. 1. Earl of, Thomas Osborne. See **LEEDS**. 2. Francis (1793-1861), an Irish historical landscape-painter; *Embarkation of Cleopatra*, etc. 3. Frank (1864-1916), the pen-name of Julia Frankau (née Davis), an English expert in color-prints; novelist; author of *Eighteenth-century Color-prints*; *Pipes in Clover*.

4. A town in Tompkins county, N. Y. [*< Negroes, P. I.*]

**Dan-ca-lan**, 1 dān-ca-lan; 2 dān-ca-lan, n. A town in dance, 1 dān; 2 dān, v. [*DANCED*; *DANCE'ING*.]

1. To perform the steps or figures of, join in performing (a dance); as, they *danced* a quadrille. 2. To cause to move up and down in a lively manner, as a child on one's knee; dandle. 3. To convey or bear onward with a motion like that of dancing; as, the boat *danced* us down the stream. *II. i.* 1. To move lightly and rhythmically to or as to the time of music; perform the figures of a dance; participate in a dance.

How intimately graceful children are in general before they learn to dance. *COLLIERIE Table Talk* Jan. 1, 1832.

2. To move irregularly and quickly up and down or about; leap, bound, or quiver or vibrate with or as with excitement; as, the child *danced* with joy; the shadows *danced* on the wall; her eyes *danced* with mischief.

The little waves *danced* for joy around the buoy.

*KINGSLEY Water-Babies* p. 155. [*MACC.* 1872.]

[*ME.* *dawncen*, < *OF.* *danser*, < *OHG.* *dansōn*, drag along, < *dinsan*, drag, draw.] *SYN.* see **FRISK**;

**LEAP**, < *to dance* after to d. attendance, to follow or wait upon another continually; often implying forced, servile, or tedious attention; — to d. barefoot, an expression used in allusion to the old custom of the elder un-

married sisters dancing without shoes at the marriage of the youngest daughter.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day. *SHAKESPEARE Taming of the Shrew* act ii, sc. 1.

— to d. Barnaby, to dance nimbly; move or act quickly. — to d. the hay or hays, see **HAY**. — to d. upon nothing, to be hindered.

**dancel**, n. 1. A series of rhythmic bodily movements and steps, taken either alone or with another or others, or the passing through a prescribed step or steps through figure, the time of which is usually marked by music.

The following is a list of the more important dances classified as (1) the quadrilles or square dances, (2) contra-

dances, (3) round dances.

**Square Dances:** basket, caledonian, coquette, jig, lancers, lancers (minuet), lancers (Scastraga), march, minuet, Parisian, varieties.

See also **BARN-DANCE**; **FOLE-DANCE**; **MORRIS-DANCE**.

2. A dancing-party; commonly used of an assembly somewhat less formal than a ball; a hop.

I'm sitting alone by the fire,  
Dressed just as I came from the dance.

*BRET HARTE Her Letter* st. 1.

3. A tune to dance by; dance-music. 4. The intricate gyrations of swarming insects. 5. Course of action; procedure; game. [*< F. danse*, < *OF.* *danser*; see **DANCE**.]

**dan-ce**, n. One of the dipterous family *Empididae* or *Empidæ*, which flies with a dance-like motion. — **d. music**, n. 1. Music arranged as an accompaniment for dancing. 2. Any music suitable for dancing, the not written specially for it. — **d. of death**, in art, a symbolic representation of the power of death, as a skeleton leading a bevy of laughing maidens: frequent in series of decorative pictures and sculptures from the 4th to the 16th century. **Dance of Macabers**. See **MACABERESQUE**. — **Pyrrhic d.**, a mimic war-dance among the Greeks, representing attack and defense in battle. — **Round d.**, a dance, as a waltz or polka, performed by two persons, one in a revolving motion. — **square d.**, a quadrille, as the lancers, in which the couples form sets in squares. — **St. Vitus's d.**, chorea, — to lead one a d., to cause to follow hither and thither, or aimlessly; hence, to cause one delay in the pursuit of some object.

**Dance**, n. 1. George (1700-1768), an English architect; built the Mansion House, London. 2. George, Jr. (1741-1825), an English architect, who built Newgate prison and designed the front of the Guildhall, London.

**danc'er**, 1 danc'er; 2 dānc'er, n. 1. One who dances; especially, one who dances professionally in public. 2. *Ch. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect that arose in 1374 at Aix-la-Chapelle, whose devotions were characterized by religious dances. 3. *Paper-making*. A dandy-roll. 4. *pl.* [Thieves' Slang.] Stairs. 5. A dancing-master. — **dancer's bone**, an ossification of connective tissue in muscles of the legs, common with professional dancers. — **merry dancers**, the shifting movement of light in the aurora borealis.

**danc'ess**, n. A female dancer.

**danc'et**, 1 dān-sē-tē; 2 dān-sē-tē, a. *Her.* Deeply indented; as, a chief *dancet*. Compare **INDENTED**, **danc'etty**.

**danc'ette**, n. Ornamentation of metal-work by a setting of twisted wire.

**danc'ette**, 1 dan-set; 2 dān-sē-tē, n. [*F.*] 1. *Her.* A fesse dancette. 2. *Arch.* A zigzag molding used in the Romanesque style.

**dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, a. [*F.*] *Her.* 1. Dancette. 2. Indented. [*Ult.* < *den* (Ch. tooth).]

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Prince Imperial** esmeralda  
quadrille galop  
saciable polka  
standard polka (mazourka)  
star polka (redowa)  
*Contra Dances:*  
Sicilian circle  
money musk  
Virginia reel  
*Round Dances:*  
Bohemian  
Cracovienne  
deux-temps  
York.

See also **BARN-DANCE**; **FOLE-DANCE**; **MORRIS-DANCE**.

2. A dancing-party; commonly used of an assembly somewhat less formal than a ball; a hop.

I'm sitting alone by the fire,  
Dressed just as I came from the dance.

*BRET HARTE Her Letter* st. 1.

3. A tune to dance by; dance-music. 4. The intricate gyrations of swarming insects. 5. Course of action; procedure; game. [*< F. danse*, < *OF.* *danser*; see **DANCE**.]

**dan-ce**, n. One of the dipterous family *Empididae* or *Empidæ*, which flies with a dance-like motion. — **d. music**, n. 1. Music arranged as an accompaniment for dancing. 2. Any music suitable for dancing, the not written specially for it. — **d. of death**, in art, a symbolic representation of the power of death, as a skeleton leading a bevy of laughing maidens: frequent in series of decorative pictures and sculptures from the 4th to the 16th century. **Dance of Macabers**. See **MACABERESQUE**. — **Pyrrhic d.**, a mimic war-dance among the Greeks, representing attack and defense in battle. — **Round d.**, a dance, as a waltz or polka, performed by two persons, one in a revolving motion. — **square d.**, a quadrille, as the lancers, in which the couples form sets in squares. — **St. Vitus's d.**, chorea, — to lead one a d., to cause to follow hither and thither, or aimlessly; hence, to cause one delay in the pursuit of some object.

**Dance**, n. 1. George (1700-1768), an English architect; built the Mansion House, London. 2. George, Jr. (1741-1825), an English architect, who built Newgate prison and designed the front of the Guildhall, London.

**danc'er**, 1 danc'er; 2 dānc'er, n. 1. One who dances; especially, one who dances professionally in public. 2. *Ch. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect that arose in 1374 at Aix-la-Chapelle, whose devotions were characterized by religious dances. 3. *Paper-making*. A dandy-roll. 4. *pl.* [Thieves' Slang.] Stairs. 5. A dancing-master. — **dancer's bone**, an ossification of connective tissue in muscles of the legs, common with professional dancers. — **merry dancers**, the shifting movement of light in the aurora borealis.

**danc'ess**, n. A female dancer.

**danc'et**, 1 dān-sē-tē; 2 dān-sē-tē, a. *Her.* Deeply indented; as, a chief *dancet*. Compare **INDENTED**, **danc'etty**.

**danc'ette**, n. Ornamentation of metal-work by a setting of twisted wire.

**danc'ette**, 1 dan-set; 2 dān-sē-tē, n. [*F.*] 1. *Her.* A fesse dancette. 2. *Arch.* A zigzag molding used in the Romanesque style.

**dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, a. [*F.*] *Her.* 1. Dancette. 2. Indented. [*Ult.* < *den* (Ch. tooth).]

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

**Dan-ché**, 1 dan-shé; 2 dān-ché, *Antoine* (1767-1774). A French dramatist; *Cyrrus*.

istic of him; make foppish; dress up or trick out; as, *dandified* ways. [*< DANDY*, n., + *-FY*.]

**dan'di-hood**, 1 dan'di-hud; 2 dān'di-hōod, n. [Rare.] The condition of being a dandy; the qualities of a dandy.

**dan'di-ly**. I. a. Cherished; over-fondled. II. n. A spoiled pet.

**dan'di-ly**, 1 dan'di-li; 2 dān'di-li, *adv.* [Rare.] In the style of a dandy; in a fine or fanciful style.

**Dan'din**, 1 dān'dān; 2 dān'dān, n. 1. The hero of Molière's comedy *Georges Dandin*. 2. One of several other characters, as in *Habellus*, *Racine*, and *La Fontaine*.

**dan'di-prat**, 1 dan'di-prat; 2 dān'di-prāt, n. [Achaic.] 1. A little fellow; dapperling; used fondly or contemptuously. 2. A silver coin issued by Henry VII. See **CON.** **dan-de-prat**; **dan'di-prat**.

**dan'di**, 1 dān'di; 2 dān'di, *rt.* [*DAN'DLED*, *DAN'DLD*; *DAN'DIF*, *DAN'DLING*.] 1. To toss up or move about in the arms caressingly; dance on the lap, as an infant.

2. To treat like an infant or a pet; fondle; caress; pamper; hence, to wheedle or cajole.

The great artists were not rocked and dandled into eminence, but they attained to it by . . . [a] course of labor and discipline. *G. S. HILLARD Six Months in Italy* vol. ii, p. 257. [*< F. r. 1854*.]

3. To delay by dallying or trifling. [Freq. of a L.G. word; cp. *OD. danten*, *tdffe*.] — **dan'dier**, n.

**D. & M.**, *abbr.* Dressed and matched; said of lumber.

**Dan'do-lo**, 1 dān'do-lo; 2 dān'do-lo, *Enrico* (1106-41, 1205). A doge of Venice who furnished a fleet for the 4th Crusade, declined the throne of the Latins, and became despot of Roumania.

**dan'druff**, 1 dan'druff; 2 dān'drūf, n. A scurf that *dan'druff*, forms on the head and comes off in small scales, due either to pityriasis or to natural desquamation of the cuticle. [Possibly < *W. ton*, skin, + *drug*, bad.] **dan'der**; **dan'drafter**; **dan'driff**.

**d & wff.**, *abbr.* Daily and weekly till forbidden: said of advertisements.

**dan'dy**, 1 dan'dy; 2 dān'dy, a. 1. Like, resembling, or characteristic of a dandy; as, *dandy airs*.

There is no King George the Fourth now . . . to set the dandy fashion. *DICKENS Bleak House* p. 198. [*< F. r. 1886*.]

2. [Slang.] Very fine of its kind; perfect; pretty; as, that's a *dandy* hat; fine and *dandy*. — **Dandy King**, Joachim Murat (1771-1815), King of Naples, who was fond of displaying finery.

**dan'dy**, n. [*DIES*, 1 -diz; 2 -dis, *pl.*] 1. A man excessively and ostentatiously refined in dress and affected in manner; a fop; coxcomb; exquisite.

A man is born a dandy, as he is born a poet. *HOLMES Autocrat* ch. 11,





**D'Ar'blay**, 1 dār'blē or dar'blē; 2 dār'blā or dār'blā, Frances (née Burney) (1732-1810). An English novelist, daughter of Charles Burney;  *Evelina, Cecilia*, etc.

**Dar'boy**, 1 dār'boy; 2 dār'boy, Georges (1718-1813-5-7). A French prelate and writer; archbishop of Paris 1803-1871; shot by communists; *Life of St. Thomas d'Becket*.

**Dar'by**, 1 dār'by; 2 dār'by, n. [DIES. 1-biz; 2-biz, pl.] 1. A thin wide wooden strip, with two handles on the back, used by plasterers in floating; also, a form of smoothing-trowel. 2. pl. [Slang, Eng.] (1) Hand-cuffs. (2) Coin; cash. (3) Derby ale. [Uncertain, seemingly < proper name Darby.]

**Dar'by**, n. 1. John Nelson (1711-1800-1882), an English lawyer and preacher; founded the Plymouth Brethren. **Der'mot**, 1. A borough in Delaware county, Pa. [Celt. masc. freeman.]

**Dar'by** and Joan, 1 jōn; 2 jōn. John Darby (c. 1730) and his wife, Joan, subjects of Henry Woodfall (?) ballad, *The Happy Old Couple* illustrating conjugal felicity.

**Dar'by-lies**, 1 dār'by-lies; 2 dār'by-lies, n. *Ch. Hist.* The Plymouth Brethren; especially, a stricter branch, followers of J. N. Darby. **Exclusive Brethren**.—**Dar'by-ism**, n. **Dar'blism**.

**Dar'call**, 1 dār'call; 2 dār'call, n. [Orkneys.] The calloo. **Dar'cet**, 1 dār'cet; 2 dār'cet, Jean (1725-1801). A French physician and chemist; discovered the composition of porcelain and the combustibility of the diamond, and invented the fusible metal Darcet's alloy.

**D. Arch.**, abbr. Doctor of Architecture. **Dar'con**, 1 dār'con; 2 dār'con, Jean Claude Elénore le Michaud (1733-1800). A French military engineer and writer; invented floating batteries.

**Dar'cy**, 1 dār'cy; 2 dār'cy, Mr. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the proud suitor of Elizabeth Bennet, the heroine. **Dar'cy**, Patrick, Count (1725-1810). An Irish mathematician and military engineer, marshal in the French army; *Essay on Artillery*, etc. [Erse masc., dark.]

**Dard**, 1 dārd; 2 dārd, n. A member of one of the Turkic-Iranian tribes of Dardistan.

**Dar'da**, 1 dār'da; 2 dār'da, n. *Bib.* 1 Kings iv, 31.

**Dar'da-nelle**, 1 dār'da-nelle; 2 dār'da-nelle, n. A town in Yell county, Ark.

**Dar'da-nelles**, 1 dār'da-nelles; 2 dār'da-nelles, n. A strait strongly fortified, 40 m. long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean sea; bombarded by Anglo-French squadron, Feb. 19, 1915; entered by them Nov. 11, 1918. [*< Dardanus*, see DARDANIAN.]

**Dar'da-ni-an**, 1 dār'da-ni-an; 2 dār'da-ni-an, I. a. Relating to Dardanus, the supposed ancestor of Priam and founder of the city of Dardanus or Dardania, near Troy, or to its inhabitants, the Dardani; hence, Trojan. II. n. An inhabitant of Dardania or Troy. **Dard'ni**.

**Dar'da-ni-um**, 1 dār'da-ni-um; 2 dār'da-ni-um, n. A bracelet.

**Dar'da-nus**, 1 dār'da-nus; 2 dār'da-nus, n. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans. **Dar'danian**. **Dar'da-nost** [Gr.].

**Dar'dis-tan**, 1 dār'dis-tan; 2 dār'dis-tan, n. A mountainous district, N. W. India, traversed by the Indus.

**dare**, 1 dār; 2 dār, v. [DURST or DARED; DAR'ING.] I. t. 1. To have courage to undertake; be bold enough to venture on; hence, to adventure; attempt; with an infinitive clause as object; as, I dare take this step.

In the days when there were fine gentlemen Mr. Secretary Pitt's undersecretaries did not dare to sit down before him. **THACKERAY** *Four Georges*, George III. p. 69. [E. & L. 1891.]

2. To provoke to some action by questioning one's courage for it; challenge; defy: often tantalizingly; as, I dare you to come here. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To arouse, II. i. 1. To have courage enough; venture. 2†. To be in fear. [*< AS. deor* (= Goth. *-darsan*), dare; cp. *Gr. tharsen*, be bold.]—I dare say, probably; I think likely.—**dareful**, a. **Defiant**.—**dare**, n.

**dare**, v. I. t. To daunt; terrify; especially, to ensnare (as larks) through exciting fear by a mirror or the exhibition of a hawk, etc. II. t. 1. To be in fear and lurk anxiously. 2†. To stare at foolishly or fixedly. **CHAUCER** C. T. I. 3033.

**dare**, n. 1. A taunting defiance. 2†. Boldness.—to take a dare [Colloq.], to receive an offered challenge without answering or resenting it.

**dare**, n. [Local, Eng.] The dance. **dart**; **dare**. **dare**, n. A mirror for darning larks. **dar'ing-glass**™.

**Dare**, n. 1. Virginia, first child of English parents born in the New World at Roanoke, 1587, and named after the district of Virginia; granddaughter of John White, governor of the colony. 2. A county in E. North Carolina; 405 sq. m.; county-seat, Manteo.

**Dare**, n. 1. dār; 2. dār, n. Same as DREADNAUGHT.

**Dare**, n. 1. dār; 2. dār, n. I. a. Venturesome; reckless. II. n. One who is bold to recklessness, ready for any adventure or undertaking.—**dare**'dev'—**il-lism**, **dare**'dev'—**il-try**, n.

**dare**'do'ing, a. **Bold**. **der'**do'ing. [*dat.* **Dar'**el-Bēda, n. Same as CASA BLANCA. **Dar'**al-Bā'.

**Dar'es**, 1 dār'es; 2 dār'es, n. 1. A Trojan priest of Vulcan; mentioned in the *Iliad*; reputed author of an *Iliad* said to be older than Homer's. 2. In Vergil's *Æneid*, an athlete who is overcome by Entellus at the funeral games of Anchises.

**Dar'es**-a-laam, 1 dār'es-a-laam; 2 dār'es-a-laam, n. Capital of German East Africa, surrendered to British Sept. 4, 1918. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**Dar'feld**, 1 dār'feld; 2 dār'feld, n. A village, West Riding, Dar'fur, 1 dār'fur; 2 dār'fur, n. A province in E. Sudan, Africa; 200,000 sq. m.; capital, El-Fasher.

**dare**, 1 dār; 2 dār, v. [Scot.] To work by the day. **dare**, n. [Scot. & N. Eng.] 1. A day's labor; toll. 2. The product of an average day's work; as, a *dare* of coal.

**darguet**, -darg'days, n. pl. [Scot.] In feudal times, days of work done by the vassal in lieu of rent.—**darguer**, n. One who works by the day.

**Dar'gah**, 1 dār'gah; 2 dār'gah, n. [Per. & Hind.] The shrine **Dar'gle**, 1 dār'gle; 2 dār'gle, n. [Local, Eng.] The coalfish.

**Dar'go**, 1 dār'go; 2 dār'go, n. A county in Victoria, Australia. **darks**, 1 dār; 2 dār, n. [Local, Scot.] The whiting.

**dar'le**, 1 dār'le; 2 dār'le, n. A Persian coin. See COIN. [*< Gr. darlektes*, perhaps < Babylonian *dariku*, weight.]

**Dar'li**, 1 dār'li; 2 dār'li, n. Same as CUNA.

**Dar'li-en**, 1 dār'li-en; 2 dār'li-en, n. 1. A town in Fairfield county, Conn. 2. A city in McIntosh county, Ga. 3. A village in Genesee county, N. Y.

**Dar'li-en**, 1 dār'li-en; 2 dār'li-en, n. A light of the Caribbean sea. **Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

**Dar'li-en**, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

visit a person; commonly with the implication of unwelcomeness; as, I will never *darken* his door again.—*er*, n. **dark'end**, pp. Darkened.

**dark'end-ing**, n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Twilight; [mongolia, *dark'full*, a. Full of darkness.

**Dar'khan**, 1 dār'khan; 2 dār'khan, n. A mountain range in *dar'kle*, 1 dār'kle; 2 dār'kle, vi. [*DAR'KLED*; *DAR'KLING*.]

1. To appear darkly or obscurely; be in darkness; as, the precipice *darkens* in front. 2. To grow gloomy or dark; darken; as, the night *darkens* rapidly.

**dark'ling**, 1 dār'ling; 2 dār'ling, a. 1. Dimly seen; obscure.

How oft sought'st thou rest in *darkling* glade, In some well-hidden pool. **THOMAS HENRY** *The Wild Duck* st. 3.

2. Unable to see; blinded; groping.

**Darkling** I listen. **KEATS** *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 6.

3. Producing obscurity and gloom; as, the *darkling* clouds.—**dark'ling-bee**'tle, n. [Eng.] A black tenebrionid beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*).

**dark'ling**, n. An evil being.

**dark'ling**, adv. In the dark; blindly; uncertainly: a poetic word. **dark'lings** [Scot.].

**dark'ness**, 1 dār'ness; 2 dār'ness, n. 1. Total or partial absence of light; obscurity; gloom. 2. Physical or mental obscurity of vision; blindness; also moral blindness; wickedness. 3. The condition of being difficult to understand; want of clearness; obscurity.

4. Secrecy. 5†. Death. **dark'head**—the prince of darkness, Satan.

**Dar'kon**, 1 dār'kon; 2 dār'kon, n. *Bib.* *Ezra* ii, 56.

**Dar'ky**, 1 dār'ky; 2 dār'ky, n. [*-ies*, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] 1. [Colloq.] A negro; a black man. 2. [Slang, Eng.] A bullseye lantern. 3. [Dial., Eng.] A blind person.

**Dar'las-ton**, 1 dār'las-ton; 2 dār'las-ton, n. An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, Eng.; coal-mines.

**Dar'ley**, 1 dār'ley; 2 dār'ley, n. 1. Felix Octavius Carr (1722-1833), an American artist; illustrated works of Washington Irving, Cooper, etc. 2. George (1795-1846), an Irish poet and mathematician; said to have influenced Tennyson and Browning; *Sylvia, or the May Queen*, etc. 3. A town in Derbyshire, Eng., including the urban districts of North Darley and South Darley.

**dar'ling**, 1 dār'ling; 2 dār'ling, I. a. Tenderly beloved; very dear; as, a *darling* daughter.

And 'tis a shame you wish t'abridge us Of these our *darling* privileges.

J. TRANSMITT *McFingal* can. 1, st. 23.

II. n. One who is tenderly beloved; a pet; favorite. [*< S. deorling*, *< deore*; see DEAR.] **der'ling**—ness, n.

**Dar'ling**, n. 1. Grace (1718-1810-1842), an English heroine daughter of William Darling, keeper of a lighthouse on Longstone Rock, Northumberland; saved nine shipwrecked persons. 2. Sir Ralph (1775-1858), an Australian statesman; governor of New South Wales 1825-1831.

3. A river in New South Wales; 1,200 m. long to Murray river.—**Darling** pea, an Australian plant (*Swainsona greyniana*) poisonous to cattle and horses.—**Darling** shower [Austral.], a dust-storm in central Australia accompanied by a few drops of rain. It occurs during drought and is a sign of further drought.

**Dar'ling Range**. A mountain range bordering for 300 m. the S. W. coast of Western Australia.

**Dar'ling-ton**, 1 dār'ling-ton; 2 dār'ling-ton, n. 1. William (1782-1880), an American botanist and physician; *Florida Cestria*, etc. 2. A county in North Carolina; 649 sq. m.; county-seat, Darlington. 3. An iron-manufacturing town in Durham county, Eng.; starting-point of Stephenson's first railway. 4. A town of South Carolina; county-seat of Darlington county. 5. A city of Wisconsin; county-seat of Lafayette county.

**Dar'ling-to-ni-a**, 1 dār'ling-to-ni-a; 2 dār'ling-to-ni-a, n. *Bol.* Same as CERYTHOPHORA. [*< William Darlington*, Am. botanist.]

**Dar'ling-stet-er**, 1 dār'ling-stet-er; 2 dār'ling-stet-er, n. 1. Arsène (1788-1883), a French Jew who made remarkable discoveries in medical philology and literature. 2. James (1784-1894), a French Orientalist and author; brother of Arsène; translated *Zend Avesta*.

**dar'moor**, 1 dār'moor; 2 dār'moor, n. [Afr.] A coarse cotton fabric, such as is sometimes used in America for salt-sacks.

Israhim . . . bought me a piece of coarse cotton cloth of Arab manufacture (*dar'moor*) for clothes for myself.

**BAXTER** *The Albert Nyanza* ch. 15, p. 400. [MACM. 1883.]

**Darm'stadt**, 1 dār'm'stāt; 2 dār'm'stāt, n. A manufacturing town of Germany, on the river Darm; capital of the republic of Hesse.

**darn**, 1 dār; 2 dār, v. To repair a hole in (a garment) by filling in yarn or thread with a needle; as, to *darn* a pair of socks. [*< W. darnio*, *< darn*, patch.]

**darn**, n. 1. A patch made by darning.—**darn'er**, n. **darn't**, n. [Colloq.] To darn: a minced form. **dernt**—**darn**, n.—**darn-na-tion**, n.

**Dar'ny**, 1 dār'ny; 2 dār'ny, Charles. In Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities*, the adopted name of Charles St. Evrémonde, an émigré living in England.

**darn'd**, pp. Darned.

**Dar'nel**, 1 dār'nel; 2 dār'nel, n. 1. Any grass of the genus *Lolium*. Specif.: (1) Common *darnel*, gray or rye-grass, or perennial rye-grass (*L. perenne*), and Italian *darnel* (*L. italicum*), both sown for grass or hay. (2) Bearded or poisonous *darnel* (*L. temulentum*), a noxious weed supposed to be poisonous.

2. Formerly, any grain-field weed. [*< F. dial. darnelle*, *< darne*, stupefied, so named from its stupefying qualities. Of Germanic orig.; cp. Sw. *dara*, infatuate.]

**Dar'ne'tal**, 1 dār'ne'tal; 2 dār'ne'tal, n. A town in Seine-Inférieure department, France, adjacent to Rouen.

**darn'grass**, 1 dār'n'gras; 2 dār'n'gras, n. [Dial., Eng.] The wood-anemone.

**darn'ing**, 1 dār'ing; 2 dār'ing, n. The act of patching holes with yarn, or the articles to be darned; as, a pile of *darning*.—**darn'ing-ball**™, n. A hard smooth ball, or ball-like article, used to put under a hole while darning it. d. egg; d. last; d. needle, n. The needle used in darning. 2. [U. S.] A dragon-fly; named from its slender body. **devil**; **darning-needle**.—**d-stitch**, n. A stitch peculiar to darning or to the Oriental needlework called *darned embroidery*.

**Darn'ley**, 1 dār'ley; 2 dār'ley, Lord (1546-31/567). Henry Stuart, a Scottish noble who married Mary Queen of Scots and was murdered in Edinburgh.

**da-ro'ga**, 1 dār'o'ga; 2 dār'o'ga, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A native chief of a department; superintendent; manager; also, chief of police. **da-ro'gah**; **da-ro'ghat**; **da-ro'gah**; **dro'gat**; **dro'ger**.

**da-roo**, 1 dār'o; 2 dār'o, n. [Egypt.] The sycamore fig-tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Syria and Egypt.

**darr**, n. [Prov. Eng.] The black tern.

dar'ta, n. Same as DURKA. [dar'-deelt.  
dar'ta-dall, 1 dar'to-dell; 2 dar'a-däl, n. [Ir.] A black beetle.  
Dar'-rang, n. dar-rang; 2 dā-rung, n. A district in Assam,  
India; 3,418 sq. m.; capital, Tezpu. **Durrang-**  
dar'rein, 1 dar'ten; 2 dār'ga, n. *Old Law.* The last. [  
OF. *darrain*, < *l. de*, from, + *retro*, back.]—puls dar'rein  
continuance (*Law*), a plea filed by a defendant alleging  
in defense some matter that has arisen subsequent to the  
last adjournment of the case.  
dar'ti-ba, 1 dar'ti-ba; 2 dār-i-ba, n. [Egypt.] A dry measure  
of modern Egypt, about 16 bushels. **Dār-i-hahī-**  
dar'shan, 1 dār'shan; 2 dār'shan, n. [DAR'SHAN-IM, pl.]  
[Heb.] Literally, Interpreter: applied by the Jews to preach-  
ers who expounded the Scriptures.  
dar'son-val-z'zhon, 1 dar'son-val-z'zhon; 2 dār'son-val-  
z'zhon, n. *Electrotherapeutics.* Employment of alternat-  
ing currents of high frequency and voltage. [  
Aronson, French physicist.]  
dart, 1 dārt; 2 dārt, v. I. 1. To throw or emit sud-  
denly; shoot out; as a dart; as, the sun darts his beams.  
Shakespeare darts himself forth into all things, and melts  
down his individuality into theirs. H. N. Hudson *Lectures on*  
*Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 50. [n. & scs. 1848.]  
2†. To pierce. II. 1. To rush or shoot on or through;  
move swiftly or fly like a dart; as, acute pains darted  
through his limbs; he darted forward.  
In business, you . . . must dart at a chance like a robin at a  
worm. MATTHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 99. [n. & c. 1873.]  
—dart-[ing]-board, n. A throwing-stick—darting-  
bomb, n. A combination of harpoon and bomb, fired from  
a gun, and designed to fasten and kill or wound a whale at  
the same time.—dart'-ing-ly, adv.  
dar't, n. I. A pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand;  
a light lance, spear, or javelin; also, something like a  
dart, or having the effect of one. **dar'tet.**  
Dart follows dart; lance, lance; loud bellowsings speak his woes.  
BRAUN *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 76.  
(1) The pointed pellet of an air-gun or a blowgun. (2)  
*Entom.* A sting or its central part. (3) *Conch.* A calcareous  
spicule secreted in the generative organs of pulmonate mol-  
lusks, as snails. (4) A place in a garment from which a  
tapering piece has been cut to make it fit the figure, as at  
the waist. (5) A stick of caustic pointed like a dart.  
2. A sudden motion. 3. The dace. 4†. A prize spear.  
[OF., of Teutonic orig.; cp. AS. *daroth*, OHG. *tart*, Ice.  
*darathr*, dārt; 1 dar'tish; n. [N. S. Wales.] A curlew  
gold (*Tringa erythroneura*). 2. Grass, n. Velvet-grass,  
—gun, in whaling, a bomb-gun.—d.-moth, n. [Eng.]  
A noctuid moth (genus *Aprota*) the larva of which is a cut-  
worm.—d.-sac, n. *Conch.* A calciferous gland in the gener-  
ative apparatus of pulmonate mollusks, secreting darts.—  
d.-snake, n. A snake-like lizard (genus *Acontias*).  
D'Ar'ta-'gnan, 1 dar'ta-'nyān; 2 dār'tā-'nyān, n. In  
Dumas's *Three Musketeers*, etc., a brave, boastful Gascon,  
companion in arms and adventures of the three musketeers.  
The character was derived from a Gascon nobleman of that  
name (1612-1673), who wrote extensive *Memoirs*.  
dar'tars, 1 dar'tor; 2 dār'tars, n. Tetter; chin-scab. [  
F. *tarre*, tetter.]  
dar'ter, 1 dār'ter; 2 dār'ter, n. 1. One who throws a  
dart, one who or that which moves darting-  
ly. 2. (1) A small American eosteom-  
ine percid fish, often brilliantly colored;  
named from its remaining quiescent and  
moving only to dart on its prey or  
when disturbed. **John'ny dar'ter.**  
(2) The archer-fish (*Toxotes jaculator*).  
3. The American snake-bird (*Platys an-  
hinga*); also, the Australian bird, *Platys  
norz hollandiz*.—blue darter, a darter of  
the genus *Psectropteryx*; a rainbow darter.  
—dar'ter-fish, n. An archer-fish.—  
manitou d., a large darter (*Percina  
madrocar*) of the middle western  
United States.—tessellated d., a fresh-  
water percid fish of the genus *Belosoma*,  
especially *B. nigrum* olivstedt of  
the northern and eastern United  
States.  
Dar'tford, 1 dār'tford; 2 dār'tford, n. A Darter (def. 3). 1/16  
manufacturing town in Kent county, Eng.—Dartford war-  
bler, see WARBLER.  
dar'ti, 1 dar'ti; 2 dār'ti, v. & t. [Rare.] To dart.  
Dar'ti-ba, n. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, the companion  
of Mrs. Steerforth, for whose son she has an unrequited love.  
Her prominent characteristic is an interrogative mode of  
speech.  
dar't-man, 1 dār't-man; 2 dār't-man, n. [-MEN, pl.] One  
who throws a dart or darts;  
specif., an ancient or me-  
dieval light-armed soldier  
who threw darts or javelins.  
darts-man't.  
Dart'moor, 1 dār'tmōr; 2 dār't-  
mōr. An extensive elevated  
moorland in Devonshire, England;  
scene of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*.  
—Dartmoor prison, a British  
convict-depot, built in 1806 for  
French prisoners of war.—D. sheep,  
a breed of long-wooled hornless sheep,  
similar to the Leicestershire.  
Dart'mouth, 1 dār'tmōth; 2 dār't-  
mōth, n. 1. A town in New Hampshire.  
2. Lord Dartmouth (1731-1801),  
George Legge, an English admiral;  
commanded fleet sent to intercept  
William of Orange. 3. A seaport  
in Devonshire, Eng.; im-  
portant in the middle ages;  
sleazes, 1643. 1645. 3. A town  
in Halifax county,  
Nova Scotia. 4. A town in  
Bristol county, Mass.  
Dartmouth College, A col-  
legiate institution origina-  
ting in 1754 and soon established at Hanover, N. H., taking  
its name from an English benefactor.—Dartmouth Col-  
lege, case, see under CASE.  
dar'to, 1 dār'to; 2 dār'to, I. a. *Anat.* Of, pertaining  
to, or like the dart of darting tissue.—dar'to'ic, II.  
n. [Jlars.] The darters. [  
DARTOS + -om.]  
Dar'ton, 1 dār'ton; 2 dār'ton, n. A town in Yorkshire, Eng.  
dar'tos, 1 dār'tos; 2 dār'tos, n. *Anat.* A thin layer of un-  
striated muscular fibers in the subcutaneous tissue of the  
scrotum of the male and of the labia majora of the female.  
[< Gr. *dartos*, skinned, < *daro*, skin.]  
Dartu, 1 dār'tu; 2 dār'tu, n. A French statesman  
and writer: *History of Venice*, etc.  
dar'tesh, 1 dār'tesh; 2 dār'tesh, n. Same as DARTISH.  
D'Ar'tich, 1 dār'tich; 2 dār'tich, n. Laurent, Chevalier

(c/1635-5/1702). A French traveler and Oriental scholar; *Manners and Customs of the Arabs*.  
**Dar'wa**, Same as **DAR'WAH**.  
**Dar'weesh**, 1 dar'wīsh; 2 dar'wēsh, n. Same as **DERVISH**.  
**Dar'wen**, 1 dar'wēn; 2 dar'wēn, or **O'er-dar'wen**, n. A cotton-manufacturing town in Lancashire, Eng.  
**Dar'wīn**, 1 dar'wīn; 2 dar'wīn, n. 1. **Charles Robert** (3/11-1809-9/11/1882), an English naturalist, traveler, and philosopher; promulgated the theory of organic evolution by natural selection; *Voyage of the Beagle, Origin of Species, Descent of Man*, etc. See **DARWINISM**. 2. **Erasmus** (12/11-1781-4/11/1802), grandfather of preceding; an English physician and poet; *Lores of the Plants*, etc. 3. **Francis** (9/11-1848-7/11/1925), son of Charles; botanist, lecturer, and co-author with his father in botanical treatises. 4. **Sir George Howard** (7/1845-5/11/1912), brother of Francis; physicist, educator in astronomy and experimental philosophy.  
**Dar'wīn-el'ī-dā**, 1 dar'wīn-el'ī-dā; 2 dar'wīn-el'ī-dē, n. *pl. Crust.* A family of podocorpus entomostreacans with two pairs of legs similar in structure. **Dar'wīn-el'ī-dā**, n. (t. g.) [*< Charles Darwin.*] — **dar'wīn-el'ī-dā**, n. — **ī-dā**, a.  
**Dar'wīn'ī-an**, 1 dar'wīn'ī-an; 2 dar'wīn'ī-an. I. a. Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, or to Darwinism. **Dar'wīn'ī-cal**, II. n. One who upholds Darwinism; a Darwinist.  
**Darwinian theory**, **Darwinism**.—**D. tubercle**, a nodule on the edge of the external ear, supposed by some to be a relic of the pointed ear of quadrupeds. **Darwin's point**, process, a. *tip*. In the Bertillon system, the degrees of prominence of the nodule are successively characterized as **Darwinian enlargement**, **D. nodosity**, **D. projection**, and the developed tubercle.—**Dar'wīn'ī-an-ism**, n. Darwin's theory of the origin of species as explained, developed, and extended by the more radical of his followers and exponents.—**Dar'wīn'ī-cal-ly**, *adv.* In Darwin's manner.  
It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, . . . and quite another to affirm that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit.  
**Huxley** *Origin of Species* p. 226. [W. M. 1880].  
**Dar'wīn-ism**, 1 dar'wīn-izm; 2 dar'wīn-ism, n. The doctrine that natural selection has been the prime and efficient cause in the evolution of higher out of lower organic forms, or that new species result from the selective action of external conditions upon individual variations from their selected types; advocated by Charles Darwin in his works. See **CHARLES DARWIN**. *pl. n.* — **ī-ism**, a. — **ī-ist**, a. — **Dar'wīn-ize**, *vt.* To engage in Darwinian speculations.  
**Dar'wīn-īte**, 1 dar'wīn-īt; 2 dar'wīn-īt, n. *pl.* **Mfemal.** Same as **WHITNEYITE**. [*< DARWIN.*]  
**Das'a-ra**, 1 dus'a-ra; 2 dus'a-ra, n. [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu festival of ten days of duration celebrated at the close of the monsoon (about the beginning of October). It commemorates the destruction of the demon Mahesh-asura by Bhavani, and also the declaration of the great war, the "epos" of the *Mahabharata*, between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. The tenth day, on which all weapons are hallowed, is called *Das'ra*, or "the day of the beginning of military enterprises." In Bengal *Durgapuja*.  
**Das'a-ra-tha**; **Das'ra**; **Das'so-ra**; **Dusserai**.  
**Das'a-ra-tha**, 1 dus'a-ra-thā; 2 dus'a-ra-thā, n. A mighty ruler of India; father of the Rama who married Sita and conquered Ceylon; flourished about 1500 B. C.  
**Das-cyl'ī-dā**, 1 dā-sī'ī-dī; 2 dā-cyl'ī-dē, n. *pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles with the head moderate behind, granulated eyes, and mesothoracic epimera extending to the coxae. **Das-cyl'ī-us**, n. (t. g.) [*< Gr. daskillo, dash.*]  
**Das-cyl'ī-dāt**, — **das-cyl'ī-dāt**, a. & n. — **das-cyl'ī-dā**, *adj.*  
**Das'et**, *vt.* To grow dimly lighted, or to become dazed. **Das'et**, *adj.* 1. dimly lighted; 2. dazed. **Sir George Webb** (1820-4/11/1896). An English lawyer, editor, scholar in Scandinavian literature, and translator from the Norse.  
**Dash**, 1 dash; 2 dāsh, r. I. 1. *t.* To dash suddenly and violently; hurl, as a stone.  
Here Folly *dash'd* to earth the Victor's plume.  
**Byron Childe Harold** can. 1, st. 25.  
2. To throw or strike so as to break or shatter; as, "Thou shalt *dash* them in pieces like a potter's vessel." *Ps.* ii, 9. 3. To sprinkle; bespatter; splash: followed by *with*; as, garments *dashed* with blood.  
Hal *erred* a Saxon, laughing, *And dashed* his beard with wine.  
**Longfellow The Happiest Land st. 5.  
4. To sketch or write hastily; as, he *dashed* his signature across the note; to *dash* off a likeness. 5. To drop or pour a small quantity of something into; adulterate or mix by putting something of inferior grade into: followed by *with*.  
The water [of the Dead Sea] is not perfectly transparent, but has a whitish hue, as if *dashed* with a very slight infusion of milk. *S. Olin Travels in the East* vol. i, p. 234. [H. 1851].  
6. [Africa.] To present as a gift; bestow as a gratuity; to throw, to check or discourage, as by some sudden, untoward, or unexpected occurrence; hence, to cast or throw a damper upon; depress, as one's spirits; confuse; confound; as, to *dash* one's hopes. 8*t.* To strike suddenly; as, to *dash* one on the lips.  
II. *v.* 1. To rush violently; move impulsively and furiously; as, the horse *dashed* onward; the waves *dashed* high. 2. To push work boldly, rapidly, and with apparent carelessness.  
The man who *dashes* in . . . is the man who masters the situation. *Wm. Taylor Ten Years in India* p. 12. [H. A. 1852].  
[M.E. *daschen*, *< Dan. dasch*, *slap*, *push*, *dash*, *slap*.] 1. To knock out, as one's head, by a violent blow, or to crash. 2. To Eke. 2. To depart or rush away precipitately; as, he *dashed* out of the house.  
**dash**, *tr.* (West Afr.) To present as a gift; bestow. [*< Port. 1. das met* *< 1. Que das me*]  
**dash**, n. 1. A sudden forward movement; a rapid onset; as, to make a *dash* at the enemy. 2. Boldness and rapidity in execution; quickness and vigor; hence, vivacity; spirit; abandon; as, the regiment is noted for its *dash*. 3. An ostentatious parade; vain display; as, to make a great *dash*. 4. A check or discomfiture; sudden disarrangement or defeat; as, his plans met with a *dash*. 5. A small addition of some other ingredient; a slight admixture; as, the wine from which shows a *dash* of conceit. 6. A collision, or the sound made by clashing; concussion; as, the *dash* of the waves. (1) *A short race; as, a eighty-yard dash.* (2) *A trotting race described in one, instead of a succession of heats.* B. A dashboard. 9. (1) In writing and printing, a horizontal line (—) variously used as a mark of punctuation, or to indicate hiatus, inclusion, an abrupt breaking off, or in place of "ditto." En, em, two-em, and three-em dashes (named from their length) are discriminated. (2) In printing, the type or brass rule bearing this character or other horizontal dividing-line, whether as a straight line or in the forms used for division-lines be-**

[illegible]





from about 1542 to 1660. **Də-rid'-anj; Də"rid-Geor'-**  
**giant.** See **FAMILIST**. 2. One of a pantheistic sect  
instituted by David of Dinant. His book, *Quaternuli*,  
was burned and the sect dispersed in 1299.



Da'vid-ist, 1 dā'vid-ist; 2 dā'vid-ist, n. Ch. Hist. 1  
One of the followers of David George or Joris, of Delft,  
Holland, the founder of an Anabaptist sect that existed

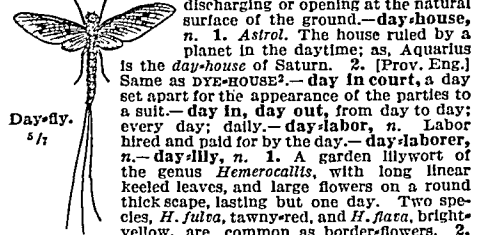
Daw'don, 1 d'don; 2 d'don, n. A district in Durham county, England.

express an *idea* of *certainty* or *positive truth*—*day-dream*, *n.* An *idle exercise* of the *fancy* or *imagination*, indulged during hours of *waking*; a *reverie*; an *aircastle*—



Davy  
Lamp.  
while men-

day-dreamer, *n.* day-dreaming, *n.* day-dreamy, *a.* day-drift, *n.* *Mining.* A drift one end of which opens at the surface. — day-fly, *n.* A May-fly or ephemeral pseudoneuropterous insect. — day-hole, *n.* In coal-mining, a tunnel or level discharging or opening at the natural surface of the ground. — day-house, *n.* 1. *Astrol.* The house ruled by a planet in the daytime; as, Aquarius is the day-house of Saturn. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Same as BYE-HOUSE. — day in court, a day set apart for the appearance of the parties to a suit. — day in, day out, from day to day; every day; daily. — day-labor, *n.* Labor hired and paid for by the day. — day-laborer, *n.* — day-lily, *n.* 1. A garden lilywort of the genus *Heimerocallis*, with long linear keeled leaves, and large flowers on a round thick scape, lasting but one day. Two species, *H. fulva*, tawny-red, and *H. flava*, bright-yellow, are common as border-flowers. 2. A common cultivated lilywort of the genus *Funkia*, with large broad ovate or oblong leaves and generally white flowers. — daylog, *n.* A diary; journal. — day-man, *n.* [-MEN, pl.] A day-laborer. — day-mare, *n.* A sensation like that of nightmare, but occurring while one is awake. — day-mosquito, *n.* [Br. W. Ind.] The yellow fever mosquito. (*Aedes calopus*); popular name. — day-net, *n.* A bird-catcher's net. — day-nettle, *n.* Bot. The dead-nettle. — day-number, *n.* A datum used in reducing the mean place of a star to its apparent place for any day required. — day-nurse, *n.* A nurse who has the care of patients or children during the day. — day-nursery, *n.* A place for the care of little children while their mothers are at work. — Day of Atonement, same as YOM KIPPUR.



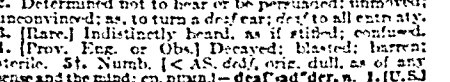
— Day of Barricades (F. Hist.), any memorable day on which a battle or battle was barricaded; especially, May 1858; Aug. 27, 1848; July 28, 29, 1830; Feb. 22, 23, 1848; June 23, 24, 25, 1848; Dec. 2, 1851. — day of Brahma, see BHARMA-KALPA. — Day of Doom, the title of a once famous poem on the judgment-day, by Michael Wigglesworth, a Massachusetts clergyman (1st ed., 1862). — Day of Dupes. F. Hist. 1. Nov. 11, 1630, when Richelieu's opponents were circumvented. 2. Aug. 4, 1789, when the French nobles and clergy renounced their privileges. — Day of the New Moon, see ROSH CHODESH. — day-owl, *n.* An owl of somewhat diurnal habits, as the hawk-owl. — day-peep, *n.* [Poet.] Dawn. — day-race, *n.* Dawn. — day-room, *n.* A room used by the day-spectator, a ward in which prisoners are confined during the day. — day rule (Eng. Law), formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go outside the bounds of the prison for one day. — day-school, *n.* A pupil of a day-school, or one who attends a boarding-school but does not lodge there. — day-school, *n.* 1. A school at which the pupils do not board, and to which they come every school-day. 2. A school held by day; opposed to night-school. — day-shine, *n.* [Poet.] Daylight. — day-sight, *n.* Night-blindness. — days and Sabbath-days journey, see JOURNEY. — days of creation, the creative periods. — days of devotion (R. G. H.), festivals which observance, formerly obligatory, is now left to the discretion of the faithful. — days of grace, the days (usually three) allowed for payment of a note or bill of exchange after it falls due by the time expressed in the instrument itself. — days of obligation, festivals on which the faithful are bound, in the Roman Catholic Church, to abstain from servile labor and to attend mass. — day-star, *n.* 1. The star of morning or dawn; hence, an emblem of hope or bright prospects. 2. [Poet.] The sun. — day's work, 1. The work of one day, or the occupation of a day-laborer. 2. *Naut.* The computations to ascertain the course and distance made good during 24 hours by a ship at sea. — day-tale, [Prov. Eng.] 1. A story told by a day-laborer. 2. A day's work. — day-ticket, *n.* A ticket good for one day, and generally only for the day purchased. — day-view, *n.* *Metaph.* The philosophical view of G. T. Fechner, who proposed to explain all finite beings in the sole light (Tagesausicht) of their relations, as conscious "moments," to one Infinite Being. — day-water, *n.* *Mining.* Surface-water. — day-work, *n.* 1. Work done by day. 2. Day's work; the work of a day-laborer; opposed to job-work. 3. Four perches of land. — Empire day [Gt. Brit.], May 24, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession. — Flag day, June 14, 1777; the day on which Congress proclaimed the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the American nation; celebrated annually. — gained day, see DATE-LINE. — Guy Fawkes day, November 5. See GUNPOWDER PLOT. — lawful day, a day on which a business act is legally binding; not Sunday or a legal holiday. — Iusticial day (Rom. Antiq.), the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the sacrifice of purification was made and the child named. — make-and-mend day (Brit. Navy), a half-holiday, usually Thursday, when the crew may devote their time to making or mending their clothing. — making-up day, contango or continuance day. — man's day [Eng.] (Finance), the third of the four days over which the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange extends. — natural day, a solar day. — oak-apple day [Eng.], May 29, the day on which Charles II. entered London in 1660; from a former custom of wearing oak-apples in memory of the Restoration, and deliverance of Charles II., who hid in an oak-tree to escape from the troops of Oliver Cromwell. — one day, a day of Worcester. — rainy day, a day of adversity; as, one should lay up something against a rainy day. — scarlet day, *n.* A day on which robes of state or office are worn; especially, in English universities, the day when the vice-chancellor and doctors wear red gowns. — scarlet-gown day; — sidereal day, the interval between two successive passages of a star or of the vernal equinox across the meridian. It is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds less than the mean solar day. — solar day, see DAY. 2. Above. — the spotted day-mosquito, same as DAY-MOSQUITO. — the day, 1. Contemporaneous time; as, the fashion of the day. 2. [Scott.] To-day; as, how are the day? 3. [-D-] A day, *n.* A day on which a fleet or navy to the day when the German and British fleets meet in battle; in German *Der Tag* — the other day, recently; a few days ago. — this day week, the day of next week which corresponds with to-day. — ticket day [Eng.], same as NAME DAY. — tidal day, the interval between two successive times of high tide. — to name the day, to appoint a date, especially for a marriage ceremony. — to pass or give the time of day, to greet in a friendly manner. — without day, indefinitely, as regards time; sine die; as, the meeting adjourned without day.

day, *n.* The space between two mullions in a window. [Prob. cor. of DAY, *n.*]  
Day, *n.* 1. Henry Noble (†1808-1819), an American clergyman and rhetorician. 2. Jeremiah (†1773-81), an American mathematician; president of Yale College. 3. Thomas (†1748-9/1789), an English writer and philanthropist; Sandford and Merton, etc. 4. William Rufus (†1840-1923), an American jurist and statesman; Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court, 1903-1922. 5. A county in South Dakota; 1,077 sq. m.; county-seat, Webster.  
Day'-a-bang', 1 dā'-yā-bān'; 2 dā'-yā-bān', *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal; 23,762 ft. high.  
Day'-a-bha'-ga, 1 dā'-yā-bā'-ga; 2 dā'-yā-bā'-ga, *n.* *Hindu Law.* Literally, apportioning of inheritance; division among heirs; specif. [D-], a treatise on the law of inheritance written between the 12th and 16th centuries and still authoritative in Bengal. [Sans.]  
Day'-ak, Day'-ak-er. Same as DYAK.  
Day'-al, 1 dā'-yāl; 2 dā'-yāl, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian thrush-like bird (genus *Copsychus*); magpie-robin. dā'-hill.  
day'-yan', 1 dā'-yān'; 2 dā'-yān', *n.* [DA-YA-NIM, 1 dā'-yā-nim; 2 dā'-yā-nim, pl.] [Heb.] An assessor or judge who decides points of rabbinic law in ecclesiastical tribunals.  
day'-beam', 1 dā'-bēm'; 2 dā'-bēm', *n.* [Rare.] A beam of daylight.  
day'-ber'-ry, 1 dā'-bēr'-ry; 2 dā'-bēr'-ry, *n.* [Eng.] The wild day-breaker; 1 dā'-brēk'; 2 dā'-brāk', *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; early dawn. day'-dawn', *n.* DAILY.  
day'-flower', 1 dā'-flōw'-er; 2 dā'-flōw'-er, *n.* Any species of the genus *Commelina*. The flowers last only a day.  
Day'-ford, 1 dā'-fōrd; 2 dā'-fōrd, *n.* A town in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia.  
day'-less, 1 dā'-lēs; 2 dā'-lēs, *a.* Having no day; without a day.  
day'-light', 1 dā'-līt'; 2 dā'-līt', *n.* 1. Light received from the sun, in distinction from moonlight, artificial light, or darkness; the light of day. 2. The daytime, especially the beginning of it; day; morning; dawn; as, they did not go home until daylight. 3. [Local, U. S.] The sand-flounder or windpance (*Lophopsetta maculata*); named from its translucency. 4. [Slang.] The empty space in a drinking-glass not filled to the brim; as, "No daylight!" a call for bumpers. 5. pl. [Low.] The eyes. — daylight saving. The adjustment of clocks, as by setting them ahead in summer, so as to take advantage of the daylight in the performance of labor, and to save fuel and artificial light. — to let the daylight into or through one [Slang], to show one's true nature. — day'-light'-ed, *a.* Lighted by sunlight.  
day'-lily', *n.* See under DAY.  
day'-man, 1 dā'-mān; 2 dā'-mān, *n.* [-MEN, pl.] 1. [Arabic.] An arbitrator or umpire; so named as having the appointment of a day for the hearing of a cause.  
For what art thou, That mak'st thyself his day-man?  
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. ii, can. 8, st. 28.  
2. A day-laborer.  
day'-spring', 1 dā'-sprīng'; 2 dā'-sprīng', *n.* [Poet.] The early dawn. — the day-spring from on high, the coming of the Messiah; the incarnation of Christ.  
day'-star', day'-tale, etc. See under DAY.  
day'-time', 1 dā'-tīm'; 2 dā'-tīm', *n.* The time of daylight, especially that intervening between sunrise and sunset, when the sun is above the horizon, distinguished from the time of twilight and of night.  
Day'-ton, 1 dā'-tōn; 2 dā'-tōn, *n.* 1. Jonathan (†1760-1824), an American statesman. 2. William Lewis (†1817-1864), an American lawyer and politician. 3. A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Ohio; disastrous flood, March 25, 1913, drowned hundreds of inhabitants; seat of St. Mary's Institute (Roman Catholic), founded 1850. 4. A city in Campbell county, Ky. 5. A city, county-seat of Rhea county, Tenn. 6. A city, county-seat of Columbia county, Wash. 7. A village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.  
Day'-to'-na, *n.* A town in Volusia county, Fla.  
day'-wo'-man, 1 dā'-wō'-mān; 2 dā'-wō'-mān, *n.* [-WOMEN, pl.] [Rare.] A dairymaid. day'-mald'-ft', *n.* day-mald'-ft', *n.* [Rare.] 1. To confound, stupefy, or overpower, as by a glare of light or a shock, or by liquor. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To spoil, as ill-cooked meat or bread.  
Daze, 1 dāz; 2 dāz, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) Numb with cold. (2) Raw; chilly. daz'-y, *a.* Ruined as by bad cooking. (3) Dull-colored. (4) Dull, as from ill health. daz'-ed, *a.* daz'-ed-ness, *n.* [Rare.] Bewildered.  
daz'-le, 1 dāz'; 2 dāz', *v.* [Daz'-led, daz'-ld; daz'-daz'-y, *z*ling.] 1. To blind temporarily with brilliance; confound, as a person or one's eyes, by excess of light; as, the sun dazzles me. 2. To dazzle or confound with display; bewilder or charm with brilliant appearance or prospects. 3. To be blindingly bright. 4. To be blinded or overwhelmed by light. 5. To excite astonishment or admiration by brilliant display; as, to dazzle in conversation.  
After all, the truest beauty is not that which suddenly dazzles and fascinates, but that which steals upon us insensibly.  
DINAH M. CRAIG *The Opines* ch. 5, p. 40 [n.]  
4. To be dazzled or stupefied. daz'-le-ment, *n.* The act of dazzling, or the state of being dazzled. — daz'-ler, *n.* [Colloq.] One that dazzles. — daz'-ling-ly, *adv.* So as to dazzle.  
D. B., *abbr.* Bachelor of Didactics; dead beat (as a humorous degree); Domesday Book.  
dbk., *abbr.* Drawback. — dhl., *abbr.* Double.  
D. B. S., *abbr.* Distressed British sailor.  
D. C., *abbr.* Da capo (from the beginning); Deputy Consul; District Council; District Court; District of Columbia; *Dignus Caesar* (the Divine Caesar). — D. C. M., *abbr.* Dis-thingled conduct medal.  
D. C. L., D. D., etc. See DEGREE.  
D. d., *abbr.* Deo dedit (gave to God).  
d. d., *abbr.* Days after date; days' date; demand draft; dono dedit (presented as a gift); (Railroad) double deck.  
D. D. D., *abbr.* Dot, dedit, dedit (he gives, devotes, and dedicates); dono dedit dedit (he gave and consecrated as a gift).  
dd/s., *abbr.* Delivered sound (grain trade).  
D. E., *abbr.* Dynamical Engineer.  
DE., *abbr.* Defered; used on the tape of stock-tickers.  
de; 1 dā; 2 dā, *prep.* [F.] Or: in phrases, as, coup de soleil, a stroke of the sun; in proper names, indicating origin or territorial estate; as, the Duc de Montmorency.

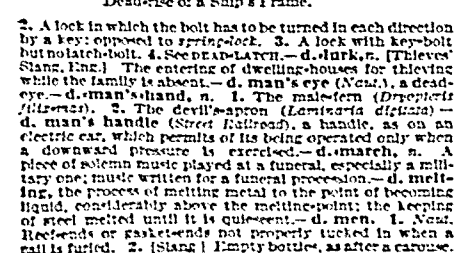
de; 1 dā; 2 dā, *prep.* [L.] From; of; used in such phrases as *de facto*, *de novo*.  
de-, *pref.* From the Latin through the French; used in the formation of verbs to express: (1) off; away; separation; as, depart, to carry off; (2) down; down from; down to; as, depose, to put down; descend, to climb down; devour, to gulp down; (3) as undoing or reversing the action of the simple verb; as, delectify; decentralize; depopulate; (4) with an intensive force; as, denude, to make absolutely naked; despoil, to spoil utterly; (5) with a privative force; as, dehorn, to deprive of horns; dehusk, to deprive of the husk. In some words it is equivalent to *dis-*, the two pre-fices often having the same form in Old French. [*< F. de-, de-, < L. de-, < de, from (> F. de); and see dis-*].  
Dea., *abbr.* Deacon.  
de'-a-cid'-i-f-i-ca-tion, 1 dā'-sīd'-i-f-i-kā'-shon; 2 dā'-sīd'-i-f-i-kā'-shon, *n.* The act of neutralizing an acid or of removing acidity. — de'-a-cid'-i-f-y, *v.*  
dea'-con, 1 dā'-kōn; 2 dā'-cōn, *vt.* 1. [Colloq., New Eng.] To line out, or read aloud a line or two of (a hymn) at a time, as an aid to congregational singing; an office of the deacon when hymn-books were scarce.  
Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing.  
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, ix, st. 4.  
2. [Slang, U. S.] (1) To arrange (garden or orchard produce) for sale with the best at the top. (2) To adulterate, weaken, etc., as liquors or groceries. 3. To appoint or ordain as a deacon. 4. [Local, U. S.] To kill and skin (a young calf).  
dea'-con, *n.* 1. *Ecc.* A subordinate minister or officer with duties variously defined in different Christian denominations.  
Where the diaconate is regarded as a mode of the ministry it is usually temporary, being merely a step to a higher temple, where it is an office of the laity, or concerned with temporalities, it is often permanent.  
(1) *Apostolic Ch.* One of a class of officers appointed to relieve the apostles by caring for the poor and otherwise assisting in church administration. See *Acts* vi. (2) *R. C. Ch.* (a) One of a major order ranking next below the priesthood, who assists at the altar, and may preach by permission. (b) Any cleric, as a bishop or priest, acting as chief assistant at a high mass, as a gospeller. (3) *Anglican Ch.* One of the third order of the ministry, exercising all priestly functions except absolution, benediction, and consecration of the eucharist. (4) *M. E. Ch.* One of an order next below that of the elder, permitted to baptize, marry, and preach as itinerant. (5) *Baptist & Cong. Chs.* One of the lay officers elected by the church to distribute the elements at the communion, to dispense the alms of the church, and usually to form one of the pastor's advisory council. (6) *Presbyterian & Reformed Chs.* One of the officers appointed to oversee and administer the charities of a church, and sometimes to take charge of all its temporalities. (7) *Lutheran Ch.* (a) [U. S.] One of the lay officers who, in some congregations, have charge of temporalities, and who are members of the council, and subordinate to the pastor and elders. (b) [G.] A pastor of the Inner Mission. (8) *Mormon Ch.* One holding the lowest office in the Aaronic priesthood. 2. [Scott.] The presiding officer of one of the incorporated trades. 3. A member of the town council. 4. A green salted hide or skin weighing less than eight pounds. [C.] 4. *Freemasonry.* Either one of the two lowest internal officers in a lodge, called respectively *senior* and *junior*. The senior deacon is appointed by the master and the junior d. by the senior warden. Their duties embrace general surveillance over the security of the lodge, the introduction of visitors, etc. 5. [W. U. S.] A young American elk or wapiti. 6. [Slang, New Eng.] A newly born calf; also, the skin of a young calf. [*< A. S. deacon, < L. diaconus, < Gr. diaconos, servant.*] — deacon seat [U. S.], the bench seat by the lumbermen as a bench. — deacons' seat, a seat in front of the pulpit built for the deacons. — dea'-con-al, *a.* — dea'-con-ate, *n.* — dea'-con-hood, *n.* The office, rank, or service of a deacon; also, deacons collectively. — dea'-con-ry, *n.* [-RIES, pl.] 1. The office of a deacon or a deaconess. 2. A house for the use of deacons or deaconesses. 3. The body of deacons collectively. — dea'-con-ship, *n.* The office, rank, duty, or term of service of a deacon or deaconess.  
dea'-con-ess, 1 dā'-kn-ēs; 2 dā'-cōn-ēs, *n.* 1. *Early Ch.* One of an order of women, supposed by many to have been appointed in apostolic times to minister to the poor and sick, and in some churches to assist in the spiritual work of the parish and in preparing female candidates for baptism. 2. A woman chosen for a like service in some modern churches. 3. A member of an institution or body organized for systematic trained service in Christian and charitable ministry, especially in prisons and hospitals, and among the outcast.  
de-ac'-ti-va-tion, 1 dā'-ak'-tī-vā'-shon; 2 dā'-āc'-tī-vā'-shon, *n.* Loss of radio-activity.  
dead, 1 dēd; 2 dēd, *v.* I. t. 1. [School Slang.] To puzzle, to confound, or to confound to the point of failure in recitation; as, that teacher always deads me. 2. To make dead; to deaden. II. t. 1. [School Slang.] To fail entirely in recitation; flunk. 2. To become dead, dull, or lifeless. [*< A. S. dǣdan, < dēad, dead.*]  
dead, *a.* 1. Having ceased to live, or lost the power of performing the functions characteristic of animal or vegetable organisms; devoid of life; lifeless; inanimate; as, the patient is dead; dead flesh or bone; a dead tree. 2. In a state or condition resembling death. (1) Temporarily disabled; without power of motion or of feeling; as, my arm is dead with palsy.  
The man made the more delicate operations of mechanics, the workman will not touch a tool on a day when, as he says, "his hand is dead." H. W. BECHER *Norwood* ch. 37, p. 335. [s.]  
(2) Not possessing life; inorganic; as, dead matter. 3. Complete; utter; absolute; as, a dead failure. 4. Unfailing; certain; sure; as, a dead shot; a dead certainty. 5. In finance or business not productively employed; also, dull or slow; as, dead capital; sales are dead.  
It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London. Mrs. CARLISLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter xii, p. 44. [s. 1883.]  
6. Without break or variation; flat; unvaried; monotonous; as, a dead wall.  
They [graves of rich mandarins] present an inviting object to the eye of the traveler, weary with gazing upon the dead and unbroken expanse of plain. WILSON *China* ch. 5, p. 65. [s. 1887.]  
7. Without brilliancy; dull in appearance; lusterless; unburnished; as, dead gold. 8. Without elasticity; non-resonant; heavy; as, a dead floor; a dead sound. 9. Destitute of religious spirit and life; as, dead forms. 10. Deprived of civil life, as one undergoing a life



2. Determined not to hear or be persuaded; unmoved; unconvinced; as, to turn a deaf ear; deaf to all entreaty.  
3. [Rare.] Indistinctly heard, as if stifled; confused.  
4. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Decayed; blasted; barren; sterile. St. Numb. [*< AS. dēd*], orig. dull, as of any sense and the mind; *en-nūm* = *deaf* (*deaf* *der. n.* 1. [U.S.]



— *d. gone* [Slang. U. S.], very fond of; completely enamored of; generally with *ca.* — *d. low water*, the lowest line to which the tide falls — *d. on end*, blowing directly opposite



### Dead-rise of a Ship's Frame

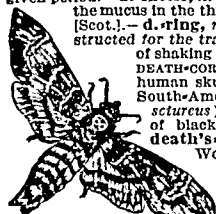
2. A lock in which the bolt has to be turned in each direction by a key; opposed to *spring-lock*. 3. A lock with key-bolt but not double-bolt. 4. See *man-larn*. 5. d. *lurka*. [Theives' slang, Eng.] 6. A kind of mellowing-house for the dead, while the family is absent. d. *mar*. 7. A New England eye. 8. d. *man's hand*. n. 1. The male-term (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). 2. The devil's-apron (*Lamaria difformis*). 3. d. *man's handle* (*Street Railroad*), a handle, as on an electric car, which permits of its being operated only when a downward pressure is exercised. 4. d. *mar*. n. A piece of solemn music played at a funeral, especially a military one; music written for a funeral procession. 5. d. *melting*, the process of melting metal to the point of becoming liquid, considerably above the melting-point. The Acropolis of steel melted until it is quiescent. 6. d. *men*. 1. A New England or gas-ket-nut not properly tucked in when a car is fueled. 2. [Slang.] Empty bottles, as after a carouse.



6. A sweeping and fatal plague; an epidemic; as, the black death. 7. A personification of mortality; as, Death, where art thou? 8. A figure or skeleton considered as a type or representation of mortality; as, a death's-head. 9. Slaughter; blood; as, a man of death. 10. Chr. Sc. The lie of life. [*< AS. deað, = Goth. dauþus.*]

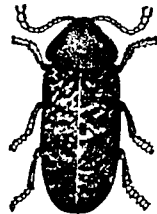
*Syn.*: decease, demise, departure, dissolution. Death is the general term for the cessation of physical life of every grade; the other words as applied almost without exception to human beings. Dissolution, which refers strictly to the breaking up of that harmony and unity which existed in the body as a living organism, has a possible application to lower forms of life. Decease is the legal and formal word for the termination of human life; demise is a rare word, formerly used only of monarchs. Departure expresses the religious idea of the soul simply leaving its earthly tabernacle to enter upon immortality. — *Ant.*: birth, immortality, life, vitality. — *civil death*, the total deprivation of civil rights and standing, as by a life imprisonment, etc. — *death's-ad'cer*, *phis antarcical* of the family *Elapidae*, with immovable poisonous fangs, its tail ends in a thorn-like tip wrongly regarded as a deadly weapon. — *d. agony*, *n.* The last struggle; pains of death. — *d. angle*, *n.* An angle in a fortification or line of battle, generally salient, made memorable by destructive fighting. — *d. bed*, *n.* The bed on which one dies; the mortal illness; last hours of life: used adjectively. — *d. bed deed* (*Scots Law*), a deed made by a person suffering from a malady ending in death within sixty days of the date of the grant. — *Until 1871*, such a deed, without the payment of debts referred to by the heir, was voidable. — *d. bell*, *n.* 1. A bell announcing death; a passing-bell. 2. A ringing in the ears like a tolling bell: thought by some to presage the news of a death. — *d. bill*, *n.* A mortuary roll; list of persons who have died. — *d. bird*, *n.* 1. A small North-American owl (*Nyctala tengmami*, var. *richardsoni*). 2. The death's-head moth. 3. [Bahamas.] The chuck-will's-swallow. — *d. blast*, *n.* 1. A blast of a bugle or horn presaging or announcing death. 2. A wind or storm of deadly or destructive violence, as a blast of poisonous gas. — *d. blow*, *n.* A fatal blow or shock. — *Almost every word was a death-blow* to the hopes and feelings which glowed through the whole people.

*CHANNING Works, Character of Christ p. 303.* [A. V. A. 1878.] — *d. boat*, *n.* A long-boat used by smugglers in the English Channel; a money-boat. — *d. bodding*, *a.* Portending death. — *d. candle*, *n.* Same as DEATH-FIRE. — *d. come quickly*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The herb-robert. — *d. cord*, *n.* The gallows-halter. — *d. cup*, *n.* See ANASTASIA. — *d. damp*, *n.* The cold sweat sometimes preceding death. — *d. dance*, *n.* The dance of death. See DANCE. — *d. day*, *n.* The day of one's death. — *d. demon*, *n.* A demon heralding death. — *d. duty* (*Law*), a tax on inheritance, falling upon the heirs, executors, or assigns of an estate after the owner's death. See ESTATE DUTY, LEGACY DUTY, PROBATE DUTY, and SUCCESSION DUTY, under the first elements. — *d. fire*, *n.* The ignis fatuus, as supposed to forebode death. — *d. flame*, *n.* Same as DEATH-FIRE. — *d. close*, *n.* A close in for final conflict; any final desperate attack or attempt. — *d. hunter*, *n.* One who robs the dead after battle. — *d. knell*, *n.* Same as KNELL. — *d. light*, *n.* 1. Same as DEATH-FIRE. 2. A light in a death-chamber. — *d. mask*, *n.* A cast of the face taken just after death. — *d. of man*, *n.* [Local U. S.] Same as WATER-HEMLOCK. — *d. penny*, *n.* *Class Antiq.* A coin placed in a corpse's mouth as a fee for Charon. — *d. point*, *n.* The degree of heat or cold at which life becomes impossible or is destroyed. — *d. rate*, *n.* The proportion or percentage of deaths to the population for any given period. — *d. rattle*, *n.* The rattling sound caused by the mucus in the throat of one dying. — *d. rucklet* [*Scot.*] — *d. ring*, *n.* A finger-ring specially constructed for the transmission of poison in the act of shaking hands. — *d. rope*, *n.* Same as DEATH-CORD. — *death's-head*, *n.* 1. A human skull as a symbol of death. 2. A South-American titi monkey (*Chrysomys sticticus*), so called from the pattern of black and white on the face. — *death's-head moth*, a very large Old World sphinx-moth (*Acherontia atropos*), with marking on the upper surface of the thorax like a death's-head. It utters a squeaking sound when alarmed. — *death's-herb*, *n.* The deadly nightshade.



Death's-head Moth.

*deaths'man*, *n.* The hangman. — *d. stroke*, *n.* A stroke that causes death. — *d. stricken*, *a.* Stricken with a mortal disease. — *d. throes*, *n.* A spasm in the death-agony. — *d. tick*, *n.* The deathwatch (*Anobium tessellatum*). — *d. token*, *n.* Any definite sign that is supposed to signify coming death. — *d. trance*, *n.* A physical condition resembling death, but with an accompaniment of dream-like consciousness; a deathlike trance. — *d. trap*, *n.* Any device or structure that imperils life, as a building, ship, or mine in bad condition. — *d. warrant*, *n.* 1. *Law*. An official order from the lawful or constituted authority directing the execution of a person. 2. Hence, figuratively, any event or occurrence that puts an end to hope. — *d. watch*, *n.* 1. The last vigil with the dying or with the body of one dead. 2. A guard set over a condemned man before his execution. — *death'watch*, *n.* An insect that makes a ticking noise, regarded by the superstitious as presaging death. (1) A small beetle, as the pinhead *Anobium tessellatum*, *A. domesticum*, etc., found in woodwork. The ticking is a sound made by the insect forcibly striking its head against the wood. (2) A small wingless psocid insect, as *Clothilla pulsatilla*, destructive to museum collections. — *d. wave*, *n.* Any ocean wave of gigantic proportions that wrecks vessels at sea and destroys property and life on land. — *d. weight*, *n.* A coin or other small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed. — *death'worm*, *n.* *Poet.* A worm that feeds on the buried dead. — *d. wound*, *n.* A fatal wound. — *dry d.*, a bloodless death. The wills above be done, but I would fain die death.



Deathwatch, greatly magnified.

*great d.*, same as BLACK DEATH. — *local d.*, see note under *def. 1.* — *molar d.*, death in which a considerable part of the body is destroyed, as in *necrosis sphacelus* and other gangrenous disorders; in contradistinction to *molecular death* — *molecular d.*, death in which the loss to the body is gradual, as in *caries* and other forms of decay, opposed to *molar death*, second *d.* in theology, the ruinous condition to which the lost are to be subjected after final judgment; by some held to involve utter extinction. — *straw*

*d.*, death in any manner other than in open battle. — *to be d. on* [*Colloq.*], to have great skill in or power over; also, to be fond of; as, *to be d. on football*. — *to be in at the d. (fox-hunting)*, to be present when the hounds kill the fox: used also figuratively. — *to d.*, extremely; to the last degree; as, *am worried to death*. — *to put to d.*, to kill; execute. — *to the d.*, to the last extreme; until death comes; as, *I will follow him to the death*. — *death'ful*, *a.* 1. Deadly; murderous; full of slaughter. 2. Mortal; liable to die. 3. Cruel; painful; agonizing. — *death'ful-ly*, *adv.* — *death'ful-ness*, *n.* — *death'ful-ty*, *st.* [Rare.] To make dead or as dead; kill. — *death'less*, *n.* The aspect of death; any influence that brings death; a deadly power or course. — *death'less*, *a.* 1. Not liable to die; undying. 2. Unending; perpetual; everlasting; as, *deathless ambition*. — *death'loss-ly*, *adv.* — *death'loss-ness*, *n.* — *death'like*, *a.* Resembling death; deathly. — *death'ly*, *adv.* — *deathly quality*, *n.* One exposed to death. — *death'ly*, *a.* 1. Having the aspect of death; deathlike; as, a deathly pallor.

The deathly stillness was broken only by the dismal caw of a crow. — *ALDRICH Queen of Sheba p. 45.* [o. c. 1877.] 2. Deadly; as, a deathly chill. — *death'ly*, *adv.* So as to be as one dead; in a deathlike manner or process; as, *deathly still*. — *death'ward*, *adv.* To or toward death. — *death'wards*, *death'ly*, *a. & adv.* So as to be like death; deathly. — *death's sign*, *n.* *Med.* One of several indications that complete or coming death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-TEST. Among those best known are *David's death-sign*, pale or yellow arteries; *Larcher's d.*, gray, cloudy discolorations of the conjunctiva; *Leyassure's d.*, failure to draw blood by cupping; *Magnus's d.*, tying a finger tightly and observing if the tip becomes red; *Ripault's d.*, external pressure applied to the pupil, permanently changing its shape.

*death' test*, *n.* *Med.* A method employed by physicians to ascertain if complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-TEST. Among the best known are *Balfour's death-test*, the plunging of needles into the skin over the heart with small paper flags, which should indicate any contraction of the heart muscle; *Cloquet's needle test*, the sticking of a bright needle into a muscle and leaving it there for a time; if it oxidizes, life is extinct; *Fouber's death-test*, cutting through an intercostal space and feeling the heart with the tips of the fingers.

*Death Valley*. A valley in Inyo county, Cal., between Telescope and Panamint mountains. — *de-auro'rate*, 1 di-ä-rüt; 2 de-ä-rüt, *a.* 1. Entom. Of the color of gold. 2. Gilded; golden. [*< LL. deauratus*, pp. of *deaurio*, gild, *< L. de*, down, + *auro*, gold.] — *de-auro'rate*, *st.* To gild. — *de-auro'ration*, *n.* — *deave*, 1 div; 2 dēv, *v.* [*Scot. & Prov. Eng.*] 1. To deafen or bewilder with noise. 2. To become deaf. — *deave'ly*, 1 div'ly; 2 dēv'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Solitary; lonely. — *de'a-war'ent*, *st.* To break up (a warren). — *deb*, *n.* Diminutive of Deborah. — *deb*, *adv.* Debuture. — *de-bark*, 1 di-bärk; 2 de-bärk; *st.* 1. To break up of ice in a river by a flood. 2. *Geol.* A violent flood of waters that carries off great masses of mingled debris. — *Not* is it conceivable that at a former time... any great ocean-wave could have... carried with it in one vast resistless debacle such enormous quantities of boulders. — *ARCH. GEIKIE Geol. Sketches p. 48.* [MACMILLAN 1882.] 3. Any resistless rush or stampede, as of animals, or the sudden breaking up and downfall of a government. [*< F. débâcle*, *< de-* (see *dis-*) + *bâcle*, *< Pr. baclar*, bar, *< L. baculus*, staff.]

*de-bar'*, 1 di-bär; 2 de-bär, *st.* [*DE-BARRER*, *DE-BARR'*; *DE-BARR'ING*.] To bar or shut out; prohibit or interdict; prevent by authority; exclude; hinder; cut off; preclude: used commonly with *from*, sometimes with *of*; as, *to debar one from entering*. — *Gray Supplication's whisper dread* *Debar'd* the spirit's violent tread. — *SCOTT Lady of the Lake can. 3, st. 26.* [*< OF. debarrier*, *< de-* (*< L. de*), from; and see *BAR*, *v.*] *Syn.*: see PROHIBIT; SUSPEND. — *de-barb'*, *st.* To remove the beard from. — *de-bar'ba-rize*, 1 di-bär'ba-räz; 2 de-bär'ba-räz, *st.* To free from barbarous traits; redeem from barbarism. — *de-bar'ba-ris-et*, *st.* *de-bar'ba-räz'ä-for* -sä'tion, *n.* — *de-bark*, 1 di-bärk; 2 de-bärk, *v.* 1. *I. t.* To set upon the shore from a ship or boat; land; as, *to debarck passengers*. 2. *I. t.* To go ashore from a vessel; as, *the soldiers debarcked*. [*< F. débarquer*, *< de-* (*< L. de*), from; see *BAR*; see *BARQUE*.] — *de-bar'ka-shon*, 1 di-bärk'ä-shon; 2 de-bärk'ä-shon, *n.* The act or process of going or being taken ashore from a vessel; as, *the debarcation of the guns*. — *de-bar'k-ment*, *n.* The act of debarring, or condition of being debarred; exclusion; obstruction. — *de-bar'rance*, 1 di-bür'äns; 2 de-bär'äns, *n.* [Rare.] The action of debarring; debarment; specifically, the act of exclusion from communion: applied in the Scotch Presbyterian Church to the ceremony of fencing the table. See under *FENCE*, *v.* — *de-bar'ra'tion*, *n.* — *de-bar'rass*, 1 di-bär'äs; 2 de-bär'äs, *st.* To free from embarrassment or encumbrance; disembarass. [*< F. débarrasser*, *< de-* (*< L. de*), from, + *barre*; see *BAR*.]

*de-base'*, 1 di-bēs; 2 de-bās, *st.* [*DE-BASED*; *DE-BAS'*; *DE-BAS'*.] 1. To lower or degrade morally; lower in character or virtue; as, *to debase oneself by drink*. 2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; impair; as in credit or worth; depreciate; as, *to debase coin*. [*< DE + BASE*, *< G.*] *Syn.*: see ABASE; CORRUPT; IMPAIR. — *de-based*, *a.* *Her. Reversed*. — *de-bas'd-ness*, *a.* The state of being debased. — *de-basement*, *n.* The act of debasing; a debased or degraded condition; as, *the debasement of gold*. — *de-bas'er*, *n.* One who or that which debases. — *de-bas'ing-ly*, *adv.* So as to debase or degrade. — *de-bash*, 1 di-bāsh; 2 de-bāsh, *n.* Same as DOBASH. — *de-bashed*, *a.* Confounded; abashed. — *de-bat'a-bl'e*, 1 di-bät'ä-bl; 2 de-bät'ä-bl, *a.* Capable of being discussed; having points that admit of debate; subject to contention or dispute; disputable; questionable. [*< F. débattable*, *< débattre*; see *DEBATE*, *v.*] — *de-bate-a-bl'e*, *st.*

This question (issue of paper money) is perhaps the most vexed and debatable one in the whole number of public economy. — *W. S. JEVONS Money and Mechanism pt. ii, p. 60.* [LONDON 1883.] — *de-bate'*, 1 di-bät'; 2 de-bät, *st.* [*DE-BAT'*; *DE-BAT'ING*.] 1. *I. t.* 1. To discuss or dispute argumentatively; contend about with argument; as, *to de-bate the tariff question*. — *Gods, can a Roman senate long debate* *Which of the two to chase, slavery or death?* — *ADDITIONAL CALO act ii, sc. 1.* 2. To meditate upon; think; as, *to de-bate what course to take*. 3. [Archaic.] To fight for; contend for. — *II. t.* 1. To engage in argument or dispute; hold discussion; argue; as, *to de-bate upon human nature*. 2. To consider with deliberation; reflect. 3. *To engage in battle*. [*< F. débattre*, *< L. de*, down, + *battu*, strike.] *Syn.*: see ARGUE; DELIBERATE, *v.* — *de-bate'ful*, *a.* Quarrelsome, or occasioning quarrels. — *de-bate'ful-ly*, *adv.* Contentiously. — *de-bate'ment*, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of debating; debate. — *de-bat'er*, *n.* 1. One who debates; a member of a debating club; disputant; wrangler. 2. *A fighter; quarrelor*. — *de-bat'ing-ly*, *adv.* As if in debate; hesitatingly or contentiously. — *de-bat'ous*, *a.* Disputatious. — *de-bate*, *n.* 1. The process of discussing any question or subject; argumentation for and against; dispute; controversy; as, *a de-bate upon the rights of man*. — *Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate*. — *A duel in the form of a debate*. *COWPER Conversation 1.84.* 2. [Rare.] A subject of discussion. 3. [Archaic.] Combat; strife. — *So can he to discourse the whole debate*. — *SPENSER Faerie Queene bk. ii, can. 8, st. 54.* [*< F. débat*, *< débattre*; see *DEBATE*, *v.*] — *de-bat't*, *v.* *Syn.*: see ALTERCATION. — *de-bauch'*, 1 di-bäch; 2 de-bäch, *v.* 1. *I. t.* 1. To corrupt in morals or principles; lead into vicious or dishonest practices; lead astray morally; corrupt. 2. To lead into unchastity; seduce; as, *to de-bauch women*. 3. To vitiate the quality or condition of; pervert; as, *to de-bauch the appetite*. — *The press... can lower education and de-bauch public and private morals*. — *PONTRE Books and Reading p. 351.* [s. 1861.] 4. *To defame; disparage*. — *II. t.* 1. To engage in debauchery or riotous living. [*< F. débaucher*, *< de-* (see *DE-*) + *OF. baucher*, *hew*; *< bauch*, log; *< Pr. balk*, *n.*] — *de-bauch't*; *de-bolse't*; *de-bosh't*. *Syn.*: see POLLUTE. — *de-bauch*, *n.* 1. An act or season of debauchery; a carouse; as, *a week's de-bauch*. 2. Excess in eating or drinking; gluttony; lewdness. — *All de-bauch is ineptitude*. — *MACAULAY Self-Culture pt. iii, p. 95.* [s. 1874.] [*< F. débauche*, *< débaucher*; see *DEBAUCH*, *v.*] *Syn.*: see CAROUSAL. — *de-bauched*, 1 di-bäch't; 2 de-bäch't, *pa.* 1. Corrupted; *de-bauch't*, *v.* *debauched* of virtue or purity. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by debauchery or excess; as, *debauched habits*. — *de-bauch'ed-ly*, *adv.* — *de-bauch'ed-ness*, *n.* — *deb'au-chee'*, 1 deb'o-shi; 2 déb'o-shē, *n.* One habitually profligate, drunken, or lewd; a dissipated person; libertine. — *Debauchees, dissolute, heartless, fickle, cowardly, have been ever since the world began*. — *FRANCIS Foul Georges, George IV, p. 109.* [s. & L. 1891.] [*< F. débauché*, pp. of *debaucher*; see *DEBAUCH*, *v.*] — *de-bauch'er*, 1 di-bäch'er; 2 de-bäch'er, *n.* One who debauches others; a corrupter; seducer. — *de-bauch'er-y*, 1 di-bäch'er-ä; 2 de-bäch'er-y, *n.* [*ES*, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] 1. Excessive indulgence of the appetites; licentiousness; drunkenness; gluttony; as, *debaucheries* led to his ruin. 2. Seduction from virtue or purity; corruption of fidelity or allegiance; as, *the debauchery of trusted servants*. — *de-bauch'ment*; *de-bosh'ment*. — *De-bay'*, 1 da-bē; 2 de-bā, *Auguste Hyacinthe* (1784-1865). A French painter and sculptor; *Lucretia in the Forum*. — *Deb'ba-seth*, 1 deb'bä-sēth; 2 déb'bä-sēth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). — *Deb'ho-ra*, 1 deb'o-rä; 2 déb'o-rä, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). — *de-belge*, 1 do-bēz; 2 de-bēzh, *n.* [*F.*] A cloth made of wool or mixed materials. — *de-bel't*, *st.* To conquer or drive out. — *de-bel'tat-et*, *st.* — *de-bel'tat-ion*, *n.* The act of conquering or driving out. — *de-be-la'im*, 1 di'bē-lä'im; 2 déb-lä'im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). — *de-be-ne'es-ē*, 1 di'bē-nē'sē; 2 déb-nē'sē, [*L.*] *Law*. For what it is worth; conditionally; provisionally. — *de-ben'ture*, 1 di-ben'chur or -tiur; 2 de-bēn'chur or -tūr, *n.* 1. *Com.* An instrument in the nature of a bond, given as an acknowledgment of debt, and providing for repayment out of some specified fund or source of income; as, a mortgage *de-benture*, one secured by a mortgage of goods, to the effect that he is entitled to a drawback. 2. A government payorder. [*< L. debentur*, there are owing, 3d per. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debeo*, owe: so called from the first word of such receipts in former times.] — *de-benture stock* [*Eng.*], share capital having preference above common stock, sometimes secured as to principal in event of dissolution. See *STOCK*, *n.* 5. — *floating d.*, a debenture having for security a debt that is a floating charge. — *de-ben'tured*, *a.* Entitled to a drawback; said of dutiable goods. — *De-b'er-ra*, 1 deb'rä-rä; 2 déb'rä-rä, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). — *De Ber'ra-chen*, 1 da-bēr'ä-chen; 2 de-bēr'ä-chen, *n.* In Bulwer's *Ritchieu*, a foolish old gourmand, banished by Ritchieu. — *de-ber'ry*, 1 dī'bēr't; 2 déb'rē'y, *n.* [*RIES*, 1-iz; 2-iz, *pl.*] [*Local, Eng.*] The gooseberry, especially in its wild form. — *De big'ot*, 1 da-bīg'ot; 2 de-bīg'ot, *n.* In Scott's *Iranhoe*, Prince John's senechal. — *de-bil'*, *a.* Weak. — *de-bil'tis*, 1 di-bil'tis; 2 déb'il-tis-mō; 2 déb'il'tis-mā, *n.* [*L.*] *Astron.* An obscure telescopic object: usually applied to several faint stars. — *de-bil'l'tate*, 1 di-bil'l-tät; 2 de-bil'l-tät, *st.* [*TAT'ED*; *TAT'ING*.] To make feeble or languid; impair the strength or tone of; depress; as, *the opening of spring is usually debilitating*. [*< L. debilitatus*, pp. of *debilito* = *debilis*, weak, *< de-*, + *habilis*; see *ANAL.*, *a.*] — *de-bil'l-tant*, *Med.* 1. *a.* Weakening; debilitating. 2. *n.* A remedy to reduce excitement. — *de-bil'l'ta'tion*, *n.* The act of debilitating, or the state of being debilitated. — *de-bil'l'ta'tion*, *st.* — *de-bil'l'tu'd*, *n.* Weakness. — *de-bil'l'ty*, 1 di-bil'l-ti; 2 de-bil'l'ty, *n.* 1. Lack of force or vigor; abnormal weakness in the vital functions; languor. — *Sleeping in close chambers, and sitting in crowded and unventilated schoolrooms, are frequent causes of debility in the constitution of young persons*. — *CATHERINE T. BEECHER Domestic Economy p. 91.* [n. 1849.] 2. *Astrol.* Feeble influence of a planet by reason of its position. [*< F. débilité*, *< L. debilitas*, *< debilis*; see *DEBILITATE*.]





slight prismatic action.—*de cén-tra-tion*, *n.*  
*-cén'tral-i-zá-tion*, *1* *de cén'tral-i-zé'shon*; *2* *dě-çén'-*  
*tral-i-zá'shon*, *n.* *Polit. Econ.* The process or policy of  
 distributing the functions of government by devolving

10. TO REMAIN WITH A COPY, AS A RECORD. OF DATING. 10



**de-clare'**, 1 *dē-klair*; 2 *dē-klā'*. *v.* [*-CLARED*: *in-*  
*clar'ing*.] 1. *t. To make known, manifest, or*  
clear; present in such a manner as to exemptly dis-  
close; reveal; as, "The heavens declare the glory of  
God." Ps. xix. 1.  
2. *To state one's feelings freely through what he does.* *Pennsylvania List of the World set forth p. 303 in A.D. 1870.*

**2.** *To assert positively; say or state in a manner cal-  
culated or intended to carry conviction; affirm; assert; as, I*  
*declare that I never saw him.* 3. *Law.* *To make a solem-*  
*n affirmation of before witnesses.* 4. *To announce*  
*to be or exist, officially or formally; proclaim; as, The*  
*Senate declared him dynasty to declare war.* 5. *To*  
*make a full statement of or concerning, as of goods li-  
able to customs duty.* 6. *Cards-playing.* (1) *In betting*  
*and other games, to announce (a combination of cards*  
*in the hand) and lay (it) on the table for inspection.*  
(2) *To name (a suit) trumps, as in bridge.* 7. *To with-*  
*draw (a horse) from a race in which he has been en-*  
*gaged to compete.* 8. *In cricket, to close (an in-*  
*ning) before completed.* 9. *Billiard.* *To call, as a*  
*pocket.* 10. *To make clear; explain; the original*  
*sensations.* 11. *To free from accusation.*

**II. t. 1.** *To make a declaration; state distinctly one's*  
*sentiments or opinions; pronounce a choice or decision.*  
*As James declared his views on the subject.*  
*Encyclopaedia Americana, v. 5, ch. 2, p. 178. A. C. M. 1831*

**2. Law.** *To set forth the plaintiff's ground of action.*

**3. To declare an inning.** [*F. declaret*, < *L. de-*  
*claro*, < *dē*, thoroughly, + *clarus*, clear.] *Spiritus*  
*affirmat; alioquin; assumpt; alter; augur; persequi;*  
*spiral—* *to declare off*, to announce a resolution to discon-  
tinue; also, to declare to be no longer binding or valid; as,  
*to declare an engagement off*; *to declare best off*; *to d.*  
*oneself*, to reveal one's sentiments, position, or opinion—  
*declared*, *pp.* Openly avowed; pronounced; as, *a declared*  
*enemy*, *de-declared-ly*, *de-declared-ness*, *a de-*  
*claration*, *m.* Same as *declaration*—*de-clarer*,  
*a declarant*; 1 *de-clarer*; 2 *de-clarer*, *m.* One desist from a claim;  
*de-clarer*, *m.*

**de-clas'**, 1 *dē-klass'; 2 dē-klas', c.* [F.] *Declasse-*  
*dé-klas'*, *dé-klas'se'*, *m.* [F.] One who is ranked,  
*de-classed*, *pp.* Having lost social position, rank, or  
reputation.

**de-clen-sion**, 1 *dē-klan-shun*; 2 *dē-klén-shun*, *m.* 1. Gram.  
The change of endings undergone by nouns, pro-  
nouns, and adjectives to express their different rela-  
tions of gender, person, number, and case, as *Jacob,*  
*Jacob's.*

The word *clin* means "falling"; *declension*, a "falling  
down"; and the two were applied because that form  
of the noun used as the subject of a sentence was supposed  
to be represented by a perpendicular line (*axis rectus*),  
and the other forms by those sloping from that line.

(2) The act of inflecting words thus. (3) A class of  
words thus inflected; as, the first or second *declension* in  
Latin. See *case*. (4) The process of falling or sinking  
lower; decline; demotion; as, the *declension* of the  
sovereign's power. 5. The act of declining; rejection;  
non-acceptance; declination. 6. A slope; incline; di-  
clivity. 7. (1) Same as MAGNETIC DECLINATION. (2)  
Potentially, magnetic dip. [*F. déclinaison*, < *L.*  
*declinare*, see *DECLINE*] *declensional*, *a.* Of  
or pertaining to *declension* or *declensionally*, *adv.*

**de-cler-cal-lire**, 1 *dē-klar-kāl-līr*; 2 *dē-klar-kāl-līr*,  
*m.* [Rare] *To deprive of clerical character; secularize.*

**de-clin-a-bil-i-ty**, 1 *dē-klīn-ā-bīl-ē-tē*; 2 *dē-klīn-ā-bīl-ē*, *c.* Capable  
of being declined; especially, in grammar, capable of  
being inflected, as nouns, pronouns, etc., opposed to  
indeclinable. [*L. inclinabilis*, < *L. declinare*; see  
*DECLINATION*.]

**de-clinal**, 1 *dē-klī-nāl*; 2 *dē-klī-nāl*, *a.* Declining or  
sloping downward, as from an axis; declining; in ge-  
ology, said of strata sloping from an axis.

**de-clinal-a**, *m.* [Rare] Same as *DECLINATION*.

**de-clin-ant**, 1 *dē-klīn-ənt*; 2 *dē-klīn-ānt*, *a.* *R.R.* Having  
the rail hanging slightly down; as, a serpent *declinant*. [*F.*  
*declinate*, < *L. declinare*], *pp.* of *declino*; see *DECLIN-*  
*ATION*.] *de-clin-ant*, *m.*

**de-cli-nate**, 1 *dē-klī-nāt*; 2 *dē-klī-nā-tē*, *m.* 1. Zool. Bent  
or bending upward, opposed to *proclinate*. 2. Bot.  
Bentward and downward. [*L. declinare*; see *DECLIN-*  
*ATION*.] *de-clined-ly*; *de-clinously*.

**de-cli-na-tion**, 1 *dē-klī-nā-shən*; 2 *dē-klī-nāshun*, *m.* 1.  
The act or state of bending, sloping, or moving down-  
ward; inclination; descent; slope; as, a *declination* of the  
head; *declination* of a hillside. 2. A falling off, decline,  
or demotion, as from a high condition of vigor,  
morality, etc.; decay. 3. [U.S.] The act or state of re-  
fusing or declining; refusal; non-acceptance; a *declinat-*  
*ure*, as, the *declination* of a proffered honor. 4. De-  
viation, as from a straight course, a right line, or right  
condition. 5. Same as MAGNETIC DECLINATION. 6.  
*Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from  
the celestial equator, being the angle that a line drawn  
from the earth to a celestial body makes with the plane  
of the equator.

As *declination* is referred to the plane of the terrestrial equator  
projected to the sky, it is the exact equivalent of the celestial  
latitude of a star. [*F. déclinaison*, < *L. declinare*, v. 5, ch. 2, p. 178.

7. Same as *DECLINATION* or *PLANE*. 8. Optic. A  
lineating of the vertical position of the eye to the right or  
to the left of a true vertical position. 9. Grav. Declin-  
ation; inclination. [*L. declinatio*], < *declinare*, *pp.*  
of *declino*, *decline*, < *dē*, down + *clinere*, lean.] —angle of  
*declination*, the angle of departure made by a descending  
line or plane with a horizontal plane.—d. compass, a com-  
pass arranged for measuring the variation of the magnetic  
needle.—d. of a plane (*Dipster*), the angle between the  
vertical circle and the plane (if reckoned from east or west,  
or bearing) meridian and the plane of horizon from  
which the body's magnetic d. is taken; between the di-  
rection in which the magnetic needle points and the true  
meridian.

**de-cli-na-tional**, 1 *dē-klī-nā-shən-āl*; 2 *dē-klī-nāshun-āl*,  
*a.* Of or pertaining to *declination*—*declinational*  
*tide*, a tide caused by the moon's variations of *declination*.

**de-clina-tor**, 1 *dē-klī-nā-tōr*; 2 *dē-klī-nā'tōr*, *m.* 1. An  
instrument to determine *declination*. 2. Surg. An in-  
strument used in trepanning for pushing aside the mem-  
branes of the brain. 3. [Rare] A declinator.

**de-clina-tory-gm**, 1 *dē-klī-nā-tōr-ē-m*; 2 *dē-klī-nā-tōr-ē*,  
*m.* Physics. An instrument for measuring magnetic  
dip.

**de-clina-to-ry**, 1 *dē-klī-nā-tōr-ē*; 2 *dē-klī-nā-tōr-ē*  
(*verb*), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, converting or involving

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

Button Gwinnett  
Lymann Hall  
Geo Walton.

Geo Hooper  
 Joseph Hewes,  
 John Penn

Edward Rutledge).

The Honorable J. M.  
 Thomas Lloyd Jones  
 Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chivers  
Wm. Paro  
Thos. Stone  
Chas. Stone

George Wythe  
Richard Henry Lee  
Th Jefferson  
Wm Harrison  
Th Nelson Jr  
Francis Lightfoot Lee  
Garret Braxton

Robt Morris  
Benjamin Rush  
Beng. Franklin

John Morton  
Grafton  
J. Smith

Geo. Taylor  
James Watson  
Capt. Thos  
Genl. Wm. W.  
Galt  
The M. R.

P. P. P.  
 Chas. Longman  
 Soan! Lewis  
 Lewis Morris

Rich. Spalding  
Geo. W. Harrison  
Tral. Hopkinson  
John Hart  
Abra. Clark

Josiah Bartlett  
 Wm Whipple  
 Saml Adams

John Adams  
Robt Treat Paine  
Elbridge Gerry  
James Hancock

William Ellery  
 Roger Sherman  
 Sam<sup>r</sup> Huntington  
 Wm<sup>m</sup> Livingston  
 Oliver Wolcott  
 Matthew Sherman

(By courtesy of the United States DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

# THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAME.	BORN.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	COLONY REPRESENTED.	ORDER OF SIGNING.	DIED.	AGE.
Adams, John . . . . .	Oct. 19, 1735	Braintree, Mass. <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	6	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel . . . . .	Sept. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	2	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1729	Amesbury, Mass. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	New Hampshire . . . . .	9	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter . . . . .	Sept. 10, 1736	Newington, Va. . . . .	Planter . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	51	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles . . . . .	Sept. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	31	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel . . . . .	April 17, 1741	Somerset co., Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	44	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham . . . . .	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	14	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George . . . . .	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	38	Jan. 23, 1813	74
Ellery, William . . . . .	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	R. I. & Prov. Plant.* . . . .	22	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William . . . . .	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	5	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Printer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	46	April 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge . . . . .	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	8	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1732	Bristol (?), England . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	40	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John . . . . .	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass. <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	1	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman . . . . .	1725	Connecticut . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	47	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Harrison, Benjamin . . . . .	1740	Berkeley, Va. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	54	April, 1791	52
Hart, John . . . . .	1715	Hopewell, N. J. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	13	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph . . . . .	1730	Kingston, N. J. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	North Carolina . . . . .	35	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos. . . . .	1746	St. Luke's, S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	56	Mar. 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William . . . . .	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	North Carolina . . . . .	23	Oct., 1790	49
Hopkins, Stephen . . . . .	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, R. I. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	R. I. & Prov. Plant.* . . . .	12	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis . . . . .	1737	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	29	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel . . . . .	July 3, 1732	Windham, Conn. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	11	Jan. 5, 1796	63
Jefferson, Thomas . . . . .	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	32	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va. . . . .	Soldier . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	48	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	55	April 3, 1797	63
Lewis, Francis . . . . .	Mar., 1713	Llandaff, Wales . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	New York . . . . .	7	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y. . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	New York . . . . .	3	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thomas <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's co., S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	43	1779	30
M'Kean, Thomas . . . . .	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	39	June 24, 1817	83
Middleton, Arthur . . . . .	June 26, 1742	Middleton Place, S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	50	Jan. 1, 1787	45
Morris, Lewis . . . . .	1726	Morrisania, N. Y. . . . .	Farmer . . . . .	New York . . . . .	15	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, England . . . . .	Merchant . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	24	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1724	Ridley, Pa. . . . .	Surveyor . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	16	April, 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thomas . . . . .	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va. . . . .	Statesman . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	49	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William . . . . .	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	28	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat . . . . .	1731	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	4	May 11, 1814	83
Penn, John . . . . .	May 17, 1741	Caroline co., Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	North Carolina . . . . .	18	Sept., 1788	48
Read, George . . . . .	Sept. 18, 1733	Cecil co., Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	41	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Caesar . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1728	Dover, Del. . . . .	Soldier . . . . .	Delaware . . . . .	52	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George . . . . .	1730	Newcastle, Del. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	37	July, 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin . . . . .	Dec. 24, 1745	Byberry, Pa. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	46	April 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	Nov., 1749	Charleston, S. C. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	South Carolina . . . . .	34	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger . . . . .	April 19, 1721	Newton, Mass. . . . .	Shoemaker . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	19	July 23, 1793	72
Smith, James . . . . .	(?) 1710	Ireland . . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	36	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard . . . . .	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	10	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thomas . . . . .	1742	Pointon Manor, Md. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	30	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, George . . . . .	1716	Ireland . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	33	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew . . . . .	1714	Ireland . . . . .	Physician . . . . .	New Hampshire . . . . .	17	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George . . . . .	1740	Frederick co., Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Georgia . . . . .	53	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William . . . . .	Jan. 14, 1730	Kittery, Me. . . . .	Sailor . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	20	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William . . . . .	April 8, 1731	Lebanon, Conn. . . . .	Statesman . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	26	Aug. 2, 1811	80
Wilson, James . . . . .	1742	St. Andrews, Scotland . . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	42	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John . . . . .	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scotland . . . . .	Minister . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	21	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver . . . . .	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Conn. . . . .	Physician . . . . .	Connecticut . . . . .	25	Dec. 1, 1797	71
Wythe, George . . . . .	1726	Elizabeth co., Va. . . . .	Lawyer . . . . .	Virginia . . . . .	45	June 8, 1806	80

<sup>1</sup> The oldest signer, being in his 71st year at the time of signing. <sup>2</sup> Died from wounds received May 15, 1777, in a duel with Gen McIntosh. <sup>3</sup> Lost at sea. <sup>4</sup> Gave the casting vote in favor of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. <sup>5</sup> The youngest signer, being 27 years old at the time of signing. <sup>6</sup> A part of the town of Braintree was set aside for Quincy. \* Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.



declination; especially, characterized by conveying a refusal. [*< LL. declinatorius, < L. declinatus; see DECLINATION.*]—declinatory plea (*Old Eng. Law*), a plea, as of sanctuary or of benefit of clergy, before trial or conviction.

**de-clin'a-to-ry**, n. [*-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, pl.*] 1. A declinator. 2. A ground or excuse for refusing.

**de-clin'a-ture**, 1 di-klin'a-chur or -tūr; 2 de-clin'a-chur or -tūr, n. 1. The act of declining an offer or request, especially when done formally or politely; declension; refusal. 2. *Scots Law*. A plea contesting jurisdiction; also, the privilege of such a plea.

**de-cline**, 1 di-klin; 2 de-clin, v. [*DE-CLINER; DE-CLINING.*] 1. To refuse, directly or indirectly, as to accept, comply with, enter upon, or do; reject; as, to decline an offer, a request, or a contest. 2. To cause to bend, bow, move, or slope downward; bend down; depress. 3. *Gram.* To inflect, or give in order the various case-forms of (a noun, pronoun, or adjective); formerly, also, to conjugate. 4. *Chess*. To reject (an offered piece or pawn); to refuse to employ (recognized lines of defense) against a standard attack. 5. [*Arch.*] To avoid by turning away from; shun. 6. [*Arch.*] To turn aside or away from, as a course or object; wander from. 7. To lower; diminish. 8. To deflect. 9. To recite in a formal manner.

**II. i.** 1. To refuse; express negation; as, why do you decline? 2. To bend, slope, or hang downward; move or tend downward; descend; hence, poetically, to lower oneself; stoop, as to a mean action. 3. To sink or incline to or toward a lower state or level of quality; become gradually impaired; draw to an end; decay; diminish.

Four centuries before Christ, there were signs of declining faith among the Greeks, in their pagan divinities. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. 1, ch. 3, p. 118. [A. S. 1889.]

4. To turn aside or away; deviate. 5. *Astron.* To diverge from the celestial equator; deviate; formerly, also, to diverge from the ecliptic. 6. To have a propensity or inclination. [*< F. décliner, < L. declino; see DECLINATION.*] *Syn.* see ABATE; DIE; DROOP; DWINDLE; FALL.

**de-cline**, n. 1. The process of declining or falling from a better state toward a worse one; gradual impairment of condition, especially of the physical or mental powers, as by disease; deterioration; decay.

With the decline of liberty in Greece, began the decline of all her letters and all her arts. EXEMPT *Orations and Speeches*, Aug. 29, 1834, p. 22. [A. S. 1838.]

2. The time during which deterioration or decay takes place. 3. *Med.* (1) That stage of a disease during which the symptoms decrease in violence. (2) Any enfolding disease, as tabes. 4. [*Rare.*] A declivity.

**de-clined**, 1 di-klain'd; 2 de-clind, a. 1. *Bot.* Declinate. **de-clin'ous**, 2. Put or turned aside; brought close to an end; degraded; lowered. 3. *Dialing*. Not facing directly toward one of the four cardinal points of the compass.

**de-clin'er**, 1 di-klain'er; 2 de-clin'er, n. 1. One who declines. 2. A declining dial. *See DIAL.*

**de-clin'o-graph**, 1 di-klin'o-graf; 2 de-clin'o-graf, n. An apparatus for automatically registering astronomical declinations observed by aid of a filar micrometer. [*< L. declino (see DECLINATION) + Gr. grapho, write.*]

**de-clin'om'e-ter**, 1 dek'h-nom'i-ter; 2 de-clin'om'e-ter, n. 1. An instrument, often self-registering, for measuring or recording the declination of the magnetic needle. 2. *Astron.* An instrument for recording declinations. [*< L. declino (see DECLINATION) + Gr. metron, measure.*]

**de-cliv'e**, 1 di-kli-v'e; 2 de-cliv'e, n. 1. A sloping downward; in surgery, lowest; as, the decliv'e part of a tumor. 2. *Anat.* An inclined area on the upper surface of the middle portion of the cerebellum. [*< F. déclive, < L. declivus, see DECLIVITY.*]

**de-cliv'ant**, a. Declinant.—**de-cliv'ate**, a. *Entom.* Having a gradual slope.—**de-cliv'ent**, a. Sloping downward.

**de-cliv'i-ty**, 1 di-kli-v'i-ti; 2 de-cliv'i-ty, n. [*-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.*] 1. A downward slope, or a place or surface having such a slope, as the descending surface between the crest and base on one side of a range of hills; opposed to *acclivity*, when the slope is regarded as ascending.

They beheld the bright arms and banners of their countrymen, gleaming along the declivities of the mountains.

Prescott *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. 1, ch. 9, p. 334. [A. 1849.]

2. *Entom.* Any part sloping downward. [*< F. déclivité, < L. declivitas, < declivus, sloping, < de, down, + citrus, hill.*]—**de-cliv'i-tous**, a. Of pertaining to, or like a declivity; sloping downward.

**de-clutch**, 1 di-kloch; 2 de-clutch, v. To release a clutch, as of the hand-brake of an automobile.

**de-coct**, 1 di-kokt; 2 de-coct, v. 1. To prepare for use by boiling. 2. To extract the medicinal properties of by means of boiling. 3. [*Arch.*] To warm or heat, as by boiling. 5. [*Arch.*] To devise, as by concocting. [*< L. decoquo (pp. decoctus), < de, down, + coquo, cook.*]—**de-coct'ible**, a.—**de-coct'ure**, n. A decoction.

**de-coct**, abbr. *Decoction* = decoction.

**de-coct'ion**, 1 di-kok'shon; 2 de-coct'shon, n. 1. The liquid produced by boiling a substance until its soluble properties are extracted; specif., such a solution of vegetable principles in water; distinguished from *infusion*.

The general formula for ordinary decoctions (not including powerful substances) requires that 10 parts by weight of the substance should be put into 100 parts of cold water in a covered vessel, and boiled fifteen minutes.

2. The act or process of boiling anything, especially in water, to extract its soluble properties. 3. Preparation or development by heat. [*OF., < L. decoctio(n)-, < decoctus; see DECOCT.*]

**de-coct'or**, 1 di-kok'tor; 2 de-coct'or, n. [*L. Rom. Law.*] A spendthrift; bankrupt; specif., one who has squandered public funds. [*To decipher (a code).*]

**de-code**, 1 di-kod; 2 de-cod, v. [*DE-COD'ED; DE-COD'ING.*] **de-co-here**, 1 di-koh'er; 2 de-co-hër, v. [*HERED; -HER'ING.*] *Wireless Tele.* To cause to cease cohering; separate; disconnect; used in wireless telegraphy. *See COHERER.* [*< DE- + COHERE.*]—**de-co-h'er'ence**, n.

The particles of metal cohere, the Morse instrument prints a dot, and the tapper strikes its little hammer against the glass tube. That blow *decoheres* the particles of metal, and stops the current. *McClure's Magazine* June, 1899, p. 106.

**de-co-h'er'er**, 1 di-koh'er'er; 2 de-co-h'er'er, n. *Elec.* A mechanical contrivance used in restoring a coherer to its normal state of high resistance after it has been made conductive, as by the impact of an electromagnetic wave; used especially in wireless telegraphy, where it acts by tapping or jarring. Compare *COHERER*.

**de-co-h'es'ion**, 1 di-koh'h'zhen; 2 de-co-h'es'h'on, n. *Elec.* The act of restoring a coherer to its normal state of high resistance, as by the action of a decoherer; the normal state of a coherer; decoherence. [*< DE- + COHESION.*]

**de-co'ic**, 1 di-koh'ik; 2 de-co'ic, a. *Chem.* Of or derived from decane.—**decoic acid**, same as *CAPRIC ACID*.

**de-co'it**, n. Same as *DACOTT*.

**de-co'lat-ed**, 1 di-kel'at-ed; 2 de-co'lat-ed, pa. 1. Beheaded; decapitated.

A fine piece [painting] of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist. *BURKE Essays, Sublime and Beautiful* p. 25. [A. S. 1838.]

2. *Conch.* Having the apex worn away, as frequently happens in certain univalve shells.—**de-co'late**, v. To behead. **de-co'lat'ion**, n.

**de-co'la-tion**, 1 dek'ol'ashon; 2 dek'ol'ashon (xii), n. 1. The act of beheading, or the state of being beheaded; decapitation; specif., in surgery, the severing of the head of the child in difficult parturition. 2. A picture representing a beheading, or a festival commemorating the beheading of a martyr; as, the decollation of St. John the Baptist (Aug. 29). [*OF., < L. decollatio(n)-, < decollo, behead, < de, from, + collis, neck.*]

**de-co'le-tage**, 1 dek'ol'taj; 2 de-co'le-taj, n. [*F.*] 1. The outline of the bodice of a dress cut low in the neck. 2. The part of the neck and shoulders which is exposed. 3. The act of cutting a bodice low in the neck; also, the state of being décolleté.

**de-co'le-té**, 1 dek'ol'te; 2 de-co'le-té, a. [*F.*] 1. Cut low in the neck; low-necked, as the waist of a dress, so as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. 2. [*Fem. décolletée.*] Wearing a low-necked dress; having the neck and shoulders bare.

The ladies ride in full dress, décolletées, without hats. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* ch. 5, p. 48. [A. S. 1859.]

**de-col'or**, 1 di-kol'or; 2 de-col'or, v. To deprive of *de-col'or'*, color; bleach; whiten; decolorize. [*< L. decolor, < de, from, + color, color.*]

**de-col'or'ant**, 1 di-kol'or'ant; 2 de-col'or'ant, n. 1. A bleaching substance.—**de-col'or'ate**, a. Bleached.—**de-col'or'ation**, n. 1. The act of bleaching. 2. Absence of color.

**de-col'or'im'e-ter**, 1 di-kol'or'im'i-ter; 2 de-col'or'im'e-ter, n. An instrument or apparatus for testing the decolorizing or bleaching power of a substance, as of bleaching powder. [*< L. decolor, colorless (< de-priv. + color), + Gr. metron, measure.*]

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**de-col'or'ize**, 1 di-kol'or'iz; 2 de-col'or'iz, v. [*-IZED; -IZING.*] To free from color; bleach.

**F. decomposition**, < *L. de-*, DE-, and *compositio(n)-*—*decomposition* of forces, the determination of two or more forces that shall be the equivalent of a given force.—*d.* of light, the separation of light into its prismatic colors. *See LIGHT* and *COLOR*.—*electric or electrolytic d.*, electrolysis.

**de'com-pound**, 1 di-kom'pound; 2 de'com'pound, v. 1. To compound of things already compounded. 2. [*Rare.*] To decompose.—**de'com-pound'**, a. 1. Formed by compounding compounds; compounded more than once. 2. *Bot.* Several times divided or compounded, as a leaf.—**de'com-pound'**, n. A decomposite.—**de'com-pound'a-ble** (e), a.—**de'com-pound'ly**, adv.

**de'com-pres'sion**, 1 di-kem'pres'hon; 2 de'com'pres'h'on, n. 1. *Med.* The removing of pressure from a part; as, cerebral decompression, the removing of a part of the cranium to relieve intracranial pressure. 2. *Engin.* The gradual abatement of atmospheric pressure upon workers in caissons, to avoid the shock entailed by the too sudden return from compressed into normal air.—**de'com-press**, v. To subject to decompression.

**de-con'cent-rate**, 1 di-kon'sen-trät; 2 de-con'cén-trät, v. [*-TRAT'ED; -TRAT'ING.*] To scatter or distribute; disperse or spread out from a position or condition of concentration; break up the concentration of.—**de-con'cent'ration**, n.

**de-con'coct**, 1 di-kon'kokt; 2 de-con'coct, v. [*Rare.*] To *de-con-ges'tive*, 1 di-kon'jes'tiv; 2 de-con'ges'tiv, n. 1. *a. Med.* That tends to relieve congestion. 2. *n.* A medicine efficacious in reducing congestion.

**de-con'se-crate**, 1 di-kon'se-kret; 2 de-con'se-crät, v. [*-CRAT'ED; -CRAT'ING.*] To deprive of a consecrated character; secularize, as a church.—**de-con'se-cra'tion**, n.

**de-con'sid'er**, 1 di-kon'sid'er; 2 de-con'sid'er, v. [*Rare.*] To treat with slight or too little consideration.—**de-con'sid'er'a-tion**, n.

**de-con'struct**, 1 di-kon'strukt; 2 de-con'strüct, v. To tear down (what has once been constructed).—**de-con'struction**, n.

**de-cop'per-ize**, 1 di-kop'ar-iz; 2 de-cop'er-iz, v. To free from copper; remove copper from. **de-cop'per-ize**, n.

**De-c'o-r'a-tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. A city, county-seat of Winnebago county, Iowa; seat of Luther College (Lutheran), founded 1861.

**de-c'o-rate**, 1 dek'or-ät; 2 de-c'o-rät, v. [*-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.*] 1. To deck or adorn, as with something ornamental; embellish; beautify; as, to *decorate* a house.

2. To confer a decoration upon, as for distinguished services or bravery. [*< L. decoratus; see DECORATION.*]

*Syn.* see ADORN.

**de-c'o-rate**, a. Decorated.

**de-c'o-rat'ed**, 1 dek'or-ät'ed; 2 de-c'o-rät'ed, pa. Furnished with decorations; ornamented.—**Decorated architecture**, a style of English

Pointed architecture developed from the Early English, prevailing from the end of the 13th to the last part of the 14th century and then passing into the Perpendicular.

It was divided into Early or Geometric, and Decorated proper. The general characteristics of the latter are flowing lines, wavy tracery, and much enrichment by surface ornament, sculptured moldings, etc. *See POINTED ARCHITECTURE, UNDER POINTED.*

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

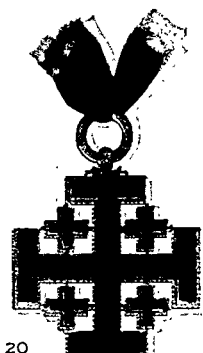
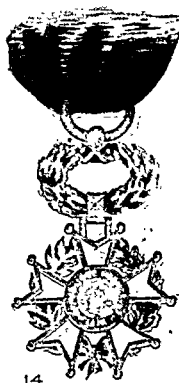
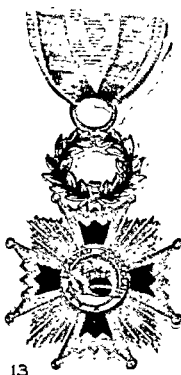
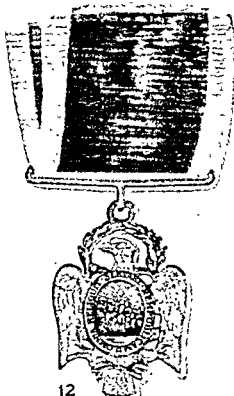
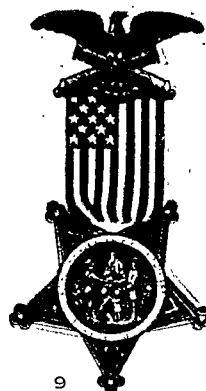
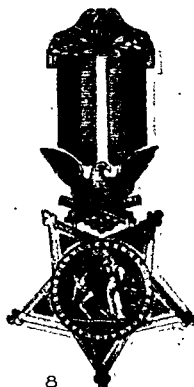
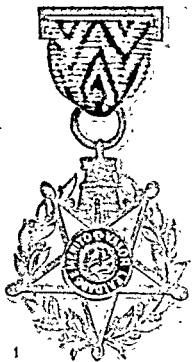
**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive.

3. A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. 4. *Pyrotechny*. The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [*< LL. decoratio(n)-, < L. decoratus, pp. of decoro, to adorn (< de, down, + core, to ornament).*]

**de-c'o-ra'tion**, 1 dek'or'ashon; 2 de-c'o-r'ashon, n. 1. The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. 2. Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room

**FARRAR Early Days of Christianity, vol. 3, p. 107**

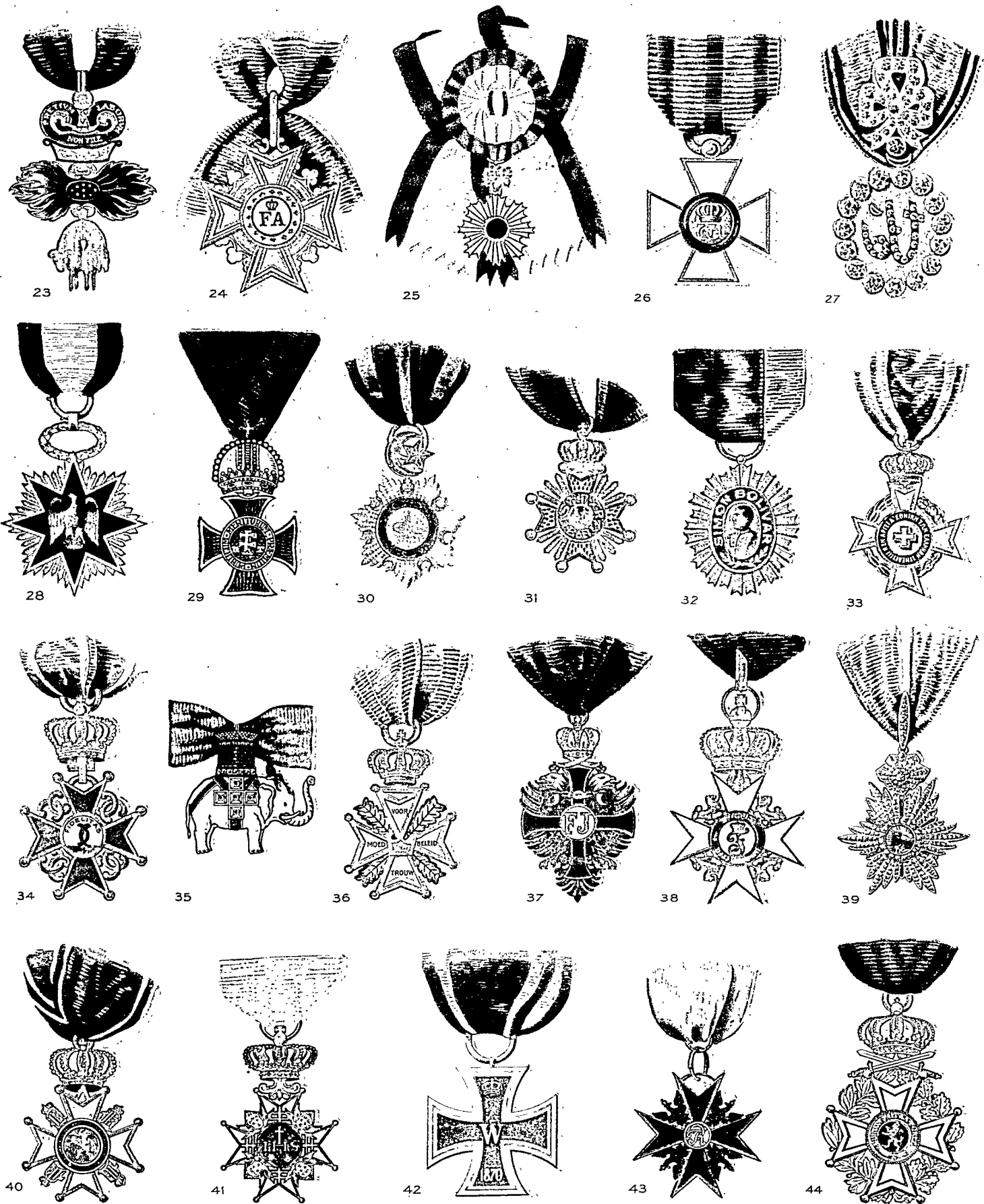




## Decorations of Honor.

1. Badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal). 2. Badge of the Order of the Thistle (Great Britain, Scotland). 3. Victoria Cross (Great Britain). 4. Badge of the Order of the Annunciation (Italy). 5. Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Prussia). 6. Badge of the Order of Christ (Pontifical and Portugal). 7. Badge, with collar attachment, of the Order of St. Patrick (Great Britain, Ireland). 8. Medal of Honor, War Department (U. S. A.). 9. Badge of the Grand Army of the Republic (U. S. A.). 10. The George Badge, with collar attachment, Order of the Garter (Great Britain). 11. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain). 12. Badge of the Society of the Cincinnati (U. S. A.). 13. Badge of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic (Spain). 14. Badge of the Legion of Honor (France). 15. Badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost (France): discontinued, 1830. 16. Badge of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Pontifical). 17. Badge of the Order of St. Andrew (Russia). 18. Insignia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (U. S. A.). 19. Badge of the Military Division, Order of the Bath (Great Britain). 20. Badge of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher (Pontifical). 21. Badge of the Order of the Star of India (Great Britain, India). 22. Badge of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: reverse (Great Britain).





## Decorations of Honor.

23. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Austria-Hungary). 24. Badge of the Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony). 25. Badge of the Order of the Eastern (Morning, or Rising) Sun (Japan). 26. Badge of the Order of the Oak Crown (Luxemburg). 27. Badge of the Ancient Order of the Nichan of Tunis (France). 28. Badge of the Military Order of Foreign Wars (U. S. A.). 29. Badge of the Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Austria-Hungary). 30. Badge of the Order Nishani-Medjidie (Turkey). 31. Badge of the Knightly Order of St. Hubert (Bavaria). 32. Badge, or Medal, of the Order of the Bust of Bolivar (Venezuela). 33. Badge of the Order of the Redeemer, or Savior: reverse (Greece). 34. Badge of the Family Order of Loyalty, or Fidelity, of Baden (Germany). 35. Badge of the Order of the Elephant (Denmark). 36. Badge of the Military Order of William (Netherlands). 37. Badge of the Order of Francis-Joseph (Austria). 38. Badge of the Order of the Crown of Württemberg (Germany). 39. Badge of the Order of the Sun and Lion (Persia). 40. Badge of the Order of St. Olaf (Sweden and Norway). 41. Badge of the Order of the Seraphim (Sweden and Norway). 42. The Iron Cross (Prussia). 43. Badge of the Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia). 44. Badge of the (Military) Order of Leopold: reverse (Belgium). See table under names.

2. *Rhet.* Arranged in or characterized by contrasted words or phrases alternating in reversed order. *de-cus-sat-ed*. — *Jy, adv.*

*dec-us-sa-tion*, 1 dek-us-[or di-kus]-shān; 2 dēc-us-[or dē-cus]-shān (XIII). The act or state of decussating, or that which decussates. — *decussation of the pyramids* (*Anat.*), the intercrossing of the fibers of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata over the median line to form the crossed pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. — *fillet d. (Anat.)*, the intercrossing of nerve-fibers known as the fillet (*teniscus*) over the median line of the medulla oblongata above the decussation of the pyramids. — *four-tailed d. (Anat.)*, a crossing of nerve-fibers from the anterior corpora quadrigemina, or from the red nucleus on either side, that occurs below the aqueduct of Sylvius. *fontanal decussation*. — *pluriform d.*, the fillet decussation. *sen-sory decussation*.

*de-cus-sa-tiv* (e), 1 di-kus-sa-tiv; 2 de-cūs-sa-tiv, a. Intersecting, especially at an acute angle. — *Jy, adv.*

*de-cus-sion*, n. A dropping or shaking down or off, as of fruit from a tree.

*de-cus-sis*, 1 di-kus-sis; 2 de-cūs-sis, n. [L.] *Numis.* An ancient Roman copper coin equivalent to 10 asses. See *table of coins*.

*de-cus-so-ri-um*, 1 di-kus-so-ri-um; 2 dē-cūs-sō-ri-um, n. [*Lat. pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to permit escape of pus or the like. [*L. decussio*; see *DECUSSATE*, v.]

*dec-yl*, 1 des-yl; 2 dēc-yl, n. *Chem.* A monatomic organic radical (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>) of the paraffin series, known by its compounds. [*L. decem*, ten, + *-yl*]. — *de-cyl-ic*, a.

*dec-y-lene*, 1 des-i-lin; 2 dēc-y-lēn, n. *Chem.* Any hydrocarbon (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>) of the ethylene series. — *dec-y-len-ic*, a.

*de-dal*, 1 di-dal; 2 dē-dal, a. 1. Curiously made; intricate; contrived; artistic; ingenious. 2. Possessing skill or art; also, crafty; artful; deceitful; inconstant. [*L. dadalus*, < Gr. *dadalos*, < *daidalōs*, adorn.] *da-dal*; *da-dale*; *da-dalant*; *de-dalant*. *Cho.* O woman, woman, of what other earth Hath *de-dal* Nature moulded thee?

*DEDA* *MEANING* *Clytemnestra* div. xv.

*ded-a-lous*, 1 ded-a-lous; 2 dēd-a-lūs, a. 1. Labyrinthine; intricate; thine. 2. *Bot.* Having the margins marked with intricate windings, as certain leaves; not now used. [*L. dadalus*; see *DEDAL*].

*De-dan*, 1 di-dan; 2 dē-dan, n. *Bib. Ezek. xxv, 13.*

*De-da-naan*, n. See *TUATHA DE DANAN*.

*De-da-nim*, 1 ded-a-nim or di-dē-nim; 2 dēd-a-nim or de-dē-nim, n. *Bib. Isa. xl, 13.*

*de-dans*, 1 di-dans; 2 dē-dans, n. [F.] 1. In court-tennis, the part of the penthouse, at the service-end of the court, screened off for occupancy by spectators. See *COURT-TENNIS*. 2. The spectators.

*De-ding-ton*, 1 di-ding-ton; 2 dē-ding-ton, n. A town in Oxfordshire, England. [L. 44. II. a. Dead.]

*de-dine*, 1 di-dine; 2 dē-dine, a. To approach death. *CHAUCER Fame, II, de-dine-to-rate*, st. 1. To disgrace; dishonor. 2. To disgrace. *de-dend*, pp. Deaded.

*de-den-dum*, 1 di-den-dum; 2 de-dēn-dūm, n. *Mech.* The part of a tooth of a gear-wheel between the pitch-line and the bottom of the intervening space. [*L. dedo* (gerund, *dedendum*), apply]. — *de-den-dum-cler-ic*, n. *Mech.* The circle formed by the ends of the teeth of a gear-wheel as they revolve. [The shedding or loss of teeth.]

*de-den-ti-tion*, 1 di-dēn-ti-shān; 2 dē-dēn-ti-shān, n. [Rare.]

*de-des*, 1 di-des; 2 dē-des, n. [Java.] The civet secreted by the rasse.

*De-dham*, 1 ded-am; 2 dēd-am, n. A town, county-seat of *de-dham*, 1 ded-i-kēt; 2 dēd-i-kēt, n. [*Lat. dedo*, + *-am*, + *-ing*]. 1. To set apart solemnly for some sacred purpose, as a church; consecrate, as to a religious use or to a divinity. *My Jesus, . . . I again dedicate my whole self to thee.* *LIVINGSTON Last Journals* ch. 20, p. 414. [E. 1875.]

2. To devote or give up, as oneself, to some special purpose; especially, to direct attention or energy toward; as, to *dedicate* oneself to a cause. 3. To preface or inscribe with a dedication to a patron or friend; as, to *dedicate* a book to the queen. 4. *Law.* To devote, as land or other property, to the use of the public. This prevents the owner or his representatives from asserting any right in the property incompatible with the public use. [*L. dedicatus*, pp. of *dedico*, < *de*, down, + *dico*, declare.] *Syn.* see *INSCRIBE*. — *ded-i-cant*, n. One who dedicates. — *ded-i-cate*, a. Dedicated; devoted; set apart; consecrated; sacred. — *ded-i-ca-tee*, n. [Rare.] One to whom something is dedicated. — *ded-i-ca-tor*, n. One who dedicates, as a book or the like.

*ded-i-ca-tion*, 1 ded-i-kē-shān; 2 dēd-i-ca-shān, n. 1. The act or process of solemnly setting apart of consecrating to sacred uses or to a deity; commonly done with religious rites or services; as, the *dedication* of a house of worship. 2. The act of solemnly setting apart to any specific purpose; the voluntary consecration or relinquishment of something to an end or cause; also, the condition of being set apart or devoted; as, *dedication* of land to public use by the owner. 3. An address or inscription to a patron, friend, or public character, prefixed or attached to a literary, musical, or artistic work, as a token of gratitude, friendship, or respect; the act of so addressing or inscribing. [OF.]

*ded-i-ca-to-ry*, 1 ded-i-ka-to-ry; 2 dēd-i-ca-to-ry, a. Constituting, containing, or serving as a dedication; dedicating. *ded-i-ca-tiv* (e); *ded-i-ca-to-ri-al*. III. n. A dedication.

*ded-i-ca-ture*, 1 ded-i-ka-chūr or -tūr; 2 dēd-i-ca-chūr or -tūr, n. [Archaic.] The act of dedicating, or a dedication. I would not praise the pageant high, Yet miss the *dedicature*. *Browning A Sabbath Morning at Sea* st. 8.

*ded-i-g-na-tion*, n. Disdain; contempt.

*ded-i-mus*, 1 ded-i-mus; 2 dēd-i-mūs, n. [L.] *Law.* A command or writ (in the Latin form beginning *Debitum* possession or writ) authorizing the taking of testimony or the performance of specified judicial acts.

*ded-i-ti-tion*, 1 di-dē-ti-shān; 2 dēd-i-ti-shān, n. *Rom. Law.* A freedman, barred from full citizenship because of grave offense committed during slavery. [*L. dedittus*, captive.] *ded-i-ti-tian*; — *ded-i-ti-clan-cy*, n. The condition of a freedman so debased. *ded-i-ti-tian-cy*.

*de-dit*, n. Surrender; a yielding.

*de-dit-ty*, a. Deadly. *CHAUCER C. T. I, 11352.*

*De-dlock*, 1 dēd-lok; 2 dēd-lok, n. In Dickens's *Bleak House*: 1. Sir Leicester, a country gentleman of high character but many prejudices. 2. Lady, his wife; mother

of Esther Summerson by Captain Hawdon. She leads a miserable life from remorse and apprehension and is finally found dead at the grave of her first lover.

*de-do*, 1 dē-do; 2 dē-do, n. [Sp.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length. See *MEASURE*.

*ded-o-la-tion*, 1 ded-o-lē-shān; 2 dēd-o-lē-shān, n. *Surg.* The action by which a wound causing loss of substance or tissue is indicated by means of a cutting-instrument. [*L. dedolatus*, pp. of *dedolo*, < *de*, from, + *dolo*, chip.]

*De-don*, n. See *DOMINUS*.

*de-doubt-ment*, 1 di-dūb-tment or (F.) de-dū-bi-mān; 2 de-dūb-tment or (F.) de-dū-bi-mān, n. [F.] *Bot.* Duplication; chorisis.

*ded-u-ca-tion*, 1 ded-yu-kē-shān; 2 dēd-yu-kē-shān, n. [Rare.] A leading from the right way or direction; a mis-leading.

*de-duce*, 1 di-dūs; 2 de-dūc, vt. [*DE-DUCED*; *DE-DUC*]. 1. To derive as a conclusion by reasoning from given premises or principles; infer, especially as a necessary result; conclude. 2. To give the derivation of; trace the production or origin of.

The Arabs deduced their descent from Abraham through the line of Ishmael. *PALRY Evidences* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 365. [L. J. W.]

3. [Archaic.] To lead down, forth, or away; conduct.

The Mer de Glace is deduced down its narrow channel, like a river. *Russkii Devotion* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 59. [E. A. 1879.]

4. To describe or trace in detail. [*L. deduco*, < *de*, down, + *duco*, lead]. — *de-duce-ment*, n. That which is deduced as a logical conclusion; inference; deduction. — *de-duce-ble* (e), a. 1. Capable of being deduced, derived, or inferred, as from certain premises or facts. 2. Capable of being brought down. — *de-duce-ble-ly*, adv. — *de-duce-ble-ly* (e), adv. Inference; deduction; inferential.

*de-duct*, 1 di-duct; 2 de-dūct, vt. 1. To subtract, take away, separate, or remove, as from a sum or amount; as, to *deduct* an item from an account; to *deduct* a percentage. 2. To lead forth or out; also, to trace or to reduce. 3. To reduce. [*L. deduco* (pp. *deductus*); see *DEDUCE*.] *Syn.* see *INDUCT*. — *de-duct-ive* (e), a. 1. That may be deducted. 2. Deductive.

*de-duct-i-o*, 1 di-duk-shi; 2 de-dūct-i-o, n. [L.] 1. Deduction. 2. *Mus.* The succession of notes in any hexachord in Guido d'Arezzo's musical system.

*de-duc-tion*, 1 di-duk-shān; 2 de-dūc-shān, n. 1. The power, act, or process of deducing or inferring; more especially, the mental process by which general truths already known are sought and found, in order to justify assumptions and hypotheses respecting the explanation of more concrete truths or facts. 2. *Logic.* That form of reasoning in which a fact, or the truth of a specific or individual statement, is inferred from a general fact, law, or principle, given as a starting-point, through the connecting relation of reason and consequent; specialization; demonstrative or applicative inference; syllogistic reasoning. Compare *SYLLOGISM*.

In deduction the logical axiom of sufficient reason takes the form of reason and consequent, embracing whole and part, cause and effect, substance and attribute, genus and species, etc. Compare *INDUCTION*.

3. That which is deduced from premises or principles; an inference; a conclusion. 4. The act or process of deducting, or that which is deducted or subtracted; subtraction; abatement; as, to make a *deduction* from a bill. 5. A payment. [*F. deduction*, < *L. deductio* (n.), < *deduco*; see *DEDUCE*.] *Syn.* see *INDUCTION*; *INFERENCE*. — *deduction* for new (*Mar. Law*), a rebate in favor of the underwriter of one-third from the whole cost of repairing a damaged ship by the insured owner, on account of the new material put into the ship.

*de-duc-tive*, 1 di-duk-tiv; 2 de-dūc-tiv, a. Of, pertaining to, or based on deduction; containing or using deduction; inferential; deductive.

The inductive process does not lead up to certainty, whereas the deductive process does. *BARKING-GOULD Origin of Relig. Belief* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 15. [A. 1870.]

[< *LL. deductivus*, < *L. deduco*; see *DEDUCE*.] — *deductive method*. 1. *Logic.* (1) The application of logical deduction in reaching or demonstrating individual fact or truth from general principles or truths. (2) In the system of J. S. Mill, the ascertainment of the law of an effect from the laws of the tendencies producing it. 2. The improper application of the Aristotelian logic or the syllogism to facts (to which the inductive method only is applicable), in the attempt to reach general scientific principles. Compare *INDUCTIVE METHOD*. — *d. reasoning*, same as *DEDUCTION*; 2. opposed to *inductive reasoning*. — *de-duc-tiv* (e), adv.

*de-duc-tor*, 1 di-duk-tor; 2 de-dūc-tor, n. The blackfish or caaling-whale. [*L. guide*, < *deduco*; see *DEDUCE*.]

*de-du-pil-ca-tion*, 1 di-dū-pil-kē-shān; 2 dēd-dū-pil-kē-shān, n. *Bot.* Division or separation, as of an organ or a part, into two or more parts; chorisis.

*dee*, 1 di; 2 dē, [Scott.] To die.

*dee*, n. [Scott.] A dairymaid. See *DEY*.

*Dee*, 1 di; 2 dē, n. 1. John (1715-1767/1768), an English astrologer. 2. A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 87 m. long to North Sea. 3. A river and lake in Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland. 4. A river in Merionethshire, N. Wales; 80 m. long to Irish Sea.

*deed*, 1 did; 2 dēd, vt. To convey or transfer title by written instrument under seal; as, to *deed* an estate.

*deed*, a. Dead. *deed*, *deed*, *deed*, *deed*.

*deed*, 1 did; 2 dēd, n. 1. Anything done or effected; an act, good or bad, great or small; specif., a notable achievement or exploit.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. *BAILEY Festus, A Country Town* sc. 7.

2. Certain fact or truth; especially, reality; actuality. The Apostles' Creed . . . was, in very deed, age after age, the hymn of the nations. *Schroder Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. p. 120. [E. A. 1884.]

3. [Rare.] Power of action; active or voluntary agency.

4. *Law.* A written instrument containing a grant signed and sealed by the grantor; an instrument of conveyance under seal; as, a *deed* for land. Any instrument in writing under seal, whether a bond, agreement, or contract of any kind, is a *deed*, altho the word is more frequently used in regard to the conveyance of real estate. Deeds are divided into (1) deeds indented, in which two or more parties enter into reciprocal and corresponding relations to each other, and (2) deeds poll, which are the acts of a single party and need no counterpart. They must be duly acknowledged and recorded in most States of the United States. A deed comprises the *premises*, which include the statement of the parties, the consideration and the description of the property; the *habendum*, which limits and defines the estate conveyed to the grantee; the *reden-*

*dum*, which makes reservations in favor of the grantor; the *conditions*, which determine the action of the covenants in certain contingencies; the *covenants*, or agreements on the part of the parties; and the *conclusion*, which includes the execution clause, date, etc. Under English law, signature, while not essential to the execution of a deed, is practically the rule, while in the United States it is obligatory. [*L. AS. dād*, < *dōn*, do.] *deed*; *deed*; *deed*. *Syn.* see *CONVEYANCE*. *ACT*. *EXERCISE*. — *blank deed*, a form, printed in correct legal phraseology, for a deed of real estate or the like, having blank spaces wherein names, dates, and other particulars may be written. — *d. of arrangement* (*Eng. Law*), an assignment for the benefit of creditors. — *d. of assumption* (*Scots Law*), a deed by which a trustee assumes office under appointment from an existing trustee. — *d. of gift*, a conveyance of property in consideration of love and affection or good will. — *d. of trust*, a conveyance of property to one party to be held in trust for another or others. — *In d.*, in very d., in fact; in truth; in reality; actually. — *deedful*, a. Full of or characterized by deeds or exploits; active; stirring. — *deed-ly*, adv. [Rare.] Actively; industriously. — *deedless*, a. Without or not characterized by deeds. — *deed-ly*, a. [Rare.] Active; efficient.

*de-ed-nu-ca-tion*, 1 di-ej-u-for -ed-yu-kē-shān-ol; 2 dē-ēd-nu-ca-tion, n. [*Lat. deducere*.] That tends to hinder or nullify.

*deed-y*, 1 di-dē; 2 dē-dē, n. [*DEED* (ES, 1 -E; 2 -IS, PL.)] [Southern U. S.] A chick; a young fowl.

*Deeg*, n. Same as *DIG*.

*de-ēsh*, a. Same as *DILLS*.

*deem*, 1 dim; 2 dēm, v. I. t. 1. To hold in belief, estimation, or opinion; decide as to a conclusion; consider; regard; believe; as, I *deem* it prudent to stay at home. 2. To judge; adjudge; decide; sentence; condemn; doom. 3. To expect.

II. i. 1. To have or be of an opinion; think; judge. 2. To pass judgment; decide. [*L. AS. dēman* (= Goth. *dōman*, < *dōm*; see *DOOM*.) *deem*; *deem*; *deem*. *Syn.* see *ESTIMATE*; *SUPPOSE*.

*deem*, n. [Archaic.] A judgment; opinion; surmise. — *deem-er*, n. One who deems; a judge.

*de-em-na-te*, 1 di-em-nā-tē; 2 dē-em-nā-tē, n. [*NAT* (ED); *-NAT* (ING).] *Phys. Chem.* To divest of the property of radioactivity. — *de-em-na-tion*, n.

*deem'd*, pp. Deemed.

*deem-ster*, 1 dim-ster; 2 dēm-ster, n. 1. One who deems, or deems; a judge; specif., either of the two highest judicial officers in the Isle of Man.

The *Deemster* is always a Maxman; he must know the language of the common people. *HALL CAINE The Deemster* ch. 4, p. 20. [A. 1888.]

2. Same as *DOOMSTER*. — *deem-ster-ship*, n.

*deen*, 1 dā; 2 dēn, n. Same as *DIN*.

*deen-y*, 1 di-dē; 2 dē-dē, a. [Ir.] Undersized; tiny.

*deep*, 1 dip; 2 dēp, a. 1. Extending far, or comparatively far, below the surface; having depth; also, situated or being at a considerable distance down; as, a *deep* well. On the other side of the lake down into a *deep* mountain glen. *Irish Sketch-Book*, Rip Van Winkle p. 52. [E. A. 1881.]

2. Extending or entering far back, in, or away from the spectator's point of view; extending far backward; as, a *deep* gorge; a *deep* lot. 3. Having a depth, thickness, dimension, or quantity measured from above downward, from before backward, or from without inward; as, a well 50 feet *deep*; a house-lot 100 feet *deep*; a company of men standing ten *deep*. 4. Profound; as in nature, reach, or degree. (1) Hard to understand or fathom because abstruse, complex, or well concealed; as, a *deep* thought; a *deep* plan. (2) Of great and well-trained or far-reaching intellectual powers; sagacious; penetrating. (3) Of great intensity; great in degree; extreme; hence, heartfelt and earnest; as, *deep* silence; *deep* sorrow. 5. Artful in the concealment of plans or schemes; insidious; scheming; designing.

Really, is he as *deep* as that? *ALDRICH Queen of Sheba* p. 101. [E. & Co. 1877.]

6. Of low, sonorous, or heavy tone; not high or sharp; full-toned; grave; as, a *deep* bass voice. 7. Of intense or dark hue; dark; not light; as, *deep* blue. 8. Difficult of passage by reason of sand, mud, or the like; muddy; boggy; as, a *deep* road. 9. Immersed; absorbed; as, *deep* in a book. 10. *Logic.* Having many attributes; having much intensive quantity; said of a logical subject. 11. *Bacteriol.* Beneath the surface; not exposed to the air; as, a *deep* culture. 12. *Golf*. Broad; said of the face of a driver or brass. 13. [*Prov. Eng.*] Late. [*L. AS. dōp*, < *deop*, *Syn.* see *HIGH*; *OSCUR*.] *Deep* is used as the first element of many self-explaining compounds, as, *deep-browed*, *deep-laid*, *deep-mouthed*, *deep-dyed*, a. Thorough-going; unmitigated; usually with a noun implying villainy in some form. — *d.-fett*, a. Self-fetched; deep-drawn. — *d.-field*, n. Baseball & Cricket. That part of the field farthest from the diamond or wicket. — *d.-grown*, a. Having exceptional depth of staple; used to characterize a certain strain variety of wool fiber. — *d.-sea*, a. Of, pertaining to, or used or done in the greater depths of the sea or ocean; as, *deep-sea* dredging; a *deep-sea* line or lead. — *d.-sea*, n. [Local, U. S.] A hand-line tackle for bottom-fishing, consisting of a weighted, bow-shaped spreader supporting *Deep-sea Sounding* two hooks at each end; a *bow-apparatus*.

2. A sinker for such a line. — *d.-setting*, n. *Syn.* 1. Position before striking a line. 2. A method of raising to the surface, in the dairying, a method of raising to the surface, in the cream by setting the milk in weight which tips the arms deep cans instead of shallow bearing the cups, c. c., on ranch-pans, and lowering the tem-ling the bottom.

perature by the exterior use of ice or spring-water. — *d.-sinker*, n. [Austral.] A deep drinking-glass, or the liquid it contains. — *d.-waisted*, a. *Naut.* Said of a ship having poop and forecabin unusually high above its deck.

*deep*, n. 1. A place or thing that has great depth; a place or distance that extends far downward, inward, or outward; an abyss; especially, the sea or ocean. The hollow *deep*. Of hell resounded! *Milton P. L. bk. i, l. 314.*

2. Something too profound, vast, abstruse to be easily fathomed or comprehended; a mystery. 3. The most profound part; culmination; as, the *deep* of night. 4. *Naut.* The interval between two successive marked fathoms on a lead-line; noted in announcing a depth for which there is no fathom-mark; as, by the *deep*, nine (between nine and ten fathoms). See *LEAD-LINE*.

To heave the lead the seamen sprang, And to the pilot cheerily sung, 'By the *deep*—nine!' *PEARCE Hearing the Lead* st. 1.



de-fec'tor, 1 di-fek'tar or -tor; 2 de-fē'tor, n. [Rare.] A person who withdraws from a political or religious body. Compare DEFECT, v.

de-fē-da'tiont, n. Befoulment. der'f-a-da'tiont.  
 de-selt', a. Disfigured; marred. CHAUCER *T.* and *C.* bk. v. l.



de-fem'7-na'tion, 1 di-fem'i-nē'shan; 2 de-fem'i-nē'shon, n. A condition of sexual inversion in which there is a permanent assumption of masculine, with accompanying loss of feminine characteristics. [*< de- + L. femina, woman.*]

de-fem'i-nize, v. Same as DEFENSE, etc.

de-fence't, n. Concealment; covering.

de-fend, 1 di-fend'; 2 de-fend', v. I. 1. To protect or shield from attack or violence; guard against threatened or offered harm; as, to defend a ship or a fort. 2. To make a stand for, or uphold by force or argument; maintain against attack, encroachment, or opposition; maintain; vindicate; as, to defend the course of the administration.

Both liberty and property are precarious, unless the possessors have sense and spirit enough to defend them.

JENKIN, *Lectures* vol. i, dedication, p. 5. [A. M. 1851.]

3. Law. To uphold one's rights in or in regard to by denying those of one's opponent; as, to defend a suit or a claim. 4. [Rare.] To forbid; prohibit. 5. [Scott.] To drive or ward off; repel.

II. 1. Law. To deny formally by plea of record the truth or validity of a plaintiff's complaint; contest a suit; resist or oppose by proof of facts or by matters of law that may go to defeat a plaintiff's action either wholly or in part. [*< F. défendre, < L. defendo, < de, away, + fendo, strike.*] de-fend'e't. Syn: advocate, guard, maintain, protect; uphold, vindicate. See HOLD; JUSTIFY; EXCUSE; PRESERVE; SURRENDER. Prep.: defend from danger; against an enemy; by a rampart; with mastery. — de-fend'a-ble, a. Capable of being defended. — de-fend'e-ee, n. [Rare.] One who is defended.

de-fend, pp. Defended.

de-fend'ant, 1 di-fend'ant; 2 de-fend'ant, I. a. 1. Law. Making or interposing defense. 2. Defensive.

II. n. 1. Law. A person against whom a suit is brought; one summoned and called upon to answer in an action. 2. One who defends; a defender. — defendant in error (Law), one against whom a writ of error has been sued out.

de-fend'er, 1 di-fend'er; 2 de-fend'er, n. 1. One who defends, protects, maintains, or vindicates; a champion. 2. [D.] Ir. Hist. Originally, one who defended his home against domestic marauders; later, one of a body of Roman Catholics organized about 1783 for home defense during the factional contests culminating in the rebellion of 1798. The organization was subsequently merged into the United Irishmen.

The people at this time called *Defenders*... are very different from those who originally assumed that appellation, and are all... of the Roman Catholic persuasion. LUCKY, *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* [quot.] vol. vii, p. 17. [A. C. & Co. 1890.]

3. Scots Law. A defendant.

— Defender of the Faith, a title given in 1521 by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England for writing on the seven sacraments against Luther: revoked later, but restored by Parliament and still used by the English sovereign.

— Defenders' day, Sept. 12; first celebrated at Baltimore, Md., in 1842, to commemorate the battle of North Point, 1812, between the British and the Americans.

de-fend'is-m, n. The principles or practices of the Defenders. — de-fend'iss, n. [Rare.]

de-fend'u, 1 di-fend'u; 2 de-fend'u, a. Her. Having horns or other defenses differing in tincture from the body.

de-fen'es-tra'tion, 1 di-fen'es-trē'shan; 2 de-fen'es-trā'shon, n. [F.] The act of throwing out of a window, or the result of or objection to such an act: used specifically with reference to a mode of executing popular vengeance practiced in Bohemia in the later middle ages. — Defenestration of Prague. 1. The throwing out of a window of the city hall of Prague of the burgo-master and other officials by the Hussites in 1419. 2. The action of some Bohemian Protestants in 1618, who threw out of the king's ministers out of the window of the royal council hall at Prague. The Thirty Years' War resulted from this action.

de-fense't, v. To defend; vindicate; fortify. de-fence't, de-fense', 1 di-fens'; 2 de-fens', n. 1. The act or process of defending or maintaining, or the state or condition of being defended; protection; as, the defense of a besieged town; to be in a posture of defense. 2. Anything that defends or serves to defend; means employed to defend; a safeguard or protection; as, defenses or fortifications of a town. 3. A plea in justification, vindication, or support; an excuse or apology.

The defense of Christianity is not a book but a man—not an argument but a life.

J. PARKER, *Apostolic Life* vol. iii, p. 83. [F. & W. 1885.]

4. Law. (1) An opposing or denying of the truth, validity, or sufficiency of a plaintiff's complaint. (2) Whatever is alleged, pleaded, or offered in evidence as sufficient to defeat an action either wholly or in part. 5. The art or science of defending by force or arms; skillfulness in defending, especially in defending oneself, as in fencing or boxing. 6. pl. Her. The natural weapons belonging to a beast or bird of prey, as tusks, horns, claws, etc. 7. Chess. A series of moves by which the second player defends his position from attack; as, Philidor's Defense. Compare CHESS.

8†. An offensive act; defiance. 9†. A prohibitory decree. [*< OF. defense, < LL. defensa, < L. defensus, pp. of defendo; see DEFEND.*]

de-fens't, de-fen'sa-tive, Defense.

Syn: apology, bulwark, guard, justification, protection, rampart, resistance, safeguard, shelter, shield, vindication.

The weak may speak or act in defense of the strong, none but the powerful can assure others of protection. A defense is gent, three parrot defense vert ordinarily against actual attack; protection with beaks and is against possible as well as actual dangers. claws gulls."

We speak of defense against an assault. A series of moves by which the second player defends his position from attack; as, Philidor's Defense. Compare CHESS.

8†. An offensive act; defiance. 9†. A prohibitory decree. [*< OF. defense, < LL. defensa, < L. defensus, pp. of defendo; see DEFEND.*]

de-fen'si-ble, 1 di-fen'si-bl; 2 de-fen'si-bl, a. 1. Capable of being defended, maintained, or justified.



2†. Suitable or intended for defending. — de-fen'si-bly, 1 di-fen'si-bl; 2 de-fen'si-bl, adv. de-fen'sion, 1 di-fen'shan; 2 de-fen'shon, n. A defense; specif., in R. C. theological colleges, the formal defense of a philosophical or theological thesis.

de-fen'sive, 1 di-fen'siv; 2 de-fen'siv, a. 1. Intended for defense; suitable for defense or protection; as, defensive works or arms. 2. Carried on in defense, or in resistance to aggression: distinguished from offensive.

Aggressive war is a matter of choice; defensive, of necessity. BENTHAM, *Works*, *Internal Law* vol. viii, p. 555. [W. T. 1839.]

3. Prepared or ready for defense; making or offering defense; as, "Truth defensive hath lost hold on God." LOWELL, *The Cathedral*. [*< F. défensif, < L. defensivus; see DEFENSE.*]

— defensive allegation (Law), the answer of a defendant to the allegations of a party moving a cause. — d. protel (Physiol. Chem.), a protel substance, present in animal tissues and fluids, to aid in prophylaxis by destroying bacteria, etc. — de-fen'si-ve-ly, adv.

de-fen'sor, 1 di-fen'sor; 2 de-fen'sor, n. 1. An attitude or condition of defense; readiness for defense; as, to act, or stand, on the defensive. 2. A means of defense; safeguard.

de-fen'sor, 1 di-fen'sor; 2 de-fen'sor, n. [L.] One who defends; a defender. (1) *Cir. Lar.* One who appears for and defends another in an action in court, as guardian ad litem or an advocate. (2) *Rom. Lar.* An officer charged with the duty of protecting the people, hearing complaints of injuries received, and preserving order in the city: the full title of this officer was *defensor civitatis*. (3) *Ecccl.* A church patron; a guardian of church property. — Fidei Defensor, same as DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

de-fen'sor-y, 1 di-fen'so-ry; 2 de-fen'so-ry, a. Defensive.

de-fer', 1 di-fur'; 2 de-fer', v. [DE-FERRE, DE-FERRE; DE-FER-RING.] I. i. 1. To delay or put off to some other time; delay action upon or concerning; postpone; as, to defer a project; to defer payment. 2†. To remand.

II. i. To delay or wait; refrain from action. [*< F. différer, < L. differo, bear apart; see DIFFER.*] Syn: see ADJOURN; PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND. — de-fer', n. [Rare.] Postponement; delay. — de-fer'er, n. de-fer', v. [DE-FERRE, DE-FERRE; DE-FER-RING.] I. i. 1. [Archaic.] To submit, as to one more competent; refer or commit, as out of respect or confidence: followed by to; as, to defer the consideration of a matter to a friend. 2†. To offer with reverence; render, as homage; assign.

II. i. To yield, as out of respect; submit; give in: followed by to; as, to defer to a parent's wishes.

Don't cheer, boys, ... Colonel Sherman here says it is not military: and I guess we had better defer to his opinion. LINCOLN in W. T. Sherman's *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 190. [A. M. 1875.]

[*< F. différer, < L. differo, < de, down, + fero, bear.*]

Syn: respect, revere, submit, venerate, yield. We defer to respected superiors in position, ability, or attainments; we regard power and worth wherever found. The military officer must defer to the views or authority of a commander whom he may not respect; a discoverer sure of his facts may not defer to the incredulity of those whom on other grounds he respects most highly. See OBEY. — Ant: defy, despise, disregard, scorn, slight. — Prep: to.

de-fer-ence, 1 de-fer-ens; 2 de-fer-ens, n. Respectful submission or yielding, as to another's opinion, wishes, or judgment; respect or regard; as, deference to the law.

While at school his probity and demeanor were such as to win the deference of the other boys.

J. SPARKS, *Washington* vol. i, p. 6. [A. S. Co. 1837.]

[*< F. deference, < L. deferent(-is); see DEFERENT.*]

de-fer-ent, 1 de-fer-ent; 2 de-fer-ent, a. 1. Carrying off; bearing away; adapted to carry or convey: as used in physiology, opposed to afferent. 2. Characterized by deference; deferential. [*< L. deferent(-is), pp. of deferō; see DEFERRE.*]

de-fer-ent, n. Something that carries or conveys. (1) Anat. A vessel or duct for the conveyance of fluids. (2) In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the circle around the earth, as a center, on the circumference of which the center of the epicycle was supposed to move.

de-fer-en'tial, 1 de-fer-en-shal; 2 de-fer-en'shal, a. 1. Marked by deference; respectful; as, a deferential bearing.

Deferential, like most of our modern words, is analogical in formation, and, unlike many of them, is a really valuable addition to the vocabulary of bygone centuries.

FITZGERALD, *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 315. [A. M. 1873.]

2. Anat. Of or pertaining to the vas deferens.

Syn: see DEFERRE; OBSEQUIOUS. — de-fer-en'tial-ly, n. — de-fer-en'tial-ly, adv.

de-fer-en'tis, 1 de-fer-en-tis; 2 de-fer-en'tis, n. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

de-fer-esse, 1 di-far-ess; 2 de-fer-ess, v. [*< F. déferer, < F. défer, < L. deferre, < de, down, + fero, bear.*]

1. To stop boiling; to lose heat. 2. To fall into disregard.

de-fer-ess, 1 di-far-ess; 2 de-fer-ess, n. [Rare.] A lessening or lowering of heat; hence, decline of enthusiasm. 2. Pathol. The decline of a fever; abatement of febrile symptoms. [*< L. deferresco, cool, < de, off, + ferreo, boil.*]

de-fer-ess, 1 di-far-ess; 2 de-fer-ess, v. [*< F. déferer, < F. défer, < L. deferre, < de, down, + fero, bear.*]

de-fen'dal-ize, 1 di-fen'dal-ize; 2 de-fen'dal-ize, v. To deprive of the feudal character.

Def'and', n. See DU DEFENDANT.

de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. 1. The act of defiling; a challenge to meet in combat or contest; hence, a call upon some one to prove an assertion or accusation; as, the trumpet sounded defiance. 2. Contemptuous opposition or disregard openly expressed in words or actions; as, to act in defiance of principle, authority, or etiquette. 3. A certain opening in cheeks. 4†. Distrust. [OF. *< LL. diffidentia*, want of faith, < diffido; see DEFY.]

de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. [Rare.] A lessening or lowering of heat; hence, decline of enthusiasm. 2. Pathol. The decline of a fever; abatement of febrile symptoms. [*< L. deferresco, cool, < de, off, + ferreo, boil.*]

de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. [Rare.] A lessening or lowering of heat; hence, decline of enthusiasm. 2. Pathol. The decline of a fever; abatement of febrile symptoms. [*< L. deferresco, cool, < de, off, + ferreo, boil.*]

of blood. 2. That which is lacking or wanting; sometimes, also, a defect; as, a large deficiency. 3. [Rare.] Absence. de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. 1. A legislative measure for increasing the amount of money appropriated for a previous fiscal year, or for meeting some unusual and unforeseen exigency. 2. [Eng.] An advance of funds on short time made by the Bank of England to the government for supplying a temporary deficiency. — d. of a curve, the difference between the number of double points on a curve and the maximum number which a curve of that degree can have.

de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. 1. Not having an adequate or proper supply or amount; lacking; insufficient; as, the regiment was deficient in arms.

Proof that she was deficient in delicacy and in tenderness. LAMBORN, *Periods and Asperity* p. 41. [A. M. 1871.]

2. Inadequate to its purpose; incomplete; as, the law is deficient in clearness. 3. Insufficient in quantity or quality; imperfect; defective; as, deficient ventilation. [*< L. deficient(-is), pp. of deficere; see DEFECT.*]

de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. A deficiency or falling short in amount; especially, a financial shortage; as, a deficit in an expense fund. [L., it is wanting; ind. pres. 3d per. sing. of *deficere*; see DEFECT, n.]

de-fil'ant, 1 di-fil'ant; 2 de-fil'ant, n. Monsieur et Madame. Mock titles of Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette, to whom were ascribed the deficits in the French treasury.

de-fil'er, 1 di-fai'er; 2 de-fil'er, n. One who defies.

de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. Disfigurement.

de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [LAD'ED; LAD'ING.] To plan or construct so as to protect from enfilading and from reverse fire: said of a fortification. [*< F. défilade, < défilé; see DEFILER, n.*]

de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. Fort. The determination of the proper direction or heights of ramparts and parapets to protect the interior from shots from commanding heights. — de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

1. To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to defile one's garments.

Who touches pitch defiled must be. WHITTIER, *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. 3. To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to defile the temple or food.

[*< AS. ofyllan, ofyllan, ofyllan* (*< G. a-2, of-, a-2, be-, BE- + fül, foul*), influenced in form by ME. *defouler*, *< L. de, down, + AS. fül, foul*.] de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

1. To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to defile one's garments.

Who touches pitch defiled must be. WHITTIER, *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. 3. To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to defile the temple or food.

[*< AS. ofyllan, ofyllan, ofyllan* (*< G. a-2, of-, a-2, be-, BE- + fül, foul*), influenced in form by ME. *defouler*, *< L. de, down, + AS. fül, foul*.] de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

1. To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to defile one's garments.

Who touches pitch defiled must be. WHITTIER, *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. 3. To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to defile the temple or food.

[*< AS. ofyllan, ofyllan, ofyllan* (*< G. a-2, of-, a-2, be-, BE- + fül, foul*), influenced in form by ME. *defouler*, *< L. de, down, + AS. fül, foul*.] de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

1. To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to defile one's garments.

Who touches pitch defiled must be. WHITTIER, *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. 3. To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to defile the temple or food.

[*< AS. ofyllan, ofyllan, ofyllan* (*< G. a-2, of-, a-2, be-, BE- + fül, foul*), influenced in form by ME. *defouler*, *< L. de, down, + AS. fül, foul*.] de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

1. To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to defile one's garments.

Who touches pitch defiled must be. WHITTIER, *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. 3. To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to defile the temple or food.

[*< AS. ofyllan, ofyllan, ofyllan* (*< G. a-2, of-, a-2, be-, BE- + fül, foul*), influenced in form by ME. *defouler*, *< L. de, down, + AS. fül, foul*.] de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

1. To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to defile one's garments.

Who touches pitch defiled must be. WHITTIER, *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. 3. To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to defile the temple or food.

[*< AS. ofyllan, ofyllan, ofyllan* (*< G. a-2, of-, a-2, be-, BE- + fül, foul*), influenced in form by ME. *defouler*, *< L. de, down, + AS. fül, foul*.] de-fil'ing, n. de-fil'ing, 1 di-fil'ing; 2 de-fil'ing, n. [DE-FILED; DE-FIL'ING.]

strip of furniture; deprive of troops or equipments; disfur-  
nish; as, to *degaruish* a fortress.—*de-gar'uish-ment*, *n*.  
[Rare.]  
e'ge-lat'i-nize. 1 di-j-lat'i-najz; 2 dō'ge-lăt'i-niz, tr-

B. B. S.	Bachelor of Busi-	Arts.
B. C. <sup>1</sup>	Bachelor of Chem-	B. Lit.
istry.	B. Chem. <sup>†</sup>	Bachelor of Liter-
B. C. <sup>2</sup>	Bachelor of Com-	ature.
merce.		B. L. <sup>2</sup>
		B. LL.
		Bachelor of Laws.
		See LL. B.



S. A unit of various kinds: usually indicated by the superfix°. (1) A unit of angular measure, the ninetieth

D. B. S.	Bachelor of Busi-	Arts.
B. C. <sup>1</sup>	Bachelor of Chem-	B. Lit.
	istry. B. Chem. <sup>†</sup>	Bachelor of Liter-
B. C. <sup>2</sup>	Bachelor of Com-	B. L. <sup>2</sup>
	merce.	B. LL.
		See LL. B.



**hy'/dro-gen-ize**, 1 dī-hāi'dro-jen-ə-iz; 2 dē-hy'/dro-  
gen-ə-iz, *vt. Chem.* To free from hydrogen; remove hydro-  
gen from.—**de-hy'/dro-gen-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**de-hy'/dro-gen-**  
**iz'er**, *n.*  
**e-hy'/dro-mu'cle**, 1 dī-hal'dro-mū'ak; 2 dē-hy'/dro-mū'clic,  
*a. Chem.* Derived by dehydrating mucic acid, *a. dehy-*  
*dromucic acid* (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>8</sub>).  
**e-hyp'no-ize**, 1 dī-hyp'no-tə-iz; 2 dē-hyp'no-tiz, *vt.* To  
awaken from the hypnotic state; dissipate a hypnosis.  
**e-in'al'ra**, 1 dī'ya-nal'ra; 2 dē'ya-nal'ra, *n. Myth.* The  
wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she caused his  
death. **Dē-l'a-nel-rat** [Gr.].  
**e'l-cide**, 1 dī'ā-said; 2 dē'l-cid, *n.* 1. The killing of a god;  
especially, the crucifixion of Christ. 2. The slayer of a  
god; specif., one of the crucifiers of Christ. [**L. deus**,  
god, + *cædo*, slay.]—**dē-l'e-cid'al**, *a.*  
**ele'tic**, 1 dāik'tik; 2 dē'tic, *a. Logic.* Proving by  
direct argument; direct: distinguished from *elentic*,  
*refutative*, or *indirect*. [**Gr. deiktikos**, able to show,  
+ *dekhymai*, teach.] **dē-l'e-tic-ly**,—**cal-ly**, *adv.*  
**el'd**, 1 dīd; 2 dēd. [**Scot.**] **I. a.** Dead. **II. n.** Death.  
**e-l'e-l'e**, 1 dī'fai; 2 dē'l'e, *n.* 1. Making or tending  
to make divine; deifying. 2. Divine; *a. deific energy*.  
Not from deify to sanctify as *deify* is from *deus*, divine.  
FITZGERALD HALL Modern English ch. 6, p. 157, *fn.* [1873.]  
[**L. deificus**, *ad L. deus*, god, + *facto*, make.]—**-l'e-lic**.  
**e-l'l-a-cæ'fion**, 1 dī'f-i-fic'eshān; 2 dē'l'i-fic'eshon, *n.* 1.  
The act of endowing with divine existence or attributes;  
the state of one deified; apotheosis.  
His [the Greek's] religion is a *deification* of the faculties and  
affections of man. *Guyot Earth and Man* tr. by C. C. Felton,  
lect. xii, p. 307. [**a. & l.** 1865.]  
**2. Occult.** The acquisition by the soul of god-like at-  
tributes; ultimate absorption into the Supreme Spirit.  
[**OP.** + **L. deifico**; see **DEIFY**.] **dē'l'l-a-cæ'fiont**,—**dē'l'i-**  
**ca'to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to deification; apotheosizing.  
**e-l'i-f'orm**, 1 dī'fai-rē; 2 dē'l'i-fer, *n.* One who deifies.  
**e-l'i-form**, 1 dī'fai-rēm; 2 dē'l'i-fōrm, *a.* 1. In the form of  
a god; like a god, as in nature or appearance. 2. Con-  
formable to the divine will or nature. [**L. deus**, god,  
+ *-form*.]—**dē-l'fōrm-l'ity**, *n.*  
**e-l'i-fy**, 1 dī'fai; 2 dē'l'fy, *vt.* [**-FIED**.—**-FY'ING**.] 1. To  
exalt among the gods; regard or worship as a god. 2.  
To make like God or a god; render divine. [**L. deus**,  
god, + *ficō*, make.] **dē-l'i-fy**,—**fy**, *adv.*  
**el'ig**, 1 dēn; 2 dēn, *vt.* 1. To stoop so far as to grant;  
give or allow with condescension; vouchsafe; now usu-  
ally with an infinitive; *as, Deign to listen*.  
He would not *deign* to hear the world or men.  
**ASTON DEIGNATION of Montrose** *et. 17.*  
2. To deem worthy of notice or account. [**L. deus**,  
god, + *ignō*, to neglect, to ignore.] **dē-l'i-gn**,—**gn**, *adv.*  
**SYN.**: see **CONDESCEND**.  
**el'ign**, *pp.* Deigned. [**S. S.**]  
**el'l**, 1 dīd; 2 dēd, *n.* [**Scot.**] The devil; hence, an evil,  
mischievous fellow.—**dell's dizzzen**, the devil's dozen; thirteen.  
**el'mos**, 1 dālmōs; 2 dēmōs, *n. Astron.* The outer of the  
two moons of the planet Mars. See under **SATELLITE**. [**L.**  
**Gr. dēmos**, fear.]  
**el'n**, 1 dīn; 2 dēn, *adv.* [**Scot.**] Entirely; very; literally;  
absolutely. [**Scot.** **el'n-kru'**]; 2 dē'n-kru's-tant, *n.* An  
agent for softening water used in a steam-boiler.  
**e-l'n'di-vi'yu-al-i-za'tion**, 1 dī'n-dī-vi'yū'lor -vid'yū'al-  
i-zē'shān; 2 dē'n-dī-vi'yū'lor -vid'yū'al-i-zē'shōn, *n.* De-  
struction of individuality; specif., a social process dis-  
tinctive of self-dependent individuals, and tending to encourage  
an evil dependence on society.  
**e-l'n'di-vi'yu-al-ize**, 1 dī'n-dī-vi'yū'lor -vid'yū'al-jā-ize;  
2 dē'n-dī-vi'yū'lor -vid'yū'al-jā-iz, *vt.* To destroy or lessen the  
individuality of.  
**e-l-noe'er-as**, **Dēl-noe'nis**, **Dēl'no-sau'ri-a**, etc. Same as  
**DEOCRAZY**.  
**el'nos**, 1 dā'nōs; 2 dēmōs, *n.* [**DEI'NO**, 1 -nōl; 2 -nōl, *pl.*]  
**Archeol.** A dæmery unit with base rounded and no handles.  
**e-l'n'ou'st**, *a.* [**F.**] Disadmiral. **CHAUVER**, C. T. I. 3,930.  
**e-in'su-lar-ize** or **-lize**, 1 dī'n-shū-lar-ə-iz; 2 dē'n-shū-lar-  
ə-iz, *vt.* To remove the insularity of.  
**e-l'n'teet**, **dēln'teet**, *a. & n.* Dainty.—**dēln'teet**, *dvine*,  
**e-l'p-a-ra**, 1 dī'p-ə-rā; 2 dē'p-a-rā, *n.* [**LL.**] The Mother  
of God: Latin form of Greek *Theotokos*, a name given to the  
Virgin Mary. See **THEOTOKOS**.—**dē-l'p-a-rous**, *a.* Bring-  
ing forth God or a god.  
**e-l'p-a-bus**, 1 dī'p-ə-bus; 2 dē'l'p-ə-bus, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son  
of Priam and Hecuba; slain by Menelaus.  
**el'p-nō's-plis**, 1 dēlp-nō's-plis; 2 dēlp-nō's-plis, *n.* One  
who talks learnedly at the dinner-table; a table  
philosopher: from the title of Athenæus's work, the  
*Deipnosophistæ*. [**L. Gr. deipnosophistēs**, *com. deip-*  
*nōs*, dinner; and see **SOPHIST**.]—**Dēlp-nō's-plism**, *n.*—  
**Dēlp-nō's-plis'tic**, *a.*  
**e-l'p-o-tent**, 1 dī'p-ə-tēnt; 2 dē'p-ə-tēnt, *a.* Having  
or wielding divine power. [**L. deus**, god, + *potēn*(-t)-s;  
see **POTENT**.]  
**e-l'p-ra**, 1 dī'p-rā; 2 dē'l'p-rā, *n.* An Anglian kingdom, extend-  
ing from the Humber to the Tyne. See **NORTHUMBRIA**.  
**e-l'p-thre**, 1 dē'thre; 2 dē'thre, *n. Ir. Folklore.* The ward  
of Conchubhar, king of Ulster, who fell from heaven to  
Scotland with Naisle and the Clan Ua. Returning  
with Naisle to Ireland, the men were treacherously slain by  
the king and Deirdre died of a broken heart: sometimes  
called **Dar'thray** or **Dar'ra-thray** in the Highlands of Scot-  
land. **Dēl'drat**.  
**I.** 1 dīs; 2 dēs, *n.* [**Scot.**] A dale.  
**ism**, 1 dī'izm; 2 dē'izm, *n.* 1. Belief in God as per-  
sonal Spirit, in distinction from atheism and materialism.  
2. Belief in a personal Divine Being, but with the denial  
of those beliefs in the supernatural and the miraculous  
which characterize Christian and other forms of theism.  
While agreeing in the attempt to establish so-called natu-  
ral religion on a rational basis, the English and Continental  
schools of deistic belief assumed various attitudes toward  
the prevalent theistic doctrines of their time; hence the  
word.  
*Deism* has been used in various senses, as, (1) belief in an  
Intelligent and eternal Being, with denial of providence  
and moral government; (2) belief in God and providence,  
with denial of moral distinctions and moral government;  
(3) belief in God and his moral government, with denial of  
providence; (4) belief in God, with denial of an infinite force inherent  
in matter, as the first cause, with denial of a free personal  
God: (5) more commonly, that given in the definition.  
See **K. F. Vocab. Philos.** p. 130. [**su. & co.** 1878.]  
The doctrines were first promulgated in England during  
the end of the 17th century and passed through various  
phases which were given expression to in the time to time by  
such prominent deists as John Locke, the author of *Cherbury* (1581-  
1642), John Toland (1670-1722), John Toland (1670-1722),  
Lord Shaftesbury (1671-1713), Antenor Collins (1670-1722),  
Matthew Tindal (1675-1733), and *La* d' Bellingbroke (1678-  
1742).

[illegible]







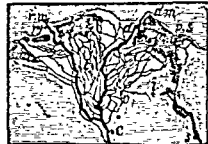
Del Rio, 1 del rî'o; 2 del rî'o. A town, county-seat of Val-verde county, Tex.

Del'sarte, 1 del'sart; 2 del'sart; François A. N. C. (1811-1871). A French singer, elocutionist, and teacher. — Del'sart-ti-an, a. Del-sart'-te-an; — the Delsartian or Delsarte system, a system of exercises for the development of bodily grace and especially of dramatic expression. — Del-sart'-ism, n. The Delsartian system.

del't, abbr. [L.] Delineavit (he drew it); used after the name of an artist.

del'ta, 1 del'ta, 2 del'ta, n. 1. The fourth letter in the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ). See *illus.* under ALPHA-BET. 2. An alluvial deposit formed at the mouth of a river; so called from its frequent resemblance to the capital letter Δ. The term *delta* covers any deposit at the mouth of a river due to attrition or erosion.

While rapid streams frequently form stony deltas, the most prominent examples are composed of the fine silt carried down by large rivers of gentle slope, which split into numerous mouths as they reach the sea. Fan deltas are alluvial deposits distributed by streams debouching from narrow gorges into broad valleys, such as that at the foot of the rm, Rosetta mouth; M. Boor-mountain enclosing the pla-lake; d. Damietta; d. M. Dams-teau of the Great Salt Lake in Iowa mouth; ps, Port Said; ml, Utah. Where the tributary is Menzaleh lake; i, Ismailia; c, rapid the fan delta frequently Cairo; s, Suez. The Suez canal extends from Port Said to Suez, pushes the main stream against the opposite wall of the valley, or blocks it and forms a lake, as Lake Peplin, where the Chippewa runs into the Mississippi.



Delta of the Nile.

All great rivers, as the Nile, the Mississippi, the Ganges, the Danube, have their deltas; but the largest river in the world, the Amazon, is an exception to this rule.

AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* p. 355. [r. & f. 1868.]

3. Anat. Anything of triangular form; as, the *delta* of the fornx; the *delta* of the mesencephalon; the *delta* of a prism. 4. Phon. The pharynx and the orifices of the mouth and nose, taken as a whole. [L., < Gr. *delta*, < Heb. *daleth*, 4th letter of the alphabet.] del'ta-con-nect-ion, n. Elec. A method of connecting the three-phase windings of a dynamo in a triangle like the Greek letter delta, so that the three phases may be equalized by induction. del'ta-wind-ing, n. d. current, n. Elec. A current flowing through a delta-connection. — d. metal, n. A trade-mark name for any one of various metals, alloys, or metallic goods, of widely differing composition, manufactured in England. — d. moth, n. A pyralid moth: so called from the Δ-shaped position of the wings at rest. — d. plain, n. [Rare.] The level part of a delta above the high-water mark. — d. plateau, n. Geol. A plateau formed by the debris washed from the front of a glacier. — d. potential, n. Elec. The potential between wires of a circuit having a delta-connection. — d. wire, n. Delta-metal wire: trade-name. — del'ta-fi-ca-tion, n. The formation of a delta. — del'ta-fiont, n. — del'ta'ic, a. 1. Like or containing a delta; as, a *deltaic* region. 2. Characterized by or forming a delta; as, a *deltaic* river. 3. [D.] Pertaining to or having its origin in the delta of the Nile; as, the *deltaic* kings. del'ta'ic-fict, n. Del'tat, n. 1. [A.] Pen-name of David M. Moir (1798-1851), a Scottish poet and essayist. 2. A territory in Venezuela, 25,347 sq. m.; at the mouth of the Orinoco river. 3. A county in W. Colorado, 1,201 sq. m.; county-seat, Delta. 4. A county in N. Michigan, 1,127 sq. m.; county-seat, Escanaba. 5. A county in N. E. Texas, 266 sq. m.; county-seat, Cooper. 6. A village in Fulton county, O.

del'ta-ri-um, 1 del'te-ri-um; 2 del'te-ri-um, n. [R.-A., pl.] Conch. One of the deltidial plates.

del'thy-ris, 1 del'thy-ris; 2 del'thy-ris, n. A fossil (Silurian) brachiopod (genus *Spirifer*). [< Gr. *delta* (see DELTA) + *thyra*, door.]

del'thy-ri-um, 1 del'thai-ri-um; 2 del'thy-ri-um, n. [R.-A., pl.] Conch. The triangular aperture transsecting medially the cardinal area of a brachiopod shell. In certain brachiopods it remains open through life; in others it is closed at a certain stage of growth by the deltidium or deltidial plate. [< Gr. *delta* (see DELTA) + *thyron*, door.] — del'thy-ri-al, a.

del'tid-i-um, 1 del'tid-i-um; 2 del'tid-i-um, n. [R.-A., pl.] 1. The concave or convex plate covering the opening of the delthyrium in certain brachiopods. 2. [D.M.] The deltidial plates. [D.M. of Gr. *delta*; see DELTA.] — del'tid-i-al, a. 1. Pertaining to the deltidial plates, growing medially from the walls of the delthyrium and performing the functions of the deltidium in certain brachiopods. — d. tube, a subterminal process of the deltidium of certain extinct brachiopods.

del'to-he'dron, 1 del'to-he'dren; 2 del'to-he'dron, n. [DRA, pl.] Crystal. A hemihedral isometric form included under twelve equal trapezoidal faces. [< Gr. *delta* (see DELTA) + *hedra*, base, < *hēzōmatē*, etc.]

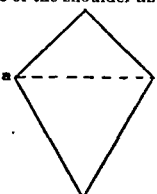
del'toid, 1 del'toid; 2 del'toid, a. 1. Shaped like the Greek capital letter delta; triangular; as, a *del'toid* leaf; the *del'toid* muscle. 2. Of or pertaining to the del'toid. [< Gr. *deltoideus*, *delta* (see DELTA) + *eidos*, form.] del'toid-plate, n. The deltidial plates, five oval plates completing the calyx in bivalve-like echnoderms.

del'toid, n. 1. A triangular muscle of the shoulder and upper arm. See *illus.* under MUSCULUS SYSTEM. 2. Entom. Any member of a group of moths, now generally included among the *Noctuidæ*, which when in repose assume the shape of a capital delta. See DELTA-MOTH. 3. Math. A roulette with three cusps. 4. Geom. A quadrilateral formed by two unequal isosceles triangles set base to base. del'toid-faces; del'toid-de-ust.

de-lu'brum, 1 di-lu'brum; 2 de-lu'brum, n. [DRA, pl.] [L.] 1. The most sacred part of an ancient temple. 2. A church having a font. 3. A baptismal basin or font. — de-lu'bral, a.

De-luc, 1 de-luk; 2 de-luc, Jean André (1727-1817). A Swiss geologist and physicist. — De-luc pile, same as DRY PILE. See DRY. — De-luc's hygrometer, a hygrometer in which a piece of whalebone is used instead of a human hair. See HYGROMETER.

de-lude, 1 di-lud; 2 de-lud, n. [DE-LUD-EN; DE-LUD-ING.] 1. To mislead the mind or fool; to persuade to believe error; beguile. 2. To baffle; evade; elude. [< OF. *deluder*, < L. *deludo*; see DELUSION.] Syn.: see DELRAY; CHEAT; DECEIVE. Compare synonyms for



Deltoid (def. 4). ab, common base.

de-lu'brum, 1 di-lu'brum; 2 de-lu'brum, n. [DRA, pl.] [L.] 1. The most sacred part of an ancient temple. 2. A church having a font. 3. A baptismal basin or font. — de-lu'bral, a.

De-luc, 1 de-luk; 2 de-luc, Jean André (1727-1817). A Swiss geologist and physicist. — De-luc pile, same as DRY PILE. See DRY. — De-luc's hygrometer, a hygrometer in which a piece of whalebone is used instead of a human hair. See HYGROMETER.

de-lude, 1 di-lud; 2 de-lud, n. [DE-LUD-EN; DE-LUD-ING.] 1. To mislead the mind or fool; to persuade to believe error; beguile. 2. To baffle; evade; elude. [< OF. *deluder*, < L. *deludo*; see DELUSION.] Syn.: see DELRAY; CHEAT; DECEIVE. Compare synonyms for

DELUSION. — de-lud-a-bl(e), a. Capable of being deluded or misled. — de-lud'er, n. One who deludes.

del'uge, 1 del'ug; 2 del'ug, n. [DE-LUG-EN; DE-LUG-ING.] 1. 1. To overwhelm with a flood of water; inundate; submerge. 2. To overspread like a deluge; overwhelm; bury; swallow up. II. 1. [Rare.] To undergo a deluge. Syn.: see DROWN; INUNDATE.

del'uge, n. 1. A great overflowing of the land by water; flood; inundation; specifically, the flood in the time of Noah, recorded in Genesis vii.

No tradition has been more widely spread among nations than that of a *Deluge*. Prescott *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 378. [u. 1851.]

2. Anything that overwhelms, overspreads, or swallows up; as, a *deluge* of tourists; a *deluge* of tears. [< F. *déluge*, < L. *deluvium*; see DELUVIUM.] — del'uge-set, n. A fire-extinguishing apparatus delivering an unusually copious stream of water through the connection of two or more lines of hose with a single nozzle. [de-lou'p't.]

de-lu'1, 1 di-lu'1; 2 de-lu'1, n. [Ar.] A female dromedary. — de-lu'1-ni-ze, 1 di-lu'1-ni-ze; 2 de-lu'1-ni-ze, v. To deprive of luminosity. — de-lu'1-ni-ze, v. [Ar.] A female dromedary.

de-lu'1-dung, 1 di-lu'1-dug; 2 de-lu'1-dung, n. [Java.] A delver, the lunsang (*Pteronotus gracilis*). — de-lu'1-dung, n. — de-lu'1-dung, n. B. B. Delos. 1 Mac. xv. 23.

de-lu'sion, 1 di-lu'shon; 2 de-lu'shon, n. 1. The state of being deceived or led astray; mistaken conviction, especially when more or less enduring. 2. The error thus conveyed or believed. 3. *Pathol. & Psychol.* A rooted false belief with regard to objective things; a persistent form of mental obliquity.

A *delusion* is a false opinion about a matter of fact, which need not necessarily involve, though it often does involve, false perceptions of sensible things. WILLIAM JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. ii, p. 114. [u. & co. 1901.]

Delusions are divided by pathologists into two classes: (1) systematized delusions, in which there is habitual correlation to the subject's surroundings, but in which the reasoning and deductions are false, a condition of the chronically insane; and (2) unsystematized delusions, in which there is no such correlation. Delusions generally belong to certain clearly defined types, such as *delusion of grandeur*, insane belief in one's rank, wealth, importance, etc.; *d. of negation*, insane belief that some part of the body is non-existent; *d. of persecution*, insane belief that one is the victim of slander, surveillance, etc.; and *expansive d.*, insane belief that one is some great person in the field of politics, religion, etc.

4. *Law.* A false conception and persistent belief, unconquerable by reason, of what has no existence in fact. Delusions of mental and moral insanity, the presence of delusion on a subject under judicial investigation is the test of insanity under English and American decisions. 5. The act of deluding or leading into mental error; imposition; deception. [< L. *delusio* (n.), < *deludo*, < *de*, off, + *ludo*, play.]

Syn.: hallucination, illusion. An *illusion* may be wholly of the senses; a *delusion* always involves some mental error, faulty reasoning process, or one of several mistaken inferences. In an optical *illusion* the observer sees either what does not exist, or what exists otherwise than as he sees it, as when in a mirror distant springs and trees appear close at hand. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy or of hope, but of the *delusions* of the insane. A *hallucination* is an extremely projected image or belief which has no corresponding reality to warrant it, altho something objective may suggest and determine it; as, the *hallucinations* of delirium tremens. See ABERRATION; DECEPTION. — Ant.: certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity. — de-lu'sion-al, a. 1. Consisting of or marked by delusions; as, *delusional* mania. 2. Subject to or prone to deluding from delusion; as, *delusional* maniac. — de-lu'sion-ist, n. One who deludes or is deluded.

de-lu'sive, 1 di-lu'siv; 2 de-lu'siv, a. 1. Tending to de-lu'sion; delude; misleading; deceptive; as, a *delusive* sign.

Our thoughts may be *delusive*, but they cannot be fictitious. Huxley *Lay Sermons* ser. xiv, p. 324. [A. 1871.]

2. [Rare.] Showing delusion; fancied; unreal; as, a *delusive* sensation.

Behold of what *delusive* worth The bubbles we pursue on earth. LONGFELLOW *Coplas de Manrique* st. 13. [< L. *delusio*, pp. of *deludo*; see DELUSION.] — de-lu'so-ry, n. Syn.: see DECEPTIVE. — ly, adv. — ness, n.

de-lu'v-er, n. A flood; deluvium. — de-lu'v-er, n. [F.] Literally, of luxury. See LUXE. — de-lu'v-er, n. 1. del-vu'v-er; 2 del-vu'v-er, n. *Mineral.* A brown hydrated ferric phosphate found in amorphous masses. [< Del Vauz, Belgian chemist.]

delve, 1 delv; 2 delv, n. [DELVED, DELVING; DELV-ING.] 1. To turn over or excavate (the ground), as with a spade; dig. 2. To penetrate; fathom. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To dent; indent. 4. To bury.

II. 1. To engage in or practise digging; work with or as with a spade. 2. Figuratively, to make laborious research; as, to *delve* in medieval literature. 3. To slope down or dip suddenly; said of a road or hill. 4. [Slang.] To work hard; slave; drudge. [< AS. *delfan*, cp. DALE.] — delv'er, n.

delve, 1 delv; 2 delv, n. 1. A place dug or delved out; ditch; den; pit. 2. A depression in a surface; a wrinkle. 3. The act of delving or digging. 4. [Prov. Eng.] That which is dug out; delft.

Del'vin'court, 1 del'vin'kur; 2 del'vin'kur, Claude Etienne (1762-1831). A French jurist, dean of University of Paris; *Institutes of French Law*.

Del'vi-non, 1 del'vi-nen; 2 del'vi-nen, n. A market-town in Janina vilayet, Turkey.

Dem., abbr. Democrat; Democratic. — De-ma'as, 1 de-ma'as; 2 de-ma'as, n. An Athenian orator and unscrupulous demagogue of the 4th century B. C.

de-mag-net-ize, 1 di-mag-net-ize; 2 de-mag-net-ize, v. To deprive (a paramagnetic substance) of magnetism, as by heating to redness, by jarring when held out of the magnetic meridian, or by gradual withdrawal from a constantly changing field.

The Romans ceased to believe, and in losing their faith they became as steel becomes when it is demagnetized; the spiritual quality was gone out of them. FROUDE *Cæsar* p. 5. [u. 1831.]

2. To release from mesmeric influence; demesmerize. — de-mag-net-ize, 1 di-mag-net-ize; 2 de-mag-net-ize, v. To release from mesmeric influence; demesmerize.

dem'a-gogue, 1 dem'a-gog; 2 dem'a-gog, n. 1. An orator or leader who seeks to influence the people by pandering to their passions and passions; an unprincipled politician; a leader of the mob. 2. *Demagogue* was first hazarded by Bossuet, and counted so bold a novelty that for long none ventured to follow him in its use. TRENCH *Eng. Past and Present* p. 110. [u. & co. 1889.]

2. Anciently, any popular leader or orator; in this sense

Demosthenes and Cicero were demagogues. [< F. *démagogue*, < Gr. *démagogue*, < *demos*, people, + *agō*, lead.]

dem'a-gog-ue, 1 dem'a-gog-ue; 2 dem'a-gog-ue, n. Pertaining to, like a demagogue, given to unprincipled political agitation. — dem'a-gog-ue-cal, a.

dem'a-gog-ism, 1 dem'a-gog-ism; 2 dem'a-gog-ism, n. The spirit, method, or conduct of a demagogue. — dem'a-gog-ue-ry, 1 dem'a-gog-ue-ry; 2 dem'a-gog-ue-ry, n. 1. Demagogism. 2. The rule of a demagogue.

de-ma'ine, 1 di-ma'ne; 2 de-ma'ne, n. Same as DEMANE. — de-ma'ine, v. [F.] To manage. CHAUCER *Fame* li. 451.

de-mand, 1 di-mand; 2 de-mand, v. I. 1. To ask for by right or authority; claim as something due; require of others; as, to *demand* respect; to *demand* an answer. 2. To ask for importunately or peremptorily; make positive requisition for; insist upon as a concession or with show of force; as, a mob *demand*s the release of a prisoner. 3. To have pressing need or occasion for; call for; as, a sprain *demand*s rest. 4. [Archaic.] To ask or question formally or authoritatively; interrogate. 5. *Law.* To summon to court.

II. 1. To inquire urgently, peremptorily, or by authority.

I will *demand* of thee, and declare thou unto me. Job xl. 7. [< F. *démander*, < LL. *demando*, < L. *de*, from, and see MANDATE.] Syn.: ask for, call for, claim, insist upon, require. — Ant.: abandon, decline, forego, give up, waive.

— de-mand-a-bl(e), a. That may be claimed or demanded. — de-mandant, n. *Law.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff. — de-mand'er, n. — de-mand'ess, n.

de-mand, n. 1. A request as by right or authority; claim; exaction; requisition; as, the *demands* of one's employer, or of one's employees. 2. A requirement supported by a threat of violence or a display of force; as, the *demands* of a footpad. 3. A desire to obtain; earnest seeking; call; as, a great *demand* for fiction. 4. *Econ.* (1) The desire to possess combined with the ability to purchase. (2) The totality of such effectual desire in a given market with reference to a given commodity at a certain price.

The term effectual demand is used by Adam Smith to denote the will and ability of a group of individuals to pay the natural price for a commodity, that is, such a price as will enable the vendors to keep it upon the market at a reasonable profit to themselves. Demand and supply, the relation in trade between the desire to sell and the desire to purchase, or between the quantity of a commodity purchased and the quantity offered for sale, is the factor which determines price. Yet it is itself reacted upon by a change in prices. By the law of demand and supply, if in a given market the supply of any commodity is increased while the demand remains stationary, the price necessarily falls; on the other hand, if the demand increases without a corresponding increase in the supply, the price will rise. This law is, however, only one of several factors which regulate sales and prices. The tendency of the supply in a given market to meet the demand at a given price (equation of demand and supply) is due to the adjusting action of competition. The graphical plotting of the changes in the scale of prices due to this process is known as the demand curve. The mutual demand existing between two non-competitive economic groups for each other's profits (reciprocal demand) is brought about in international trade by the tendency of a nation's imports to balance its exports, and determines the reciprocal value of products between non-related groups of the same nation.

5. That which is claimed or demanded; as, the *demands* of society. 6. *Law.* (1) An actionable claim of one party against another, whether arising from contract or from a wrongful injury. (2) The act of requesting payment of a claim due, or performance of a service contracted for. 7. [Archaic.] Inquiry; question. [< F. *démander*, < *démander*; see DEMAND, v.] — a. or, on demand, on presentation; as, a payable *on demand*. — d. note, a note payable on demand; specifically [U. S.] one of the \$60,000,000 of non-interest-bearing notes issued in compliance with the acts of Congress of July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862. — In d., desired; in request; sought after; as, a person with social gifts is in great demand. — stale d. (*Law*), a claim which has been left undemanded for a long time, as for a period of years, yet not so long as to be barred by the statute of limitations.

de-man'toid, 1 di-man'toid; 2 de-man'toid, n. An emerald-green garnet. [< G. *demand*, *demand*, + *-oid*.] — de-man'tus, 1 de-man'tus; 2 de-man'tus, n. A coking of Spain, about 525 B. C., called as illegitimate.

de-mar'cate, 1 di-mar'ket; 2 de-mar'ket, v. To mark off the limits or boundaries of, or to determine by survey the separating limits of, as adjoining lands; as, to *demarcate* the frontiers. 2. To differentiate by defining or characterizing; distinguish; as, to *demarcate* the sciences.

[< DE + LL. *marcatu*, pp. of *marco*, mark, < *marca*, bound, < OHG. *marca*, bound.] — de-mar'k't, n.

de-mar-ca-tion, 1 di-mar'k-shen; 2 de-mar'k-shen, n. 1. The act of ascertaining, settling, or marking boundaries or limits, as between adjoining countries; delimitation; hence, limitation or discrimination. 2. The limit, boundary, or lines so fixed or determined. — de-mar'ka-tion, n. — de-mar-ca-tion Point, the point on the American Arctic coast where the 141st meridian, separating Alaska from Canada, strikes the ocean.

de-mar'ch, 1 di-mar'ch; 2 de-mar'ch, n. 1. The chief executive officer in an Attic deme. 2. The mayor of a modern Greek town. [< Gr. *demos*, district, + *archē*, rule.]

de-mar'che, 1 de-mar'ch; 2 de-mar'ch, n. [F.] 1. A manner of approach or mode of procedure. 2. A declaration of intention; ultimatum. 3. A change in plan of action. 4. A side-step.

de-mar-chy, 1 di-mar'ki; 2 de-mar'ki, n. 1. *Anc. Gr.* (1) The office or jurisdiction of a demarch. (2) The form of civic government presided over by a demarch. 2. *Mod. Gr.* A municipal district or commune.

dem'a-re-tel'on, 1 dem'a-re-tel'on; 2 dem'a-re-tel'on, n. See DAMARETION under TABLE OF COINS.

de-mas, 1 di-mas; 2 de-mas, n. *Gen.* 2 Tim. iv. 10. — de-ma'te-ri-al-ize, 1 di-ma'te-ri-al-ize; 2 de-ma'te-ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes. II. 1. *Spiritualism.* To disappear after materialization. — de-ma'te-ri-al-ize, 1 di-ma'te-ri-al-ize; 2 de-ma'te-ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes.

de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes. — de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes. — de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes.

de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes. — de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes.

de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes. — de-mat'ri-al-ize, 1 di-mat'ri-al-ize; 2 de-mat'ri-al-ize, v. 1. To deprive of material attributes.





**dem'i-qua-ver**, *n. Mus.* A note of the value of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a quaver; a thirty-second note. See NOTE, *n.* 11.  
**dem'i-semi-tone**, *n.* [Rare.] A quarter tone.—**dem'i-sheath**, *n.* One part of a cylinder sheath formed of two halves joined lengthwise, the other protecting an oppositor.  
**de-miss**, *a. 1.* [Rare.] Bot. Depressed. 2. Downcast; dejected. **de-mis'sive**, *adv.* —ly, *adv.* —ness, *n.*  
**de-mis'sion**, *1 di-mish-on; 2 de-mish-on, n.* A bringing or letting down; lowering; degradation; as, a *de-mission* in rank. [OF., < L. *de-missio* (*n.*), < *de*, down, + *mitto*, send.]

**de-mis'sion**, *n.* A giving up, or relinquishment; especially, the laying down of an office; resignation. Richard Cromwell . . . found now that he was virtually de-throned, and he soon after signed his *demission* in form.

**de-mis'sion-ary**, *1 di-mish-on-ä-rī; 2 de-mish-on-ä-rī, a.* Tending to degrade; lowering.  
**de-mis'sion-ary**, *a.* Pertaining to the demise of an estate; as, a *demissionary* grant.

**de-mis'so-ry**, *1 di-mis-o-rī; 2 de-mis-o-rī, a. Scots Law.* Pertaining or tending to the laying down of an office.  
**dem'i-sult**, *1 dem-i-sūt; 2 dem-i-sūt, n.* Light armor that covers only part of the body.

**dem'i-t**, *1 di-mit; 2 de-mit, vt.* [DE-MIT-TED; DEMIT-TING.] 1. To give up, lay down, or resign, as an appointment. 2. To release; dismiss. [*< L. dimitto*; see DEMISS, *n.*]

**de-mit**, *vt.* 1. To drop or cast down; depress. 2. To bring down; lower; humble.

**de-mit**, *n.* A letter of dismissal; specif., a recommendation given to a person removing from one Masonic lodge to another. [*< L. demitto*, drop down, < *de*, down, + *mitto*, send.]

**dem'i-tasse**, *1 dem-i-tās; 2 dem-i-tās, n.* [F.] Literally, half-cup; specif., a small cup in which black coffee is served.—**dem'i-tint**, *n. Paint.* A half-tint.—**dem'i-tol'let**, *n.* Apparel or costume somewhat elaborate altho not quite full dress.—**dem'i-tone**, *n.* [Rare.] *Mus.* A semitone.

**dem'i-urge**, *1 dem-i-ūrj; 2 dem-i-ūrj, n.* 1. In Plato's philosophy, a semi-divine being, the architect or fabricator of the material universe. 2. In Neo-Platonic and Gnostic philosophy, the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons inhabiting the pleroma. He mingled with chaos and evolved from it the visible world. He was considered to be a subsidiary manifestation of the Supreme Being, and to him was attributed the entry of evil into the world, which was felt to be incompatible with the divine goodness. Some Gnostics held that he brought this about unwillingly, others that he was himself evil and that the action was deliberate.

The power is not that of an absolute cause, but only a world-maker, a *demiurge*, and this does not answer to the human conception of Deity. [WISCONSIN SCI. AND ART, p. 295. (S. A. R. 1877).]

3. An inferior theistic deity identified by certain Gnostics with the Jehovah of the Jews.  
 4. One of a class of public officers or magistrates in several ancient Peloponnesian states. [*< L. demurgus*, < Gr. *demiourgos*, < *demos*, people, + *ergon*, work.]

**dem'i-urgist**, *dem-i-urgisn, n.*  
**dem'i-ur'gic**, *1 dem-i-ūr'jik; 2 dem-i-ūr'gic, a.* Pertaining to a demiurge or to a world-maker or his work; as, *demiurgic* days. **dem'i-ur'geous**; **dem'i-ur'gical**, *adv.*

**dem'i-vam'brace**, *n.* A piece of plate armor for the outside of the forearm.—**dem'i-vill**, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges.—**dem'i-vol**, *n. Her.* A single wing with the feathers turned sinister. See VOL.

**dem'i-vol't**, *1 dem-i-vōl't; 2 dem-i-vōl't, n. Menépe.* One of the seven artificial movements of a horse, consisting of a half-turn with the fore legs raised; also, in fencing, a half turn. [*< F. demi-volte*, < *demi*, DEMI-, + *volte*, VAULT.]

**dem'i-wolf**, *1 dem-i-wūlf; 2 dem-i-wūlf, n.* A mongrel between a wolf and a dog.

**Dem'ne**, *1 dem-ä; 2 dem-ä, Hermann C. G. (P. 1766-1772, 1822).* A German novelist; pen-name, "Karl Stille".  
**Dem-nin**, *1 de-mn; 2 de-mn, n.* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia.

**dem-ni'fion**, *1 dem-nish-on; 2 dem-nish-on, a. n., or, interj.* Euphemistic form of *damnation*; used especially in the phrase *gone or going to the dem-ni-fion bow-wows*, that is, gone or going to absolute or everlasting ruin.

**de-mo-bil-ize**, *1 di-mō-bil-iz or di-mē-bil-iz; 2 de-mō-bil-iz or de-mō-bil-iz, vt.* To disband, as mobilized troops; change from a war to a peace footing. [*< F. démobiliser*; see DE- and MOBILIZE.] **de-mo-bil-ize**, *adv.*

**de-mo-bil-iz-a'tion**, *a. s'ia'tion, n.*  
**De-mo-c'e-dē**, *1 de-mōc-ēdē; 2 de-mōc-ēdē, n.* A Greek physician of Crotona in the 6th century B. C. who cured Darius and his queen, Atossa. **De-mo-kē-des**, [Gr.]

**dem'o-cen'tric**, *1 dem-o-sen'trik; 2 dem'o-cen'tric, a.* Typifying the idea that one's own race forms the nucleus of the universe. [*< Gr. demos*, people, + *centric*.]

**de-moc-ra-cy**, *1 di-mōk-rä-si; 2 de-mōk-rä-gy, n.* [-cies, 1-siz; 2-cis, pl.] 1. The political system in which government is directly exercised or controlled by the people collectively; government by the people, as distinguished from aristocracy.

Jealousy of power honestly gained and justly exercised, envy of attainment or of possession, are characteristics of the mob, not of the people; of a *democracy* which is false, not of a *democracy* which is true. False *democracy* shouts. Every man down to the level of the masses. True *democracy* is silent. It leads up to the heights of their fullest capacity for service and achievement. The two sides are everlastingly at war. The future of this nation, as the future of the world, is bound up with the hope of a true *democracy* that builds itself on liberty. [NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *True and False Democracy*, p. 15. (MACE, '07).]

2. A commonwealth in which the people as a whole legislate and choose executive and judicial officers; either (1) directly, as in some of the ancient Greek states in which the sovereign powers were exercised directly in popular assemblies, and many towns in the United States (pure *democracy*), or (2) through elected representatives, as in every State of the United States (*democratic republic*).

In a *democracy*, where the right of making laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more likely to be found, than either of the other forms of government. [BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries* intro., § 2, p. 40.]

3. Political and legal equality; a state of society without class distinctions made or favored by law or custom. 4. [D.] The principles of the Democratic party in the United States, or the members collectively of that party. 5. The mass of the people, especially when regarded as exercising political strength or power.

When a furnished *democracy* becomes conscious of its power, what will be the end of privileges which are not founded on rights? E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Dec., 1889, p. 247.

[< F. *démocratique*, < Gr. *dēmokratia*, < *dēmos*, people, + *kratos*, rule, < *kratos*, strong.] **de-moc-ra-tic**; **de-moc-ra-ty**.

**dem'o-crat**, *1 dem-o-krat; 2 dem'o-crat, n.* 1. One who favors a government controlled by the people, or one who believes in political and legal equality; as, the organizers of the French Revolution called themselves *democrats*. 2. [D.] A member of the Democratic party in the United States. 3. [Local, U. S.] A high light wagon with several seats and without a top.

—**Constitutional Democrat**. In Russia, a member of a political party formed in 1905 by coalition of exiles in Paris and a Russian body that favored a federal constitution and autonomous Poland.—**Gold Democrat** (U. S. Polit. Hist.), a Democrat who advocates the gold standard; esp. one who nominated an independent Presidential ticket in 1896.

**dem'o-crat'ic**, *1 dem'o-krat'ik; 2 dem'o-crat'ic, a. 1.* Of or pertaining to democracy or a democracy; characterized by or devoted to the principle of popular government; as, a *democratic* republic.

The true source of power is the people. The Democrats are not democratic enough. [WESTER in *Private Correspondence*, Letter of Dec. 4, 1823 in vol. i, p. 331. (L. n. & co. 1857).]

2. [D.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Democratic party in the United States; as, a *Democratic* victory; a *Democratic* measure. 3. Characterized by the principle of legal equality; tending to level distinctions of rank and privilege; as, a *democratic* spirit; *democratic* ways. [*< Gr. demokráticos*, < *dēmokratia*; see DEMOCRACY.]

**dem'o-crat'ic-al**, **dem'o-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

—**Democratic party**, one of the two greater political parties in the United States. The old Republican or Anti-Federalist party abandoned that name and assumed that of *Democratic*, in 1828, as "a novel, distinct, and popular name." This was the birth-time of the present Democratic party. This party has always advocated a rigid adherence to the principles of the Constitution and the equality and autonomy of the States, while opposing the centralization of power in the Federal government. It has stood for equal taxation and a low tariff for revenue only as opposed to a high protective tariff. Its platform in 1896 called for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; those of 1900 and 1904 opposed the retention of the Insular possessions of the United States and formulated the doctrine of anti-imperialism; that of 1908 declared in favor of a downward tariff reform with a largely extended free list, of the enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and the limitation of the powers of private monopolies, of a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, of congressional control of interstate commerce, of the right of labor to organize, and of conservation of the national resources, and again condemned imperialism. This party has carried four presidential elections since the Civil War, those of 1884, 1892, 1912 and 1917, in which Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson were the standard-bearers of the party.—**D.-Republican party**, the name assumed by the Anti-Federalist party after the Constitution of the United States became popular in 1787, when they perceived the inappropriateness of their party name.

—**dem'o-cra'tian**, *a. & n.*—**dem'o-cra'tic**, *a. n.* A democrat.—**dem'o-cra'tic'i-a-blē**, *a. n.* [Rare.] Capable of being made democratic.—**dem'o-cra-tism**, *n.* [Rare.] Democratic spirit or theory.—**de-moc-ra-tist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who believes in democracy.—**de-moc-ra-tize** or **-tise**, *vt.* To render democratic; cause to become popular; bring to or within reach or control of the people; level class distinctions; as, to *democratize* society or art.—**de-moc-**

**Dem'o-ri-tē-an**, *1 di-mēk-rī-tē-an; 2 de-mōc-rī-tē-an, a.* Relating to Democritus (460 B. C.), the so-called laughing philosopher, and to the atomic philosophy founded by him and Leucippus; in the style of Democritus. See ATOMIC. **Dem'o-cri'tic**; **Dem'o-cri'tic-al**.

**Dem'o-cri-tus**, *1 di-mēk-rī-tūs; 2 de-mōc-rī-tūs, n.* A Greek philosopher (400?-357? B. C.), nicknamed "the laughing" because of his good-humored satire; he advanced a theory of the formation of the universe by atoms in motion, which was later developed by Epicurus and Lucretius. **De-mō-kri-tōst**, [Gr.]

**Dem'o-ri-tus Ju'nior**. The pen-name of Robert Burton. **Dem'o-dex**, *1 dem-o-dēks; 2 dem'o-dēks, n. Arach.* 1. A genus typical of *Demodectidae*. 2. [d.] An acaridian of this genus; an itch-insect. [Gr. *demos*, people, + *dēz*, worm in wood, < *dakno*, bite.]—**dem'o-dec'ic**, *a.*—**demodec'ic mite** (*Demodex folliculorum*).

**Dem'o-dic'it**, *1 dem'o-dis-it; 2 dem'o-dic'it, n. pl. Arach.* A family of acaridians with a vermiform body and setular proboscis; itch-insects.—**de-mo'di-cid**, *a. & n.*—**de-mo'di-cold**, *a.*

**De-mo'do-cus**, *1 di-mōd-o-kus; 2 de-mōd-o-cūs, n. 1.* In Homer's *Odyssey*, a bard who sang to Ulysses and his companions at the court of Alcinoüs. 2. In Vergil's *Æneid*, a companion of Æneas in the Trojan campaign.

**de-mo-gen'ic**, *1 di-mō-jen'ik; 2 de-mō-jen'ic, a. Sociol.* Producing or favoring the development of civic aggregations of population or their interests. [*< Gr. demos*, people, + *gen-*].—**demogenic sociology**, that branch of sociology dealing with peoples who have passed from tribal to civic conditions.

**Dem'o-gor'gon**, *1 dem'o-ōr di-mō-gōr'gon; 2 dem'o-ōr di-mō-gōr'gon, n.* The genius of the soil or earth, fabled to be the life and sustenance of plants; depicted as an old man with a beard, with a cornucopia in his underground, and regarded by later classical and medieval writers as a mysterious and dreaded infernal deity or magician.

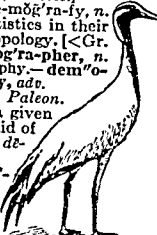
**Demogor'gon**, a tremendous gloom. [SHELLEY *Prometheus Unbound* act i. (LL., < Gr. *daimōn*, demon, + *gor'gon*, terrible.)]

**de-mog-ra-phy**, *1 di-mōg-rä-fi; 2 de-mōg-rä-ty, n.* The study of vital and social statistics in their application to ethnology and anthropology. [*< Gr. demos*, people, + *graphein*, to write.]—**de-mog-ra-pher**, *n.* One who is proficient in demography.—**de-mog'raph'ic**, *a.*—**de-mog'raph'ic-al**, *adv.*

**de-mold**, *1 di-moid; 2 de-moid, a. Paleon.* Plentiful in or characteristic of a given geological formation or period; said of fossil animals or plants. [*< Gr. de-mos*, district, + *-oid*.]

**dem'ol-selle**, *1 dem-wa-zel; 2 dem-wā-sel, n.* [F.] 1. An unmarried woman. See DANSEL. 2. An Old World crane, the Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) with long white ear-tufts; named from its graceful form and carriage.

3. A pomacentroid fish. 4. The tiger-shark (*Galeocerdo tigrinus*). 5. A dragon-fly, especially an agrionid.



Demolselle Crane.

**dem'o-ja'ter**, *1 dem'o-lä'ter; 2 dem'o-lä'ter, n. A* worshiper of the people. [*< Gr. demos*, people, + *la-treia*, service.]

**de-mol'ish**, *1 di-mol'ish; 2 de-mōl'ish, vt.* 1. To destroy by tearing or throwing down, as a building, wall, or the like; separate the fabric or ruin the structure of; raze; dismantle. 2. To bring to naught; destroy in general; annihilate; ruin. [*< F. démolir*, < L. *demolitor*, < *de*, down, + *molitor*, work, < *mole*, mass.]

**Syn.**: destroy, overthrow, overturn, raze, ruin. A building, monument, or other structure is *demolished* when reduced to a shapeless mass; it is *razed* when leveled with the ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. See BREAK. Compare ABOLISH.—**Ant.**: construct, create, make, repair, restore.

—**de-mol'ish-er**, *n.*—**de-mol'ish-ment**, *n.*

**de-mol'ish't**, *pp.* Demolished.

**de-mol'ish'tion**, *1 dem'o-lish-on; 2 dem'o-lish-on (XIII), n.* 1. The act of demolishing; destruction; as, the *demolition* of a town.

The utter *demolition* of anthropomorphism would be the *demolition* of the human mind. [F. EXLEY, *Idea of God*, p. 11. (L. n. & co. 1891).]

2. *F. Law.* Annulment. 3. *n. pl.* The remains of a building that has been demolished; ruins. [*< F. démolition*, < L. *demolitione*]; < *demolitor*; see DEMOLISH.]

**de-mol'ish-ment**, **de-mol'ish'tion-ary**, *a.*

**dem'o-l'ish-on-ist**, *1 dem'o-lish-on-ist; 2 dem'o-lish-on-ist, n.* One who demolishes or favors demolition, especially of political institutions.

Lafayette has saved Vincennes; and is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists.

CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. x, ch. 5, p. 410. (L. n.)

**de-mol'o-gy**, *1 di-mol'o-gy; 2 de-mol'o-gy, n.* Same as DEMOGRAPHY. [*< Gr. demos*, people, + *-logos*].—**dem'o-log'ic-al**, *a.*

**de'mon**, *1 di-man; 2 de'mon, n.* 1. An evil spirit; devil.

The wrong translation in the New Testament of *daimōn*, as devil, has given currency to this meaning. Strictly speaking, there is but one devil (*diabolos*) mentioned in the New Testament, the supreme spirit of evil; *demons* are subordinate and inferior.

2. Figuratively, a superlatively wicked or cruel person; a monster of depravity. 3. *Gr. Myth.* (1) A being holding rank midway between gods and man; a supernatural intelligence.

They [the ancient heathen] had some conception of a superior order of beings, between men and God, whom the Greeks generally termed *Dæmons* (knowing ones) and the Romans Genii. [J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. i, p. 235. (S. & A. 1818).]

(2) A guardian spirit; genius; sometimes, a soul which has parted from the body. In later times each person was supposed to be attended by two demons, one good and the other evil.

Though later writers speak of this as the *demon* or genius of Soliman, he himself does not personify it, but treats it merely as a "divine sign, a prophetic or supernatural voice."

GOETHE *Greene* vol. viii, pt. ii, p. 409. (L. n. 1864.)

[< L. *dæmon*, < Gr. *daimōn* (*daimōn*), god, ghost, evil spirit.] **de'mon**; **dal'mōn**.—**Demon** of Geneva, in Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, a nickname of Calvin the Reformer.—**demon star**, see ALGOL.—Maxwell's *d.*, an intelligent being small enough to recognize and sort out molecules; imagined by Clark Maxwell to show that the second law of thermodynamics is rather an expression of human limitation than of the inherent nature of things.—**de'mon-ess**, *n.* A female demon.—**de-mo'nial**, *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or possessed by a demon.—**de-mo'nial-an**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a demon.—**de-mo'nial-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being a demoniac, or of being possessed by a demon. **de-mo'nial-asm**, **de-mo'nial-ist**, *n.* One that is reputed to have intercourse with the devil or with demons.

**demon**, **demonstr**, *abbr.* Demonstrative.

**de-mon'a-chize**, *1 di-mōn-ä-kiz; 2 de-mōn-ä-iz, vt.* [Rare.]—**de-mon'ic**, *a.* To remove monks from; deprive of monks; as, the Normans *demonized* Neustria. [*< DE- + L. monachus*, monk.]

**de-mon'e-ti-za-tion**, *1 di-mun'jor-men'j-ti-za-tion; 2 de-mōn'jor-men'j-ti-za'shon, n.* The act of demonetizing, or the condition of being demonetized.

**de-mon'e-tize**, *1 di-mun'jor-men'j-ti-za; 2 de-mōn'jor-men'j-ti-ze, vt.* [Rare.] To divest of the character of standard money; withdraw from use as currency. [*< DE-priv + L. moneta*, money.]

Other countries pursued similar courses, our own country demonetizing silver, that is, stopping the coinage of silver, making it only a subsidiary coin instead of a full legal tender, as it had been. [R. T. DEWEY *Intro. to Pol. Econ.*, p. 102. (CHAUR, 1889).]

**de-mo-ni-ac**, *1 di-mō-ni-ak; 2 de-mō-ni-ak; 2 de-mo'n-i'ac, 1 di-mō-ni-ak; 2 de-mō-ni-ak (XIII), n.* 1. Of, like, or befitting a demon or evil spirit; devilish; as, *demoniacal* laughter. 2. Influenced or produced by or as by demons; frantic; insane; as, *demoniac* frenzy. 3. Of or like a demon or superior intelligence; more than human; supernatural.

Slow are the beginnings of philosophy. He has something *demoniacal* in him, who can discern a law or couple two facts. [THOMAS AQUINAS, *Summa Theologiae* p. 71. (L. n. 1863).]

[< LL. *demoniacus*, < L. *dæmon*; see DEMON.]—**de-mo-ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

**de-mo-ni-ally**, *adv.* 1. One possessed of a demon; a lunatic, as formerly supposed to be so possessed; also, one possessed of superior or supernatural intelligence.

Do I then question the extraordinary power of Lucretius? On the contrary, I admire him as the first of demoniacs. [DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets*, p. 80. (L. n. 1850).]

2. [D.] One of an Anabaptist sect who maintained that devils will ultimately be saved.—**de-mo-ni-a-cism**, *n.* The condition or characteristics of a demoniac; acts of a demoniac.

**de-mon'ic**, *1 di-mōn'ik; 2 de-mōn'ic, a. 1.* Of or like a demon; demoniac. 2. Possessing a subtle moral or intellectual power over others; fascinating as if by supernatural influence; usually *fascinating*.

There is, by the way, nothing more remarkably illustrative of Goethe's "demoniac" influence than Carlyle's worship of him. [HUTTON *Essays*, Goethe in vol. ii, p. 8. (MACE, 1880).]

[< Gr. *daimonikos*, < *daimōn*, demon.] **de-mon'ifuge**, *1 di-mōn-i-fūj; 2 de-mōn-i-fūg, n.* [Rare.] A charm, spell, or safeguard against evil spirits.

**de-mo'n-ism**, *1 di-mān-izm; 2 de-mōn-izm, n.* 1. Belief in the existence of demons. 2. The nature of a demon; demoniac character.









[< OF. *departure*, < *départir*; see DEPART.] Syn.: see DEATH.—a new departure, a new course or method of procedure; a change of plan.—to take a d., to make an







tion; hence, to remove or degrade in general; as, to *depose* a king.

He was *deposed*, He, who had reigned so long and gloriously.

ROBERTS *Italy* pt. i, div. xvi, et. 16.

2. To bear witness to; state on oath.

The oath administered to the witness is not only that what he *deposes* shall be true, but that he shall also *depose* the whole truth.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 372.

3. [Rare.] To take the deposition of; examine on oath.

4. [Archaic.] To deposit. 5†. To lay aside; evict.

II. 1. To give testimony; specif., to give testimony under oath; make an affidavit or deposition.

In general... a witness must *depose* to such facts only as are within his own knowledge. GREENLEAF *Evidence*, vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 571. (L. & C., 1857.)

[< F. *déposer*, < *dé* (< L. *de*), from, + *poser*, place; see *POSER*, r.] SYN.: see AFFIRM; AVER—*de-pos'er*, n. 1. One who *deposes* another from office. 2. A witness; deponent.

*de-pos'it*, 1 di-poz'it; 2 de-pôz'it, r. I. 1. To place on or in some place or receptacle; lay down; also, to cause to lie, settle, or adhere chemically or electrically; precipitate; as, the burden was *deposited*, the freshly *deposited* slime; silver is *deposited* by a battery. 2. To place for safe-keeping; give in trust; as, to *deposit* goods; to *deposit* money in a bank. 3†. To lay aside; put away.

II. 1. To settle; be formed by deposition. I < OF. *depositer*, < LL. *deposito*, < L. *depono*; see *DEPONE*.

*de-pos'it-ing*, r. SYN.: see PUT.

*de-pos'it-ing*, r. A caisson for lifting a vessel from the water and placing it on a stage or dry dock—*d. machine*, n. *Candy-making*. An apparatus for molding creams, gums, or other conserves.

*de-pos'it*, n. 1. That which is or has been laid down or dropped or caused to adhere; specif., matter settling or settled, as by precipitation; as, a *deposit* of clay; an electrolytic *deposit* of silver. 2. The act of placing, the amount placed, or the state of being placed, for safe-keeping or profit, as in a bank; anything given as a security or pledge; as, he made a *deposit* to-day; a *deposit* of fifty dollars; ten dollars on *deposit*.

A bank of *deposit* lends capital which it collects from the community in small parcels, sometimes without paying any interest, and, if it does pay interest, it only pays more than it receives.

MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. 10, p. 443. (L. 1888.)

3. *Law*. (1) A bailment where one entrusts goods to another to be kept without reward, and to be returned on demand. (2) The property so entrusted. 4. In public library usage, the collection of books in a deposit-station. 5. *Mining*. An occurrence or accumulation of ore; vein. 6. [Rare.] A depository. 7. The condition of being placed to one's order, as in a bank, in trust, or for safe-keeping; with *on*, *in*, or *upon*. 8†. *Deposition*. I < L. *depositum*, neut., of *deponere*, pp. of *depono*; see *DEPONE*. *de-pos'it*; *de-pos'it*—active *depositor* (*Physica*), a radioactive material deposited from an emanation—*colluvial deposits* (*Geol.*), heterogeneous collections of the debris of rocks, not included in the other classes of regolith, such as the talus of cliffs and the materials of avalanches—*contact d.* (*Geol. & Mining*), 1. A mass or vein of ore lying along the junction of two beds or bodies of dissimilar rock. 2. An ore deposit due to the action of a body of intrusive rock; a contact-metamorphic deposit. 3. [Colloq., W. U. S.] A flat-lying or blanket deposit usually but not necessarily between rocks of different kinds—*coralline d.*, the lowest beds of the Pliocene Tertiary in England—*cumulose deposits* (*Geol.*), deposits resulting from the very gradual accumulation of organic material *in situ*; these occur in muds, swamps, and regions of poor drainage, and contain little mineral matter—*cumulose deposits* (*Geol.*), masses of partially decayed vegetation under water, which result in the formation of peat—*deposit account* (*Banking*), an account which is subject to withdrawal only after notice, or one which is not drawn upon—*de-pos'it-slip*, n. [U. S.] *Banking*. A dated slip on which a depositor specifies in detail the character and amount of a deposit (as checks, currency, etc.) which he makes in a bank—*d. station*, in public-library usage, a place where deposits of books are sent for distribution, either to the public or to members of some institution or organization. Compare *BRANCH*; *DELIVERY STATION*. *distributing station*—*general d.*, a deposit left as at a bank, subject to order, withdrawable at any time; distinguished from a deposit agreed to be left for a certain specified period—*glacial d.*, detrital material and debris that have been transported by glacial action, and are ten more or less rearranged subsequently by water—*phosphatic d.*, a basic term for calcium phosphate such as is largely employed for the manufacture of fertilizers—*quasi-d.*, n. *Law*. A species of compulsory bailment occurring when a person comes lawfully into the possession of property by finding—*special d.*, a deposit as a bailment, with the stipulation that the identical thing deposited shall be returned to the depositor on demand; distinguished from *irregular deposit*, in which an equivalent may be returned. [N. Y.]

*de-pos'it*, n. A village in Broome and Delaware counties,

*de-pos'it-ta-ry*, 1 di-poz'it-tê-ri; 2 de-pôz'it-tê-ry, a. 1. Pertaining to or receiving deposits; said of banks.

2. *Geol.* Relating to or resembling a deposit.

*de-pos'it-ta-ry*, n. [RIES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. A person entrusted with anything, especially money, jewels, or the like, by another for safe-keeping; a trustee; fiduciary. 2. *Law*. One to whom goods are bailed, to be held without compensation. 3. A storehouse; depository. 4. In public library usage, a deposit station, or the collection of books deposited therein. I < L. *depositorius*, < L. *deponere*; see *DEPONE*, n. *de-pos'it-tô-ry*, n. SYN.: *DEPOSITORY*. In the best usage, *depository* denotes a person with whom, and *depository* a place in which, anything is deposited for safe-keeping.

*de-pos'it-tion*, 1 di-poz'it-ti-shon; 2 de-pôz'it-ti-shon, n. 1. *See* *Law* Same as *depositor*, n. 2. The act of depositing.

*de-po-si'tion*, 1 dep'o-si'tor di-po-si'ti-shon; 2 dep'o-si'tor di-po-si'ti-shon (XIII), n. 1. The act or process of depositing, or that which is deposited; a deposit; as, the *deposition* of dew is large. 2. *Geol.* The process of natural accumulation of rock-material, as when thrown down or collected in strata by water, wind, or volcanic action; opposed to *denudation*; also, material thus deposited. 3. *Law*. (1) Testimony legally taken on interrogatories and reduced to writing, for use as evidence in court. (2) Same as *DEPOSITOR*, n. 3. 4. *Surg.* The pressing down of the lens of the eye in the operation for cataract. 5. The act of depositing, as a king or prelate, from office, dignity, or power. 6. A

saint's burial, or the placing of his remains in a sepulcher or shrine; also, the celebration of these events. 7. Formal assertion; allegation; opinion. 8. The taking down of Christ's body from the cross; also, in art, a picture of this. 9†. Presentation. I < F. *deposition*, < LL. *deposito* (n.), < L. *depono*; see *DEPONE*. *de-po-si'tion-al*, a. *Phys. Geol.* Relating to deposited matter.

*de-po-si'tiv* (es), 1 di-poz'it-iv; 2 de-pôz'it-iv, a. Tending to deposit; specif., in pathology, characterizing a condition in which lymph exudes into skin-tissue, forming hard pimples.

*de-po-si'tor*, 1 di-poz'it-tor or -ter; 2 de-pôz'it-tor, n. 1. One who makes a deposit, or places an amount in the care of another; as, a *depositor* in a savings-bank. 2. That which deposits a substance, as an electroplater. [LL.]

*de-po-si'to-ry*, 1 di-poz'it-tô-ri; 2 de-pôz'it-tô-ry, a. [Rare.] Pertaining to a shrine or other place of deposit; as, *depository* garlands.

*de-pos'it-to-ry*, n. [RIES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. A place, as a repository, where anything is deposited, stored, or kept in safety; as, a *depository* for goods. 2. [Rare.] A depository.

I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, dedication, p. 5. (S. M. 1851.)

SYN.: *See* *DEPOSITORY*—government depository [U. S.], a national bank legally authorized to receive money on deposit for the treasury.

*de-pos'it-tum*, 1 di-poz'it-tum; 2 de-pôz'it-tum, n. [L.] 1. A deposit. 2. The doctrine and faith entrusted to the Christian religion.

*de-po-si'ture*, n. The act of depositing; deposition.

*de-pot*, 1 di-pô or dep'o; 2 de-pô or dep'o (XIII), n. 1. A warehouse for the storage, transfer, and sometimes for the sale of goods; as, a furniture-*depot*; a grain-*depot*.

There were large *depôts* of slaves in the interior, that would be marched to Gondokoro for shipment to the Sudan.

J. T. PACKARD *Stanley in Africa* ch. 12, p. 210. (S. M. 1879.)

2. [U. S.] The offices and rooms at a railway terminus or station, either for passengers or for freighting; railroad station; as, a passenger-*depot*; a freight-*depot*.

3. *Mil.* (1) A storehouse, recruiting-station, barracks, or base of supplies. (2) A place out of reach of fire, where troops are gathered for an attack on the enemy's outposts. (3) [Eng.] That part of a battalion which remains at headquarters while the rest are on foreign service, called the *headquarters battalion*. (4) [Japan.] A department for the instruction and training of reserves. I < F. *dépot*, < L. *deponere*; see *DEPONE*, n. SYN.: *See* *STATION*—*de-pot-waggon*, n. [U. S.] A light vehicle with a removable top and square body, fitted with a tail-board on which baggage can be carried.

*de-po'ten'ti-ate*, 1 di-pô'ten'ti-ât; 2 de-pô'ten'ti-ât, vt. To take away the power of; weaken; as, love of the world *depotentiates* the church. I < DE-priv + L. *potentia*, power.]

*Dep'ping*, 1 dep'p; 2 dep'p, *Georg Bernard* (1711-1784), a German-French historian and juvenile writer; *The Jews in the Middle Ages*, etc.

*de-pra-vate*, 1 dep'râ-vât; 2 dep'râ-vât, vt. 1. [Rare.] To deprave.

*de-pra-va'tion*, 1 dep'râ-va'ti-shon; 2 dep'râ-va'ti-shon, n. 1. The act of depraving, or the state of being depraved.

Corruption in the Parliament cannot be ascribed to a general depravation of morals.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, p. 429. (S. & C. 1856.)

2. *Med.* A morbid deterioration of the secretions. 3. [Rare.] A corrupt tendency. 4†. Vilification. I < L. *depravatio* (n.), < *depravo*; see *DEPRAVE*.

*de-prave*, 1 di-prâv'ed; 2 de-prâv'ed, vt. [DE-PRAYED; DE-PRAY'ING.] 1. To render bad, especially morally bad; corrupt.

Vicious indulgence is not only criminal in itself, but also depraves the inward constitution and character.

BUTLER *Analogy* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 149. (L. 1875.)

2†. To vilify; slander. I < F. *dépraver*, < L. *depravo*, < *de*, thoroughly, + *pravus*, crooked, depraved.]

SYN.: see CORRUPT; POLLUTE—*de-prav'er*, n.—*de-prav-ing-ly*, adv.

*de-prav'ed*, 1 di-prâv'ed; 2 de-prâv'ed, pa. 1. Morally debased; lacking in principle; corrupt; as, a *depraved* nature. 2. Made bad or worse; vitiated; as, a *depraved* taste. SYN.: see ABANDONED; IMMORAL; SINFUL—*de-prav'ed-ly*, adv.—*de-prav'ed-ness*, n.—*de-prav'ement*, n. [Rare or Obs.] Depravity.

*de-prav'i-ty*, 1 di-prâv'i-ti; 2 de-prâv'i-ti, n. 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; especially, moral degeneracy; wickedness; as, *depravity* of manners; shocking *depravity*. 2. *Theol.* Sinful perversion of nature, especially as inherited from Adam; original sin or sinfulness. 3. A wicked act or habit. SYN.: see SIN—*total depravity* (*Theol.*), the doctrine that human nature has no tendency to piety or spirituality, but has the opposite tendency, every faculty having an innate talent: one of the five points of Calvinism; also, the condition of human nature defined by this doctrine. Compare *ORIGINAL SIN*.

*de-pra-ca-bl* (er), 1 dep'rî-ka-bl; 2 dep'rî-ka-bl, a. That is or ought to be deprecated; deplorable.

*de-prê-cate*, 1 dep'rî-kê't; 2 dep'rî-kê't, vt. [CAT'ED; CAT'ING.] 1. To beg or plead earnestly against; express disapproval or regret for, with hope for the opposite.

Both parties *deprecating* war.

LINCOLN *Last Inaugural Address* Mar. 4, 1865.

2. To pray or desire deliverance from or the removal of, as a threatened evil; as, to *deprecate* judgment.

Let us arise... Prostrate ourselves and *deprecate* his wrath.

LONDON *Globe* bk. ii, l. 62.

3†. To imprecate. I < L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecor*, < *de*, from, + *precor*, PRAY—*de-prê-cat'ing-ly*, adv.

*de-prê-ca'tion*, 1 dep'rî-ka'ti-shon; 2 dep'rî-ka'ti-shon, n. 1. Prayer, entreaty, or petition, as for the averting of anger, condemnation, or evil; specif., in litany, a petition for deliverance from evil. 2. The act of expressing earnest disapproval together with a desire for the removal of something; a pleading against. 3†. An imprecation.

*de-prê-ca'tive*, 1 dep'rî-ka'tiv; 2 dep'rî-ka'tiv, a. Having the character of a *deprecation*; deprecating—*de-prê-ca'tiv-ly*, adv.

*de-prê-ca'tor*, n. [L.] One who deprecates.

*de-prê-ca-to-ry*, 1 dep'rî-ka-tô-ri; 2 dep'rî-ka-tô-ry, a. Characterized by entreaty or protest against something; serving or intended to avert or delay; deprecative; as, *deprecatory* utterances; with a *deprecatory* gesture.

*de-prê-cl-ant*, 1 di-prî-shi-ant; 2 de-prî-shi-ant, a. [Rare.] Same as *DEPRECIATIVE*.

*de-prê-cl-a-ble*, 1 di-prî-shi-a-bl; 2 de-prî-shi-a-bl, a. Capable of depreciation; that may be depreciated.

*de-prê-cl-ate*, 1 di-prî-shi-ât; 2 de-prî-shi-ât, r. [CAT'ED; CAT'ING.] I. 1. To lessen the worth of; lower the price or rate of; as, to *depreciate* stocks; or the market.

*Self-praise depreciates*. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 442. (S. & C.)

2. To lower, or to attempt to lower, the estimation of by belittling remarks or representations; underrate; disparage; as, to *depreciate* goodness.

The tendency to idolize great men and the tendency to *depreciate* them arises alike in emotion. FAUBEN *Cæsar* p. 423. (L. 1881.)

II. 1. To sink in estimation; fall in price or worth; become of less worth; as, the price of wheat has greatly *depreciated*. I < LL. *depretiatus*, pp. of *depretio*, < *de*, down; + *pretium*, price.] SYN.: see *DISPARAGE*—*de-prê-cl-a-tiv* (es), adv.—*de-prê-cl-a'tor*, n. One who depreciates—*de-prê-cl-a-to-ry*, a. Depreciative.

*de-prê-cl-a'tion*, 1 di-prî-shi-ât-shon; 2 de-prî-shi-ât-shon, n. The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated in value, as by underrating in worth; as, *depreciation* of the currency; *depreciation* of character.

*de-prê-dât*, 1 dep'rî-dê't; 2 dep'rî-dê't, n. [DAT'ED; DAT'ING.] I. 1. To prey upon, as by pillage or consumption; lay waste; despoil, as a country. 2†. To rob or pillage, as property.

II. 1. To commit waste; take plunder; as, the soldiers *depredated* on private estates. I < LL. *depredatus*, pp. of *depredare*, < L. *de*, thoroughly, + *præda*, prey.]—*de-prê-da-bl* (er), a. [Rare.] Liable to depredation—*de-prê-da'tor*, n. A robber; destroyer.

*de-prê-da'tion*, 1 dep'rî-dê'ti-shon; 2 dep'rî-dê'ti-shon, n. 1. The act of depredating, or the state of being depredated; a plundering; despoilment; a laying waste; as, *depredations* went on unchecked. 2. (1) *Scots Law*. The offense of driving away cattle or beasts by violence. (2) *French Law*. The removing of valuables belonging to the decedent's estate—*de-prê-da'tion-ist*, n. One who despoils. [A pillager.]

*de-prê-da'tor*, 1 dep'rî-dê'tor or -ter; 2 dep'rî-dê'tor, n. *See* *de-prê-da'tor*.

*de-prê-da'to-ry*, 1 dep'rî-dê'tô-ri or di-prê-dê'tô-ri; 2 dep'rî-dê'tô-ry or di-prê-dê'tô-ry, a. Characterized by or tending to depredation; plundering; pillaging.

*de-prê-d-ate*, vt. [Rare.] To proclaim, celebrate. [E.]

*de-prê-hand't*, vt. 1. To take unawares or by surprise; seize. 2. To detect or discover mentally; apprehend.

*de-prê-hen'si-ble*, a. 1. That may be caught or discovered. 2. Intelligible; comprehensible. *de-prê-hen'si-ble*, n. *de-prê-hen'si-ble-ness*, n.—*de-prê-hen'sion*, n. A seizing; discovery.

*De-prê's*, 1 de-prê; 2 de-prê, Josquin (1450?-1521), a Flemish musician; greatest composer of his time. His works include masses, songs, etc.

*de-prê'ss*, 1 di-prê; 2 de-prê's, vt. 1. To press or push down, or farther down than something else taken as a standard; let down; lower; as, to *depress* a gun in firing. 2. To force or keep down the activity of, as the market; lower or cheapen the price of; as, stocks are *depressed*. 3. To lower or reduce the energy or hopefulness; dispirit; sadden; as, ill health greatly *depresses* him.

The labors of the mind, like the drudgery of the body, *depress* and take away the usual alacrity of the spirits.

HAZLITT *Works*, Table Talk vol. i, pt. ii, essay xxix, p. 182. (L.)

4. To bring low; crush down; reduce to subjection; humble; degrade. 5. *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree. 6†. To depreciate. 7†. To oppress. I < OF. *depresser*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimo*, < *de*, down, + *premo*, press.]—*de-prêc-ess*, n.

SYN.: see ABASE; DISHEARTEN—to *depress* the pole (Naut.), to cause the polar star to appear lower by sailing toward the equator—*de-prê'ss-ib'il-i-ty*, n.—*de-prê'ss-iv-ly*, adv.—*de-prê'ss-ing-ly*, adv.

*de-prê'ss-ant*, di-prê's-ant; 2 de-prê's-ant, I. a. Lessening functional activity or depressing vital force. II. n. *Med.* A sedative. *de-prê's-sent*.

*de-prê'ssed*, 1 di-prê'st; 2 de-prê'st, pa. 1. Cast down.

*de-prê'st*, 1 di-prê'st; 2 de-prê'st, pa. 1. Cast down in position; pressed or kept down; specif., sunk even with or below the surrounding surface; as, a *depressed* roadway. 3. *Zool.* Flattened vertically or from above, as the bill of a flycatcher, or body of a skate. 4. *Bot.* Flattened from above; sunk below the general surface.

5. [Rare.] *Her.* Debrused. *de-prê'st*. SYN.: see *SAD*.

*de-prê'ssion*, 1 di-prê'shi-on; 2 de-prê'shi-on, n. 1. The act of depressing or lowering. (1) A lowering of the muzzle of a firearm, as in taking aim. (2) *Alg.* Reduction of an equation to a lower degree. (3) *Mus.* Flattening of a tone. (4) *Surg.* The old operation for cataract; couching. 2. The state of being depressed. (1) A falling of the spirits; low spirits; dejection. (2) A lowering of vital powers; melancholy; as, nervous *depression*. (3) *Astron.* (a) The vertical angular distance of a heavenly body below the horizon; the opposite of *altitude*. (b) The setting of the pole-star toward the horizon as one sails southward. (4) *Com.* Decline or dullness; as, *depression* in the grain-market.

In times of *depression* a temporary suspension of business may very possibly be more than an aid to the recovery of it to employers.

R. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 248. (Macm. 1874.)

3. That which is depressed; a low or hollow place; as, a *depression* in the bed of a river. [OF.] < L. *depressio* (n.), < *depressus*; see *DEPRESS*—*barometric depression*. 1. A low state of the mercury in a barometer, due to a light atmospheric pressure. (Rare in this sense.) 2. A region of low barometric pressure—*d.* of the dew-point, see *COMPLEMENT OF THE DEW-POINT*—*depression*, in determining the distance and position of a vessel at sea which enables gunners to point their arms and discharge their mines. *d. range-finder*—*Pæschonlan depressions* (*Anat.*), pits in which lie certain enlargements of the archæothal villi on the inner surface of the skull.

*de-prê'ssive*, 1 di-prê'siv; 2 de-prê'siv, a. Tending to *depress*, *live*, or causing depression—*de-prê'ssive-ly*, adv.—*de-prê'ssive-ness*, n.

*de-prê'ssô-mô'tor*, 1 di-prê'ssô-mô'tor or -tor; 2 de-prê'ssô-mô'tor, n. 1. Diminishing the capacity for movement; as, a *depressomotor* nerve. II. n. An agent that lowers the activity of the motor centers, as a bromid. I < L. *depressus* (see *DEPRESS*) + *môtor*, n.

*de-prê'ssô-r*, 1 di-prê's-er or -or; 2 de-prê's-er, n. 1. One who or that which depresses; an oppressor. 2. *Anat.* [DE-RES-SÔ-RES, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] A muscle that has for its function the depression of an organ or part; as, *de-*



The act of injuring or seeking to injure in reputation; detracton; depreciation.



Dermestid.



**Larva of a Den**





constituting a class; a class to which a certain description applies; hence, a sort; kind; nature. [OF., < L. *descriptio* (n.), < *describo*; see DESCRIBE.] SYN.: see DEFINITION; SORT.

**de-scrip-tiv**, 1 di-skrip-tiv; 2 de-scrip-tiv, d. 1. Characterized by or containing description; having the quality of representing; serving to describe. 2. *Geom.* Characterized by projective methods. See DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. [*< L. descriptivus, < L. descripto; see DESCRIBE.*] SYN.: see GRAPHIC.—**descriptive relationship**, a system in which blood-kin are described by the terms of relationship, as brother's son, father's brother's son, etc.—*ly, adv.*—**ness**, *n.*  
**de-scribe**, 1 di-skraiv; 2 de-scriv, vt. [Scot. & Old Eng.] To describe.

**de-scry**, 1 di-skrai; 2 de-sery, vt. [DE-SCRIBED; DE-SCRYING.] 1. To discover with the eye; especially, to make out in the distance or through obscurity; discern; recognize; as, to *descry* distant land.

Amid the deepening twilight I *descry* Figures of men.  
BRYANT *To the Mountain* st. 5.  
2. To find out or detect; discover; as, to *descry* a man hidden behind a curtain. 3. [Archaic.] To examine carefully; explore. 4. [Rare.] To make known; disclose. 5. To proclaim. The word *descry* has been confused with *describ* and *describ* and has been used by authors in the senses of these words. [*< OF. descrier, < des-, dis-, & crer, cry; see CRY, v.*] SYN.: see DISCOVER; LOOK.—**de-scri'er**, *n.*—**de-scry't**, *n.*

**Des-de-mo-na**, 1 dez-dē-mō-nā; 2 dēs-dē-mō-nā, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello*, the heroine, Othello's wife; smothered by him through jealousy instigated by Iago.

**des-deyn't**, *n.* Disdain.

**des-de-er-ate**, 1 des-dē-kret; 2 dēs-de-erāt, vt. [CRAT'ED; CRAT'ING.] 1. To divert from a sacred to a common use; give up to sacrilege; profane; as, to *des-de-er-ate* a shrine or holy vessels. 2. [Rare.] To dedicate to wickedness or the devil. 3. [Archaic.] To divert of sacred character or office; as, to *des-de-er-ate* a priest. [*< DE- + L. sacro, make sacred, < sacer, sacred.*]—**des-de-er-ation**, *n.* One who desecrates. **des-de-er-a'tion**, *n.*—**des-de-er-a'tion**, *n.* The act of desecrating; profanation. 4. **de-section-al-ize**, 1 di-sēk-shan-al-iz; 2 dē-sēk-shon-al-iz, vt. To remove all barriers of sectionalism; to embrace into one comprehensive whole.

**de-seg-men-ta-tion**, 1 di-sēg-men-tē-shan; 2 dē-sēg-mēn-tā-shon, *n.* Zool. Loss of segmental character; union or coalescence of two or more segments of a body into one.

**de-seg-ment-ed**, *a.* Zool. Exhibiting desegmentation. **de-sen-si-tize**, 1 di-sen-si-tā-iz; 2 dē-sen-si-tiz, vt. To remove sensitized or sensitive quality from.

**des-er-ret**, 1 dez-er-ret; 2 dēs-er-ret, *n.* [Mormon.] The honey-bee; also the Land of the Honey-bee; used as a mystic word in the Book of Mormon. The word is proposed as a name for Utah by the Mormons when seeking admission as a State.

And they did also carry with them *Desert*, which, by interpretation, is a honey-bee; and thus they did carry with them swarms of bees.  
Book of Mormon Ether, ch. 2, v. 3.

**Des-e-ron-to**, 1 des-i-ren-tō; 2 dēs-e-rōn-tō, *n.* A village in Ontario, Canada.

**de-ert**, 1 di-zūrt; 2 de-gērt, *v.* I. t. 1. To depart from or leave permanently, as a place where one is accustomed or expected to remain, or a person having legal or moral claims upon one; forsake; especially, to abandon without regard to the welfare of the abandoned; commonly with an implication of blame, as, to *de-ert* one's family. 2. *Mil.* To forsake in violation of one's oath or orders, as a service, post, etc.; abscond from, as, to *de-ert* one's regiment, or one's colors. 3. [Archaic.] To give up to. II. i. To forsake a post or station without leave, especially in military or naval service; run away. [*< F. deserter, < L. deserto, < L. desero, < de, from, + sero, join.*] SYN.: see ABANDON; ABDICATE.

**des-ert**, 1 dez-ert; 2 dēs-ert, *a.* 1. Like a desert; uninhabited; barren; waste; as, a *desert* place; used also figuratively; as, *desert* souls. 2. Of or pertaining to a desert; as, *desert* fauna or flora; *desert* tribes. [OF., < L. *desertus*, pp. of *desero*; see DESERT, v.] SYN.: see ARID. **des-ert**, *n.* *Geog.* 1. A region that is wholly or approximately without vegetation. Such regions are rainless, usually sandy, and commonly not habitable.

Scorched by the sun and furnace-breath  
Of the red desert's wind of death. WATKINS *Desert* st. 7.

2. Any uncultivated, uninhabited or desolate region.—**arborescent desert**, a sterile waterless region with a sparse growth of bushes and trees, as in the adjoining borders of Arizona and Sonora.—**d. Act**, an act of Congress giving, to each State which contains desert land, a million acres of desert to be irrigated at the State's expense.—**des-ert-er**, *n.* A short-winged frigate bird or cherub (genus *Podiceps*) of central Asia.—**d. falcon**, *n.* A falcon (subgenus *cinerea*), as a lanner or saker.—**d. fox**, *n.* A small pale-colored fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with large ears.—**d. hare**, *n.* A variety of the cottontail (*Lepus sylvaticus*, var. *arizonae*) found in the southwestern United States.—**d. lynx**, *n.* The caracal.—**d. mouse**, *n.* A field-mouse (*Calomys eremicus*) of the plains of the western United States.—**d. snake**, *n.* A sand-snake of *Psammophis* or a related genus.—**Deserts of Asia**, a chain of deserts from southern Morocco to Yellow Sea, crossing Africa and Arabia through parts of central Persia and neighboring countries to Rajputana. See Gobi; Kharazm; Khorasan; Kizil-Kum; Sahara.—**d. trumpet**, *n.* A grosbeak, the kum (*Caprodacus pithagoreus*).—**d. willow**, *n.* A small American tree (*Chilopsis linearis*), with long white or purplish flowers.

**de-ert**, 1 di-zūrt; 2 de-gērt, *n.* 1. The state of deserting, or of deserting; a meritorious or worthy act; merit or desert, but often limited to the former when used without qualification; as, *desert* sometimes fails of its reward.

Here Alexander assembled all the governors of provinces . . . and rewarded or punished them according to their *deserts*.  
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 414. [n. & co.]

2. That which is deserved or merited; often used in the plural; as, some men fail to get their *deserts*.

Give them after the work of their hands; render to them their *desert*.  
Psalm xxviii, 4.

**de-ert**, *adv.* [*< OF. deverte, < deservir; see DESERVE.*]

**de-ert-ed-ness**, 1 di-zūrt-ed-nēs; 2 de-gērt-ed-nēs, *n.* The state of being abandoned; loneliness.

**De-ert-ed Village**, *The*. A poem by Goldsmith, purporting to be a description of the home of the poet's boyhood. See *AGONY*, 11.

**de-ert'er**, 1 di-zūrt'er; 2 de-gērt'er, *n.* One who forsakes an allegiance, a service, duty, party, or friends; especially, a soldier or sailor who absconds from the service.

Satan follows up every *deserter* who leaves his camp.  
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 6, p. 174. [n. & c. s. 1879.]  
**de-ert'ful**, 1 di-zūrt'ful; 2 de-gērt'ful, *a.* [Rare.] High in desert; meritorious.—**de-ert'ful-ly**, *adv.*

**de-ert-ion**, 1 di-zūrt-shon; 2 de-gērt-shon, *n.* 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as an allegiance, a service, duty, principle, party, or friend.

*Desertion* consists of more than quitting your colors.

COOPER *Spy* ch. 16, p. 212. [n. m. & co.]

2. *Law.* Unjustifiable abandonment. (1) The act of quitting military or naval service without discharge. The maximum penalty for desertion in the United States army and navy during war is death; in times of peace, the punishment consists of dishonorable discharge, imprisonment, loss of citizenship, and the deprivation of the right to hold a government position. In Great Britain during active service, the maximum punishment is death; at other times, imprisonment for the first offence and penal servitude for repeated desertions. (2) The wilful withdrawal without cause from the obligations imposed by reason of some condition or relation; as, a wife's *desertion* of her husband. In legal phraseology, the husband's wilful absence from his wife is generally termed *abandonment*; the wife's wilful absence from her husband, *desertion*.

3. [Rare.] The state of being deserted; desolation. 4. The feeling of being forsaken by God; spiritual melancholy. [*< L. desertio* (n.), < *L. desero*; see DESERT, v.]

**de-ert'less**, 1 di-zūrt'less; 2 de-gērt'less, *a.* [Rare.] Without merit, or claim to favor or reward.—**de-ert'less-ly**, *adv.*

**Des-ert'oun-tain**, *n.* A mountain in Utah, 8,175 ft. high.

**des-ert'ness**, *n.* [Rare.] Desolate state; wilderness.

**de-ert'rice**, *n.* A female who deserts. **de-ert'ress**; **de-ert'rist**.

**de-serve**, 1 di-zūrv; 2 de-gērv, *v.* [DE-SERVED; DE-SERVING.] *DE-SERVED; DE-SERVING.* I. t. 1. To be entitled to because of qualities or acts; be worthy of by either merit or demerit; especially, to merit by excellence, faithfulness, good conduct, valuable service, etc.; as, he *deserves* promotion for fidelity; that child *deserves* punishment; the book *deserves* careful perusal. 2. To serve well; benefit. 3. To require.

II. i. To be worthy or deserving. [*< OF. deservir, < L. deservio, serve devotedly, < de- + servio, + servio, serve.*]—**de-serve-ed-ly**, *adv.* According to desert; justly.

**de-serve-ness**, *n.*—**de-serve'r**, *n.*—**de-serve'ing**, *pa.* Worthy; meritorious.—**de-serve'ing-ly**, *adv.* The act of deserving; merit; or demerit.

**Des-er-vi-sar't**, 1 dē-zē'sar't; 2 dē-gē'sar't, Nicolas Lemoyne (1744-1810). A French lawyer; writer; *Causés Célèbres*.

**de-er-x-ual-ize**, 1 di-er-k-shu-al-iz; 2 dē-er-k-shu-al-iz, vt. To castrate.

**De Sèze**, 1 dō sēz; 2 de-sez, Raymond, Count (9/11/1748-5/2/1828). A French advocate; defended Louis XVI. at his trial; imprisoned by Revolutionists; made peer of France, 1815; *Defence of King Louis XV.*

**Des-sa-n-d'us**, 1 dē-zān-d'us; 2 dē-gēn-d'us, *n.* In Molière's *L'Amour Médical*, pseudonym for Elle Béda.

**Des'fou-tal'nes**, 1 dē-fō-tā'nēs; 2 dē-fō-tā'nēs, *n.* 1. Guillaume F. D. (1733-1825), a French dramatist. 2. Pierre François G. (9/16/1685-1/1/1745), a French critic; controversy with Voltaire. 3. René Louiche (1760-11/1/1833), a French botanist.

**Des'ge-net'tes**, 1 dē-zā-net'tes; 2 dē-zhe-net'tes, René N. D., Baron (1782-1837), a French army surgeon; writer.

**Des'ha**, 1 dēsh; 2 dēsh, *n.* [E. Ind.] A country; region.

**De-sha**, 1 dē-shā; 2 dē-shā, *n.* A county in S. E. Arkansas; 725 sq. mi.; county-seats, Arkansas City and Dumas.

**des'ha-bille**, *n.* Same as DISHABILLE.

**Des'hayes**, 1 dē-zē or dē-hē; 2 dē-zā or dē-hā, *n.* 1. Jean Baptiste (1729-1765), a French historical painter; *Venus Embracing the Body of Hector*. 2. Louis (1597-1652), Baron of Courmenin, a French diplomat; writer; beheaded for conspiracy by order of Richelieu; *Travels in the Levant*.

**Des'hals**, *n.*

**de'shl**, 1 dēsh; 2 dēsh, *a.* [Ind.] Of or pertaining to a country; local; indigenous; as, *desht* manufactures. [It. O. Des'hler, 1 dēsh'ler; 2 dēsh'ler, *n.* A village in Henry county, Ind.]

**des'h-mukh**, 1 dēsh'muk; 2 dēsh'muk, *n.* [Bengal, India.] A petty native collector of revenue who inherits his office.

**Des'hon-ig'ers**, 1 dē-zhōn-ig'ers; 2 dē-zhōn-ig'ers, Antoinette (née du Ligier de la Garde) (1/1/1638-7/1/1694). A French poet; *Les Moutons*, an idyll.

**Desht**, 1 dēsh; 2 dēsh, *n.* A river in S. W. Baluchistan; 500 m. long to Arabian sea.

**des'ic-cant**, 1 des-i-kant or di-sik-ant; 2 dēs-i-cant or de-sic-ant, *a.* Med. Desiccating; drying. [*< L. desiccant* (3s), pp. of *desiccare*; see DESICCATE.]

**des'ic-cant**, *n.* Any remedy which, when applied externally, dries up or absorbs moisture, as that of wounds, etc.; a desiccative.

**des'ic-cat'ion**, 1 dē-sik-āt (XIII); 2 dē-sik-āt, *n.* [CAT'ED; CAT'ING.] I. t. To exhaust or remove the moisture from; dry thoroughly; especially, to free from moisture with a view to preserving; as, *desiccated* fish or beef.

When *desiccated* and kept from contact with air, they [albuminoid matters] may be preserved unchanged for a long period.  
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 13. [n. & c. 1872.]

II. i. To become dry. [*< L. desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare*, < *de*, thoroughly, + *siccus*, dry.—*des'ic-cate*, *a.*—*des'ic-cat'ion*, 1 dē-sik-āt-shon; 2 dē-sik-āt-shon, *n.* The act of desiccating; the process of drying or evaporating; also, the state of being dry. [OF., < *L. desiccatus*; see DESICCATE.]

As one of the many evidences of the *desiccation* of the country, streams are pointed out where thousands and thousands of cattle formerly drank, but in which water now never flows.  
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* p. 16. [n. 1858.]

**des'ic-ca-tiv**, 1 dē-sik-āt-iv or di-sik-āt-iv; 2 dē-sik-āt-iv or de-sic-āt-iv, *a.* Drying. **des'ic-ca-tiv-ly**, *adv.* In a drying application. See DESICCANT.

**des'ic-ca'tor**, 1 dē-sik-āt'tor or -tor; 2 dē-sik-āt'tor, *n.* One who or that which desiccates. 2. An apparatus for drying meat, vegetables, etc. 3. *Chem.* A glass or porcelain vessel, tightly covered, to contain substances to be dried, with an arrangement for absorbing the moisture.

**de-sid'er-ant**, 1 di-sid'er-ant; 2 de-sid'er-ant, [Rare or Obs.] *a.* Desirous. II. *n.* One having desire.—**de-sid'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

**de-sid'er-ate**, 1 di-sid'er-āt; 2 de-sid'er-āt, *vt.* [AT'ED; AT'ING.] To feel desire or need for; be in want of; miss; as, a *desiderated* list of references.

We *desiderate* in all things the sharp decidedness of the verdict of a jury. A. K. H. BORD *Recreations of a Country Parson* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 66. [n. & c. 1870.]

[*< L. desideratus*, pp. of *desidero*; see DESIRE, v.]  
**de-sid'er-ate**, *a.* Desired. II. *n.* A desideratum.

**de-sid'er-a-tion**, 1 di-sid'er-ā-shon; 2 de-sid'er-ā-shon, *n.* [Rare.] 1. The act of desiderating or desiring with a sense of need or regret. 2. That which is desired; a desideratum.

**de-sid'er-a'tiv**, 1 di-sid'er-āt-iv; 2 de-sid'er-āt-iv, *a.* 1. *de-sid'er-a'tiv*, *n.* Having or implying desire. 2. *Gram.* Expressing desire; as, a *desiderative* verb.

**de-sid'er-a-tive**, *n.* 1. A desideratum. 2. *Gram.* A verb so formed from another verb as to express desire or forming the act expressed by the primitive.

**de-sid'er-a'tum**, 1 di-sid'er-āt-um; 2 de-sid'er-āt-um, *n.* [TA, pl.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is needed or regarded as desirable.

The great desideratum of a system of currency is steadiness in its own value. CAMEY *Social Science* p. 342. [n. n. & c. 1872.]

[*L. neut. of desideratus*, pp. of *desidero*; see DESIRE, v.]  
**De'si-de'r-i**, 1 dē-si-dē'r-i; 2 dē-si-dē'r-i, Ippolito (1684-1733). An Italian missionary in Tibet; translated *Kangyur*, the sacred book of Tibet, into Latin.

**des'i-de'r-i-um**, 1 dē-si-dē'r-i-um; 2 dēs-i-dē'r-i-um, *n.* [L.] An earnest longing; eager desire for.

**Des'i-de'r-i-us**, 1 dē-si-dē'r-i-us; 2 dē-si-dē'r-i-us, *n.* The last king of the Lombards; warred with Pope Adrian I.; surrendered to his son-in-law, Charlemagne; sent by him to a monastery; lived about 760. **Di'dier**, [Fr.]

**de-sight**, *n.* An unsightly object. [Disagreement.]  
**de-sight'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of rendering unsightly.

**de-sig'n**, 1 di-zain; 2 de-sig'n (XIII), *v.* I. t. 1. To invent, devise, or formulate mentally the idea and essential features of; plan or map out in the mind; project; as, to *design* a building or a campaign.

To *design* great things implies no common mind.

HAZLITT *Works*, Table Talk vol. ii, pt. i, essay 2, p. 123.  
2. To draw, delineate, mark out, sketch in outline, or otherwise give visible expression to, as a conception or a plan, especially for the first time, or to serve as a pattern or model for a more finished study; as, to *design* a wall-paper.

Each figure stiff, as if *design'd* in buff.

DRYDEN *To Sir Robt. Howard* l. 74.  
3. To have in mind to do; purpose; intend; as, he *designs* to become a doctor. 4. To appropriate or apply in intention; plan for or devote to a purpose. 5. *Archaic.* To appoint; designate; indicate.

II. i. 1. To formulate designs or plans; plan. 2. To engage in the occupation of a designer in the arts or manufactures. 3. To intend to go; usually with *for*. [*< F. designer, < L. designo, < de, fully, + signum, mark.*] SYN.: see PURPOSE.

**de-sig'n**, 1 di-zain; 2 de-sig'n, *n.* 1. An arrangement of forms or colors, or both, intended to be executed in hard substances or pliable material, or to be applied to a fabric for ornament. It may be (1) *technical*, to serve some useful purpose; as, a *design* for a chandelier; (2) *decorative*, to beautify a useful object; as, a *design* for a wall-paper; or (3) *pictorial or artistic*, to give lasting expression to an ideal; a preliminary sketch, as for a picture or a statue; a study; as, a *design* for a memorial arch.

2. A working plan to be used in the accomplishment of something projected; especially, the plan of an architect, engineer, machinist, or master of some useful art.

3. The art of designing; the adaptation of forms to spaces, objects, and materials; artistic invention.

Schools of design in Europe and in this country have been found important aids to the higher manufactures. A. MAC-AURRAN *Education and Manual Industry* ch. 4, p. 61. [n. 1884.]

4. A course of action or accomplishment marked out in the mind; fixed purpose; aim; intention; in a bad sense, evil intention; scheme; plot; as, it is his *design* to go to college; he has *designs* against our life.

Express malice in when one, with seditate belated mind and formed design, doth kill another.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 14, p. 199.

5. Thought, purpose, or intention, as revealed in the visible correlation of parts, in the adaptation of means to an end; specif., the purpose of the Creator as shown by such adaptation in nature. 6. *Musical.* The melodic pattern, plan, or form of a composition. **de-sig'n'ment**, *n.*

SYN.: aim, device, end, final cause, intent, intention, object, plan, project, purpose, scheme. *Design* refers to the adaptation of means to an end, the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result; *intent* and *purpose* overlap all particulars, and fasten on the end itself. *Intention* is simply the more formal and philosophical term for *intent*. *Design* relates to details of form, structure, and action; in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as means to an end. The plan of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the design of thus surprising and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law can not read the heart, it can only infer the intent from the evidences of *design*. *Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an object; *purpose* simply the placing it before oneself; hence, we speak of the *purpose* rather than the *intent* or *intention* of God. We hold that the marks of *design* in nature prove it the work of a great Designer. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success; *intent* implies intention, and thus the state of mind of the actor; *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM; CAUSE; DETERMINATION; IDEA; MODEL; PROJECT. Prep.: the design of defrauding; the design of a building; a design for a statue.—arts of design, such arts as architecture, engraving, and the like, of which design forms an important part.—*de-sig'n-a'p'per*, *n.* A paper ruled in squares, used for scale drawings and various other designs.—*school of design*, a school in which the teaching may range from the simplest invention and drawing of figures to the highest fine art.

**de-sig'n-a-ble**, 1 di-zain-a-bl; 2 de-sig'n-a-bl, *a.* Ca. **de-sig'n-a-bl'**, 1 dē-sig'n-a-bl'; 2 dē-sig'n-a-bl', *a.* Capable of being designed or portrayed.

**des'ig-na-ble**, 1 dē-sig'n-a-bl; 2 dē-sig'n-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being designated; distinguishable.

**des'ig-nate**, 1 dē-sig'n-āt; 2 dē-sig'n-āt, *vt.* [NAT'ED; NAT'ING.] 1. To cause to be known or to make recognizable by some mark or sign, as by a visible indication, or by a particular name, etc.; as, the battle-field is *designated* on the map by a cross; the Jew *designated* all nations but his own as Gentiles. 2. To men-







as in measles and scarlatina; exfoliation of skin or bones.—  
des-quam'a-tiv(es), *a.* Relating to or characterized by  
desquamation; as, a *desquamative* fever.—*des-quam'a-to-*  
*ry*, *I. a.* Desquamative. *II. n.* [*-RIES*, pl.] *Surg.* An in-



2. Settled upon beforehand; predetermined; positive; as, a *determinate* decree. 3. *Math.* Denoting a number or quantity supposed to be known or fixed, or a problem admitting only one or only a fixed number of solutions. 4. *Bol.* (1) Limited in extent, as an inflorescence. See CENTRIFUGAL, 3 (1). (2) Having a clearly defined outline, as certain fleshy fungi. 5. [Archaic.] Fixed in purpose; determined. 6†. Decisive; determining. 7†. Resolved on; definitely intended. [*L. determinatus*, pp. of *determino*; see DETERMINE.] de-ter'mi-nā'tion, n.—ness, n.  
de-ter'mi-na'tor, n. di-tēr'-mi-nē'shən; 2 de-tēr'-mī-nā'shon, n. 1. The act of deciding; the formation of a fixed purpose; also, the purpose formed; a firm resolve, as, a *determination* to conquer. 2. The quality of being earnest and decided; resoluteness; firmness; as, *determination* is a manly trait. 3. Judicial decision, as of controversy; authoritative opinion or final conclusion as to any point of inquiry. The time when each of Paul's epistles was written, is a point not capable of any certain determination.  
A. ALEXANDER Evidences of Christianity p. 295. [p. b.]  
4. *Phys. Sci.* The act, process, or result of ascertaining exactly the character, amount, or proportion of a thing; as, the *determination* of substances in a compound. 5. *Logic.* (1) The making of a notion definite or more definite by the addition of a qualifying or limiting idea; specification. (2) An attribute that determines. 6. *Nat. Hist.* The act of settling the place of an object among genera and species; classification. 7. *Med.* Tendency or increased flow to a part, as of blood. 8. The exercise of decisive force or power, whether external or internal; as, *determination* of the will toward an object or end. 9. In some European universities, a disputation or dissertation required from a candidate for the degree of master of arts. 10. *Psychol.* The sum of the factors of a given state as viewed in relation to the state which they determine. 11. [Archaic.] A prescribing of limits; a putting an end to. [*L. determinatio(n)-*, < *determinatus*; see DETERMINATE, a.] SYN.: decision, resolution, resolve. *Decision* is, literally, a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning; *determination* is a settling of the limits within which one must act; *resolve* is a separating of the essential act from all that might cause doubt or hesitation. *Resolve* always refers to a single act; *resolution* may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habit of mind which readily forms and adheres to. *Decisive*.—*Determination* especially marks the beginning of action; *resolution* holds out to the end. See AIM; DISPOSAL; PERIOD. Compare synonyms for DESIGN; DISPOSAL.—ANT.: doubt, faltering, fickleness, hesitancy, hesitation, indecision, instability, irresolution, vacillation, wavering.—REP.: the determination of the question; of the tribunal; determination by the proper authorities.—blank determination, same as BLANK EXPERIMENT, under EXPERIMENT.  
de-ter'mi-na-tive, } di-tēr'-mi-nā-tiv; 2 de-tēr'-mī-na-de-ter'mi-na-tiv, } tiv, a. 1. Having power to determine, fix, or settle; deciding; directive; as, *determinative* circumstances or instructions; *determinative* energy. 2. Helping to determine the specific character; as, *determinative* tables in natural sciences. 3. *Logic.* Defining or helping to define; *determinative*, also, tending to or resulting in positive belief; as, a *determinative* judgment. 4†. Definitely limited or fixed; determinate. [*L. determinativus*; see DETERMINATE, a.] de-ter'mi-na-tive(-lys, a)—de-ter'mi-na-tiv(-e-ness), n.  
de-ter'mi-na-tiv(e)s, n. That which either fixes or indicates the relation, quality, or nature of one action or thing with respect to other actions or things; specif.: (1) *Gram.* A demonstrative pronoun. (2) *Linguistics.* In certain languages, a spoken syllable serving to determine the meaning of a word to which it is joined. *Hieroglyphics.* An ideograph added to a phonetic symbol to define its signification.  
De-ter'mi-na-tūs, } di-tēr'-mi-nē'tūs; 2 de-tēr'-mī-nātūs, n. Pen-name of Samuel Adams in *Boston Gazette*, 1768.  
de-ter'mine, } di-tēr'-min; 2 de-tēr'min, v. [-MINED,  
de-ter'min's, ]-mind'; -min-ing.] I. t. 1. To reach a definite purpose concerning; form the intention of doing or not doing; resolve; decide; as, the assembly *determined* the question.  
As none but stamped paper was legal, and as the people had determined not to use it, all business was suspended.  
2. To lose or miss. *Losses determined* at \$24. U. S. M. 1878.]  
2. To fix or give definite form to; direct; shape; settle; influence; as, circumstances *determine* a man's character. 3. *Law.* To terminate; finish; bring to an end; as, to *determine* a contract. 4. To ascertain the exact truth about; render the knowledge of clear and accurate; specify, to find the value of, mathematically, by exact measurement, or taxonomically; as, to *determine* a species; to *determine* the unknown quantity in an equation. 5. *Logic.* To limit or define by adding differences. 6. To fix the bounds or limits of; decree; prearrange; as, God *determines* the course of history. 7. To limit the extent of; restrict; shut in; as, this mountain *determines* our outlook. 8. To put an end to; end.  
That he and Caesar might  
*Determine* this great war in single fight!  
SHAKESPEARE Antony and Cleopatra act iv, sc. 4.  
9†. To state formally or publicly. 10†. To destroy; kill. II. i. 1. To come to a decision; resolve; usually followed by *on*; as, to *determine on* a course of conduct. 2. To come to; reach a set limit or termination; cease to be; hence, to lose binding force; as, the law or the treaty *determined* at the end of ten years. 3. Formerly, to finish the undergraduate course at a university by taking part in the disputation of a thesis. [*> F. déterminer*, < *L. determino*, < *de*, completely, + *termino*, bound; see TERMINATE.] SYN.: see PURPOSE; SET; SETTLE.—de-ter'mi-na'tor, n. One who determines or arbitrates.—de-ter'mined, pa. HAVING or showing fixed or settled purpose; resolute; as, a *determined* person; a *determined look*.—de-ter'min-ed-ly, adv.—de-ter'mina-ed-ness, n.—de-ter'min-a-tive, a. 1. One who or whose office determines. Same as DETERMINATIVE, 3.  
de-ter'min-is-m, } di-tēr'-min-iz-m; 2 de-tēr'-min-izm, n. 1. (1) The doctrine that the will is uniformly determined by motives; or that choices invariably follow preferences; necessitarianism; a term proposed by Sir Wm. Hamilton. (2) The doctrine that physical events, whether in the outside world or as states of the brain, strictly necessitate the character of all human volitional and conscious action; materialistic fatalism. Compare



FATALISM; NECESSITY. 2. In a loose sense, fate; destiny.

It is in their [Indians'] nature to be idle and bad; and the more intelligent of them admit the fact, and insinuate that they are victims of determinism.

T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* June, 1891, p. 40.  
 —philosophical determinism, the doctrine that all events, in the physical universe and in human history, fall under the principle of causation, and are absolutely dependent on, and conditioned by, their causes.

de-ter'min-ist, 1 di-ter'min-ist; 2 de-ter'min-ist, n. One who holds either form of determinism. — de-ter'min-ist-ic, a.

de-ter-ra'tion, 1 di-ter-rē'shan; 2 de-ter-rā'shan, n. [Rare.] The act of removing earth from anything buried or covered with it; disintering; unearthing.

de-ter'rent, 1 di-ter'rēnt; 2 de-ter'rēnt, n. 1. The act of deterring. I. a. Able to deter; hindering from action through fear, as a deterrent effort; a deterrent principle. II. n. 1. That which deters.

Moral discipline includes not only the checking of impulse by deterrents, but the stimulating of activity by positive inducements. — SULLY *Hand-Book of Psychol.* p. 398. [A. 1887.]

2. An ingredient, such as vaseline or camphor, introduced into smokeless powder to check the velocity of the explosive reaction. [*L. deterrens* (a), pp. of *deterreo*; see *DETER*.] — de-ter'rence, n. The fact of deterring; also, a deterrent. — de-ter'rent-ly, adv.

de-ter'sion, 1 di-ter'shan; 2 de-ter'shon, n. The act of cleansing, as of a wound or sore. [*L. deterius*, pp. of *deterges*; see *DETERGE*.]

de-ter'sive, 1 di-ter'siv; 2 de-ter'siv, I. a. Having de-ter'sive, power to purge away foul matter, as from a sore; cleansing; detergent. II. n. A cleansing medicine. — ly, adv. — ness, n.

de-test', 1 di-test'; 2 de-tēst', vt. 1. To hold worthy of execration or malediction; dislike or hate with intensity; abhor.

Sometimes I read a book with pleasure, and *detest* the author. — SWIFT *Works*, *Thoughts* p. 519. [w. p. n. 1871.]

2. To bear formal witness against; curse. [*F. dé-tes-tor*, < *L. detestor*, denounce, < *de* + *intens.* + *testis*, witness.] — de-test'a'te, vt. Syn: see *ABHOR*; *SCORN*. — de-test'er, n. One who detests. — de-test'tant, n.

de-test'a-ble, 1 di-test'-a-bl; 2 de-tēst'-a-bl, a. Deserving de-test'a-ble, being execration or abhorrence; extremely hateful; abominable. Syn: see *ABANDONED*; *ABOMINABLE*. — de-test'a-ble-ty, -ble-ness, n. — bly, adv.

de-tes-ta'tion, 1 di-tes'-tor des-tē'shan; 2 de-tēst'-or des-tē'shan (xiii), n. 1. Abhorrence; sometimes with *of*, as *detestation of crime*. 2. An act or thing detested. 3. Formal expression of condemnation.

Syn: see *ABHORRENCE*; *ABOMINATION*; *ANTIPATHY*. — de-throne', 1 di-thrōn'; 2 de-thrōn', vt. To remove or drive from a throne or royal power; strip of authority; deprive of power; depose. [*LL. dethrōno*, < *L. de*, from, + *thrōnus*; see *THRONE*.] — de-thron'ize, -de-thron'ement, n. Removal from regal power. — de-thro-ni-za'tion, -de-thron'er, n.

de-thy'roid-ism, 1 di-thā'roid-izm; 2 de-thy'roid-izm, n. Med. Disease resulting from the excision of the thyroid gland. Compare *ATYRIA*.

de-tiln', 1 di-tiln'; 2 de-tiln', vt. To recover tin from refuse (tin-plate). — de-tiln'ing, n.

de-til-net, 1 di-til-net; 2 de-til-net, n. [L.] Law. A form of the action of debt by or against one, as an executor, not personally a creditor or debtor, where it is alleged and only that the defendant *detains* (*detinet*), not *owes* and *detains* (*debet et detinet*), the money; applied also to replevin of goods unjustly detained.

de-til-nue, 1 di-til-nue; 2 de-til-nue (xiii), n. Law. An old form of action for recovering possession of specific personal property wrongfully detained tho the original taker was lawful. [*F. détenir*, pp. of *détienir*, to detain; see *DETAINEE*.] — de-til-nue of goods, n. A Frank-marriage (*Old Eng. Law*), a writ under which a divorced woman could recover goods given to her during her married life.

Det'mold, 1 det'mold or mōld; 2 det'mold or mōld, n. 1. William (d. 1808) — 1894, an American physician and army surgeon. 2. A town, the capital of Lippe, Germany.

de-to-nate, 1 de-to-nā; 2 de-to-nāt, v. [NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] I. To explode suddenly with a loud report. At times meteors of universal brilliancy are heard to explode with great noise; these are called *Detonating Meteors*.

LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy*, p. 170. [A. 1889.] II. t. To cause to explode by the application of sudden force; as, to *detonate* dynamite by exploding a fulminating cap in contact with it. [*L. detonatus*, pp. of *detono*, < *de* + *intens.* + *tono*, thunder.] — de-to-nat'ing-bulb, n. A readily exploded glass bulb. See *PRINCE RUPERT'S DROP*, under *DROP*. — de-tuse, n. A fuse, commonly containing fulminate of mercury, used in detonating high explosives. — de-tuse, d. hammer, n. A percussion gunlock hammer, which exploded violently when heated or struck. It is used chiefly to fire other explosives. — d. primer, n. A cartridge-firer, itself exploded by a fuse, for detonating gun cotton or other high explosive. — d. tube, n. In chemical analysis, a strong graduated glass tube used in exploding gaseous bodies by means of an electric current upon wires passing through it from opposite points and almost connecting; a eudiometer. — de-to-na-tion, n. The act of detonating. — de-to-na-tion, n. The explosion of a capsule containing fulminate of mercury or similar substance used in setting off high explosives, or a signal to the next train passing.

de-to-na'tion, 1 de-to-nā'shan; 2 de-to-nā'shan, n. A report or explosion caused by a sudden expansion of gases attending a chemical decomposition or combustion.

de-to-ni-zet, 1 de-to-nā-zet; 2 de-to-nā-zet, n. [NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To detonate. — de-to-ni-za'tion, n.

de-tor'sion, 1 di-ter'shan; 2 de-tor'shon, n. 1. The act of twisting back or removing torsion. 2. Distortion. [*L. detorsus*, pp. of *detorqueo*, twist, < *de*, away, + *torqueo*, twist.] — de-tor'sion-bar', n. A bar placed on a dynamometer to remove the torsion of the suspending thread of the magnet: usually of gun-metal and having a small magnet in an aperture in its center.

de-tor't', vt. To pervert; distort. — de-tor'tion, n.

de-tour', 1 di-tūr; 2 de-tūr, n. A roundabout or circuitous way; a deviation from the shortest and most direct route. [*F. détour*, < *délourner*, < *OF. destourner*, turn away, < *des*, dis-, + *tourner*, turn.]

de-trac't', 1 di-trākt'; 2 de-trākt', v. I. t. To take or draw away; withhold; especially, to take away in such manner as to lessen value or estimation.

It detracts nothing from military skill to have been aided by political sagacity. — CANNING *Speeches*, p. 277. [w. c. b. 1841.]

2. To take credit or reputation from; defame. 3. To prolong (in time); delay.

II. t. To take away a part; lessen; especially, to take away one's reputation or credit; commonly with *from*, as, his absence *detracted* from the interest of the occasion. [*F. détracter*, < *L. detracto*, freq. of *detraho*, < *de*, from, + *traho*, draw.] Syn: compare *ASPERSER*; *DISPARAGE*. — de-trac'ting-ly, adv.

de-trac'tion, 1 di-trākt'shan; 2 de-trākt'shon, n. 1. The act of taking away from the good name of another in order to lessen him in estimation; depreciation of another through spite or jealousy; slander; defamation.

2. Logic. Subtraction of one from several associated attributes. 3. The act of taking away; withdrawal. 4. Delay; refusal. [*OF. détractio* (n.), < *detractus*, pp. of *detraho*; see *DETRACT*.] Syn: see *DEFACTION*.

de-trac'tive, 1 di-trākt'iv; 2 de-trākt'iv, a. 1. Having de-trac'tive, power or tendency to diminish reputation or estimation. 2. Drawing or taking away.

de-trac'tious-ly, adv. — ness, n.

de-trac'tor, 1 di-trākt'or or trōr; 2 de-trākt'or, n. One who seeks to diminish the reputation of another; one who finds faults or flaws in the character of another; a defamer; slanderer. [*L. detractor*; see *DETRACT*.] — de-trac'ter, -de-trac'tory, a. Defamatory. — de-trac'tress, n. A female detractor.

de-train', 1 di-trēn'; 2 de-trān', v. I. t. To remove from a railway train, as a body of troops. II. t. To leave a railway train.

de-tray', vt. To detract; draw away.

de-trec't', vt. & vt. To refuse. — de-trec'ta'tion, n.

de-tri-ment, 1 de-tri-ment or -mant; 2 de-tri-ment, n. 1. Something that causes damage, depreciation, or loss; anything that lessens value or injures in any way: used with wide application; as, *detrimment* to property, reputation, morals, religion. 2. Injury or loss, especially as resulting from a specific cause; as, this suspicion was to his *detrimment*.

An inevitable *detrimment* results from the needless loss of animal heat. — SPENCER *Education* p. 246. [A. 1889.]

3. [Eng.] A sum demanded from barristers and students to make good the wear and tear of their furnished rooms, table-linen, etc. 4. *Astrol.* A symbol of distress, misfortune, etc. 5. *Her.* Same as *DECREMENT*. 3. [*OF. < L. detrimentum*, < *detrutus*; see *DETRITUS*.] Syn: see *INJURY*; *LOSS*. — de-tri-ment, vt. To injure.

de-tri-men'tal, 1 de-tri-ment or -mant; 2 de-tri-ment, n. [Eng.] A man who, without serious intentions, or regarded as ineligible, devotes himself to marriageable ladies, thus discouraging other suitors. — de-tri-men'tal-ty, n. — de-tri-men'tal-ly, adv. — de-tri-men'tal-ness, n.

de-tri'te', 1 di-trīt'; 2 de-trīt', vt. 1. Diminished by rubbing off particles; worn away. — de-tri'te', n. 2. Reduced to fragments; disintegrated. [*L. detritus*, pp. of *detero*, rub down, < *de*, down, + *tero*, rub.]

de-tri'tion, 1 di-trīt'shon; 2 de-trīt'shon, n. The act of rubbing off particles or wearing away; a wearing down. The letters of the alphabet are phonograms which by the process of long continued *detrition* have reached an extreme stage of simplicity both as regards form and value.

ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 8. [S. K. P. & co. 1883.] [*< LL. detritio* (n.), < *L. detritus*; see *DETRITUS*.]

de-tri'tus, 1 di-trīt'us; 2 de-trīt'us, n. 1. *Geol.* Loose fragments or particles of rock, whether angular or water-worn, especially the latter. 2. A mass of disintegrated material of any kind; rubbish; waste.

The currents eddy and deposit their *detritus*. — DANA *Coral and Coral Islands* p. 241. [w. c. m. & co. 1872.]

3. *Med.* Substance remaining in the place of tissue that has become disorganized, or after the breaking up of morbid concretions. [*L.*, a rubbing away, < *detrutus*, pp. of *detero*; see *DETRITUS*.] — de-tri'tal, a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of *detritus*; as, *detrital rock*. — de-tri'te', n.

de-troit', 1 di-trōit'; 2 de-trōit', n. 1. A river or strait, 25 m. long, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie and forming part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. 2. County-seat of Wayne county and principal city in Michigan; many educational and other institutions. 3. A village, county-seat of Becker county, Minn.

de-trop, 1 de-trōp; 2 de-trōp, n. [F.] Too much; hence, out of place; not wanted: said of a person whose company is inconvenient. — de-troide', 1 di-trōid'; 2 de-trōid', vt. To thrust down or out; push down forcibly. [*L. detruo*, < *de*, down, + *trudo*, thrust.]

de-trun'cate, 1 di-trun'kēt; 2 de-trun'cāt, vt. To shorten by cutting off a part; cut off; lop. [*L. detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, < *de*, from, + *truncare*, lop; see *TRUNCATE*.] — de-trun'cation, n.

de-trun'ca'tion, 1 di-trun'kē'shan; 2 de-trun'cā'shan, n. The act of detruncating; in obstetrics, the operation of separating the head and trunk of a fetus.

de-tru'sion, 1 di-trūz'shan; 2 de-trūz'shon, n. The act of thrusting or driving down or out. [*LL. detrusio* (n); see *DETRUDE*.] — de-tru'sive, a.

de-tru'sor, 1 di-trūz'sor; 2 de-trūz'sor, n. [so-RES, -so-RES, pl.] Anat. A muscle that causes ejection of or expulsion. — detrusor urinae, the superficial fibers of the muscular coat of the bladder by which it is compressed. — de-tru'sor-ty, n. Free from debt.

de-ttet', n. Debt. — de-ttet', n. A village in the Dettingen district, Bavaria, where the allies under the Lower Rhine defeated the French June 27, 1743.

de-ttva, 1 de-tvā; 2 de-tvā, n. A town in Soli county, Hungary.

de-tu-mes-cence, 1 di-tū-mes-ēns; 2 de-tū-mes-ēns, n. [Rare.] Subsidence of swelling, especially of a tumor without suppuration. [*L. detumescere* (v), pp. of *detumesco*, subside, < *de*, down, + *tumesco*, swell.]

de-tur', 1 di-tūr; 2 de-tūr, n. A book that causes ejection of or expulsion. — de-tur', n. A student in Harvard University: from the first word (*detur* [L.] "Let it be given") of the inscription on the presentation book-plate.

de-turb', vt. To throw down violently; disturb. — de-turb't', vt. To turn away. — de-tur-pa'tion, n.

de-tur-pat'e', vt. To corrupt. — de-tur-pa'tion, n. *Gr. Myth.* A Deu-ca'lion, 1 di-dē-kā-lion; 2 di-dē-kā-lion, n. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Prometheus and Clymene. With his wife, Pyrrha, he survived a nine days' deluge sent by Zeus, his god finally grounding on Mount Parnassus. To replenish the earth an oracle commanded them to cast stones ("the bones of their mother," the earth) behind them, those of Deucalion becoming men and those of Pyrrha women.

deuce', 1 diūs; 2 diūs, n. 1. Games. Two; a card, or a

side of a die, having two spots. 2. In lawn-tennis, the condition of the score attained when each side has made three points and the score is "forty all," and resumed whenever there is a tie thereafter, until one of the players scores game by winning two successive points following such tie. [*F. deuz*, < *L. duo*, two.] — deuce', ace', n. A throw of two dice, one showing one spot, the other two. — deuce's point', n. In backgammon, the second place from the outside on the home table.

deuce', n. The devil: often used with or without the article in a passionate or emphatic exclamation.

In the popular mythology both of Kelts and Teutons there were certain hairy wood-demons called by the former Dues and by the latter Serak. Our common names of *Deuce* and *Old Scratch* are plainly derived from these. *Lowell Among my Books*, *Witchcraft* in first series, p. 109. [w. m. & co. 1856.]

[*< OF. deus*, < *L. deus*, God.] deuse't- to play the deuce with, to annoy or vex; damage. — deuce'd, a. Devilish; confounded; exceeding; often used adverbially. — deuce'd-ly, deuce'd-ly, adv.

deuck, 1 diūk; 2 diūk, n. [Scott.] A duck.

Deu'el', 1 diū'el or di-yū'el; 2 diū'el or di-yū'el, n. *Bib.* Num. 1, 14.

Deu-el', 1 diū'el; 2 diū'el, n. 1. A county in west-central Nebraska; 2,097 sq. m.; county-seat, Big Spring. 2. A county in northern South Dakota; 621 sq. m.; county-seat, Gary.

Deu-ka'l-ion, n. Same as *DEUCALION*.

deur'foer', 1 diū'rūr; 2 diū'rūr, n. [S.-Afr. D.] Transportation; traffic.

Deut., abbr. Deuteronomy.

deu'ten-ceph-a-lon, 1 diū'ten-sef'-a-len; 2 diū'tēn-gef'-a-lon, n. *Embryol.* The second cerebral vesicle of the embryo, from which afterward develop the parts about the third ventricle of the brain; the thalamencephalon. [*< deut* (a DEUTERO-) + *encephalon*.] — deu'ten-ce-phal-ic, a.

deu'ter-ag-o-nist, 1 diū'ter-ag'-on-ist; 2 diū'ter-āg'-on-ist, n. The actor next in importance to the protagonist in the ancient Greek drama. In the drama's progress different parts may assume the position. [*< DEUTERO- + AGONIST*.]

deu'ter-a-no-pe, 1 diū'ter-a-nōp; 2 diū'ter-a-nōp, n. *Psychophys.* A person subject to deuteropia.

deu'ter-a-no-pl-a, 1 diū'ter-a-nō-pi-a; 2 diū'ter-a-nō-pi-a, n. *Psychophys.* Inability to distinguish green from red; a form of dichromatic color-blindness.

deu'te-ri-on, 1 diū'tē-ri-on; 2 diū'tē-ri-on, n. [Rare.] The placenta and fetal membranes collectively; afterbirth; secundines.

deu'ter-o, 1 diū'ter-o; 2 diū'ter-o, n. Derived from Greek *deuteros*, second, < *dyo*, two: a combining form.

deu'ter-o-albu-mose, n. *Physiol. Chem.* A secondary product due to the digestion of albumen by the gastric or pancreatic juice. — deu'ter-o-ca-non'-cal, a. Pertaining to or constituting a second canon: in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, applied to the books or parts of books of the New Testament whose authenticity and inspiration were at first contested and afterward admitted. See *ANTILEGOMENA*; also, in the Roman Catholic Church, applied to certain books or parts of books of the Old Testament. See *APOCRYPHA*. The canonical books not included in either of these categories are called *protocanon*, while those of the Old Testament alone are termed *homologumena*. — deu'ter-o-ca-se-ose, n. *Physiol. Chem.* A secondary product due to the digestion of the casein of milk or cheese by the gastric or pancreatic juice. — deu'ter-o-ca-l-a-dus, n. An active sponge spicule with branches of the second order. — deu'ter-o-cone, n. The anterolateral cusp of an upper premolar tooth. It occupies the same position as the protocone of a true molar. — deu'ter-o-e-las-tose, n. *Physiol. Chem.* A secondary product of the digestion of elastin; elastin-peptone. — deu'ter-o-fra-c-tion, n. One of the divisions of deuterio-albumoses and designated as deuterofraction A, B, C, etc. — deu'ter-o-ga-mist, n. One who marries the second time. — deu'ter-o-ga-my, n. A second marriage, or the custom of making second marriages. — deu'ter-o-gen'-ic, a. *Geol.* Formed from protogenic rocks.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Deu'ter-o-i-sa'iah, n. The Second Isaiah: a name given by Biblical critics to the last twenty-seven chapters (XL-LXXVI) of the book of Isaiah; but more especially meant to designate the unknown author who lived at the latter part of the Babylonian Exile.

deu'ter-o-me'sal, a. Situated medially and in the second series, as the first and third discoidal and first apical cells in the wings of a hymenopter. [*< DEUTERO- + Gr. mesos*, middle.]

Deu'ter-o-Ni'cene, a. *Theol.* Belonging or relating to the second Nicene Council of the Church held at Nicea in Bithynia, Asia Minor, 787 A. D. It was the seventh general council and took action against the Iconoclasts.

Deu'ter-on-o-mist, 1 diū'ter-on'-om-ist; 2 diū'ter-on'-om-ist, n. In the German higher criticism, (1) the supposed writer or one of the supposed writers of Deuteronomy; (2) one who assigns Deuteronomy to a later age than that of Moses. — deu'ter-on-o-mis'tic, a.

Deu'ter-on-o-my, 1 diū'ter-on'-o-mi; 2 diū'ter-on'-o-mi, n. The fifth book of the Pentateuch; so called because it contains a second statement of the law. [*< LL. deuteronomium*, < *Gr. deuteronomion*, < *deuteros* (see *DEUTERO*); and *nom*.] — deu'ter-on-o-mi'-cal, -i-cal, a.

deu'ter-op'a-ty, 1 diū'ter-op'-a-ti; 2 diū'ter-op'-a-ti, n. *Pathol.* 1. A sympathetic or secondary affection produced by another disease. 2. The condition of being sympathetically affected. [*< DEUTERO- + -PATY*.] deu'ter-op'a-ty, 1 diū'ter-op'-a-ti; 2 diū'ter-op'-a-ti, n. Same as *DEUTOPATHY*. — deu'ter-op-ro'te-ose, n. The secondary products of the digestion of the proteids like albumen, casein, elastin, etc., by the gastric and pancreatic juices.

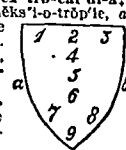
Deu'ter-o-sau'rus, 1 diū'ter-o-sū-rus; 2 diū'ter-o-sū-rus, n. A genus of extinct reptiles of the family *Deutosauridae* found in the Permian formations, having large canine teeth, lacertine bones, and double-headed ribs. — deu'ter-o-sau'ran, a, n. [*< DEUTERO- + saurus*, lizard.]

deu'ter-o-scōpy, n. 1. Second sight or prophetic vision. 2. A deeper meaning disclosed by a second or closer inspection: an unrevealed rendering, as of a text. [*DEUTERO- + -SCOPY*.] deu'ter-o-scōp'i-al, -deu'ter-os'to-ma, n. *Embryol.* A secondary blastopore, arising after the obliteration of the original one. — deu'ter-o-stom'-a-ta, n. pl. *Zool.* A section of monostomatous animals with an embryo developing a secondary mouth as a perforation of the body wall, as mollusks, arthropods, and many worms. — deu'ter-o-stom'-a-tous, a. 1. Having a deuterostoma. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Deuterostomia*. — deu'ter-o-sys'tem-at'ic, a. Relating to or partaking of a second or secondary system. — deu'ter-o'to-ky, n. *Zool.* Partheno-



6. 1. Devoted, devoted. 2. Devoted—devoted; 2.





tri-nate, fr. [*NAT'ED; NAT'ING*]. To make into dextrin; to fill with dextrin. *der'tri-nize*; *der'tri-nous*, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or containing dextrin; as, *dextrinuous* beer.  
*der'tro-*, 1 *der'tro-*; 2 *der'tro-*. Derived from Latin *dexter*, right; a combining form. In chemistry *dextro-* denotes a dextrorotatory quality or a derivation from a dextro-compound. *der'tro-cam'phene*, *n.* Chem. A crystalline camphene obtained by saturating spirits of turpentine with hydrochloric acid and heating the mixture with alcoholic potash. Its melting-point is 51°-52° C. *der'tro-car'di-a*, *n.* Dextrocardia. *der'tro-car'di-al*, *a.* *der'tro-cere-bral*, *a.* Psychol. Having the right cerebral hemisphere more active than the left; right-brained; the opposite of the normal condition with most persons. *der'tro-com'pound*, *n.* Chem. A compound capable of rotating the plane of polarization of light to the right. *der'tro-duc'tion*, *n.* A turning (of the eyes) toward the right. *der'tro-glu'cose*, *n.* Dextrose. *der'tro-gy'ral*, *a.* Having dextrogyrate power. *der'tro-gy'rate*, *a.* Crystall. Causing the plane of polarization of radiant energy, as light or radiant heat, to rotate to the right, that is, clockwise, the light being propagated from the observer. *der'tro-gy'rous*; *der'tro-ro'ta-ry*, *ro'ta-to-ry*; *der'tro-gy'rous*, *a.* Circling toward the right. *der'tro-lac'tic*, *a.* Chem. Pertaining to the dextrorotatory form of lactic acid. *der'tro-man'u-al*, *a.* Accustomed to use the right hand; also, done with the right hand. *der'tro-man'u-al-ty*, *n.* *der'tro-nic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from dextrose. *dextronic* acid, gluconic acid. See *GLUCONIC*. *der'tro-pl'e-ne*, *n.* Chem. A dextrorotary terpene (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>). *der'tro-ro'ta'tion*, *n.* Optics. Rotation from left to right, like the hands of a clock; dextrorotatory motion. *der'tro-ro'ta-to-ry*, *a.* Same as *dextro-rotary*.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.  
*der'trose*, 1 *der'tros*; 2 *der'tros*, *a.* Rising toward the right; opposed to *sinistrose*; said of such a twining plant as the morning-glory.

This definition, as understood by later botanists (Hooker, Gray, Darwin, etc.), supposes the observer to regard the portion of the coil on the side next to himself, and to characterize it by its relation to his own right and left hands. The older botanists (Linnaeus, the De Candelles, etc.) took the axis of the plant as the point of view, and in consequence exactly reversed the meaning of *dextrose* and its opposite *sinistrose*. [*L. dextrorsum*, contr. of *dextroorsum*, < *dexter*, right, + *verso*, turned.] *der'tro-sal*.

*der'tro-sa-zone*, 1 *der'tros-a-zōn*; 2 *der'tros-a-zōn*, *n.* Organic Chem. The osazone of grape-sugar. See *OSAZONE*.  
*der'trose*, 1 *der'tros*; 2 *der'tros*, *n.* Chem. A sugar found largely in the vegetable kingdom and in honey, also in the animal organism, as in the blood, liver, urine, etc. It is the principal member of the glucose group, and is much less sweet than cane-sugar. It is made commercially by treating starch with sulfuric acid, in which case the resulting solid product is called grape-sugar, and the sirup glucose. Compare *GLUCOSE*.

*der'tro-sin'i-s'al*, *a.* Anat. Extending both in right and left directions; as, the *dextrorotational* branches of a nerve. *der'tro-su'i-a*, *n.* Glycosuria. *der'tro-tar'tar'ic*, *a.* See *TARTARIC ACID*. *der'tro-tro'pous*, *a.* Turning to the right; dextrotropic. *der'tro-tro'pic*.

*der'trous*, *etc.* Dexterosus, etc.  
*der'tro-ver'shon*, 1 *der'tro-vēr'shon*; 2 *der'tro-vēr'shon*, *n.* Dextroductio.

*dey*, 1 *de*; 2 *de*, *n.* 1. A Turkish governor of Algiers (before the French conquest of 1830). 2. The chief of the janizaries. 3. Sometimes, a ruler of Tunis or Tripoli. [*F.* < Turk. *dai*, uncle; used by the janizaries as the title of elderly men.]

*dey*, *n.* [Archaeol.] A servant, especially a female servant having charge of a dairy; a dairymaid. *dey-ey*, 'house', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dairy. Compare *DYE-HOUSE*. *dey-mald*, *n.* A maid; dairymaid.

*De-yur'i-a*, 1 *di-yur's-i-a*; 2 *de-yur's-i-a*, *n.* Same as *CALAMAGROSTIS*.

*dey'tee*, *n.* Dainty. *dey'tet*.

*dey'ter*, 1 *dei'tar*; 2 *dei'ter*, Louis de (1656-1711). A Flemish historical painter; *Apparition of Christ to the Three Marys*. [Persia.]

*dez-ful*, 1 *dez-ful*; 2 *dez-ful*, *n.* A city in Khuzistan, Iran. 1 *di-zik'h-fal*; 2 *de-zik'h-fal*, *n.* To free from or deprive of zinc, as an alloy. [*< DE-priv. + ZINC + -ry*.] *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*; *de-zine*.

*de-zy'mo-tize*, 1 *di-zal'mo-talz*; 2 *de-zy'mo-tiz*, *rt.* To de-zy'mo-tize, free from germs of disease. [*< DE- + ZYMOTIC*.]

*D. F.*, *abbr.* Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.

*D. F. M. S.*, *abbr.* Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

*df't.*, *abbr.* Defendant; draft.

*D. G.*, *abbr.* Del gratia (by the grace of God); *Deo gratias* (thanks to God); Dragon Guards; dry goods.

*dg.*, *abbr.* Decigram.

*D. G. H. P.*, *abbr.* Freemasonry. Deputy Grand High.

*D. G. M.*, *abbr.* Freemasonry. Deputy Grand Master.

*dha*, 1 *dū*; 2 *dā*, *n.* A Burmese measure of length; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

*dhabb*, 1 *dū*; 2 *dāb*, *n.* [Ar.] The dried flesh of the skink (*Scincus officinalis*), used as a medicine. [*C.*]

*dha'k*, *n.* Same as *DAHWE*.

*dha'ee*, 1 *dā'f*; 2 *dā'f*, *n.* An Oriental necklace, as of gold beads.

*Dha-mar'*, 1 *do-mūr*; 2 *dā-mūr*, *n.* A large town in Yemen vilayet, Arabia. [26 sq. m.]

*Dha'mle*, 1 *dā'ml*; 2 *dā'mē*, *n.* A Sikh state in N. W. India; 2 *dā'mē*, *n.* [Ind.] An East Indian tree (*Greuta elastica*).

*Dham'noo*, 1 *dām'nō*; 2 *dām'nō*, *n.* A tree of the linden family, or its tough, elastic wood. *dham'noo*; *dham'man*.

*dhan*, *n.* [Ir.] Same as *DAN*.

*dhan'*, 1 *dūn*; 2 *dān*, *n.* [E. Ind.] Wealth; prosperity; also, the cattle of a village.

*Dhan'chl*, *n.* Same as *DRUNCHEE*.

*Dhan'gar*, 1 *dūn'gar*; 2 *dūn'gar*, *n.* [Hind.] One of a low caste composed chiefly of husbandmen and laborers, found numerous in central and western India.

*dha'nuk*, 1 *dū'nuk*; 2 *dā'nuk*, *n.* [Hind.] A Bowman; specifi., one of a low caste of hill tribesmen who were originally bowmen, now laborers and menials, largely found in northeast India between Rajputana and Assam.

*dhar*, 1 *dūr*; 2 *dār*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large curved knife with beveled point, used by the Burmese as a sword, or as a chopping implement. *dha'*.

*Dhar*, 1 *dūr*; 2 *dār*, *n.* 1. A native state in Malwa, Rajputana, India; 2,500 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

*dha-ra'ni*, 1 *dā-rā'nī*; 2 *dā-rā'nī*, *n.* A mystical word or sentence used as an incantation by the Buddhists of Tibet.

*dhar'ma*, 1 *dūr'ma* or *dūr'*; 2 *dār'ma* or *dār'*, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, right behavior. (1) That which underlies and includes the law; truth and righteousness. (2) The law.

Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha — Buddha, the Law, and the Church — form the three Ratnas or Treasures of Buddhism.

The second and third baskets (sacred canon of the Buddhists, the Tripitaka) are sometimes comprehended under the general name of 'Dharma,' or law.

MAX MELLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 193. [s. 1874.]

— *dhar'ma-sas'tra*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A law text-book, as used by Hindus. — *dhar'ma-smrit'i*, *n.* [E. Ind.] The numerous Hindu law-books in metrical form of various dates, in importance considered second to the Vedas. — *dhar'ma-sūtra*, *n.* [Sans.] One of the sutras or compilations containing ethical rules.

*dhar'ma-sāla*, *n.* [Hind.] Same as *DHURMASALLA*.

*dhar'na*, 1 *dūr'na*; 2 *dār'na*, *n.* [Hind.] Same as *DHURNA*.

*Dhar-war'*, 1 *dūr-wār*; 2 *dār-wār*, *n.* 1. A district in S. Bombay province, British India; 4,603 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

*Dhan'la-ti'*, 1 *dau'la-ti'*; 2 *dou'la-ti'*, *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal, India; 26,826 ft. *Dha'wa-la-giri*.

*dhaun*, 1 *thūn*; 2 *thūn*, *n.* [Ir.] Same as *DAN*.

*dhaw'k*, 1 *dūk*; 2 *dāk*, *n.* [E. Ind.] The palas-tree.

*Dhen'ka-nāl'*, 1 *de'n'ka-nāl'*; 2 *de'n'ka-nāl'*, *n.* A native state in Bengal, India; 1,463 sq. m.

*dher*, 1 *dēr*; 2 *der*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. One of the hereditary shares or divisions into which certain communal villages are divided; a subdivision of a part. 2. A parish. *dhe'r'i*; [Hind.]

*dho-b'e*, 1 *dō'b'e*; 2 *dō'b'e*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A low-caste Hindu whose occupation is washing clothes; a washerman.

*dho'b'it*; *dho'b'le-man*; *dho'b'y-man*; *dō'bee*; — *dho'b'ee-ditch*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A skin-disease to which Hindu washermen are subject.

*dhole*, 1 *dōl*; 2 *dōl*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A wild dog (*Canis* or *Cyon dukhneris*) of S. E. Asia, of hound-like form, with small erect ears and a bushy tail, and of a deep bay color. It hunts in packs, and will attack even the tiger.

*Dhol'ka*, 1 *dōl'ka*; 2 *dōl'ka*, *n.* A town in Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

*dholi*, 1 *dōl*; 2 *dōl*, *n.* [E. Ind.] The pigeon-pea (*Cajanus indicus*), when dried and split much used for porridge and in curries. *dha'*; *dōl*.

*Dhol'pur*, 1 *dōl-pūr*; 2 *dōl-pūr*, *n.* A town in Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

*Dhol-pur*, 1 *dōl-pūr*; 2 *dōl-pūr*, *n.* 1. A native state in Rajputana, India; 1,156 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

*Dhol'ney*, *n.* Same as *DON*. *dho'n'i*; *dho'n'y*.

*dho'o'le*, 1 *dō'o'le*; 2 *dō'o'le*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as *DOOLEE*.

*dho'o'te*, *n.* A calico cotton with a figured or colored border, made especially for the East-Indian trade. *GOODCHILD Tech. Dic.*

*dhoon*, 1 *dūn*; 2 *dōn*, *n.* 1. [Anglo-Ind.] A broad, flat strip of valley land. 2. [Ir.] Same as *DUN*. *dhoon'*.

*dho'tee*, 1 *dō'te*; 2 *dō'te*, *n.* [E. Ind.] The loin-cloth.

*dho'ti*, *n.* [Ir.] A word by Hindu men, usually a long piece with ornamented borders. It is passed round the loins and between the legs and tucked in at the waist. *dho'ty*; *dhu'ti*; *dō'te*.

*dho'ti*, *n.* [Hind.] A male falcon (*Falco nissus*). Compare *dho'ur'a*, *n.* Bot. Same as *DURRA*.

*dhow*, 1 *dau*; 2 *dow*, *n.* [Ar.] A coasting-vessel of Arabian origin, common in the Indian ocean, having a long beak and large stern, one mast, and lateen sail. *dow'*.

*D'ho'zier*, 1 *dō'zier*; 2 *dō'zier*, *n.* Pierre (1592-1660). A French genealogist; judge of arms; councillor of state; *Genealogy of the Principal Families of France*.

*Dhri'ta-rash'tra*, 1 *dri'ta-rāsh'tra*; 2 *dri'te-rāsh'tra*, *n.* Hindu Myth. The father of the Kauravas and uncle of the Pandavas. See *MAHABHARATA*.

*dhu*, 1 *dū*; 2 *dū*, *n.* [Gaelic.] Black; used in Celtic names of places and persons; as, *Roderick Dhu*, i. e., black Roderick. *dhu'v*.

*Dhub'bo-ree*, 1 *dub'o-rē*; 2 *dub'o-rē*, *n.* A town in Guzerat, India; has ancient ramparts, with colonnade of arches in circuit and marvelous tank of hewn stone; no stone in the district; swarms of monkeys.

*Dhu'li-a*, 1 *dū'li-a*; 2 *dū'li-a*, *n.* A town, capital of Khandesh district, Bombay, British India.

*dhun'chee*, 1 *dun'chē*; 2 *dūn'chē*, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian annual herbaceous plant (*Sesbania aculeata*) of the bean family; Bengal hemp, or its long and strong fiber, valued for cordage. *dhun'cha*.

*Dhun'da*, 1 *dun'dā*; 2 *dūn'dā*, *n.* A sect of the Dha'wa.

*Dhun'du'kar*, 1 *dun'dū'kar*; 2 *dūn'dū'kar*, *n.* A town in Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

*Dhun-gaum'*, 1 *dun-gaum'*; 2 *dūn-gaum'*, *n.* A town in Bombay province, British India.

*dhur'm-sal'ta*, 1 *dūrm-sāl'ta*; 2 *dūrm-sāl'ta*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A building for the distribution of alms. 2. A house of rest for travelers; a choultry. *dhur'm-sal'ta*.

*dhur'na*, 1 *dūr'na*; 2 *dār'na*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A method of enforcing a claim or demand for justice by sitting before the door or gate of the person who refuses to satisfy the demand and persistently rejecting food, or threatening to kill or injure oneself or one's family, to the end that the blood shall be upon the oppressor's head; used also adverbially; as, to sit *dhur'na* at a rich man's gate.

*dhur'ra*, *n.* Bot. Same as *DURRA*.

*dhur'ry*, 1 *dūr'y*; 2 *dār'y*, *n.* [DHUR'RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, pl.] [Anglo-Ind.] A coarse durable cloth, made usually in squares, commonly used for floor-covering, etc. *dār'i*.

*dhu'r*, [Ir.] Same as *DUR*.

*D. Hy.*, *abbr.* Doctor in Hygiene.

*dhyā*, 1 *dūyā*; 2 *dūyā*, *n.* Same as *DATYAL*.

*dhyā'na*, 1 *dūyā'nā*; 2 *dūyā'nā*, *n.* Buddhism. The act of mystic and ecstatic contemplation; profound religious meditation.

*Dhyā'ni Bud'dha*, 1 *dūyā'nī*; 2 *dūyā'nī*, [Sans.] A mental or spiritual Buddha resulting from dhyāna. Their number is variously given in the texts as five, six, ten, or more. See *BODHISATVA*.

*dhye*, 1 *dū*; 2 *dū*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A wet-nurse; midwife.

*dāy*, 1 *dūy*; 2 *dūy*, *n.* [Hind.]

Besides your own *dāy*, brought from Calcutta, there is not another wet-nurse to be had, for love or money.

J. V. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 330. [n. c. 1859.]

*Di*, *abbr.* Diana; Didymium.

*di-*, *pref.* Two; twofold; double; twice; doubly. [*< L. di-*, < *Gr. di-*, < *dis*, doubly, < *dyo*, two.]

*di-*, *pref.* Form of *dis-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*: used to indicate separation.

*di-*, *pref.* Form of *dia-* before a vowel.

*di'a-*, *pref.* Through; thoroughly. [*< L. dia-*, < *Gr. dia-*, < *dia*, through, during, etc., < *dyo*, two.]

*di'a-abb'*, *n.* Diameter.

*di'a-ban'tite*, 1 *dai'a-ban'tit*; 2 *dai'a-ban'tit*, *n.* Mineral.

A massive, soft, dark-green, dichroic, hydrrous silicate resulting from the decomposition of trap-rocks. [*< Gr. diabaino* (-s), 2d aor. p. of *diabainō*, < *dia*, through, + *baínō*, go.]

*di'a-base*, 1 *dai'a-bēs*; 2 *dai'a-bās*, *n.* Petrol. A granular igneous rock, in many places porphyritic, composed essentially of plagioclase, ordinarily labradorite, augite, and magnetite, with or without olivine, and characterized by the felspar having crystallized before the augite. It includes most trap.

The hanging wall is much decomposed, and the decomposition extends through the diabase for five thousand feet.

WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 21, p. 119. [CHATT. 1890.]

[*F.* < *Gr. diabasis*, a crossing over, < *dia*, through, + *baínō*, go.] *di'a-ba'sic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing diabase.

*di'a-ba'te'r'i-al*, 1 *dai'a-ba'te'r'i-al*; 2 *dai'a-ba'te'r'i-al*, *a.* [Rare.] Crossing the boundaries.

*di'a-be'tes*, 1 *dai'a-bē'tis*; 2 *dai'a-bē'tēs*, *n.* Pathol. A disease ordinarily characterized by excessive urinary secretion. In the form distinguished as *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, in which the urine contains an excessive quantity of sugar, also characterized by emaciation with excessive hunger and thirst, the disease is commonly fatal. In *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, the urinary secretion, the excessive, are of normal character. [*< Gr. diabates*, < *dia*, apart, + *baínō*, go.] — *bronzed diabetes*, a form of diabetes in which there is discoloration of the skin and other secretory organs. — *cerebral d.*, a form of diabetes in which cerebrospinal fluid in the urine, replacing glucose. — *d. alternans*, diabetes accompanied with occasional attacks of gout or rheumatism. — *phosphatic d.*, a morbid form in which there is abundant excretion of phosphates, often without glucosuria. — *puncture d.*, that form which is produced by puncturing the diabetic center in the medulla oblongata.

*di'a-be'tic*, 1 *dai'a-bē'tic*; 2 *dai'a-bē'tic*, *Med. I. a.* Relating to or affected with diabetes. *di'a-be'ti-cal*.

*di'a-be'tic*, 1 *dai'a-bē'tic*; 2 *dai'a-bē'tic*, *n.* Pathol. A person suffering from diabetes. — *diabetic sugar*, the excess found in diabetic urine. *di'a-be'to-ge'nic*.

*di'a-be'to'ge-nous*, *a.* Causing or producing diabetes. *di'a-be'to'ge-nous*, *a.* Caused or produced by diabetes. *di'a-be'to'me'ter*, *n.* Med. A device for determining the amount of sugar in the urine of a diabetic patient.

*di'a-be'tin*, 1 *dai'a-bē'tin*; 2 *dai'a-bē'tin*, *n.* A preparation of grape-sugar used in diabetes in place of cane-sugar; trade name. See *ANTI-DIABETIN*. *di'a-be'tine*.

*di'a'ble*, 1 *dai'a-blē*; 2 *dai'a-blē*, *n.* [F.] A devil.

*Di'able*, Le. 1. Olivier Necker, called Ledaïn, courier; councillor of Louis XI. of France. 2. Robert I. of Normandy. See *ROBERT LE DIABLE*. 3. Diabolo Boiteux, Le. See *BOITEUX*.

*Di'able-rets*, 1 *dai'a-blē-rets*; 2 *dai'a-blē-rets*, *n. pl.* Mountains in the Bernese Alps, Valais, Switzerland; 10,100 ft.

*di'a-bl'e-rie*, 1 *dai'a-blē-rie* or (*F.*) *di'a-blē-rie*; 2 *di'a-blē-rie* or (*F.*) *di'a-blē-rie*, *n.* [F.] 1. Dealings with the devil; wickedness; mischief; magic; sorcery. 2. Mythical legends or folk-lore regarding devils. 3. Diabolical conduct or acts; devilry; impishness. *di'a-bl'e-ry*; *di'a-bl'e-try*.

*di'a-bl'e-l'at-er*, *rt.* To slander; traduce.

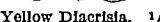
*di'a-bl'o*, 1 *dai'a-blō*; 2 *dai'a-blō*, *n.* The batfish, so named by the Cubans.

*Di'a'blo Knoll*. A mountain in N. Mexico; 7,617 ft.

*di'a'blo*, 1 *dai'a-blō*; 2 *dai'a-blō*, *n.* [F.] 1. Diminutive of devil; imp. 2. *pl.* Various sweetsmeats or desserts: (1) Paper-covered chocolates. (2) Coated nuts or fruit, as Neapolitan dragées. (3) Frozen custards.

*di'a-bol-*, 1 *dai'a-bol*; 2 *dai'a-bol*, *n.* 1. *di-a-bol*, *n.</*

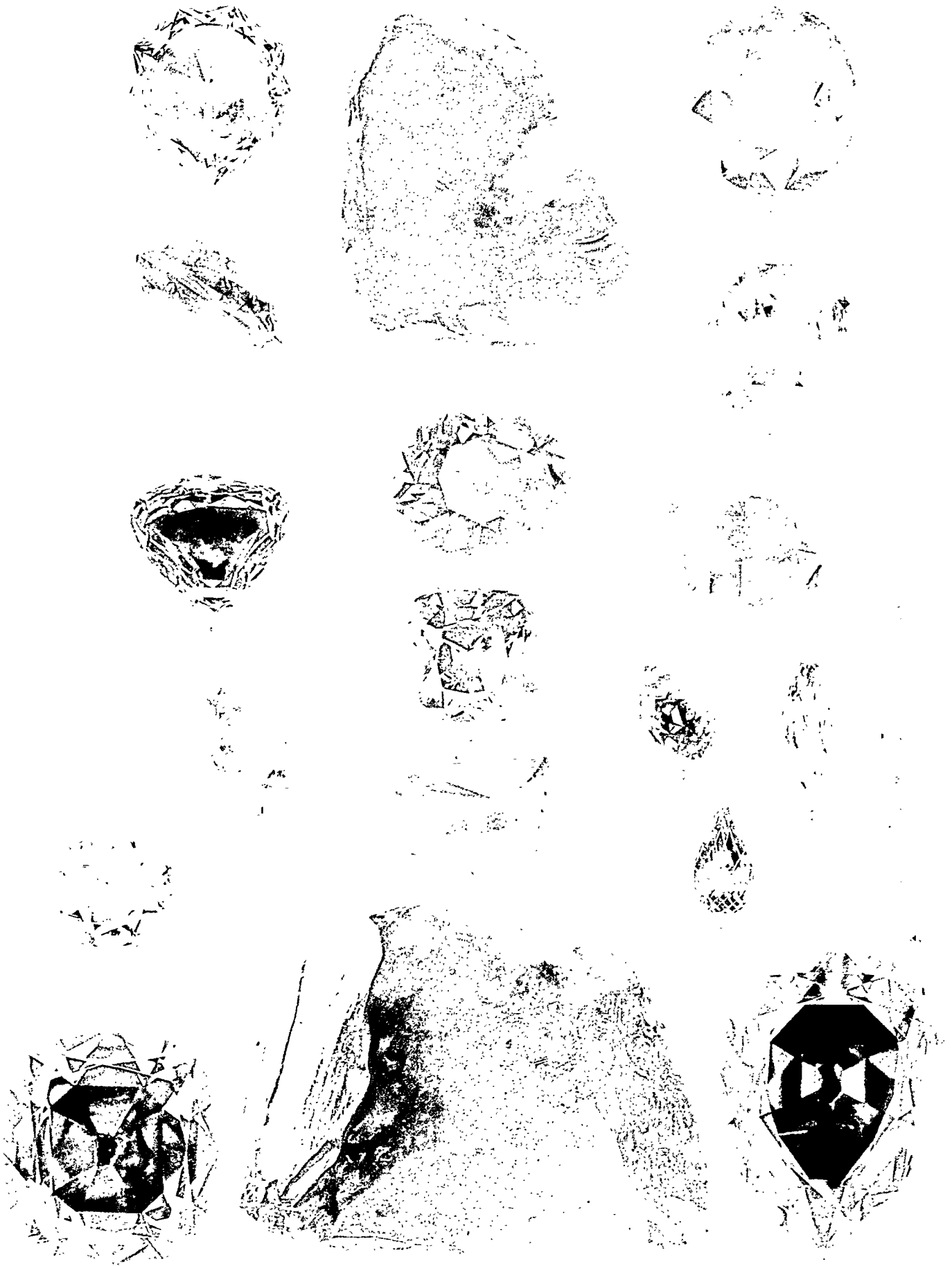
interoposteriorly nor laterally.—**d. point** (*Adam.*), one of three points in a quadrangle not at the intersections of the sides, where two of the six lines meet.—**d. scale**, a scale upon a flat ruler so made with longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal lines that very small differences of distance may







the Napoleon diamond, which Napoleon Bonaparte wore in the hilt of his sword, and the Great Mogul, have disappeared, and information concerning them is necessarily



**SOME OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DIAMONDS, WITH SCALE OF SIZES OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.**

1. Florentine, top view. 2. Florentine, side view. 3. Jagersfontein, uncut. 4. Star of the South. 5. Eugénie. 6. Nassak. 7. Kohinoor. 8. Pitt. 9. Pasha of Egypt. 10. Great Sancy. 11. Tiffany. 12. Hope Blue. 13. Diamond showing marquise cutting. 14. Diamond showing briolette cutting. 15. Shah of Persia. 16. Cullinan, uncut. 17. Cullinan I. 18. Cullinan II. 19. Sizes of Pearls. 20. Sizes of Diamonds.



meager and untrustworthy. A further source of uncertainty concerning the great diamonds is the secrecy with which they are kept, particularly in Russia and the Orient, the names of the owners and their whereabouts of the stones being usually concealed carefully from the public.

Aust.	= Austria, Austrian	Mat.	= Matan	[bad
b.	= blue	N. H.	= Nizam of Hydrabad	
Belg.	= Belgian, Belgium	Per.	= Persia, Persian	
Born.	= Borneo	Port.	= Portugal, Portuguese	
Br.	= British			
Bra.	= Brazil	P. o.	= privately owned	
C. D.	= Countess of Dudley	Pr.	= Prussia	
des.	= destroyed	prob.	= probably	
Dres.	= Dresden	[ster r.	= red	
D. W.	= Duke of Westminster	R. F.	= Royal Family	
Eg.	= Egypt	[Indies R. S.	= Rajah of Sarawak	
E. I.	= East Indian, East Russ.	S.	= Russia, Russian	
Eng.	= England	S.	= Shah of Persia	
Fr.	= France, French	S. Af.	= South Africa	
Galk.	= Family of Galkwar of Baroda	S. Am.	= South America	
		St. P'tg.	= St. Petersburg	
Ger.	= Germany	Sax.	= Saxony	
gov.	= government	S. Mat.	= Sultan of Matan	
gr.	= green [den, Saxony	S. Tur.	= Sultan of Turkey	
G. V.	= Green Vaults, Dresden	treas.	= treasury	
H. H.	= House of Hanover	Tur.	= Turkey	
Holl.	= Holland	un.	= unknown	
Ind.	= India, Indian	w.	= white	
London.	= London	y.	= yellow	

NAMES.	Colot.	Weight in Carats.		Owner.	Whereabouts.
		Uncut.	Cut.		
Ab'bas Mir'za.	w.	130		Per. prince.	Per.
Ah'ma-da-bad'.	w.	157 1/4	94 1/2	un.	prob. Per.
Bra-gan'za.	w.	1680		Port.	Port.
Cha-pa-da.	w.	87 1/2		un.	Bra.
Cull'li-nan.	w.	3024 1/2			
(divided into)					
Cull'li-nan I.	w.	516 1/2		Br. R. F.	London.
Cull'li-nan II.	w.	300 1/2		Br. R. F.	London.
Cum'ber-land.	w.	32		Ger.	
Da-ry-a-nur'.	w.	186		S. I. prince.	Per.
De Beers.	y.	225		E. I. prince.	E. I.
Dres'den Green.	y.	48 1/2		Sax.	G. V.
Dres'den White.	w.	30 1/4		Sax.	G. V.
Dres'den Yellow.	y.	30 1/4		Sax.	G. V.
Dud'ley.	w.	83 1/2	45 1/2	C. D.	Eng.
Du Tolt I.	y-w.	244		P. o.	S. Af.
Du Tolt II.	w.	124		P. o.	S. Af.
Eng'lish Dres'den.	w.	119 1/2	76 1/2	Galk.	Ind.
Eu'ge'nie.	w.	55		Galk.	Ind.
For'd-nand.	w.	42		Aust. R. F.	Aust.
Flor-en-tine.	y.	133		un.	un.
French Blue.	b.	1124		un.	un.
Great Mo-gul'.	w.	787 1/2		un.	un.
Great San'cy.	w.	53		un.	un.
Great Ta'bi.	w.	242 1/2		un.	prob. Per.
Has'tings.	w.	101		Br. gov.	un.
Hol'land.	b.	36		Holl.	Holl.
Hope Blue.	b.	44 1/4		P. o.	U. S.
Horn'by.	w.	36		un.	Per.
Ja'ers-son-tein.	w.	970 1/2	340 1/2	cut up.	
Je-han'G h i r	w.	116	72	Galk.	Ind.
Shah'.	w.	186 1/4	104 1/2	Eng.	London.
Koh'l-noor.	w.	49 1/2		un.	un.
Koh'lur.	w.	50		Belg. R. F.	Belg.
La Reine des Bel'.	w.	34		Pr.	Belg.
Little San'cy.	w.	376		S. Mat.	Born.
Ma-tan'.	w.	120		Russ. prince.	Russ.
Moon of Moun'tains.	w.	135		un.	Per.
Moun'tain of Splen'dor.	w.	34		un.	un.
Na-po'le-on.	w.	89 1/4	78 1/4	D. W.	London.
Nas'ak.	w.	194 1/4		Russ.	S. P'tg.
Or-loff'.	w.	40		EG	Eg. treas.
Pa-sha' of E'gypt.	w.	120 1/2		un.	un.
Pat-ro-clin'ho.	w.	54 1/4		un.	P. o. b.
Pear.	w.	49		des.	Russ.
Pig'ott.	w.	410	136 1/4	Fr.	Paris, Fr.
Pitt'.	w.	103		Russ.	S. P'tg.
Por'lar Star.	w.	150		P. o.	S. Af.
Porter-Rhodes.	w.	103		Ind.	
Raul-con'da.	w.	10		Russ.	St. P'tg.
Red Di'a-mond of Czar Paul.	w.	215		un.	prob. in S. Am.
Re'gent of Por'tugal.	w.	105		un.	prob. in S. Am.
Ri'o das Vel'has.	w.	68		Russ.	Russ.
Rus'slan Ta'ble.	w.	66		S.	Per.
Sea of Glo'ry.	w.	86		Per.	Per.
Shah'.	w.	100		un.	S. Af.
Star of Beau'fort.	w.	107 1/2		un.	S. Af.
Star of Di'a-monds.	w.	70		R. S.	Born.
Star of Sa-ra'wak.	w.	254 1/4	125	Galk.	Ind.
Stew'art.	y.	288 1/4		P. o.	Eng.
Taj-emah'.	y.	146		S.	Per.
Ten'nant.	y-w.	112	66	P. o.	Eng.
Tiffany.	y.	280	125 1/4	P. o.	U. S.
Turkey I.	w.	147		Tur.	Tur.
Turkey II.	w.	84		Tur.	Tur.
Vic-to'ri-a.	b-w.	340	180	N. H.	Ind.

Syn.: 1. Ab'al-té. 2. Ak'bar-shah'. 3. Crown of the Moon. 4. 'Em'press Eu'ge'nie. 5. Koh'l'ur. 6. Mat-tam. 7. Re'gent. 8. Sea of Light. 9. Star of South Afri-ca. 10. Tus-can. 11. Probably Hope Blue is part of this. 12. Parts of this are supposed to be in English crown-jewels.

**Di'a-mond Har'bor.** A port of Calcutta, Bengal, British India; 30 m. below the city. [Islands: 761 ft. high.]  
**Di'a-mond Head.** A hill on Honolulu Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.  
**Di'a-mond-if'er-ous.** 1. di'ai-mend-if'er-ous; 2. di'a-mond-if'er-ous. a. Bearing or containing diamonds; as, the diamondiferous clay of South Africa. [*< DIAMOND + L. fer, bear.*]  
**Di'a-mond-ize.** 1. di'ai-mend-ize; 2. di'a-mond-iz. vt. [*-IZED; -IZ'ING.*] To set or adorn with diamonds.  
**Di'a-mond Peak.** 1. A mountain in Col.; 9,925 ft. 2. A mountain in the Cascade range, Lane county, Or.; 8,807 ft.  
**Di'a-mor'pho-sis.** 1. di'ai-mor'fo-sis; 2. di'a-mor'fo-sis. n. [Rare.] Shaping into normal form by growth. [*< Gr. diamorphosis, forming, < dia, through, + morphé, form.*]  
**Di'a-mo-to'sis.** 1. di'ai-mo-to'sis; 2. di'a-mo-to'sis. n.

**Surg.** The introduction of lint, as into a wound or ulcer. [*< Gr. diatomosis, < dia, through, + motos, lint.*]

**di-am'y-l, 1 dai-am'y-l; 2 di-am'y-l, n. Chem.** Same as DECANE.  
**di-am'y-lene, 1 dai-am'y-lin; 2 di-am'y-len, n. Chem.** An oily liquid compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>), polymeric with amylene.

**Di-an'a, 1 dai-an'a; 2 di-an'a (xiii), n. [L.] 1. A femi-**

nine personal name. **F. Di'an'e, 1 di'an'; 2 di'an', G. It. Di'an'a, 1 di-an'a; 2 di-an'a; L. Di-an'a, 1 dai-an'a; 2 di-an'a. 2. Rom. Myth.** An Italian divinity identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis. Her principal shrine was in the Alban mountains by a lake, "The Mirror of Diana" (*Lago di Nemf*), near Aricia, where she was worshipped as a sylvan goddess, and as the presiding divinity of childbirth. Her high priestess, the King of the Woods, obtained his position by the slaughter of his predecessor and held office until killed by an aspirant to his dignity. As a goddess of light she represented the moon, as Dianus (Janus) did the sun. In art she is generally represented as the virgin goddess of hunting, attended by maidens and hunting-dogs. Compare ARTEMIS.

**3. Bib.** Diana of the Ephesians. *Acts* xiii, 23. 4. The moon: from the fact that Diana, as Artemis, was goddess of light, and a moon-goddess. 5. Elizabeth, queen of England, as "Virgin Queen," in allusion to the fact that Diana, as Artemis, was the virgin goddess. 6. Abigail Smith: from her use of the name as a signature before her marriage with President John Adams. 7. In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, a modest maiden who reconciles Count Bertram with his wife, Helena. 8. A West-African white-bearded cecropitheine monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*), with a white mark across the forehead. 9. A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Argynnis [Semonopsis] diana*). See plate of BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS, figs. 43, 49. 10. In early chemistry, silver. **Di'an' (Poet.).** — Diana Merion, in George Meredith's novel *Diana of the Crossways*, the heroine, a witty, gifted, but indiscreet Irishwoman. — D. of Pottiers (1499-1566), a French lady; mistress of Henry II.; said to have instigated the persecution of the Huguenots. D. of the Ephesians, an Asiatic goddess identified with their Artemis (Diana) by the Greeks and worshipped at Ephesus; represented with many breasts, as personifying the fruitfulness of nature. — Diana's foresters, highwaymen; "gentlemen of the shade." SHAKES. *I Henry IV.* act i, sc. 2. — Diana's livery, chastity; especially in the phrase to wear Diana's livery. SHAKES. *Pericles* act ii, sc. 5. — D. Vernon, in Scott's *Rob Roy*, the heroine, a daring young lady who knows little of society or its requirements.

**di-an-cl's'tron, 1 dai-an-cl's'tron; 2 di-an-cl's'trōn, n. [TRA, pl.] Spong.** A curved rod-like spicule hooked at both ends and with a notch in the center. [*< di- + Gr. ankistrōn, hook, < ankōs, bend.*] **di-an-cl's'ter, 1 dai-an-cl's'ter; 2 di-an-cl's'ter, n. Bot.** A diandrous plant or flower. [*< di- + Gr. anēr (andr'), man.*]

**Di-an'dri-a, 1 dai-an'dri-a; 2 di-an'dri-a, n. pl. Bot.** The second class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those whose flowers are perfect, and provided with only two equal, distinct, and unconnected stamens. [*< di- + Gr. anēr (andr'), man.*]

**di-an'dri-an, 1 dai-an'dri-an; 2 di-an'dri-an, a. — di-an'dri-an, n. Bot.** Having two stamens; of or pertaining to or like the class *Dianthra*.

**di-an's'l's-din, 1 dai-an's'l's-din; 2 di-an's'l's-din, n. Chem.** A crystalline phenol or benzene derivative used as a source of various dyes. [*< di- + L. antum, anise.*]

**di-an's'l's-dine, 1 dai-an's-lit; 2 di-an's-lit, n. A variety of columbite:** once supposed to contain a new metal, dianium, since identified with columbite. [*< L. Diana, the goddess.*]

**di-a-no'dal, 1 dai-a-no'dal; 2 di-a-no'dal, a. Math.** Passing through nodes: said of a sextic surface determined by seven points arbitrarily assumed as nodes on a quartic surface.

**di-a-no-e'tic, 1 dai-a-no-e'tic; 2 di-a-no-e'tic, a. Logic.** Of or pertaining to the rational or disjunctive faculty or its products or acts; intellectual; discursive. [*< Gr. dianoeitikos, < dia, through, + noos, mind.*]

**di-a-no-e'tic, n. Logic.** 1. Logic as treating of reasoning. 2. The branch of stoichiology that treats of the general laws of conception, judgment, and reasoning: so used by Sir Wm. Hamilton.

**di-a-nol'al-o-gy, 1 dai-a-nol'al-o-j; 2 di-a-nol'al-o-gy, n.** That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties (Sir Wm. Hamilton). [*< Gr. dianolia, thought (< dia, through, + noos, mind), + -logia.*]

**di-a-nol'al-cal, a. — di-a-nome, 1 dai-a-nom; 2 di-a-nom, n. Math.** A quartic surface having seven arbitrary points taken as nodes and an eighth node, which is any point whatever on the dianodal surface of the others. [*< dianomē, distribution.*]

**di-an'thine, 1 dai-an'thin or -thin; 2 di-an'thin or -thin, n. A dye.** Saint Denis red. [*< DIANTHUS.*]

**Di-an'thus, 1 dai-an'thus; 2 di-an'thus, n. Bot.** A large genus of ornamental herbs of the pink family — the pinks — with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. 2. *corolla* is a grass-like pink or carnation: *D. barbatus*, the sweet-william or bunch-pink. [*< Gr. dios, divine, + anthos, flower.*]

**di-a-pas'mt, n. Scented powder; sometimes, a chain of little balls of such powder.**

**di-a-pa'son, 1 dai-a-pē'son or -zan; 2 di-a-pā'son or -gon, n. 1. Mus.** (1) The basal melodic tone of a pipe-organ; or the stop producing it.

In the open diapason the pipes are of metal and open at the top. Of these there are the double open diapason, which sounds the octave below the tone corresponding to the key depressed; the principal, or octave, which gives tones an octave above; and the fifteenth, giving tones two

octaves above. In the stopped diapason the pipes are of wood and closed at the top. In this series there are the bourdon, the tones of which are the octave below those corresponding to the keys depressed; the flute, the octave above; and the piccolo, two octaves above. See STOP, n. (2) A tuning-fork, or the standard pitch given by a tuning-fork. (3) In old Greek music, an octave. 2. Hence, figuratively: (1) Comprehensive or fundamental harmony; universal concord. The diapason of human thought was never struck till Christian culture summoned woman into the republic of letters. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Orations*, *Idols* p. 245. (L. & S. 1882.) (2) Correct pitch; accord. (3) The complete range of tones.

And ever and anon, in tones of thunder, The diapason of the cannonade.

LONGFELLOW *Arsenal at Springfield* st. 8.

[L., < Gr. diapason (< dia, through, + pas, all), abbr. of he dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia, the concord through all notes.] **di'a-paset, — bell diapason (Organ-building).** An open diapason stop having a belled top. — **d. diapente (Anc. Mus.),** the interval of octave and fifth. — **d. ditone (Anc. Mus.),** the interval of octave and major third. — **d. normal, French pitch.** See under PITCH.

**di'a-pause, 1 dai-a-pēz; 2 di'a-pas, n. Embryol.** The state of repose occurring between two blastokinetic motions in insect embryos.

**di'a-ped, 1 dai-a-pēd; 2 di'a-pēd, n. Math.** The line of meeting of two planes of a polyhedron that do not touch each other. [*< dia- + Gr. pēdō, leap.*]

**di'a-pe-de'sis, 1 dai-a-pi-dē'sis; 2 di'a-pe-dē'sis, n. Physiol.** The migration of white blood-corpuscles or wandering cells from the blood-vessels into the surrounding connective tissues, occurring to some extent normally, but much increased in inflammation. Compare LEUCOCYTE. [*< Gr. diapēdesis, < dia, through, + pēdō, leap.*]

— **di'a-pe-de'tic, a.** Of or pertaining to diapēdesis.

**Di-a-pen'si-a, 1 dai-a-pen'si-a; 2 di'a-pēn'si-a, n. Bot.** A genus of low evergreen shrubs of the family *Diapentaceae*, with small narrow leaves, and small white or purplish flowers. The only known species are *D. lapponica* of northern Europe and America and alpine specimens in the United States, and *D. himalaica* of the Himalayas. [*< Gr. dia pēn'te, by fives.*]

**Di'a-pen'si-a-ce-a, 1 dai-a-pen'si-a; 2 di'a-pēn'si-a-ce-a, n. pl. Bot.** A small family of low perennial herbs and shrubs of the order *Ericales*, with alternate simple leaves and regular pentamerous flowers, except the trimerous pistil. [*< Gr. dia, by, + pēn'te, five.*]

— **di'a-pen'si-a-ceous, a. — di'a-pen'si-ad, n.** Any plant of this order.

**di'a-pen'te, 1 dai-a-pen'te; 2 di'a-pēn'te, n. 1. Anc. Mus.** A perfect fifth. 2. *Anc. Pharm.* A composition having five ingredients. [L., < Gr. diapente, < dia, by, + pēn'te, five.]

**di'a-per, 1 dai-a-pēr; 2 di'a-per, v. I. t. 1. To ornament with a variety of patterns or figures; hence, to decorate with the same figure or similar figures often repeated; as, to diaper a cloth of gold; the field was diapered with daisies. 2. To use or work in diaper; as, to diaper a flower on silk. 3. To put a diaper on. II. t. To ornament anything, as cloth, with figures. [*< F. diaper, < OF. diapre; see DIAPER, n.*]**

**di'a-per, n. 1. A fine figured silken or linen cloth woven with ornamental devices, geometric patterns, scroll-work or latticework, or leaf and flower designs; hence, something that decorates or ornaments, as if with figures or patterns. Compare DAMASK. 2. A surface-decoration consisting of a system of reticulations each of which contains an ornamental unit, as a flower or a leaf.**

The small temple . . . has all the features of a very old temple — great simplicity of outline . . . and the whole surface of the upper part covered with that peculiar horse-hoof diaper which was so fashionable in the early days. JAS. FAIRBANKS *Hist. Ind. and Arch.* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 315, l. 6. n. c. 1891.

**3. A single-colored silk fabric with a woven pattern; also, a single-colored goods, particularly linen, with a not very noticeable pattern made only by the direction or relief of the threads; table-linen. 4. A square of soft fabric worn as a breechcloth by infants; clout. 5. Her.** A surface-pattern that imparts a decorative character without assuming the distinctive attributes of a charge.

**6. A cloth used as a towel. [*< OF. diapre, < L. iaspis; see IASPER.*] **di'a-pront; di'e-per.****

**di'a-per-ing, 1 dai-a-pēr-ing; 2 di'a-per-ing, n. 1. Act or process of making diaper designs. 2. (1) A diaper pattern. (2) A fabric ornamented with diaper patterns.**

**3. Arch.** See DIAPER, n. 2. **4. Her.** See DIAPER, n. 5.

**di'a-phane, 1 dai-a-fēn; 2 di'a-fān, n. 1. A diaphanous figured silk fabric. 2. The transparent investing membrane of a cell or sac. 3. A sheet of paper or cardboard specially treated so that it has become translucent, and printed with a design in colors so that when the sheet is held up to the light the effect is like that of stained glass.**

**4. The electric light of a diaphanoscope. [*< Gr. diaphanēs, transparent, < dia, through, + phainō, show.*] — **di'a-phane'dt, a.** Transparent. — **di'a-phane'ty, n.** Transparency. — **di-aph'a-ny; di'a-phane'ty, n.** — **di-aph'a-nle, n.** The art of imitating stained glass by affixing transparent pictures to plain glass. — **di'a-phane'o-graph, n.** 1. An instrument by means of which the reflection of an object upon a sheet of glass is used as a guide to facilitate drawing. 2. A photograph printed on glass, resembling a monochrome when so hung that light will pass through it. — **di'a-phane'o-ter, n. 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the atmosphere. 2. An instrument for testing sirups by their comparative transparency. — di'a-phane'o-scope, n. 1. A darkened box for viewing transparent positive photographs. 2. The device used in diaphanoscopy. — di'a-phane'o-type, n. *Phot.* A picture made by coloring on the back a photograph lightly printed on translucent paper, and then exactly superimposing this on a strongly printed duplicate.****

**di'a-phane's-co-py, 1 dai-a-fa-nēs'ko-pi; 2 di'a-fa-nēs'-co-py, n. Med.** Examination of body-cavities by the introduction into them of the incandescent electric light. [*< dia- + Gr. phanos, light, + skopeō, look.*]

**di-aph'a-nous, 1 dai-af'a-nūs; 2 di-af'a-nūs, a. Show-di-af'a-nous,** jing light through its substance; transparent; translucent; as, a diaphanous cloud. [*< Gr. diaphanēs; see DIAPHANE.*]

**di-aph'a-nalt; di'a-phane't-ly, adv. — ness, n.**

The mazes of the spider festoon the grass in a drapery of diaphanous silver lace pendant in sparkling spars from clover head grass tip. W. H. GILSON *Strolls by Starlight*, *Midnight Rambles* p. 38, ln. 1891.

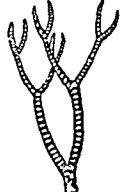
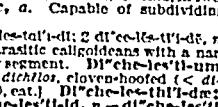
**di-aph'e-met'ric, 1 dai-af'e-met'ric; 2 di-af'e-met'ric, a.** Of or pertaining to the measurement of the tactile



1



petty trade; barter; haggie. [*PROB.* < *DICKER*, < *decuria*, division consisting of tens, < *decem*, ten.]



<http://www.ias.edu>





the choice is made; the deed is done which commits one to a certain line of conduct or course of action.—upon a or the die, depending upon a critical chance or contingency; at stake.

**die-a-way**, *n.* A languid; lackadaisical; sentimental.  
**dieb**, 1 dīb; 2 dēb, *n.* [Afr.] An African jackal (*Canis anthus*).  
**die-back**, 1 dai'bak; 2 di'bak, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A disease of trees, especially noticeable in Florida orange groves, killing the tops.

**die-bitch**, 1 dī'bit; 2 dē'bit, *n.* Hans Karl Friedrich Anton (1785-1831). Count Sabalkansky, a Russian field-marshal; took Varna, 1828, Silistria and Adrianople, 1829.

**die-clan**, die-clous, etc. Same as **DIECLAN**, etc.  
**die-ec-ta-sis**, 1 dai-ek'ta-sis; 2 di-ek'ta-sis, *n.* Pros. Extension by the insertion of a syllable. [*< Gr. diektasis, a stretching.*]

**die-dral**, 1 dai'y-dral; 2 di'e-dral, *a.* Same as **DIEDRAL**.  
**Die-drich Knick'er-bock'er**, 1 di'drich nīk'er-bōk'er; 2 di'drich nīk'er-bōk'er, *n.* The pen-name of Washington Irving.  
**Die-fen-bach**, 1 di'fēn; 2 dē'fēn-bā, *n.* Johann Friedrich (1794-1847). A Prussian surgeon; *Operative Surgery*.

**Die-fen-bach 'a**, 1 di'fēn-bak'a; 2 dē'fēn-bāc'a, *n.* Bot. A small genus of tropical American herbs of the arum family grown for the beauty of their foliage. [*< Dieffenbach, a German naturalist.*]  
**die-ge'sis**, 1 dai'jī'sis; 2 di'e-ge'sis, *n.* Rhet. In discourse, the narration. [*< Gr. diēgēsis, < dia, through, + hēgēmai, lead.*]



*Dieffenbachia nobilis*,  
*a.* a spadix.

**die-go**, 1 di'gō; 2 di'e-gō, *n.* 1. A Spanish personal name, the equivalent of James. 2. Hence, a Spaniard. Compare **DAGO**. 3. A heavy sword of Spanish style. 4. A kind of pear.

**die-go Gar-cía**, 1 di'gor'si; 2 dē'gar'si, *n.* The chief island of the Chagos group; area, about 8 sq. m.

**die-go Ra-mí-rez**, 1 di'gor'mi'rez; 2 dē'ra'mi'rez, *n.* Islands in the South Pacific ocean near Cape Horn.

**die-go Sua-rez**, 1 di'gō'suā'rez; 2 dē'suā'rez, *n.* 1. A seaport town in the N. of the island of Madagascar. 2. A bay of the same name on which the town is situated.

**die-hard**, 1 di'hard; 2 di'hard, *n.* 1. One who fights to the last. 2. [Old Brit. Arm.] A nickname for the old 5th Regiment of Foot, now the first battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

**Die-du Par-quet**, 1 di'di par'kē; 2 dē'di par'kē, Jacques (1600-1658). A French colonial ruler in Martinique; established civilization in the French Antilles.

**die-ec-tic**, 1 dai'lek'tik; 2 di'e-lec'tic, *a.* Transmitting electric forces or effects by induction instead of by conduction; non-conducting. [*< di- + ELECTRIC.*]  
**dielectric capacity or constant**, the capacity for transmitting electrical forces or effects by induction; inductive capacity.—*d. hysteresis*, in a dielectric subject to electrical stress, the retardation or lag observed in the return to its original condition when such stress is removed, supposed to be due to molecular friction occurring during readjustment. See **HYSTERESIS**.—*d. machine*, a machine generating static electricity by friction.—*d. polarization*, the hypothetical condition of a dielectric whose opposite faces are oppositely electrified: a term proposed by Faraday. The molecules are supposed to arrange themselves in a series of polar chains under electrification somewhat in the same way as soft iron filings act when a magnet-pole is approached to them.—*d. resistance*, the mechanical resistance offered by a dielectric body to perforation or destruction by the electric discharge.—*d. strain*, the strain, due to electric stress, to which a dielectric is subjected when its opposite surfaces are electrified.—*d. strength*, the power of a dielectric to resist stress caused by induction across it, as measured by the difference of potential necessary to break through it by disruptive discharge.—**die-ec-tic 'cal**, *adv.*  
**die-ec-tic 'le**, *n.* Elec. Any substance that transmits electrical forces or effects by induction rather than by conduction; a non-conductor, as glass.

Faraday had good reason, after making the discovery of the induction of electric polarity in non-conducting substances, to try the specific directional qualities of crystals used as *dielectrics*. Wm. Thomson *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. II, p. 268. [u. p. 1884.]

**die-el'tra**, 1 dai-el'tra; 2 di-el'tra, *n.* Same as **DIELECTRA**. [*< di- + Gr. elytron, sheath.*]

**Die-men**, 1 di'men; 2 dē'men, Anthony van (1593-1645). A Dutch admiral. As governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, he promoted Tasman's explorations.

**die-neph-a-lon**, 1 dai'en-seph'a-lon; 2 di'en-seph'a-lon, *n.* [L.A. pl.] Embryol. The second cerebral vesicle or chamber of the embryo. [*< di- + CEPHALON.*] **die'neph'al**, *adv.*

**die-neph'al 'le**, *adv.*  
**Die-pen-beck**, 1 di'pen-bek; 2 dē'pen-bēk, Abraham van (1607-1675). A Dutch historical painter; noted as an imitator of Rubens. **Die-pen-beket**.

**Die-eppe**, 1 di'ep; 2 di'ep, *n.* A seaport in Seine-Inférieure department, France.—**Dieppe lace**, or **Dieppe point**, a local kind of pillow-lace.

**die-er-sil'i-a**, 1 dai'er-sil'i-a; 2 di'er-sil'i-a, *n.* Bot. Same as **CARCELEA**. [*< Gr. diaterō, divide, + siliqua, pod.*]  
**die-er-sil'i-a**, *n.*

**die-er-sis**, 1 dai'er-sis; 2 di'er-sis, *adv.* [SES, di'er-sis, 1-sis; 2-sis, pl.] 1. Two dots (") placed over the second of two adjacent vowels that are to be pronounced separately, as in *recho*, *zoblogy*, the Latin *aurei*, or French *haïr*; not used in the text of this dictionary.

2. The separation of syllables by these dots, or of two adjacent vowels that would regularly form a diphthong; opposed to *syneresis*. 3. Pros. The coincidence of the end of a metrical foot with the end of a word in a verse; metrical *die-sis*. See **CESURA**. 4. Division, as of a cell; any interruption or dissolution of continuity. 5. Pathol. The division or separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or a burn. 6. Surg. The mechanical separation of parts, as by lancing, incision, etc. 7. Crust. The division in the outer branch of the caudal plectopod. [*< LL. die-sis, < Gr. diastēsis, division, < dia, asunder, + haireō, take.*]—*bucolecteris*, in the scansion of Greek or Latin dactylic hexameters, a *die-sis* following the fourth foot of the line; most frequent in pastoral poetry.

**die-ret'ic**, 1 dai-ret'ic; 2 di'e-ret'ic, *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dieresis or division. 2. Med. Corroding; escharotic; caustic. *II. n.* Med. A corrosive or caustic substance; an escharotic. [*< Gr. diarectikos, < dia, asunder, + haireō, take.*]  
**die-ret'ic 'le**, *adv.*  
**Die-ret'ic 'le**, 1 dai-ret'ic; 2 di'e-ret'ic, *n.* Bot. A genus of shrubs of the honeysuckle family with opposite leaves and

terminal or axillary flowers. *D. japonica* is common in cultivation. [*< Diereile, who sent it from Canada to our forefathers.*]

**die-sis**, 1 dai'sis; 2 di'es, *n.* Sing. & pl. [L.] Day; days used only as the phrases following:—*die amoris* [L.] (*Law*), literally, day of love; the fourth or appearance day of the term, given by the favor of the court to the defendant for his appearance.—*die a quo* [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, the day from which; the day commencing any transaction, the initial day.—*die atri* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*), literally, black days; same as **DIES RELIGIOSI**.—*die cedit* [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, the day comes or arrives; a term used to denote the time when a right or legacy becomes vested. Compare **DIES VENIT**.—*die comitatus* [L.] (*Rom. Law*), literally, election days; the 190 days set apart by law on which the people elected their magistrates or held their legislative assemblies. On such days the pretors' courts were closed while the popular assembly was in session.—*die communes in banco* [L.] (*Law*), literally, ordinary days in bank; regular days for appearance in court; common return-days.—*die datus* [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day given; a time set for the defendant to answer to a continuance of the declaration, which is equivalent to a continuance of the cause.—*die datus partibus* [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day given to the parties (of a suit); a continuance or adjournment of a cause.—*die datus prece partium* [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day given at the prayer of the parties; a continuance granted at the request of both parties to a suit.—*die fasti* [L.] (*Rom. Law*), literally, days of speech; the 40 days, marked F in the calendar, on which the pretors held their courts and on which in general legal and political business could be transacted. The *die fasti* were sometimes loosely included under this name. Compare **DIES NEFASTI**.—*die inceptus pro complete habetur* [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, a day begun is considered as completed; a reference to the fact that the law takes no cognizance of parts of a day, as such.—*die interpellat pro hoc die* [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, the day demands on behalf of the man; a reference to the fact that in law the day on which an obligation matures virtually constitutes a demand for settlement.—*die Iray, Day of Wrath*: the name of a famous hymn of the Roman church, so called from its opening words.—*die juridicus* [L.] (*Law*), literally, day on which judgment is given; a court-day.—*die nefasti* [L.] (*Rom. Law*), literally, days on which speech is prohibited. 1. The 60 days, marked N on the calendar, on which the courts were closed and it was illegal to transact business: so called from the fact that it was unlawful for the pretors to speak the three words *do, dico, addico*, which prefaced their judicial pronouncements. 2. Days decreed by the Roman Senate to include as mourning the anniversary of a disaster.—*die non juridicus* [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day on which judgment is not given; a day on which no court business can be legally transacted. In common law Sundays and such peculiarly sacred days as Christmas day, Good Friday, etc., are *die non*, but legal holidays, half-holidays, bank holidays, and election days are not so of necessity. In the United States the matter is regulated in the several States by statutes, which detail explicitly the acts that may or may not be performed on such days, ministerial acts being frequently permissible when strictly judicial acts are prohibited. Formerly it was within the discretion of the king's chancellor to have a day of assize, or assizes, and modern practice permits may sit at any time. Sunday included if public policy so demands.—*die pacis* [L.] (*Old Eng. Law*), literally, day of peace: a day either of the king's peace or the church's peace, to one of which divisions every day of the year belonged.—*die religiosi* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*), literally, holy days; anniversaries of great disasters, and the days after the Ides, Kalends, and Nones, on which it was unlawful to carry on business or to keep open the courts. Such days were considered unlucky for the inception of any affair of moment. Compare **DIES NEFASTI**.—*die statim cedit sed non venit* [L.] (*Law*), literally, the day comes at once but does not arrive; a reference to the fact that the fact is under a contract to be performed on a certain future day yet at the moment when such contract is made but can not be enforced at law until that day comes.—*die utilis* [L.] (*Old Law*), literally, useful days; days on which an heir was permitted to apply to a judge for an inheritance.—*die venit* [L.] (*Law*), literally, the day has arrived; a term denoting the time when the performance of a contract is legally demandable.—*die vitiosus* [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*), literally, faulty days; same as **DIES RELIGIOSI**.

**die-sis**, 1 dai'sis; 2 di'es, *n.* Bld. (Donal).

**die-sis**, 1 dai'sis; 2 di'es-sis, *n.* 1. *Mus.* The difference in tone between a major and a minor semitone, represented by the ratio of vibrations 125:128. 2. *Gr. Mus.* One of several intervals varying from a semitone to a quarter-tone, used as a tonal unit; specifically, the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth. Compare **LIXMA**.

3. Print. The double dagger (‡); a reference-mark. [*< Gr. diēsis, < dia, through, + hēmi, send.*]

**Die-sis**, 1 dai'sis; 2 dē'sis, *n.* Ludw. August von (1701-1767). A German-French general; French and Indian war.

**die-t**, 1 dai't; 2 di't, *n.* 1. To prescribe a course of food for; regulate his patient. 2. To give food to; as, he strictly dieted his patient. 3. To give food to; feed. *II. v.* 1. To take food and drink according to a regimen. 2. To take nourishment; eat.

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die-t**, *n.* 1. Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. 2. The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing diet. 3. [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. 4. Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [*< F. diète, < L. diæta, < Gr. diaita, manner of living, diet.*]

**die't**, *n.* 1. A legislative assembly, holding daily sessions or called on a set day. Specif. [D-] (1) The legislature of any of the federated states of the German or of the Austrian empire; Landtag; as, the Prussian Diet; the Bohemian Diet. (2) The parliament of an independent monarchy of northern Europe; as, the Danish Diet or Rigsdag; the Swedish Diet or Riksdag; the Diet of the former kingdom of Poland. (3) The semi-annual meeting of the estates of the old German or Holy Roman Empire; Reichstag; often distinguished by the name of the city where they sat; as, the Diet of Worms (1521), and the Diet of Speyer (1529), the purposes of which were to check the Reformation and prevent the dissemination of new doctrines, and the Diet of Augsburg (1530), whose purpose was to adjust religious disputes. The Frankfurt assembly, which deliberated in 1848 on the restoration of the empire, and the subsequent assemblies of the German Bund, were called the Diets; but the name is not applied to the Reichstag of the present German empire.

2. [Scot.] A single sitting or session, as of a court, civil or ecclesiastical; also, a day fixed for an event or appearance.

A Christian of course will go to church, at least for one diet of the day. BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* ser. xii, p. 108. [s. 1881.]

3. [Scot.] Eccel. The discharge of some ministerial function at a fixed time; as, a diet of preaching. 4. The metal scrapings, etc., from gold and silver plate at the British mint; used for assays. 5. An excursion. [*< F. diète, same as diète, diet, but influenced in meaning by L. dies, day.*] SYN. see CONGRESS.—**die't of compearance** (*Scots Law*), the day in which a party is summoned to appear in court. [legislative diet.]

**die't-al**, 1 dai't-al; 2 di't-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a diet.—**die't-al 'an**, 1 dai't-al'an; 2 di't-al'an, *I. a.* Dietary. *II. n.* One who follows a prescribed diet; one who advocates dieting.

**die't-ary**, 1 dai't-ari; 2 di't-ari, *a.* Of or pertaining to diet or eating. [*< L. diæta; see DIET.*]

**die't-ary**, *n.* [R-RS, 1-rz; 2-rig, pl.] A system of diet; regular provision of food; as, a hospital dietary.

**die't-er**, 1 dai't-er; 2 di't-er, *n.* 1. One who diets; a dietitian. 2. A provider of food.

**die't-ic**, 1 dai't-ik; 2 di't-ik, *-kal; 2 di'e-tic 'ic, -i-cal, die't-ic 'cal, a.* Relating to diet or the regulation of diet; belonging to or of the nature of dietetics. [*< Gr. diætētikos, < diætē, diet.*]—**die't-ic 'cal**, *adv.*

**die't-ic 'les**, 1 dai't-ik's; 2 di'e-tic's, *n.* The branch of hygiene or medicine that treats of diet and dieting.

**die't-ic 'ian**, 1 dai't-ic'an; 2 di'e-tic'an, *n.* An expert in dietetics; also, a physician who applies dietetics to treatment of disease. **die't-ic 'clant**; **die't-ic 'ist**.

The main kitchen . . . is constantly supervised by a dietitian who directs the preparation of special diets prepared in a separate kitchen by student nurses. E. MURIEL ANSCOMBE *The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis in "Hospital Management"* Aug. 1920, p. 2.

**die't-ic 'en**, 1 dai't-ic'en; 2 di'e-tic'en, *n.* Chem. The cyclic hydrocarbon C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>; a term given to any compound containing two ethylene groups, as NH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH, dithienediamine. [*< di- + ETHYL.*]

**die't-ic 'er**, 1 dai't-er; 2 di'e-t-er, *n.* A device for measuring visible refractions of a mirage.

**die't-ic 'yl**, 1 dai't-ik; 2 di't-ik, *n.* Chem. I. a. Having two ethyl groups, especially instead of hydrogen. *II. n.* Butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>).

we differed. [*L. differo*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, + *fero*, carry.] SYN: disagree, dissent, vary. Two or more things differ, one thing differs from another; it carries as compared with itself at another time. Mountains differ in height; the temperature varies from day to day. ANT: see synonyms for agree. PREP: persons, things, opinions differ from each other; persons differ in opinion with one another.

**differe**, pp. Differed. S. S. **differe**-ence, 1 dif'er-ens; 2 dif'er-ēnc, vt. [-ENCED; -ENG-ING]. 1. To make different, or mark as different; distinguish; discriminate; as, to difference two writers by their style.

The organism of the anthropoid apes is very little differentiated from ours. *Lewes Problems, Psychol.* vol. 1, p. 144. [a. co.] 2. *Her.* To add a mark of difference to; as, to difference a bearing; also performed in a variety of other ways, as by changing the tincture, adding small charges to the field or ordinary augmentation with the main difference, as opposed to cadency (the distinguishing between the arms of blood-relatives), consists in differentiating between similar arms borne by unrelated families or individuals, in the treatment of coats of arms formerly borne by feudatories, and in the granting of honorable additions to possessors of armorial bearings at the present day.

3. *Math.* To subtract (each of a series of quantities) from that next following.—**differe**-en-ing, pa. Distinguishing; differentiating.—**differe**-en-ing-ly, adv.

**differe**-en-ty, n. 1. The state or quality of being other or unlike, or that in which two things are unlike; dissimilarity in any respect; variation; distinction; unlikeness; as, notice the difference between the two; a distinction without a difference. 2. A disagreement in sentiment, intent, or opinion; a controversy; hence, a quarrel; a difference that can not be reconciled; their differences were many. 3. A separate treatment; discrimination; as, she made no difference between her stepchildren and her own children. 4. *Math.* (1) The number or quantity by which one number or quantity is greater or less than another; the result obtained by subtracting one number from another. (2) The increment produced in the value of a function by adding unity to the argument; symbolized by Δ. 5. *Her.* A figure or device introduced into heraldic blazons to distinguish persons bearing the same arms; cadency. The chief marks of difference are the label (eldest son), crescent (second son), mullet (third son), martlet (fourth son), annulet (fifth son), fleur-de-lis (sixth son), rose (seventh son), cross moline (eighth son), double quarterfoil (ninth son), and baton sinister (bastard). See these words.

6. *Logic.* The specific difference; differentia. 7. *Com.* A margin that has become payable. Wall street neither buys nor sells... [but] merely pays 'differences' when the day for delivery arrives.

J. H. BROWN *Great Metropolis* ch. 3, p. 44. [AM. p. co., 1869.] 8. A preference. 9. A part; portion. 10. A variety; division; class. [*< F. difference*, < *L. differentia*, < *differe*-(*n*)-; see DIFFERENT.] **differt** [Scott.]; **differe**-en-ty; **differe**-en-ty.

SYN: contrariety, disagreement, discrepancy, discrimination, disparity, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, distinction, diversity, inconsistency, inequality, unlikeness, variation, variety. A difference is in the things compared; a discrimination is in our judgment of them; a distinction is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful discrimination of real differences results in clear distinctions. Disparity is stronger than inequality, implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the disparity of our achievements when compared with our ideals. Dissimilarity is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a difference between those almost alike. There is a discrepancy in accounts that fail to balance. Variety involves more than two objects; so, in general, does diversity; variation is a difference in the condition or action of the same object at different times. Disagreement is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict; difference is sometimes used in the same sense. See REMAINDER.—ANT: agreement, consonance, harmony, identity, likeness, resemblance, similarity, uniformity, unity.—PREP: difference between the old and the new; differences among men; a difference in character; of action, of style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) with a person; a difference of one thing from (incorrectly to) another.—COMPLETIVE *differe* (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIAL.—CONSTITUTIVE *differe* (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIAL.—CONTRAST *differe* (*Logic*), that created by bringing into contact two dissimilar metals or other substances without the intervention of a battery, as zinc and copper, the former of which is positively and the latter negatively electrified by contact.—*de* (*Astron.*), same as ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE.—*differe*-en-ty, n. A machine for calculating mathematical tables; a computer (*Math.*), an equation of finite differences or enlargements (*Psychophys.*), in the practical application of Weber's law, the hypothesis that equal stimulus ratios correspond to equal sensation differences; opposed to the ratio hypothesis, which holds that they correspond to equal sensation ratios. —*d*, threshold, n. *Psychophys.* In the application of Weber's law, a term proposed by Fechner for the ratio of the least discernible difference to the original standard sensation; a constant fraction expressed by the formula

$$\frac{d}{S+d}$$

This represents the minimum increment of stimulus sufficient to produce a noticeable difference of sensation at maximal attention, after all possible errors have been eliminated.—*d*, tone, n. *Acoustics.* A combination tone resulting from the simultaneous sounding of two simple tones. It is subdivided into (1) first *d*, tone, composed of the fundamental and an upper partial and having a frequency, *f*, expressed by the formula  $f = \frac{1}{2} (f_1 + f_2)$ , where  $f_1$  is the frequency of the upper partial and  $f_2$  of the fundamental or lower tone. (2) second *d*, tone, composed of the first difference-tone and one of its two primaries or one of their upper partials, the formula of whose frequency is  $f = 2f_1 - f_2$ . See *acoustic* and *sonus*, under *resultant*.—*divided* (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIAL.—*differe*-en-ty, n. The difference of potential existing between two points in a closed circuit which produces the flow of current.—*essen*-tial (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIAL.—*first d*, 1. *Math.* The result of a single performance of the operation of taking the difference, or increasing the independent variable of a function by unity, symbolized by Δ. From this the second *d*, the difference between two successive values of a series of first differences; third *d*, the difference between the second differences; fourth *d*, etc. 2. *Logic.* The fundamental difference.—*frequency d* (*Phys.*), the difference between two frequencies of vibration expressed as a numerical quantity, as that between the number of complete alternations per second of two electric currents.—*individual differences* (*Zool.*), the many slight and

often minute but strongly marked differences manifesting themselves in the progeny of the same pair or in individuals of the same species when subjected to precisely similar environmental conditions. **Individual difference**.—**Inverse d** (*Math.*), the sum of all the values of a function for all the discrete values of the independent variable less than the actual value. [*C*].—**method of d**, see **INDUCTIVE METHOD**, under **INDUCTIVE**.—**method of just-discernible**, least, or **minimal differences** (*Psychophys.*), one of the four accepted methods of sensation-measurements. It consists in taking a standard sensation and adding to it little by little until the addition is perceptible, and then subtracting from the total sensation thus obtained until the effect of the subtraction is felt. Half the sum of these two differences is the just-discernible difference. Its formula is  $\frac{d+d'}{2}$ . Compare DIFFERENCE-THRESHOLD.—**mixed differences** (*Math.*), those partly finite and partly infinitesimal.—**partial d** (*Math.*), the increment to a function of two variables due to increasing one of them by unity.—**phase d** (*Elec.*), the difference between the times of the asynchronous maxima or zero values of two alternating magnitudes, such as current or electromotive force; expressed as an angular value or as the fraction of a period.—**potential d**, 1. *Elec.* (1) The difference between absolute potentials of two given points in space. (2) The work required to move a unit of electricity in one direction between such points against electric repulsion. (3) The energy accumulated by moving this unit in the reverse direction. 2. *Sociology.* The adaptability evidenced by a social population, as in its capacity for assimilating diverse civilizations and cultures.—**singular d** (*Zool.*), same as **INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE**.—**specific d**, same as **DIFFERENTIAL**.—**taking the d** (*Math.*), see **FIRST DIFFERENCE**.—**to split the d**, to compromise by means of equal mutual concessions; to meet each other halfway.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-ent; 2 dif'er-ēnt, a. 1. Not the same; non-identical; distinct; other; as, a different clerk is there now. Different occupations employ different muscles.

MILL *Polytechnic Economy* p. 105. [A. 1888.] 2. Marked by a difference; not having like nature; dissimilar; unlike; as, their dispositions are different. They are at once above us and below us, but always different from us, both in our good points and our bad.

M. C. C. *Chas. A. C.* ch. 13, p. 272. [u.] [*< F. different*, < *L. different*-(*n*)-, ppr. of *differe*; see DIFFER.] SYN: contrary, discordant, dissimilar, dissident, distinct, diverse, separate, several, unlike, various, varying. *Differe* is opposed to like or similar, *distinct* to identical, *separate* to united. Two objects that are exactly alike can not in the strictest sense be said to be different, but they are distinct. In popular usage, however, the two words are frequently interchanged. See **CONTRARY**.—ANT: see synonyms for **ALIKE**.—PREP: from (different to) is an English colloquialism.—**differe**-en-ty, adv.—**differe**-en-ty, n.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference; thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its differentia the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare **GENUS**; **SPECIES**; **DEFINITION**. 2. *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [*C*]. [*L*]; see **DIFFERENCE**.

**differe**-en-ty, 1 dif'er-en-shi-a; 2 dif'er-en-shi-a, n. [*< L. differe*, < *dis-*, < *fero*, carry.] *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason





ending in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. di-gres'sion-a-ryt.

di-gres'sive, 1 di-[or dai]-gres'iv; 2 di-[or di]-gres'iv, a. di-gres'siv, 1 Given to or characterized by digression; as, a digressive orator.

Many introductions in the practice of the modern pulpit . . . are loose, disjointed, digressive.

AUSTIN Phelps *Theory of Preaching* lect. xvii, p. 242. [s. 1882.]

[< LL. *digrēssus*, < L. *digrēssus*; see DIGRESS, e. — di-gress'iv(-e-y), adv. — di-gress'iv(e)-ness, n. S. S.

di-gress'iv, 1 dai-dri-'siv; 2 di-gwán'd. n. Chem. A derivative of guanidine ( $C_2H_5N_3$ ). di-guan'idet.

Digue't, n. A dike; bank.

di-gyut, 1 dai'jin; 2 di'gyén, n. Bot. A plant of the obsolete Linnean order *Dygania*.

Di-gyn'-at, 1 dai-jin'-a; 2 di-kýn'-a, n. pl. Bot. An order (now obsolete) in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by the flowers having two pistils. [< DI- + Gr. *gyné*, woman.] — di-gý-nous, a. Bot. Having two pistils, or flowers with two pistils. di-gyn'-ant.

di-hal'o-gen, 1 dai-hal'o-jen; 2 di-hál'o-gén, a. Chem. Containing two halogen atoms.

di-he'dral, 1 dai-hí-drál; 2 di-hé'dral, a. 1. Two-sided; formed by or having two plane faces; as a *dihedral angle*, or the *dihedral* biplane, as the first reshaped Santos among flying-machines. 2. *Math.* Denoting a group of obstructions, either 2n nonhomogeneous or 4n homogeneous, which correspond to the rotations that make a figure, which exists on the equator between two hemispheres and consists of two *n*-sided regular polygons which are co-incident, coincide with itself without being identical.

di-he'dron, 1 dai-hí-drón; 2 di-hé'drón, n. A figure with two sides or surfaces. [< DI- + Gr. *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]

di-he'lli-um, 1 dai-hí'l'i-um; 2 di-hé'lli-úm, n. Astron. The parameter of an elliptic orbit which passes through the sun. [< DI- + Gr. *hêlios*, sun.] di-hé'lli-ost; di-he'y-lý.

di-hex-ag-o-nal, 1 dai-hèks-a'-o-nól; 2 di'hèks-ág'-o-nal, a. Twelve-sided in cross-section, as a simple form of the hexagonal system; also, consisting of two hexagonal parts united.

di-hex'a-be'dral, 1 dai-hèks-a-hí-dról; 2 di-hèks-a-hé'-drál, a. Having the form of or pertaining to a dihexahedron.

di-hex'a-be'dron, 1 dai-hèks-a-hí-drón; 2 di-hèks-a-hé'drón, n. Crystal. A six-sided prism having three planes on the extremities.

Di-hóng', 1 dai-dóng'; 2 di-hóng', n. A branch of the Brahmaputra river, India.

di-hý-bríd, 1 dai-hái-bríd; 2 di-hý-bríd, n. Biol. A cross-breed from individuals differing in two characters. — di-hý-bríd-ism, n.

di-hý-dráte, 1 dai-hái-drét; 2 di-hý'drát, n. Chem. A compound containing two molecules of water.

di-hý-dra-zone, 1 dai-hái-dra-zón; 2 di-hý'-dra-zón, n. Chem. A hydrazine in which the oxygen of two carbonyl groups has been replaced.

di-hý-dric, 1 dai-hái-drnk; 2 di-hý'-dric, a. Chem. 1. Having two hydroxyl groups. 2. [Rare.] Having two acid hydrogen atoms.

di-hý-drí-o-did, 1 dai-hái-drí-o-díd; 2 di-hý'-drí-o-díd, n. Chem. A compound containing the elements of two hydrie acid molecules. di-

di-hý-drite, 1 dai-hái-drait; 2 di-hý'-drit, n. Mineral. A green hydrous copper phosphate ( $H_2CuP_2O_7 \cdot 4H_2O$ ) crystallizing in the monoclinic or triclinic system. [< DI- + Gr. *hydr* (*hydr*-, water).]

di-hý-dro-, 1 dai-hái-dró; 2 di-hý'-dro-. Designating a combination with two hydrogen atoms; a combining form. di-hý'-dr-.

di-hý-dro-bre'm'id, 1 dai-hái-dro-bré'm'id; 2 di-hý'-dro-bre'm'id, n. Chem. A compound containing the elements of two hydrobromic acid molecules. di-hý'-dro-bre'm'idet.

di-hý-dro-chlo'ríd, 1 dai-hái-dro-cló'ríd; 2 di-hý'-dro-chló'ríd, n. Chem. A compound containing the elements of two hydrochloric acid molecules. di-hý'-dro-chlo'ríd-et.

'Hy-drox'-y, 1 dai'hál-droks'-y; 2 di'hý'-droks'-y. Same as DIOXY-, a combining form and adjective. — dihydroxy acid (Chem.), an acid, as tartaric, that contains two hydroxyl groups which are not carboxyl group constituents.

di-hý-dró-yá-di-há-loks'-it, 2 di'hý'-drók's-yt, a. Chem. Containing two hydroxyl groups as glycolic acid.

'Hy-drox'-y-tár-tar'íc, 1 dai'hál-droks'-tar-tar'ík; 2 di'hý'-drók's-y-tár-tar'íc, a. Chem. Designating the colorless, crystalline, tetrahydroxy acid,  $[C(OH)(COOH)_2]$ , resulting from the oxidation of dihydroxyacetic acid.

'I'-am-bú-, 1 dai-oi-am'b-, -am'bús; 2 di't'-ám-b-, 'I'-am'bús, j. am'bús, n. [-AMBS or -AMB-, 1 -ambz or -amb'ai; 2 -ámbs or -ám-bái, pl.] Anc. Pros. A double iambus, or iamby dipody used as a compound foot, forming a meter in iambic verse (— — —). [< LL. *diambus*, < Gr. *diambos*, < *di*-, DI- + *iambos*, IAMBUS.]

I'-o-díd, 1 dai-oi'-díd; 2 di-t'-o-díd, n. Chem. A compound having two atoms of iodine with an element or radical. I'-o-díd-et.

I'-o-do-car-bar-zól, 1 dai-oi'-do-kúr-ba-zól-or-zól; 2 di't'-o-do-kúr-ba-zól-or-zól, n. Chem. A yellow, odorless, crystalline antiseptic ( $C_{12}H_{10}NI$ ) formed by the action of iodine on carbazole.

I'-o-do-fór-m, 1 dai-oi'-fo-dó-fórm; 2 di't'-o-do-fórm, n. Chem. A yellow, crystalline antiseptic ( $C_{12}H_{10}OI$ ) formed by the action of iodine on acetylindole.

I'-o-do-sál-vól, 1 dai-oi'-do-sál-or-sól; 2 di't'-o-do-sál-vól-or-sól, n. Chem. A colorless, tasteless, crystalline antiseptic ( $HO(C_6H_4)_2COOC_2H_5$ ) formed by the condensation of phenol and diethylsuccinic acid.

'I'-on-ic, 1 dai-oi-on'ik; 2 di't'-on'íc, a. Phys. Chem. Designating the formation of two ions by electrolytic dissociation. — same as DIONIC.

'I'-pol'-ít-a, 1 dai-sát-pol'it-a; 2 di't'-pol'it-a, n. [Gr.]

'I'-sat'o-gen, 1 dai-sát-o-jen; 2 di't'-sát'o-rén, n. Chem. A red crystalline compound ( $C_{12}H_{11}NaO_4$ ) readily convertible into indigo, as by reduction with ammonium sulfide. — same as SATOGEN.

'Iso-am'-yl, 1 dai-oi'-so-am'it; 2 di't'-so-am'ýl, Chem. I. a. Indicating that two isomyl radicals are present in a compound; a combining form. II. n. One of the isomeric decanes.

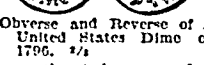
'Iso-bo'-nyl, 1 dai-oi'-so-bó-nýl; 2 di't'-so-bó'nýl, Chem. I. a. Indicating that two isobutyl radicals are present in a compound; as, *disisobutylolefin*. II. n. One of the isomeric octanes.

'Isoprop'-yl, 1 dai-oi'-so-próp'ül; 2 di't'-so-próp'ýl, Chem. — same as ISOPROPYL.





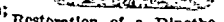
**dim'mer**, 1 dim'ər; 2 dīm'ər, n. *Elec.* A choking-coil, used for regulating a current in a lamp-system.







plutonic igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase, commonly andesine, and hornblende or biotite. Some varieties contain quartz, others contain nugite. [*< Gr. diorismos, division; see DIORISM.*] *dī'ō-ryte*;—











It by heat. [*LL. dipyros, < Gr. dipyros, twice put in the fire, < di-, pi-, & pyr, fire.*]  
**dipyr-re-nous**, 1 dai-pi-rē-nūs; 2 di-py-rē-nūs, a. Bot. Having two stones or pyrenes: said of a fruit. [*< di- + Gr. pyrēn, stone of fruit.*]

**di-pyr'-i-dine**, 1 dai-pi-rī-dīn, -dīn or -dīn; 2 di-py-rī-dīn, -dīn, -dīn or -dīn, n. Chem. A crystalline compound (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) obtained by heating pyridin with sodium.

**di-pyr'-i-dyl**, 1 dai-pi-rī-dīl; 2 di-py-rī-dīl, n. Chem. One of a number of compounds with the formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, whose molecule consists of a doubled pyridyl radical.

**di-quīn'-dīn**, 1 dai-kwīn-dīn, -dīn or -dīn; 2 di-kwīn-dīn, -dīn, -dīn or -dīn, n. Chem. An alkaloid found in cinchona bark. [*< di- + QUINIDIN.*]

**dir-**, abbr. Director. [*Radiation.*]  
**dir-ra'-dī-a-tion**, 1 dai-rā-dī-ā-shān; 2 di-rā-dī-ā-shān, n. Dir. 1 dai-rā; 2 di-rā, n. pl. [*L.*] The Eumelides or Furles.

**Dir'-ca**, 1 dīr'-kā; 2 dīr'-cā, n. Bot. 1. A genus of North-American shrubs having jointed branches, strong-fibered bark, alternate, deciduous leaves, numerous clusters of small yellowish flowers, and berry-like fruits. There are only two species, *D. occidentalis*, found in the Pacific coast States, and *D. pubstris*, the leatherwood, moosewood, or swampwood. 2. [d.] A plant of this genus. [*< Gr. Dirke, fountain in Boeotia.*]

**Dir'-can**, 1 dīr'-sān; 2 dīr'-cān, a. Class. Relating to the fountain of Dirce near Thebes, by the side of which was the house of the poet Pindar, whom Horace (Odes IV, ll. 25) called *Dirceus cygnus* or the Dircean swan. Dir'-cal.

**Dir'-ce**, 1 dīr'-sē; 2 dīr'-cē, n. Gr. Myth. Second wife of Lynceus. Because she hated her husband and his children, she and her mother, Amphion and Zethus bound her to the horns of a wild bull by which she was dragged to death. See FAR-NESE BULL, under FARNESE.

**dir-dī**, 1 dīr-dī; 2 dīr-dī, n. (Scott.) An achievement; a stroke.

**dir-dūm**, 1 dīr-dūm; 2 dīr-dūm, n. (Scott.) 1. A tumult; uproar; outcry. 2. A blow; hence, any unfortunate outcome or event. 3. A scolding; rating. dir'-dam; dūrdūm.

**dir-e**, 1 dīr; 2 dīr, a. [DIR'-ER; DIR'-EST.] Extremely calamitous; dreadful; terrible; as, *dir-e distress*; a *dir-e* omen.

The direct curse that can befall a young man is to be the recipient of charity; to lean, while his character is forming, on others for support. MATTHEW Getting On p. 83. [s. c. 1873.]

[*< L. dirus, fearful.*] SYN: see AWFUL.—**dir-ely**, adv. **dir-ect**, 1 dīr-ekt; 2 di-rēkt, v. I. t. 1. To determine the direction of; especially, to cause to point or to go straight toward a thing; aim; as, *to direct the fire of a battery against a redoubt*; his remarks were *directed* at you.

It is impossible to conceive the intense interest with which the philosopher (Galileo) directed for the first time his wonderful tube to the inspection of the heavens. O. M. MITCHELL, *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 108. [s. c. 1870.]

2. To point out a way to; indicate a course to; advise concerning a course or procedure.

None but a woman could a man direct To tell us women what we most affect. DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's Tale* l. 297.

3. Hence, to regulate the course or conduct of; control; govern; as, *to direct the counsels or proceedings of a party.*

And with him, directing his household. GUSTAV EVANGELIST, *Lower Middle French* pt. i, l. i, st. 2.

4. To instruct or guide with authority; order; command.

The taxes, when collected, may be devoted to any purposes which the government may direct. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 495. [MACM. 1874.]

5. Mus. To lead (singing or playing) as conductor. 6. To place an address upon, as a letter or the like; as, *he directed the parcel correctly.* 7. Astron. To compute the arc of direction of. 8. To write to; communicate with; impart to; also, to dedicate.

11. 1. To act as a guide; point out a way; specifically, to act as the conductor of an orchestra or the leader of a band. 2. Astron. To calculate an arc of direction. [*< L. directus; see DIRECT, a.*] SYN: see DICTATE; GOVERN; LEAD; REGULATE.

**di-rect'**, a. 1. Having or being the straightest course in a given instance; being in a straight line; straight; hence, also, shortest; nearest; as, *the direct route.*

From . . . Greek astronomy the astronomy of our own time may be considered as coming by direct descent. 8. Newcomen *Popular Astronomy* intro. p. 5. [in. 1887.]

2. Of a character or relation like that of straightness of course. Specif.: (1) Free from intervening agencies or conditions; hence, characterized by immediateness of relation or of action; not mediated; as, *direct perception.*

Direct commerce was, however, in some degree established between the producer of wool and corn, and the consumer of cloth. H. C. CARNEY *Social Science* p. 180. [in. b. c. 1872.]

(2) Mech. Without intervening connections or intermediate power-transmitting machinery; as, *a direct coupling*; a *direct-driven shaft*. 3. Straightforward, as in meaning, statement, or intention; plain; without circumlocution; unambiguous; candid; as, *a direct answer*; *a direct accusation.*

Everything about them [Shakespeare's women] is direct, entire, and inexpressive. H. N. HUTTON *Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 203. [a. c. 1843.]

4. Elec. (1) Continuous as opposed to alternating; said of currents. (2) Having the same direction as the primary; said of an induced current; opposed to *inverse*.

5. Astron. (1) Designating motion on the celestial sphere from west toward east, in the direction of the sun's movement among the stars. (2) In accordance with the parallax among the stars. (3) In accordance with the diurnal motion of the right sphere. 6. Biol. Amiototic. 7. Dying. Not needing a mordant; said of a dye. 8. Math. Pertaining to the simplest or natural method, order, etc.: opposed to *inverse*. 9. Coincident

with one of the cardinal points: said of a sun-dial. [*< L. directus, pp. of dirigere, direct, < di-, & rego, keep straight.*] SYN: see IMMEDIATE; RIGHT.—**di-rect'**, a. Having no transmitting mechanism, such as gear-wheels, between the part driven and the power that drives it: said of certain machines. d. acting.—d. draft, a. So constructed that in use the conditions do not reverse their course: said of a boiler, etc.—d. fire, a. 1. Having only natural draft: said of a glass-furnace. 2. Center-fire: said of a firearm.—d. process (*Atting*), a metallurgical operation for obtaining metal in a working condition in one stage from the ore.—d. tax, see TAX, n.

**di-rect'**, n. Mus. The character  $\pi$ , placed at the end of a staff to call attention to the first note of the next.

**di-rect'**, adv. In a straight line; directly.

A journey from Bombay to Calcutta direct during the warm months is a severe trial to the strongest constitutions. F. MAXON *Crawford's Riv. Issues* p. 255. [MACM. 1882.]

**di-rect'-a-bil**(e), 1 di-rect'-a-bil; 2 di-rect'-a-bil, a. Same as PRIMABLE.

**di-rect'ing**, 1 di-rect'ing; 2 di-rect'ing, pa. Giving direction.—**directing circle**, a garrison-form. See GABION.—d. line, plane, and point, see PERSPECTIVE.

**di-rect'ion**, 1 di-rect'shan; 2 di-rect'shon, n. 1. The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the amount of intervening distance; as, *the direction of Albany from New York*. 2. (1) The trend of a line or of a course of motion, as determined by its parallelism or deviation from parallelism with some line assumed as a standard; as, *two men traveling north* are going in the same *direction*. In physics and mathematics, when a point describes a right line, the direction of the motion of the point at each instant is indicated by the line; and in the case of a described curve, the motion direction of the point at any instant is indicated by the tangent to the curve at that point.

(2) Loosely, the trend of a line or course as determined by its extremity; as, *two men traveling in the direction of Chicago from opposite points*. 3. The act of governing, ordering, or ruling; superintendence; administration; as, *they are under my direction*; to assume *the direction of an enterprise*. 4. A tendency toward some end or aim; course of procedure; aim; bent.

To give to the human mind a direction which it shall retain for ages is the rare prerogative of a few imperial spirits. MACAULAY *Essays*, Bacon p. 284. [a. 1880.]

5. Instruction how to proceed; command; order; as, the superintendent's *directions* are explicit. 6. The name and residence of a person; one's address; as, *write the direction on the parcel plainly*.

Has he not written to me he did not know your direction. A. H. CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* can. 5, st. 7.

7. The executive board of an institution or business enterprise; directorate. 8. Law. The address to the court in a bill in equity; in England, termed the *address*. 9. Astron. The difference of right or oblique ascension between the signifier and the promotor. [C.] 10. Mus. The function of the leader of an orchestra or band.

11. Administrative ability. [*< L. directio(-n), < directus; see DIRECT, a.*]

SYN: aim, bearing, course, inclination, tendency, way. The direction of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. Way, literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the direction of the road or path; conversationally, way is almost a perfect synonym of direction; as, *which way did he go?* or, in which direction? Bearing is the direction in which an object is seen with reference to another, and especially with reference to the points of the compass. Course is the direction of a moving object; inclination, that toward which a stationary object leans; tendency, the direction toward which anything stretches or reaches out; tendency is stronger and more motive than inclination. See CARE; OVERSIGHT; SUPERSCRIPTION. Compare synonyms for AIM.

—**converse directions** (Astron.), directions indicated in the reverse sequence of the signs, as the direction of a planet in Scorpio to another in Virgo.—**di-rect'ion-word**, n. Print. Formerly, a word placed at the lower right-hand corner of a page, variously explained as having served as an aid to imposition or as a direction to the binder. It was always the first word of the succeeding page—equation of arcs in order to determine when they will operate.—**line of d.** 1. Mech. (1) The line in which any body moves. (2) A vertical line from the center of gravity of any body. 2. Gun. (1) The direct line of fire of a piece of ordnance. (2) The movement of a gun about an imaginary vertical axis. (3) Formerly, a line marked on a gun to direct the eye in aiming the gun.—primary d. (Astron.), artificial calculations of the times of events resulting from the signifier forming aspects or conjunctions with the places of promitors.—secondary d. (Astron.), calculations of the dates of events obtained from the aspects of sun and moon after birth.—**di-rect'ion-al**, a.—**di-rect'ion-al-ly**, adv.—**di-rect'ion-less**, a.

**di-rect'ion-tudet**, n. Wrong; dereliction; used by Shakespeare as a humorous blunder, in *Coriolanus* iv, 5, 222.

**di-rect'ive**, 1 di-rect'iv; 2 di-rect'iv, a. 1. That directs or points out, as a course or way; indicative or causative of direction; as, *a directive rule*.

2. That directs, regulates, rules, or governs, as a course of conduct or of development; as, *directive ability*; also used substantively.

Sullivan's Journal, . . . from its founding in 1818, has exercised a directive and conserving influence upon chemistry and chemical instruction. R. G. BOOBA *Education in the U. S.* p. 163. [a. 1890.]

3. Capable of being directed, as an arrow. [*< L. directus, < L. directus; see DIRECT, a.*]—**directive compass**, a polar globe.—**di-rect'ive(-ly)**, adv.—**di-rect'iveness**, n. [*< L. directus; see DIRECT, a.*]

**di-rect'ive(-ly)**, adv. 1. In a direct or straight line or course; hence, in a direct or straightforward manner; as, *aim directly at the mark*; he came *directly* to the point. 2. Without the intervention of any thing or person; without medium, agent, or go-between; as, *I wish to deal directly with the principal*.

It is he [Chaucer] alone who has conversed with nature directly and without an interpreter. CHAUCER *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. i, p. 291. [a. 1877.]

3. With original purpose, intention, and action; without indirection. 4. Immediately; at once; as *soon as possible*; as, *I will come directly*. When preceding a de-

pendent clause *directly* becomes, through the omission of *when* or *as soon as*, a quasi-conjunction; as, *directly* he comes, send him to me: an incorrect English usage.

Many English novelists use this word as the equivalent of 'as soon as'; thus, *Directly* he arrived, he called for ale. 'I gave him the letter directly I saw him,' etc. But, this use of the word has not gained currency in the United States; and as it has been used in England since the days of Pelham, that is, for nearly forty years, we may hope to escape it altogether.

E. S. GOSOLD *Good English, Misused Words* p. 107. [w. v. s. 1867.] I should have written you directly.

DOUGLASS *Autobiography* p. 65. [in. m. c. 1887.] The whole subject changes its aspect directly we institute the distinction between Metaphysics and Meteorology.

Lewes *Problems of Life and Mind* vol. i, p. 25. [a. c. 1874.] 5. Exactly; precisely: with regard to place, position, or movement of any kind; as, *stand directly* in his path.

I am well aware that I have expressed myself directly against what some distinguished men have stated as their deliberate opinion. F. LEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 356. [l. 1890.]

6. Astron. From east to west. 7. Openly. SYN: see IMPUTABLY.

**di-rect'ness**, 1 di-rect'nes; 2 di-rect'nes, n. The quality of being direct; straightness; a straight course; hence, direct and open conduct; as, *directness of purpose*.

**Dir'-rec'toire**, 1 dīr'-rēkt'wār; 2 dīr'-rēkt'wār, a. (Fr.) Of the time of the French Directory: said of fashions, etc.; as, *a Directoire gown*.—**Directoire style**, an elaborate mode of dress patterned upon exaggerated classical outlines and characteristic of the French Directory.

**Dir'-rec'toire**, n. (Fr.) Same as DIRECTORY, n. 4.

**di-rect'or**, 1 dīr'-rēkt'or or -tēr; 2 di-rect'or, n. 1. One who directs. Specif.: (1) A member of a governing body, as of a club or corporation. (2) The conductor of an orchestra. (3) R. C. Ch. A spiritual guide.

2. That which directs, guides, or governs. Specif.: (1) Surg. A grooved probe for guiding a cutting-instrument. (2) A device, with insulated handle, for enabling an electric shock or current to be applied to any part of the body. (3) Geom. A fixed directing line.

A telescope apparatus for aiming and firing a torpedo. [*< L. directus; see DIRECT, a.*]—**di-rect'or(-y)**, SYN: see MASTER; SUPERINTENDENT.

—**director circle** (Geom.), an orthocycle.—**di-rect'or(-ate)**, n. 1. A body of directors. 2. The office or power of a director.—**di-rect'or(-al)**, a. 1. That directs; directive. Pertaining to a director or directorate.

**di-rect'or(-al)**, —**di-rect'or(-al-ly)**, adv.—**di-rect'or(-ize)**, v. To subject to the control of a director;—**di-rect'or(-ship)**, n. The condition or office of director.

**di-rect'or(-ship)**, 1 dīr'-rēkt'or(-shīp); 2 di-rect'or(-shīp), n. (Sp.) [P. I.] A clerk; interpreter.

**di-rect'or(-y)**, 1 dīr'-rēkt'or(-y); 2 di-rect'or(-y), a. 1. Containing directions. 2. Law. Designating a statute or that clause in a will which provides for the mode of procedure rather than the course to be pursued: opposed to *mandatory*.

**di-rect'or(-y)**, n. [RIS, 1-riz; 2-riz, pl.] 1. An alphabetical list, as of the names and addresses of the inhabitants or business houses of a city, of all those engaged in particular lines of business, classified in groups, or of any special class: printed in book form, and usually bound up with advertisements. 2. A collection of rules; especially, a book of directions for church worship, as the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church or the rules adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645, which are still observed in the Presbyterian Church.

3. A body of directors; directorate. 4. [D-] The five men who were the executive of the French government after the downfall of the Convention, Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799.

France was still suffering under the mismanagement of the Directorate. E. H. HALL *United States* p. 276. [CHART. 1837.]

[*< LL. directiorum, < L. directus; see DIRECT, a.*]

**di-rect'tress**, 1 dīr'-rēkt'res; 2 di-rect'tres, n. A woman who directs; directrix.

**di-rect'rix**, 1 dīr'-rēkt'riks; 2 di-rect'riks, n. [TRI-CES, 1-tri-ces; 2-tri-ces, or -trix-es, pl.] 1. In geometry, the median line in the plane of fire. 2. Geom. A line which so determines the motion of another line, or of a point, that the latter shall describe some surface or curve.

3. A directress. [*< L. directus; see DIRECT, a.*]

—**directrix of a complex** (Math.), a line which is intersected by the whole of the lines of a special complex with vanishing invariant.—d. of a congruence (Math.), in the two pencils of complexes which limit a congruence, one of the directrices in the two special complexes.—d. of a conic, a line, perpendicular to the major axis, such that the ratio of the distances of a point on the curve from it and from a focus is the same for every point of the curve.

**dir'-ful**, 1 dīr-fūl; 2 dīr-fūl, a. Most dire; dreadful; terrible.

The dreadful war which ended in the downfall of the Moslem Kingdom of Granada. JAVIERRE *Alhambra* p. 202. [a. r. f.]

SYN: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**dir'-less**, a. **di-rempt'**, v. To tear apart; break off.—**di-rempt'(-ly)**, adv. 1. In a direct or straight line; as, *di-rempt'ly* to the point.

2. A forcible separation. 21. Bot. Chorisis.

**dir'-ness**, 1 dīr-nēs; 2 dīr-nēs, n. Terribleness; horror. **dirge**, 1 dīrj; 2 dīrj, n. [DIR-GE; DIR-ING.] To play or sing a dirge for; to escort with a dirge.

**dirge**, n. 1. A song, tune, lament, or wail expressing grief and mourning. 2. A hymn or choral service at a funeral. See DIRGE.

With dirges due, in sad array, Slow through the churchway-path we saw him borne. GRAY *Elegy* st. 29.

3. [Scott.] A dirge. [Abb. of L. dirge, imper. of dirigi; see DIRECT, a.]—**dirge'-ale**, n. 1. Ale partaken of at a funeral or wake. 2. A wake.

**dir'-kee**, 1 dīr-kee; 2 dīr-kee, n. Same as DURZER.

**dirge'-ful**, 1 dīr-fūl; 2 dīr-fūl, a. Like a dirge; mournful. **dir'-gle**, 1 dīr-jī; 2 dīr-jī, n. [Scott.] A funeral company; entertainment or feast at a funeral.

**di-rempt'(-ly)**, adv. 1. In a direct or straight line; as, *di-rempt'ly* to the point. 2. Without the intervention of any thing or person; without medium, agent, or go-between; as, *I wish to deal directly with the principal*.

It is he [Chaucer] alone who has conversed with nature directly and without an interpreter. CHAUCER *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. i, p. 291. [a. 1877.]

3. With original purpose, intention, and action; without indirection. 4. Immediately; at once; as *soon as possible*; as, *I will come directly*. When preceding a de-





They are the states of finity and continuity with the exception of a finite quantity of ordinary discontinuities, and the condition of having only a finite quantity of maxima and minima in an interval. — **Dirichlet's problem** (*Math.*), the finding of a function  $u$  of  $x, y, z$ , that will satisfy Laplace's equation within a given space and move continuously into given values on the boundary. — **Dirichlet's theorem**, a dir-1-ge, 1 dir-1-ji; 2 dir-1-ge, n. [L.] A service for the dead: so called in the Roman Catholic Church, because of the funeral hymn beginning "Dirige, Domine"; hence, a dirge. — **Dirigible**, 1 dir-1-ge; 2 dir-1-ge, n. 1. a. Directing: said formerly of such chemical ingredients as were supposed to direct the action of the other ingredients of a compound. II. n. *Geom.* A directrix. [*L. dirigen(t)-s*, ppr. of *dirige*; see *DIRECT*, a.]  
**dir-1-gi-bile**, 1 dir-1-ji-bl; 2 dir-1-gi-bl. I. a. *Aero.* That may be directed, governed, or steered; as, a dirigible balloon. II. n. An airship; dirigible balloon. ORVILLE WRIGHT. See plate at AERONAUTICS.  
**dir-1-go**, 1 dir-1-go; 2 dir-1-go. [L.] I direct: motto of the State of Maine.  
**dir-1-go-mo-tor**, 1 dir-1-go-mo'tar or -ter; 2 dir-1-go-mo'tor, a. *Physiol.* Forming and directing muscular motion. [*L. dirigo* (see *DIRECT*, a.) + *MOTOR*.]  
**dir-1-ment**, 1 dir-1-mēt; 2 dir-1-mēt, a. Rendering absolutely void; nullifying. [*L. dirimen(t)-s*, ppr. of *dirimo*, take apart, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *emo*, take. — *diriment* impediment of marriage (*R. C. Ch.*), a sufficient cause for rendering a marriage null and void.  
**dir-1-nold**, 1 dir-1-nold; 2 dir-1-nold, a. Bearing a resemblance to the genus *Dirina*. [*Gr. dētr*, neck, & -oid.]  
**dirk**, 1 dirk; 2 dirk, vt. To stab, as with a dirk.  
**dirk**, v. a. n. & adv. *Dirk*. — *Dirk-ness*, n. Darkness.  
**dirk**, n. A dagger or poniard. Specif.: (1) A Highland Scotch dagger, generally without chape and guard. (2) *Brit. Navy.* A midshipman's side-arm, either straight or curved. [*Lr. dirr*, dirk.] — *dirk-knife*, n. A clasp-knife with a large dirk-shaped blade.  
**Dirk Har'tog Is'land**, 1 hār'tog; 2 hār'tog. An island off coast of W. Australia; about 450 sq. m.  
**dir-1**, 1 dir-1; 2 dir-1, vt. & vt. [*Scot.*] To pierce; thrill; cause to vibrate; vibrate; reverberate.  
**dir-1**, n. [*Scot.*] A stroke causing a thrill or tremulous sensation; also, the motion thus produced; vibration.  
**dir-1-rah**, 1 dir-1-rah; 2 dir-1-rah, n. [*Ar.*] A scourge of flat leather or twisted things used by the Mohammedan priests in ritual penances.  
**dir-1-ri-ga-tion**, 1 dir-1-ge'shon; 2 dir-1-ge'shon, n. The act or result of drainage: opposed to *irrigation*. [*L. dir-1*, & *ri-ga-tion*.]  
**Dir-schau**, 1 dir-shau; 2 dir-shou, n. A town on the Vistula, Poland.  
**dir-1**, 1 dir-1; 2 dir-1, vt. [*Rare.*] To make foul; soil; pollute; defile.  
**dir-1**, a. [*Colloq., U. S.*] Made of dirt, earth, or loam; as, a *dir-1* road; a *dir-1* court (for lawn-tennis).  
**dir-1**, n. 1. Any foul or filthy substance; especially, whatever may render a thing filthy or unclean when adhering to it; mud; excrement.  
 As the dirt in the streets. Ps. xviii, 42.  
 2. [*Colloq., U. S.*] Loose earth; garden-loam. 3. Loosely, any useless and objectionable refuse; trash.  
*Dir-1*, ... as the philosophers say, is only matter in the wrong place. C. C. Corbin *Caleb Krinkle* p. 104. [L. & S. 1875.]  
 4. In placer-mining, washed-down material or detritus containing precious metal: called *pay dirt* when it yields more than enough to compensate for working.  
 The "pay dirt" was brought from the hill sides to the sluices in coffee sacks, borne upon the shoulders or drawn on rough sleds along freshly peeled pine trunks. A. D. Richardson *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 198. [L. & S. c. 1897.]  
 5. Rude, unclean, or vilifying language; abuse or obscenity. 6. [*Colloq., Naut.*] Stormy or foggy weather.  
 7. Meanness; sordidness. [*ME. dir-1*, < *Ice. dir-1*, dir-1, excrement of birds. — *black dirt* (Pennsylvania), valueless coal, as at the outcrop of a seam. — *dir-1-bark*, n. In a cotton-planting machine, a ribbed wheel which removes the dirt from the cotton. — *d-bed*, n. *Geol.* A layer of rock revealing the soil of a former land-surface, as in the Purbeckian group of the English Jurassic. — *d-bird*, n. [*Ind.*] The white-headed babbler (*Malacocercus griseus*). — *d-board*, n. A mud-guard, as on an axle; a cut-off-plate, or round robin. — *d-cheap*, a. [*Colloq.*] Cheap as dirt; very cheap. — *d-eater*, n. [*U. S.*] One of a non-slaveholding class in the former slave States of the Union: so called by the supporters of slavery. — *d-eating*, n. 1. Cachexia Africana, a diseased state of the nutritive functions among negroes, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat earth, due to the attacks of the intestinal hookworm. 2. See *CLAY-EATER*. — *d-line*, n. A layer of dirt and debris accumulated upon the surface of a glacier prior to the season's snowfall. — *d-roller*, n. In a cotton-carding machine, a small roller, encased in card-cloth, located above the feed-rolls, for the purpose of removing foreign matter from the main roller. — *d-scraper*, n. A grading-shovel; road-scraper. — *d-stop*, n. *Mech.* A perforated metal valve at the end of a feed-pipe, acting as a dirt-strainer. — *foot d.*, dregs; sediment (in liquids). — *to cut d.* [*Slang, U. S.*] To leave without notice; get away quickly. — *to eat d.*, to submit to a degrading insult, or to take back one's word in a cowardly way. — *to fill d. at*, to abuse; slander; vilify.  
**dir-1-en**, 1 dir-1-en; 2 dir-1-en, a. 1. [*Prov. Eng.*] Made of earth. 2. [*Scot.*] Dirty, in its several senses.  
**dir-1-y**, 1 dir-1-y; 2 dir-1-y, vt. [*DIRTY*; *DIRTY-ING*.] 1. To soil; make filthy; as, to *dir-1* one's clothes. 2. Figuratively, to sully; tarnish, as the reputation.  
**dir-1-y**, a. [*DIRTY*; *DIRTY-EST*.] 1. Having the character of dirt; filled with dirt; foul; filthy; unclean; as, a *dir-1* street. 2. Soiled as by dirt; darkened; blackened; begrimed; as, a *dir-1* sheet of paper. 3. Morally befouled; base; despicable; ignoble; as, a *dir-1* trick.  
 The pride which makes a man too proud to do a *dir-1* action. R. F. Burton *Pilgrimage to El-Medinal* ch. 31, p. 460. [L. & S. 1856.]  
 4. Imparting dirt; making filthy; soiling; as, *dir-1* work. 5. Uncomfortable or disagreeable to the traveler: said of stormy, drizzly, or foggy weather or muddy roads.  
 6. *Print.* Foul.  
 Syn: see *FOUL*. — *dir-1-y-al*, n. A Jaeger-gull (*Stercorarius*). — *dir-1-y*, adv. In a dirty manner. — *dir-1-ness*, n. *DIRTY*, vt. To tear apart. — *dir-1-y*, n. 1. The Roman equivalent of the Greek Pluto, god of the lower world. 2. Hence, the infernal regions; Hades.  
**Dis**, n. [*Dis*, 1-r; 2-r, pl.] Norse Myth. 1. An attendant spirit. 2. Any Norse mythic female being.  
**dis-**, prefix. Apart, asunder. The words beginning with *dis-* that have special importance will be found in

vocabulary place. Other words with this prefix are self-explanatory in classes, as follows: (1) Verbs, formed by prefixing *dis-* to nouns, in which *dis-* has a privative or separative force, the verbs meaning to deprive of or put out of the thing expressed by the nouns; as, *disarchbishop*, *disassent*, *dislure*, *dislure*. (2) Adjectives and nouns, formed by prefixing *dis-* to adjectives and nouns, in which *dis-* has a negative force, the adjectives and nouns formed being opposite in meaning to the original words; as, *dislegitimate*. (3) Words the original, destructive, negative, or separative meaning of which has been intensified by the prefixing of *dis-*. See *DIS-ANNUAL*. [*OF. des-*, *F. des*, *dis*, < *L. dis*, < *duo*, two. For respellings not given below, see the primitive words.  
**dis**, adv. Discipline, discount, distance, distanced.  
**dis**, 1 dis; 2 dis, n. *Bot.* A notable genus of terrestrial orchids, natives of South Africa and Abyssinia. [*L. native* S. Afr. name.]  
**dis**, 1 dis-1-ty; 1 dis-1-ty; 2 dis-1-ty, n. [*TIES*, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, pl.] 1. Lack of ability of some sort; impotence; the state of being disabled; a crippled condition; as, the disabilities of a war veteran. 2. Lack of competent means; inability; as, the disabilities of poverty. 3. Legal incapacity or inability to act; as, the disability of lunatics and infants. Syn: see *INABILITY*.  
**dis-a-ble**, 1 dis-a-bl; 2 dis-a-bl (xii), vt. [*BLEED*, -bled; *dis-a-bl*, -bling.] 1. To take away the ability of; render incapable of proper or effective action; cripple; as, to *dis-a-ble* a horse or a ship. 2. To detract from the value of; impoverish; weaken; impair; as, to *dis-a-ble* one's influence or estate. 3. *Law.* To render legally incapable; as, to *dis-a-ble* a man from inheriting real estate.  
 [Irish] Catholics complained that they were disabled from founding any university, college, or endowed school. LEXY ENO in the *Eighteenth Cent.* vol. vi, p. 560. [A. 1837.]  
 4. To disparage; decry. — *ment*, n. — *ness*, n.  
**dis-a-blet**, a. Unable; incompetent.  
**dis-a-buse**, 1 dis-a-büz; 2 dis-a-büz, vt. To rid of a *dis-a-buze*, † false conception; free from a wrong understanding; undeceive.  
 His frankness would have led him to *dis-a-buse* every inquirer of such prejudices. POE *Works* vol. i, p. 215. [MED. 1853.]  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. One of a series of carbohydrates (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>) which are mostly saccharin, being the chief ingredients of cane-sugar and milk-sugar. [*L. saccharum*, sugar.] *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. [*Archaic.*] To put to inconvenience. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To disagree; refuse assent. [*L. F. désaccorder*; see *DIS-* and *ACCORD*, v.]  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. The state of being inharmonious; want of accord; disagreement; incongruity. *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. [*Archaic.*] To put to inconvenience. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To disagree; refuse assent. [*L. F. désaccorder*; see *DIS-* and *ACCORD*, v.]  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. The state of being inharmonious; want of accord; disagreement; incongruity. *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. [*Archaic.*] To put to inconvenience. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To disagree; refuse assent. [*L. F. désaccorder*; see *DIS-* and *ACCORD*, v.]  
 It was by no means in *dis-sac* with his character that he refused to give or take quarter. KINGSFORD *Canada* p. 192. [L. & S. 1859.]  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To cause by disuse to become unaccustomed to a habit or to anything to which one has been habituated; as, to *dis-sac* oneself to the use of tobacco. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To free from, as by neutralizing or by removal.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To deny; disown. — *ment*, n. *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. Dissolution or neglect of acquaintance.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. A white amorphous compound derived from acrolein. [*L. Gr. dis*, twice, & *acrol* (in *ACROLEIN*) + *-yl*.]  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To spoil the adjustment of; disarrange. — *dis-sac, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To advise against; dissuade.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To deprive of ornament.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To drive back; retreat.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To injure the interest of; prejudice; hinder. [*L. F. désavantager*, < *désavantage*; see *DIS-ADVANTAGE*, n.] — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. That which hinders, prevents, or is prejudicial to success. 2. Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, health, or other good; drawback; injury; as, to sell to *dis-sac*. 3. A state in which one person or thing stands in unfavorable contrast with another: with *at*; as, the army was at a *dis-sac* because of the stronger position of the enemy. [*L. F. désavantage*, < *dés-*, *dis-*, & *avantage*; see *ADVANTAGE*, n.] Syn: see *INJURY*; *LOSS*.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. Attended with disadvantage; prejudicial to some interest; detrimental; inconvenient. 2. Unfriendly; biased. — *ly*, adv. — *ness*, n.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. Misfortune.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. Unprosperous.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To dissuade from; advise against.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. To destroy or weaken the affection of; alienate the good will or esteem of; make less faithful or devoted, as to a person, cause, or party; cause to be unfriendly. 2. [*Rare.*] To dislike; turn away from; disapprove. 3. To disorder, as the bowels.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. Alienated in feeling; disgraced; unfriendly. 2. [*Rare.*] Disturbed; diseased. 3. Disliked. — *ly*, adv. — *ness*, n.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. The state of being disaffected, or the act of becoming disaffected; disloyalty; unfriendliness; estrangement. 2. The King made desperate by the *dis-sac* of his barons and the hatred of his people. DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* p. 127. [L. & S. 1883.]  
 2. [*Rare.*] A diseased condition physically. [*L. F. désaffection*, < *dés-*, *dis-*, and see *AFFECTION*, n.] Syn: alienation, discontent, disgust, dislike, disloyalty, dissatisfaction, estrangement, hostility, ill will, mutiny, unfriendliness. See *DISSATISFACTION*. — *ant*: affection, content, favor, friendliness, good will, loyalty, satisfaction. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. [*Rare.*] Disaffected.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. To declare to be untrue; deny; contradict. 2. *Law.* (1) To reverse; set aside; as, to *dis-sac* the judgment of an inferior court. (2) To make denial of; repudiate; disclaim, or refuse to confirm; as, to *dis-sac* a contract unlawfully obtained.  
**dis-sac**, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. 1. Denial or negation of some act or statement; refutation. 2. *Law.* (1) A reversal, as of a judgment. (2) A repudiation, as of a voidable contract. *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground. Compare *AFFOREST*. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. To separate into component parts. — *dis-sac*, 1 dis-sak; 2 dis-sak, n. [*Eur.*] The discount charged for cashing foreign or depreciated currency. Compare *AGIO*.  
**dis-a-gree**, 1 dis-a-grē; 2 dis-a-grē, vi. 1. To present essential or notable points of difference; be not accordant or coincident; be not the same; be dissimilar; differ; vary; as, their stories *dis-a-gree*. 2. To entertain views contradictory to those of another or of one another; be opposite in opinion; fail to agree; as, the jury has *dis-a-greed*. 3. To be in a state of altercation; differ so as to fall out; quarrel; bicker.  
 Thank God, we live in an age in which the rancorous spirit of party is subsiding, when we learn that to differ is not to disagree. R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 373. [L. & S. 1836.]  
 4. To be unfavorable in action or effect; be unsuitable or injurious; be incongruous; followed by *with*.  
 Though very wholesome, the water of the Nile sometimes *dis-a-grees* for a few days with strangers. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 25, note. [A. 1859.]  
 [*L. F. désagréer*, < *dés-*, *dis-*, and see *AGREE*.]  
 Syn: see *DIFFER*. — *Prep.*: one person or thing *dis-a-grees* with another; persons *dis-a-gree* in opinion about a matter.  
**dis-a-gree-a-ble**, 1 dis-a-grē-a-bl; 2 dis-a-grē-a-bl, a. 1. *dis-a-gree-a-bl*, † Repugnant to taste, sentiment, opinion, or the senses; not agreeable; displeasing; unpleasant; as, a *dis-a-gree-a-ble* smell.  
 I find no man so *dis-a-gree-a-ble* to meet with, as one who knows everything. D. G. MITCHELL *My Form of Edgewood* pt. iv, p. 247. [A. 1863.]  
 2. [*Rare.*] Unsuitable; incongruous. [*L. F. désagréable*, < *dés-*, *dis-*, and see *AGREEABLE*.] — *dis-a-gree-a-ble-ness*, n. — *dis-a-gree-a-ble-ly*, adv.  
**dis-a-gree-ment**, 1 dis-a-grē-ment; 2 dis-a-grē-ment, n. 1. Failure to agree or correspond; dissimilarity; variance. 2. Difference in views or opinions, plans or wishes. 3. Such an opposition in opinion or wishes as leads to contention or ill feeling; a misunderstanding; altercation; quarrel. 4. Inappreciable; unsuitableness; incongruity. *dis-a-gree-ment*, 1 dis-a-grē-ment; 2 dis-a-grē-ment, n. Syn: see *DIFFERENCE*; *DISCORD*; *DISSENT*; *QUARREL*. — *Prep.*: a disagreement with another; a disagreement between persons.  
**dis-a-gre-e**, 1 dis-a-grē-e; 2 dis-a-grē-e, n. One who disagrees.  
**dis-a-lig-e**, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. To withdraw from allegiance; alienate.  
**dis-a-lig-e**, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, < *dis-*, *dis-*, & *allico*; see *ALLOCO*.] — *dis-a-lig-e, 1 dis-a-lig; 2 dis-a-lig, vt. 1. To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. 2. [*Archaic.*] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.  
 II. 1. To withhold permission or sanction. [*L. OF. desalouer*, < *LL. disalloco*, <**********************************

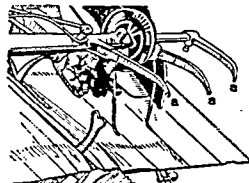
icism. **Syn.**: see DISSATISFACTION.—**Prep.**: of—dis-ap-  
pro-ba-tion, a. dis-ap-pro-ba-to-ry, a. Characterized  
by disapproval; as, *disapprobatory remarks*.  
**dis-ap-pro-pri-ate**, 1 dis-a-prō-pri-ēt; 2 dis-i-prō-  
pri-āt, *vt.* 1. To withdraw, as an appropriation. 2.  
To put out of possession, especially of church property.  
3. [Archaic.] To free from ownership; get rid of.—**dis-ap-  
pro-pri-ate**, a. *Eng. Law.* Deprived of appropriated prop-  
erty or income, as a church.—**dis-ap-pro-pri-a-tion**, *n.*  
The act of disappropriating; specifically, withdrawal of  
church property.  
**dis-ap-prov'al**, 1 dis-a-prūv'al; 2 dis-i-prūv'al, *n.* The  
act of disapproving; disapprobation. **Syn.**: see ANIMAD-  
VERSION; DISSATISFACTION.—**Prep.**: of—  
**dis-ap-prov'e**, 1 dis-a-prūv'; 2 dis-i-prūv', *v.* I. t. 1.  
To regard with disapprobation or blame; censure or con-  
demn, as in the exercise of judgment or criticism, as  
wrong, ill-advised, or inexpedient; sometimes used with  
of. 2. To refuse assent to; reject as inadmissible; as,  
the President *disapproved* the findings of the court mar-  
tial. 3. To prove to be false or wrong; to disprove.  
**II. i.** To censure or express disapproval.  
**Syn.**: see BLAME.—**Prep.**: of—dis-ap-prov'er, *n.*—**dis-ap-  
proving-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-arm**, 1 dis-ärm'; 2 dis-i-ärm' (xiii), *v.* I. t. 1. To  
cause to lay down or surrender arms; deprive of weap-  
ons.  
Walking up to one of the prisoners, he first *disarmed* him, and  
then removed his calico hood.  
Cooper *Redskins* p. 286. [s. r. 1857.]  
2. To deprive of any means of attack or injury; make  
harmless; as, to *disarm* a snake by extracting its fangs;  
in *Heraldry*, to divest of beak, claws, etc. 3. To de-  
prive of strength, or of power to harm or annoy; quell;  
allay; as, to *disarm* anger or suspicion.  
**II. i.** To lay aside arms; especially, to reduce a land or  
naval armament from a war to a peace footing. [*< F.*  
*désarmer*, *< LL.* *dismāro*, *< L.* *dis-*, *dis-*; see *ARM*, *v.*]—**dis-  
arm**, *n.* [Rare.] *Fencing.* The act of disarming an adversary.  
—**dis-arm-a-ment**, *n.* The act of disarming; especially, the  
reduction of a military or naval establishment to a peace  
footing.—**dis-arm-a-ture**, *n.* [Rare.] Divestiture.—**dis-  
armed**, *pa.* 1. Deprived of weapons. 2. *Her.* Deprived  
of teeth, claws, or beak, as beasts or birds of prey. 3.  
Unarmed.—**dis-arm'er**, *n.*  
**dis-ar-range**, 1 dis-a-rēnj'; 2 dis-i-rānj', *vt.* To dis-  
turb the arrangement of; derange. **Syn.**: see CONFUSE; DIS-  
PLACE.—**dis-ar-range-ment**, *n.*  
**dis-ar-ray**, 1 dis-a-rē'; 2 dis-i-rā', *v.* I. t. 1. To de-  
stroy the array of; throw into disorder, as an army.  
2. To take off the array or clothes of; undress; divest.  
Whom having softly *disarray'd* of arms.  
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, can. 5, st. 41.  
**II. i.** To undress oneself.  
**dis-ar-ray**, *n.* 1. Loss or want of array or regular order,  
or any body of persons or things in disorder; disorder;  
confusion. 2. Lack of dress; negligency or disordered  
dress. [*< F.* *désarray*, *< dis-*, *dis-*; and *ARRAY*, *n.*]—**dis-a-  
ray**, *vt.* **dis-ar-ray-ment**, *n.*  
**dis-ar-rayed**, *pp.* Disarrayed. **S. S.**  
**dis-ar-ray'e**, 1 dis-a-rē't; 2 dis-i-rā't, *a.* A state or condition  
of certain fishes in which the tongue-cartilage or its con-  
nected ligaments are fastened to both the prethmoid and  
the parathmoid cornua. [*< dis-* + *Gr.* *arabō*, fasten.]  
**dis-ar-tic-u-late**, *v.* I. t. To separate the joints of.  
**II. i.** To become separated or unjoined.  
Tendrils which have caught nothing soon shrink and wither;  
but in some species of *Bignonia* they *disarticulate* and fall off  
like leaves in autumn. Darwin *Climbing Plants* p. 176. [L. 1876.]  
—**dis-ar-tic-u-l-a-tion**, *n.*—**dis-ar-tic-u-l-a-tor**, *n.*  
**dis-as-sim-i-late**, *vt.* *Physiol.* To cause to undergo disas-  
similation.—**dis-as-sim-i-l-a-tiv'e**, *a.* Capable of or  
adapted to disassimilation; of the nature of disassimilation.  
**dis-as-sim-i-l-a-tion**, *n.* *Physiol.* The process of transform-  
ing assimilated substances into less complex and waste sub-  
stances; catabolism.  
**dis-as-so-ci-ate**, 1 dis-a-sō-shi-ēt; 2 dis-i-sō-shi-āt, *vt.* To  
sever from association; dissociate.—**dis-as-so-ci-a-tion**, *n.*  
**dis-as-ter**, 1 dis-āst'er; 2 dis-i-āst'er, *vt.* [Rare.] To injure;  
afflict, as by disfigurement.  
**dis-as-ter**, *n.* 1. Crushing misfortune; especially, an  
unexpected and ruinous event; a terrible accident; a ca-  
lamity. 2. An evil portent; the inimical aspect or ca-  
lamity of a star or planet. [*< F.* *désastre*, *< L.* *dis-*, *ill*  
(see *dis-*), + *astrum*, *< Gr.* *astron*, star.] **Syn.**: see AC-  
CIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE.  
**dis-as-trous**, 1 dis-a-strūs; 2 dis-i-strūs, *a.* 1. Occa-  
sioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous. 2.  
Threatening disaster; ill-boding; gloomy; dismal. 3.  
Subject to or overcome by disasters; unlucky; ill-starred.  
**dis-as-trous-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-as-trous-ness**, *n.*  
**dis-at-taint**, *vt.* To relieve from attainer.  
**dis-at-tire**, *vt.* To disrobe; undress.  
**dis-at-tune**, *vt.* To make inharmonious.  
**dis-aug-ment**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To make less.  
**dis-au-thor-ize**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To deprive of credit or  
authority.  
**dis-a-vail**, *i.* *vt.* To injure. **II. n.** Injury.  
**dis-a-vaunce**, *vt.* [*F.*] To force or drive back.  
**dis-a-vent'ure**, *n.* Misadventure; misfortune.  
**dis-a-vow**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To disavow.  
**dis-a-vow**, 1 dis-a-vōw'; 2 dis-i-vōw', *vt.* 1. To refuse  
to acknowledge; disclaim responsibility for or approval  
of; deny to be true about oneself or authorized by one-  
self; disclaim; disown.  
If a party does not *disavow* the acts of his agent as soon as he  
knows of them, he makes himself his agent.  
Parker *Contracts* vol. I, pt. I, § 3, p. 46. [L. v. a. co. 1860.]  
2. To disprove, or to refuse to admit as true. 3. To re-  
fuse. [*< OF.* *désavouer*, *< des-*, *dis-*; and *avow*, *v.*]—  
**Syn.**: see ANNUY.—**dis-a-vow-a-ble**, *a.*—**dis-a-vow-  
al**, *n.* A disavowal; denial. **dis-a-vow-ance**; **dis-a-  
vow-ment**; **dis-a-vow-ed-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-a-vow'er**, *n.*  
**dis-a-vow'd**, *pp.* Disavowed. **S. S.**  
**dis-ax-ō**, 1 dis-āz-ō'; 2 dis-i-āz-ō', *Chem.* From *dis-* +  
*axo-* a combining form indicating the presence of two axo  
groups in a compound; also used as an adjective.  
**dis-bal-ance**, *vt.* To deprive of balance.—**dis-bal-ance-  
ment**, *n.* Disturbance of balance, or of mental sound-  
ness.  
**dis-band**, 1 dis-band'; 2 dis-i-bānd' (xiii), *v.* I. t. 1.  
To discharge from further united service, or to break up  
the organization of; especially, to discharge from mili-  
tary service.  
When these new regiments and volunteer corps are all dis-  
banded, there will be a rush of military men into civil life. Wen-  
dell in *Private Correspondence* vol. II, p. 239. [L. v. a. co. 1857.]

2. To dismiss or dissociate (an individual) from an  
organization or connection; discharge; as, a *disbanded*  
soldier.  
*Disband* dull fears, give faith the day.  
CRASHAW *To Countess of Denbigh* 1. 57.  
3. To set free, as from a bond. 4. To disintegrate.  
**II. i.** 1. To retire from service as an organization; sepa-  
rate; scatter; as, the army *disbanded* after the war. 2.  
To be released from connection; become disunited. [*< OF.*  
*désbander*, loosen, *disband*, *< des-*, *dis-*, apart, +  
*bander*, bend, band, *< bande*; see *BAND*, *n.*]—**dis-band-  
ment**, *n.* The act of disbanding, or the state of being dis-  
banded.  
**dis-bar**, 1 dis-bār'; 2 dis-i-bār', *vt.* Law. To deprive of  
the right to appear in court as an attorney.—**ment**, *n.*  
**dis-bark**, *vt.* To take the bark from.  
**dis-bark**, *vt.* [Rare.] To debark.  
**dis-base**, *vt.* To debase.  
**dis-be-cause**, *vt.* To misbehave.  
**dis-be-lief**, 1 dis-bi-lif'; 2 dis-i-bē-lēf', *n.* 1. A con-  
viction that a statement or a doctrine is untrue; belief  
of the contradictory of a statement or proposition, as dis-  
tinguished from *unbelief* and *doubt*; denial of belief; as,  
*disbelief* in Christianity.  
Atheists . . . have tried to justify their unbelief, but they have  
not sought to lay a foundation for *disbelief*.  
R. FLINT *Anti-Theistic Theories* lect. i, p. 9. [LACK. 1879.]  
2. [Rare.] A particular proposition containing a denial  
of the truth of some alleged fact or statement; as, some  
creeds are made up of *disbeliefs*.  
**Syn.**: see DOUBT.—**Prep.**: of or in—  
**dis-be-lieve**, 1 dis-bi-liv'; 2 dis-i-bē-lēv', *v.* I. t. To re-  
fuse to believe; give no credence to; hold  
to be false or not to exist; as, the story was *disbelieved*.  
**II. i.** To refuse to believe (in); especially, to refuse  
credence in respect to religious tenets; as, I do not  
doubt, I *disbelieve*.—**dis-be-liev'er**, *n.*—**dis-be-liev-  
ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-bench**, *vt.* *Eng. Law.* To deprive of the priv-  
ilege of a bench. 2. [Rare.] To drive from a bench  
or seat.—**dis-bench-ment**, *n.*  
**dis-bend**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To unbend; hence, to cause to  
become unfit for action.  
**dis-blame**, *vt.* To clear from blame.  
**dis-bloom**, *vt.* See *dis-*.  
**dis-bod'ied**, *a.* [Archaic.] Disembodied.  
**dis-bord'ed**, *vt.* To debark.  
**dis-bos-ca-tion**, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of clearing forest  
land. [*< LL.* *disboscatio* (*n.*) *< dis-*, *dis-* priv. + *boscus*,  
*boscu*; see *BUSK*, *n.*]  
**dis-bo'som**, 1 dis-būz-ōm; 2 dis-i-bō'som, *vt.* [Rare.] To un-  
bosom; reveal, as a secret.  
Thus, one day, I *disbosomed* me and bowed.  
BROWNING *Ring and Hook* pt. v, l. 367.  
**dis-bow'ed**, *pp.* Disbowed.  
**dis-bow'ing**, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove the brain from.  
**dis-branch**, *vt.* [Archaic.] 1. To deprive of branches, as a  
tree; prune; trim. 2. To cut off, as a branch.  
**dis-brow'e**, 1 dis-brō'; 2 dis-i-brō', *n.* See *DESBOROUGH*.  
**dis-bud**, *vt.* To deprive of buds or shoots, as in prun-  
ing.—**dis-bud'der**, *n.*  
**dis-bur'den**, 1 dis-būrd'n; 2 dis-i-būrd'n, *v.* I. t. 1.  
To remove, take away, or discharge a burden from;  
unload; disencumber. 2. To get rid of as heavy and  
oppressive. **II. i.** To relieve oneself of a burden; un-  
burden.—**dis-bur'den-ment**, *n.*  
**dis-bur'gend**, *pp.* Disburdened. **S. S.**  
**dis-bur'geon**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To strip of sprouts or bur-  
dens.—**dis-bur'geon**, *n.* [Archaic.]  
**dis-bur'se**, 1 dis-būrs'; 2 dis-i-būrs' (xiii), *vt.* [DISBURSE]  
**dis-bur'se**; **dis-bur's-ing**, *v.* 1. To give out in pay-  
ment, as in the way of meeting current expenses; pay  
out or expend, as money from a purse or fund. 2. To  
bear the expense of; make payment for. [*< OF.*  
*désbourser*, *< des-*, *dis-*, + *bourse*; see *BURSE*]—**dis-bur's-  
a-ble** (*e*), *a.* Capable of being disbursed.  
**dis-bur'se-ment**, 1 dis-būrs-ment or -ment; 2 dis-i-būrs-  
ment, *n.* 1. The act or process of disbursing. 2. A  
sum paid out; money expended, especially from public  
funds. **dis-bur'se't**, *n.* One who disburses.  
**dis-bur's'er**, *n.* One who disburses.  
**dis-bur'then**, *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as *DISBURDEN*.  
**dis-bur'th**, *vt.* To exhume, as buried treasure; disinter.  
**dis-but'te**, *vt.* 1. To divest of buttons. 2. To unbutton.  
**disc**, *n.* Same as *DISK*.  
**disc**, *abbr.* Discount; discovered; discoverer.  
**dis-cage**, *vt.* To release from a cage.  
**dis'cal**, 1 dis-kāl'; 2 dis-i-kāl', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like  
a disk; situated on the disk.—**dis-cal'ic** (*Entom.*), a large  
ball cell of the wing of a butterfly or moth.—**d. vein**, a  
vein at the distal end of a *dis-calc'ic*, *a.* Having the  
shoes off; 1. wearing shoes; barefooted; applied espe-  
cially to the barefooted Carmelites. [*< L.* *discaleatus*,  
unshod, *< calz*, heel] **dis-calc'ic-ant'** (*ed*), **dis-calc'ic-at-  
et**, *vt.* To pull off sandals or shoes from.—**dis-calc'ic-a-tion**, *n.*  
**dis-sca-le'no** (*he*), *n.* 1. A double dodecahedron, a double  
dodecahedron whose faces are systematically arranged with  
respect to each of the seven planes. [*< di-* + *SCALENO-*  
*hedron*.]  
**dis-scan'd**, *vt.* To melt; dissolve.  
**dis-scan'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Degradation from the rank  
of a canonized saint.  
**dis-scan'on-ize**, *vt.* To annul the canonization of.  
**dis'scant**, 1 dis-kānt'; 2 dis-i-kānt', *c. & n.* Same as *DESCANT*.  
**dis'ca-pac'i-tate**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To incapacitate.  
**dis-card**, 1 dis-kārd'; 2 dis-i-kārd', *v.* I. t. 1. To turn  
off or away as useless or worthless, or as no longer re-  
quired or fit for a particular purpose; cast away; reject;  
dismiss; as, to *discard* a lover; a *discarded* coat.  
I'm sorry, sir, you have *discarded*  
The men with whom till now you herded.  
PRATER *Alma* can. 1, l. 353.  
2. To lay aside as having mentally outgrown; put from  
oneself; as, to *discard* old beliefs or prejudices. 3. To  
reject or throw out from one's hand in card-playing. 4.  
In whist, etc., to play a card from one of the remaining  
suits when unable to follow suit or trump.  
**II. i.** To throw out a card or cards from one's hand in  
playing. [*< dis-* + *CARD*, *n.*] **Syn.**: see ANNUY; DISMISS.  
**dis-card-ment**, *n.* [Rare.] An act or instance of discard-  
ing.—**dis-card-ure**, *n.* [Rare.] A dismissal or rejection.  
**dis-card**, *n.* 1. A rejection or ridding one's hand,  
of cards in a game; the card or cards rejected. 2. A person  
or thing cast off or dismissed.

**dis-car'nate**, 1 dis-kār'nāt; 2 dis-i-kār'nāt, *a.* Stripped of  
flesh; not having a physical body; applied to a revenant.  
[*< dis-* + *L.* *caro*, flesh.]  
**dis-case**, **dis-cas'ile**, *See* *dis-*.  
**dis-cept**, *vt.* [Archaic.] To dispute or debate.—**dis-cep-  
ta-tion**, *n.* [Archaic.] Dispute; debate.  
**dis-cern**, 1 di-zūrn'; 2 di-gēr'n', *v.* I. t. 1. To see as  
separate and distinct from other objects or from the  
surroundings; distinguish with the eye; recognize with  
the sight; as, to *discern* a note.  
For window on the wall he was there none,  
Through which men mighten any light discern.  
CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Knight's Tale* l. 1130.  
2. To distinguish or perceive mentally; have a distinct  
knowledge of; discover; recognize. 3. [Archaic.] To  
discriminate between; distinguish.  
To *discern* good and bad. **S. S.**  
**II. i.** To indicate distinctly; reveal.  
**dis-cern**, *n.* 1. To recognize a distinction or difference; distin-  
guish; discriminate; as, to *discern* between the true and  
the false. 2. To see. [*< F.* *discerner*, *< L.* *discerno*,  
*< dis-*, *dis-*, + *carpo*, separate.]  
**Syn.**: behold, deary, discriminate, distinguish, observe,  
perceive, recognize, see. What we *discern* we see apart  
from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart;  
what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some  
special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by  
real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs; an officer  
is readily *distinguished* from a common soldier by his uni-  
form. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when  
yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We  
*ascertain* (or *ascry*) what is difficult to discover. See  
*DISCOVER*; *KNOW*; *LOOK*.—**dis-cern'er**, *n.* One who or that  
which discerns.—**dis-cern-ing**, *pa.* Quick to discern; hav-  
ing keen insight; discriminating; penetrating.  
The discerning intellect of the world is always greatly in ad-  
vance of the creature.  
EMERSON *Essays*, *Intellect* 1st ser., p. 267. [H. M. & co. 1890.]  
**Syn.**: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT.—**dis-cern-ing-  
ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-cern-ly**, *pp.* Discerned. **S. S.**  
**dis-cern-i-ble**, 1 di-zūrn'-bl; 2 di-gēr'n'-bl, *a.* Capable  
of being discerned; perceivable; discoverable; as, the figures  
were scarcely *discernible*; truth is  
not always *discernible*. [*< LL.* *discernibilis*, *< L.* *discer-*  
*no*; see *DISCERN*]—**dis-cern-a-ble**, *a.*—**dis-cern-i-ble** (*e*),  
*n.*—**dis-cern-i-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-cern-ment**, 1 di-zūrn-ment or -ment; 2 di-gēr'n-  
ment, *n.* 1. The act, operation, or process of discern-  
ing. 2. The mental power of discerning, distinguish-  
ing, or observing differences; keenness of judgment;  
discriminative ability; penetration; insight; as, a lack  
of *discernment*; a person of *discernment*.  
He had strong sense, quick *discernment*, wit, humor, immense  
knowledge of literature and of life.  
MACAULAY *Essays*, *Johnson* p. 51. [L. v. a. 1880.]  
[*< F.* *discernement*, *< discern*; see *DISCERN*]—**dis-cern-  
ance**, *n.* **Syn.**: see ACUMEN.  
**dis-cern-ly**, 1 di-zūrn'-ly; 2 di-gēr'n'-ly, *vt.* [Archaic.] 1. To tear or  
pluck to pieces. 2. To disjoin; separate. [*< L.* *discerpo*,  
*< dis-*, *dis-*, + *carpo*, pluck.]—**dis-cern'ly** (*bl*)-*ly*, *n.* Cap-  
ability of being discerned. **dis-cern'ly** (*bl*)-*ty*, *n.*  
**dis-cern'ly** (*bl*)-*ty*, *n.* [Rare.] Capable of being discerned. **dis-  
cern'ly** (*bl*)-*ty*, *n.*—**dis-cern'ly**, *n.* A tearing  
to pieces; separation.—**dis-cern'ly** (*bl*)-*ty*, *n.* A tearing  
to pieces; separation.—**dis-cern'ly** (*bl*)-*ty*, *n.* One who divides  
into the several constituents.  
**dis. ch.** *abbr.* Chess. Discovered check.  
**dis-charge**, 1 dis-chārg'; 2 dis-i-chārg', *v.* [*DIS-CHARGE*;  
*DIS-CHARGE*]. *I. t.* 1. To deliver the charge or con-  
tents of. (1) To send forth a missile from, by explosion  
or other sudden impulse; shoot or fire off; as, to *dis-  
charge* a cannon. (2) To empty of cargo, load, or bur-  
den; unload; disburden; as, to *discharge* a merchant ves-  
sel. 2. To free or relieve. (1) To free from something  
that weighs, rests, or is imposed, or that is due or owing; as,  
to *discharge* one from a debt or obligation. (2) To free from  
some confinement or restraint; as, to *discharge* a prisoner  
from custody, etc. (3) To free from an unbalanced elec-  
trical condition, by making connection with a body or ob-  
jects of different electrical state; as, to *discharge* a battery. (4)  
In public library usage, to cancel the record of issue of (a  
book) or otherwise to indicate its return.  
3. To remove or get rid of. (1) To remove by dis-  
missal; as, to *discharge* an employee. (2) To remove by un-  
loading; as, to *discharge* a cargo. (3) To get rid of by per-  
formance or execution, or by payment; as, to *discharge* an  
obligation; to *discharge* a debt.  
I will keep an exact account of my expenses [as Commander-  
in-chief]. Those, I doubt not, they [Congress] will *discharge*; and  
that is all [the pay] I desire. WASHINGTON in Sparks's  
*Writings of Washington* vol. III, pt. II, p. 2. [H. v. a. co. 1834.]  
(4) To rid from by annulment or setting aside; as, to *dis-  
charge* a debt. To remove from by reaching out or effac-  
ing; as, to *discharge* the color from calico, or the silk-glow  
from silk. (5) To satisfy by payment; send away satisfied;  
as, to *discharge* a creditor.  
4. To send forth, emit, or cause to pass off or forth. (1)  
To send out by propulsive force; fire or shoot; as, to *dis-  
charge* a bullet; to *discharge* a stone from a sling. (2) To  
cause to pass off by furnishing a vent or outward passage  
for; send forth; as, a pipe *discharges* water; a wound *dis-  
charges* humor. (3) To send forth by expulsion or expres-  
sion; as, to *discharge* a volley of oaths.  
5. To meet the claims or requirements of; perform; as,  
to *discharge* a duty; to *discharge* an office.  
The last pleasure in life is the sense of *discharging* our duty.  
HALLITT *Works*, *Table-Talk* second series, pt. II, p. 217. [L. 1864.]  
6. *Arch.* (1) To receive and apportion, as the weight of  
a wall above a door. (2) To relieve (a part) from the  
pressure or weight of the wall above. 7. [Rare.] To  
make payment or settlement for; as, to *discharge* one's  
apartments. 8. To remove suspicion from by explana-  
tion; account for. 9. To forbid.  
**II. i.** 1. To deliver a charge or charges; put off a load  
or burden; give vent to fluid or other substances; give  
or send forth contents; shoot; fire; as, the vessel is *dis-  
charging*; the eore *discharges* constantly. 2. Specif. to  
blur or spread, as the ink-lines of a drawing.  
**dis-charge**, *< LL.* *discarpo*, *discarro*, *< dis-*, *dis-*; and  
see *CARPO*, *dis-charge*.  
**Syn.**: see ABSOLVE; ACCOMPLISH; BANISH; DELIVER; DIS-  
MISS.—**dis-charge-ing**, *arch.*, *n.* An arch in the masonry  
of a wall, as over a window, distributing pressure.—**dis-  
charge-ing-rod**, *n.* A hinged wire, with insulating handle,  
used in the discharge of an electrical condenser.—**dis-charge-  
ing-tonst.**—to *discharge* of record. 1. To enter an  
acquittance, release, or satisfaction of (a debt of record) up-  
on the record; as, to *discharge* a judgment of record. 2. To

set free (a prisoner) by an order of court entered of record.  
 —dis-charge', n. One who or that which discharges.

Specif.: (1) *Elec.* A discharging-rod. (2) In calico-dyeing, a bleaching-compound: a discharge. (3) *Agrie.* A pronged or armed attachment to a binder by which the bundles are thrown off. (4) *Transportation.* A contrivance or machine, either stationary or movable, used to unload an elevator, belt-conveyor, or carrier. (5) *Railroad.* A device for unloading ore-cars and the like, upon inclines.



Discharger, as attached to a Reaping-and-Binding Machine.

Discharge', n. 1. The act or process of discharging. (1) A shooting or firing, as of a gun or arrow; a shot. (2) An unloading, as of a vessel or cargo. (3) A release or act of setting free, as from obligation, confinement, etc., as on the acquittal of an accused person. Of course transfers or discharges, when health demands them, are always given.

BELLAMY Looking Backward ch. 7, p. 71. [R. M. & Co. 1891.] (4) *Scots Law.* One of two ways in which the right to claim legitima may be barred. (5) A removal or dismissal, as of a workman, or of a debtor whose term of enlistment has expired; payment, as of a debt; performance or execution, as of a duty or obligation. (6) An emission or a flowing forth, an issue, as of water from an orifice or blood from a wound. A barque moored at the discharge of the Niagara River was seized. *Kingsford Canada bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 39.* [A. & S. 1888.] 2. That which discharges. Specif.: (1) A certificate or notification of release or dismissal. (2) A price paid for release; ransom. (3) A bleaching-compound. See DISCHARGE STYLE, below. 3. That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out or off; as, a discharge from a wound; a discharge from a pipe. 4. *Hydraul.* (1) Rate or quantity of outflow or issue.

The discharge of the Indus during the wet season reaches to the enormous amount of 440,000 cubic feet per second.

RAWLINSON Herodotus vol. i, bk. i, essay ix, p. 453. [A. 1885.]

(2) The direction of flow of the water issuing from a turbine-wheel. (3) An adjutage. 5. *Elec.* The equalization of difference of potential between terminals of a condenser or of a source, when connected by a conductor, or placed in very near contact. It is disruptive when it takes place suddenly, by means of a spark, rupturing the intervening medium; conductive when it takes place through conduction; *conductive* when the charged particles of a fluid transport the electricity; and *oscillatory* when, as in many conductive discharges, equilibrium is gained by alternate discharges in opposite directions, lessening in intensity. [*< OF. discharge, < discharger; see DISCHARGE, v. Inrush. discharge (Elec.), an electrical discharge, of very low luminosity, which issues from the conductor in brush-like form. —dis-charge-key', n. A device to enable the discharge of a condenser, cable, etc., to pass readily through a galvanometer. —d-ripe, n. Same as DELIVERY-PIPE. —d. style, a method of producing figures or patterns in colored goods by dyeing them of one solid color and printing the patterns with a bleaching-material. —d. valve, n. A valve, as on the top of the air-pump in a marine engine, permitting only discharge. —electrodeless d. (Elec.), the glow manifesting itself in the vapor of a tube which is heated without electrodes when placed within a high-frequency oscillatory field. —glow d. (Elec.), a discharge accompanied by a powerful glow but devoid of stratification or sparks. —law of nervous d. (Psychol.), the principle, enunciated by Herbert Spencer, that every feeling is the concomitant of a nervous disturbance and resulting nervous discharge, with both special and general effects on the body. —Tesla d. (Elec.), the disruptive discharge obtained from a Tesla high-frequency coil. —white d. (Elec.), a discharge produced in vacuum-tubes or bulbs containing dry air or gases under certain pressures, which glows with a brilliant white light.*

dis-char-ty, n. [Archaeic.] Lack of charity.

dis-charm', vt. To remove the charm from; deprive of the power of charming.

dis-charge', vt. *Eng. Law.* To change (the legal status of) to a chase.

dis-charge', vt. [Archaeic.] 1. To deprive of rank as a church. 2. To expel from church-membership.

dis-charge', vt. 1 dis-charge; 2 dis-charge. Plural of discus.

dis-clide', vt. To divide; cleave.

dis-clif'er-ous, 1 di-sif'er-us; 2 di-sif'er-us, a. Disk-bearing. [*< L. discus, disk, + fero, bear.*]

dis-clif-form, 1 dis-clif-form; 2 dis-clif-form, a. Having the form of a disk; discoid. [*< L. discus, disk, + -form.*]

dis-clin, 1 dis-clin; 2 dis-clin, n. An albuminous constituent of the jelly of *Medusæ*. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

Dis-cl'na, 1 di-sai'na; 2 di-cl'na, n. *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Discinidae*. 2. [d.] A brachiopod of this genus. [*< L. discus, disk.*]

3. [R.] Chap; fellow; a term of familiarity; also, an insignificant, awkward, or miserable man. [*< L. discipulus, < disco, learn.*] de-cl'plet; des-cl'plet; di-cl'plet. Syn: see ADHERENT; CONVERT. —Disciples of Christ (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious body that originated in Pennsylvania in 1809, in connection with the labors of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, holding to Christian union on the basis of the Bible alone, rejecting creeds and party names, and practicing immersion and weekly communion. They number more than 1,430,000 communicants. —the disciples, the twelve disciples, the twelve chosen companions and apostles of Christ. —dis-cl'ple-ship, n. The state or condition of a disciple. —dis-cl'pless, n. A female disciple. —dis-cl'plin-a-blé, 1 di-s'plin-a-blé; 2 di-s'plin-a-blé, a. —dis-cl'plin-a-blé, 1 di-s'plin-a-blé; 2 di-s'plin-a-blé, a. Of or pertaining to discipline. 2. Deserving of or calling for discipline; as, he is disciplineable; a disciplineable offense. [*< L. disciplinabilis, < L. disciplina; see DISCIPLINE, n.*] —ness, n. —dis-cl'plin-al, 1 di-s'plin-al; 2 di-s'plin-al, a. Of or pertaining to discipline.

Dis-cl'plin-ant, 1 di-s'plin-ant; 2 di-s'plin-ant, n. *Ch. Hist.* A member of a former Spanish religious order who publicly scourged and otherwise tortured themselves; a Flagellant. [*< L. disciplinans(-t)s, ppr. of disciplina; see DISCIPLINE, v.*]

dis-cl'pli-na-tri-an, 1 di-s'pli-né-tri-an; 2 di-s'pli-né-tri-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to discipline. 2†. [D.] Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians.

dis-cl'pli-na-tri-an, n. 1. One who disciplines or maintains discipline; a martinet. 2†. [D.] A Puritan or a Presbyterian; from their strict religious discipline. —ism, n. —dis-cl'pli-na-tri-an, 1 di-s'pli-né-tri-an; 2 di-s'pli-né-tri-an, n. —[R. & P.] [L.] A scourge used for flogging as a penance or religious discipline.

dis-cl'pli-na-ry, 1 di-s'pli-né-ry; 2 di-s'pli-né-ry, a. Of, relating to, or having the nature of discipline; employed in discipline, as of the mind; especially, used in penance or mortification; as, disciplinary trials; a disciplinary scourge. —dis-cl'pli-na-tri-ty, adv.

dis-cl'pline, 1 di-s'plin; 2 di-s'plin, vt. —[PLINED, dis-cl'plins, —PLINING, —PLIN-ING.] 1. To train to obedience, subjection, or effectiveness; put through systematic exercise or practise; drill; educate; as, to discipline children; to discipline an army; to discipline the passions; to discipline the mind. 2. To punish or chastise; especially, to visit with censure, penance, or loss of privileges from a church or other organization. 3. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 4. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 5. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 6. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 7. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 8. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 9. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 10. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 11. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 12. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 13. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 14. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 15. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 16. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 17. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 18. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 19. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 20. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 21. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 22. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 23. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 24. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 25. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 26. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 27. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 28. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 29. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 30. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 31. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 32. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 33. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 34. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 35. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 36. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 37. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 38. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 39. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 40. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 41. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 42. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 43. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 44. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 45. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 46. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 47. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 48. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 49. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 50. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 51. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 52. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 53. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 54. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 55. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 56. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 57. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 58. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 59. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 60. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 61. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 62. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 63. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 64. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 65. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 66. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 67. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 68. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 69. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 70. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 71. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 72. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 73. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 74. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 75. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 76. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 77. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 78. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 79. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 80. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 81. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 82. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 83. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 84. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 85. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 86. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 87. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 88. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 89. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 90. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 91. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 92. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 93. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 94. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 95. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 96. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 97. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 98. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 99. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 100. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 101. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 102. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 103. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 104. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 105. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 106. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 107. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 108. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 109. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 110. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 111. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 112. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 113. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 114. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 115. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 116. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 117. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 118. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 119. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 120. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 121. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 122. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 123. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 124. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 125. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 126. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 127. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 128. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 129. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 130. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 131. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 132. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 133. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 134. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 135. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 136. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 137. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 138. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 139. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 140. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 141. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 142. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 143. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 144. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 145. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 146. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 147. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 148. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 149. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 150. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 151. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 152. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 153. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 154. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 155. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 156. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 157. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 158. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 159. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 160. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 161. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 162. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 163. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 164. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 165. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 166. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 167. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 168. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 169. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 170. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 171. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 172. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 173. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 174. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 175. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 176. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 177. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 178. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 179. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 180. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 181. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 182. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 183. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 184. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 185. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 186. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 187. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 188. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 189. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 190. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 191. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 192. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 193. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 194. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 195. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 196. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 197. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 198. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 199. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 200. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 201. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 202. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 203. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 204. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 205. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 206. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 207. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 208. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 209. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 210. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 211. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 212. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 213. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 214. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 215. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 216. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 217. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 218. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 219. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 220. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 221. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 222. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 223. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 224. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 225. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 226. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 227. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 228. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 229. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 230. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 231. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 232. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 233. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 234. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 235. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 236. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 237. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 238. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 239. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 240. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 241. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 242. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 243. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 244. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 245. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 246. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 247. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 248. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 249. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 250. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 251. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 252. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 253. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 254. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 255. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 256. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 257. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 258. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 259. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 260. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 261. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 262. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 263. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 264. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 265. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 266. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 267. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 268. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 269. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 270. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 271. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 272. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 273. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 274. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 275. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 276. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 277. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 278. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 279. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 280. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 281. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 282. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 283. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 284. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 285. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 286. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 287. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 288. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 289. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 290. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 291. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 292. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 293. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 294. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 295. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 296. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 297. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 298. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 299. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 300. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 301. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 302. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 303. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 304. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 305. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 306. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 307. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 308. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 309. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 310. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 311. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 312. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 313. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 314. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 315. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 316. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 317. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 318. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 319. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 320. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 321. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 322. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 323. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 324. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 325. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 326. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 327. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 328. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 329. To train or educate; as, to discipline a child; to discipline a soldier. 3



KEY 1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn; a = final; i = habit, renew;  
KEY 2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fern; hit, ice; I = ē; I = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wūn, wolf, dō,





**dis"en-cum'ber**, *vt.* To free from encumbrance or clog; disburden; disembarrass; **as**, to **disencumber** an estate.  
— **dis"en-cum'ber-ment**, *n*. — **dis"en-cum'brance**, *n*.



[Rare.] *Old Scot. Law.* To attain the blood of by treason, disqualify.—dis<sup>h</sup>a-bil<sup>l</sup>'-i-ta<sup>tion</sup>, *n.*  
s<sup>h</sup>a-bille', 1 dis<sup>a</sup>-bil' or -bil'; 2 dīs'a-bil' or -bil'  
—dis<sup>h</sup>a-bil'—In dress or negligent attire, as a loose-fitting



*dis-june'*, 1 *dis-jün'*; 2 *dis-jun'*, *n*. [Scott.] Breakfast. *de-june'*.  
*disk'*, 1 *disk*; 2 *disk*, *n*. 1. Any plate or surface that is flat and circular, or approximately so. 2. *Boi*. Any approximately flat, circular outgrowth or organ. (1) An enlargement, usually nectariferous, of the torus or receptacle of a flower between the androecium and the gynoecium. (2) The central tubuliferous portion of a composite head. (3) One of the bordered pits or circular thin punctations in the walls of the cells of woody tissue, especially of conifers. (4) In discomycetous fungi, the cup-like portion of the discocarp. (5) *Ecol.* A flat plate or dish on which, in some liturgical churches, the eucharistic bread is placed; a salver; a paten. 6. *Anat. & Zool.* A round, flattened structure or part; as, a *disk* of muscle-fiber; a germinal *disk*. (1) The locomotive inferior surface of various invertebrates, as gastropods. (2) *Conch.* The space between the umbo and margin of a bivalve shell. (3) *Entom.* The central area of the wing. (4) *Ornith.* The circle of stiff feathers surrounding an owl's eye. (5) *Zooph.* The oral aspect of certain ctenolates. (6) *Echin.* The tegmen of a crinoid calyx. 7. *Astron.* The figure of a heavenly body, irrespective of its actual form. 8. In armor, a roundel. 9. A quoit or discus. 10. *Mech.* Any flat circular plate; used often attributively; as, *disk* armature, *disk* clutch, *disk* harrow, etc. [*L. discus*, Gr. *diskos*, *disk'*].  
*acoustic disk*, a device employed to exhibit the principles of Newton's disk, Savart's wheel, and the siren. — *Arago's d.*, a copper disk that, being rotated, causes rotation of a magnetic needle pivoted on its axis. — *at-tach'ment-disk'*, *n*. An algal substitute for a holding root. — *Bowman's disks*, the disks produced by the cross-cleavage of muscular fibers. — *choked d.*, a swollen condition of the optic disk due to inflammation; symptomatic of intercranial disorder. — *cipher d.* (U. S.), an apparatus consisting of two concentric disks on the outer edges of which the letters of the alphabet are printed inversely; used in preparing or reading cipher messages. — *disk-carrier*, *n*. A handle for carrying a cutting- or polishing-disk that is driven by a so-called flexible shaft. — *d-cutter*, *n*. An appliance used by potters for cutting out pie-plate forms from clay. — *d-floret*, *n*. One of the florets belonging to the central part or disk of an asteraceous composite head, as distinguished from a *ray-flower*. — *d-gastrula*, *n*. A *disco-gastrula*. — *d-jelly*, *n*. A discomycetous jelly. — *d-owl*, *n*. The barn-owl. — *d-saw*, a saw shaped like a disk for cutting rails, girders, etc. in a steel-mill. — *d-shell*, *n*. The shell of a discinoid brachiopod. — *d-wheel*, *n*. A disk having a spiral on its face, and which at each rotation moves one tooth of a spur-gear, located at right angles with the disk. — *Faraday's d.*, a metal disk movable in a magnetic field, on an axis parallel to a line of force, and rotating when an electric current is sent through it from center to periphery. — *gelatinous d.*, the umbrella of a discophore. — *Hensen's d.*, a light streak in the middle of a Bowman's disk. — *Interfusion d.* (Phys.). a disk, such as the image of a telescopic object-glass produced by the eyepiece, formed when the rays coming through an objective mingle and interfere. — *Intermediate d.* (Anat.), a membrane extending from the sarcolemmal sheath through the fibers of a muscle bisecting each light disk of striated muscle into discoid halves. — *Intervertebral d.*, one of the fibrocartilaginous segments between the bodies of the vertebrae from the axis to the sacrum. — *Lagrange d.*, same as *INTERFUSION DISK*. — *Masson's d.* (Psychol.), a circular white card used to find the difference-threshold of brightness and the changes in the visual attention. It contains a dotted radius which, when the disk is revolved, produces concentric gray circles whose intensities decrease from the center outward. — *Maxwell's d.*, a color-disk. See *COLOR*. — *Newton's d.*, a disk colored in segments with the elementary colors, which upon rapid rotation shows almost white. Compare *COLOR-WHEEL*, under *COLOR*. — *optic d.*, the area upon the retina of the eye where the optic nerve pierces it. — *refractile d.*, in some polyzoon larvae, a flat, disk-like organ situated at the aboral pole. — *winged*, *in* Egyptian art, the disk or symbol of the sun supported by two uraei and the expanded wings of a vulture.



The Disk (a) of a Composite Flower, showing Florets.



Egyptian Winged Disk.

*disk'*, *n*. [Prov. Scot.] A half crown. See *COIN*.  
*dis-kel'-on*, 1 *dis-kel'-on*; 2 *dis-kel'-on*, *n*. A figure having two lines radiating from one point or from a disk in the style of the trisklele.  
*dis-kind'-ness*, *n*. [Rare.] 1. Unkindness. 2. An injury; an ill turn.  
*disk'-less*, 1 *disk'-less*; 2 *disk'-less*, *a*. Having no disk; said of the point-like image of a star as seen through a telescope.  
*dis-lade'*, *vt*. To unlade.  
*dis-lady'*, *vt*. To unlady.  
*dis-leal'*, *vt*. To dishonorably disloyal.  
*dis-leave*, 1 *dis-lev'*; 2 *dis-lev'*, *vt*. [Rare.] To strip of leaves. *dis-leaf'*.  
*dis-lev'-el-ment*, 1 *dis-lev'-el-ment* or *-ment*; 2 *dis-lev'-el-ment*, *n*. The state of not having been made level; defection from the level.  
*dis-lik'-a-bl'*, 1 *dis-lik'-a-bl'*; 2 *dis-lik'-a-bl'*, *a*. That is disliked; disagreeable; obnoxious.  
*dis-lik'-a-bl'*, *vt*. To dislike.  
*dis-like'*, 1 *dis-like'*; 2 *dis-like'*, *vt*. 1. To feel repugnance to; consider obnoxious or disagreeable; regard with aversion. 2. [Archaic.] To cause offense to; displease; annoy; as, it *dislikes* me much to listen. *Syn.*: see *ABHON*. — *dis-lik'er*, *n*. — *dis-lik-ing*, *n*.  
*dis-like'*, *n*. 1. The disposition or feeling excited by anything unpleasant or displeasing; repugnance; aversion; disinclination. 2. Discord; difference; dissension; variance. *Syn.*: see *ABHORRENCE*; *ANTIPATHY*; *DIS-AFFECTION*. — *dis-like'ful*, *a*.  
*dis-like'li-hood*, *n*. [Rare.] Want of probability or likelihood.  
*dis-lim'-ent*, *vt*. To make unlike; make *dis-like'ness*, *n*.  
*dis-lim'*, 1 *dis-lim'*; 2 *dis-lim'*, *vt*. [Rare.] To sever the limbs from; deprive of members.  
*dis-limn'*, *v*. [Archaic.] 1. To erase or efface as from a picture; remove form, figure, or lineaments from. 2. To become effaced; fade.  
*dis-link'*, 1 *dis-link'*; 2 *dis-link'*, *vt*. To separate the links or connection of; disjoint; disengage.  
*dis-liv'-et*, *vt*. To dislodge herself at once and rose.  
*dis-load'*, 1 *dis-load'*; 2 *dis-load'*, *vt*. [Archaic.] To unload.

*dis-lo-ca-bl'* (e), 1 *dis-lo-ka-bl'*; 2 *dis-lo-ca-bl'*, *a*. Liable to be dislocated; capable of or subject to dislocation. — *dis-lo-ka-bl'-ity*, *n*.  
*dis-lo-ate*, 1 *dis-lo-ket'*; 2 *dis-lo-ate*, *vt*. [*CAT'-ED*; *CAT'-ING*.] 1. *Surp.* To put out of joint; displace at a socket; luxate; as a bone. 2. To put out of proper place or order; disarrange. [*L. dislocatus*, pp. of *disloco*, < *L. dis-*, *dis-*, < *locus*, place.] — *dis-lo-ate-to-ry*, *a*. Causing dislocations, or dislocations.  
*dis-lo-ca'ted*, 1 *dis-lo-ket'*; 2 *dis-lo-ca'ted*, *pa*. Out of joint; out of proper place or order; disjointed; displaced; disarranged. *dis-lo-ate'*, *ly*, *adv*. — *ness*, *n*.  
*dis-lo-ca'tion*, 1 *dis-lo-ke'shon*; 2 *dis-lo-ca'shon*, *n*. 1. *Surp.* The displacement, either partial or complete, of one or more of the bones of a joint; the disjoining of a bone. 2. The act of putting out of place or order; the condition of being out of regular place, position, or arrangement; disorder. 3. *Geol.* A fault or subsidence, generally followed by a displacement of the rocks on either side.  
Dislocation may take place either by a single fault or as the combined effect of two or more.  
Ancient *Geology* bk. iv, pt. vi, p. 530. [MACC. 1832.]  
4. *Mil.* Assignment of the parts of an army to various garrisons, etc. [*F.*, < *LL. dislocatus*; see *DISLOCATE*, *v*.] — *compound dislocation*, a dislocation attended by an exterior wound communicating with the joint. — *simple d.*, a dislocation without a further wound of the joint or of the soft parts.  
*dis-lock'*, 1 *dis-lök'*; 2 *dis-lök'*, *vt*. [Scott. or Obs.] To dis-lodge; 1 *dis-lök'*; 2 *dis-löd'*, *v*. 1. *t*. 1. To remove or drive out from a lodging or place of rest, retirement, or abode; eject; displace; as, to *dislodge* a fox from his hole, or a brick from a wall. 2. *Mil.* To compel to abandon a position or an entrenchment; drive out; eject; as, we *dislodged* the enemy. 3. *Geol.* To withdraw or depart from a place of lodgment or dwelling; remove.  
Where light and darkness in perpetual round Lodge and dislodge by turns. MILTON *P. L. bk. vi, l. 7*.  
[*OF. desloger*, < *des-* (see *DIS-*); and see *LOGE*, *v*.] *Syn.*: see *ANALOG*. — *dis-lodge'*, *n*. [Rare.] Dwelling apart; separation. — *dis-lodgment*, *n*. The act of dislodging, or the condition of being dislodged.  
*dis-lo-gis'tic*, *a*. Same as *DISLOGISTIC*; incorrect form.  
*dis-loign'*, *vt*. To remove; eloin.  
*dis-loj'al*, 1 *dis-loj'al*; 2 *dis-loj'al*, *a*. False to a due allegiance; untrue to one's rightful government, ruler, or any cause to which one owes service; faithless to vows or obligations; as, a *disloyal* husband. *Syn.*: see *PERJURIOUS*. — *dis-loj'al-ist*, *n*. — *dis-loj'al-ly*, *adv*.  
*dis-loj'al-ty*, 1 *dis-loj'al-ty*; 2 *dis-loj'al-ty*, *n*. 1. The state of being disloyal; unfaithfulness to one's government, party, home, or any cause having a just claim upon one; inconstancy; faithlessness. 2. A disloyal deed. *dis-loj'al-ness*. *Syn.*: see *DISAFFECTION*.  
*dis-lus'ter*, *vt*. To deprive of luster; tarnish. *dis-lus'tre'*.  
*dis-mall'*, *vt*. To strip of mail, or of a coat of mail.  
*dis-main'*, 1 *dis-main'*; 2 *dis-main'*, *vt*. [Rare.] To divest of the legal status of being a main dore. [*OF. desmaigner*, *dis-mal'*, 1 *dis-mal'*; 2 *dis-mal'*, *vt*. [Rare.] To feel gloomy or dis-mal'. 1. Producing or expressing depression or gloom of feeling; cheerless; mournful; foreboding; doleful; melancholy; gloomy; as, the *dis-mal* howl of the wolf; a *dis-mal* countenance.  
The present usage is probably derived from the now obsolete phrase *dis-mal day* (or *days*). — *c.*, declinal day, or the time when the extortionate feudal tithes were collected. 2. Relating to adversity, ill-fortune, or trouble; direful; horrible. 3. Calamitous; ill-omened. [Prob. < *OF. dis-mal*, *f. time*; see *TIME*.] *Syn.*: see *DARK*; *DOLEFUL*; *SAD*. — *dis-mal'ly*, *adv*. In a dark, dreary, or woe-gone manner; gloomily. — *dis-mal-ness*, *n*. The quality or state of being dis-mal; gloominess; melancholy. *dis-mal'-ty*.  
*dis-mal'*, *n*. 1. Gloomy feelings; depression of spirits; "blues"; usually in the plural; as, she is always in the *dis-mals*. 2. [Southern U. S.] A piece of swampy land, often enclosing hummocks of dry ground. *dis-mal swamp*. 3. Mourning-apparel; weeds. *Footnote Trip to Calais* pt. iii. 4. A day of misfortune or dreariness. See *DISMAL*, *a*. 5. The evil one. 6. A paid mourner. 7. The evil days (*dies mali*) of the medieval calendar, Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; Apr. 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 3, 28; Dec. 7, 22; Egyptian days.  
*dis-mal-ize*, 1 *dis-mal-ize*; 2 *dis-mal-ize*, *vt*. To make dis-mal.  
*dis-mal Swamp*. A morass in S. E. Virginia and N. E. North Carolina; 30 by 10 m. [*meas.* 21. To unman. — *dis-man'*, 1 *dis-man'*; 2 *dis-man'*, *vt*. 1. To deprive of *dis-man't'*, 1 *dis-man't'*; 2 *dis-man't'*, *vt*. [*TELE*, *dis-man't'*, *vt*.] 1. To strip of furniture. 2. To strip of armor; to strip of a fort; unrig; or equipments; remove the defenses of, to strip; deprive; as a vessel; hence, more generally, to strip; deprive; 3. *Mech.* To remove the main fixtures from (a machine). 4. To divest of clothing; strip; undress. 5. To break down; render useless. [*OF. desmanteller*, *dis-man't'*, *vt*.] — *dis-man't-ment*, *n*. The state of being dismantled; the act of destroying, particularly military or naval defenses. — *dis-man't-er*, *n*. To deprive of armor; remove the armor-like appearance from. — *dis-man't-er*, *vt*. [Rare.] To effect marks from. — *dis-mar'-ket*, 1 *dis-mar'-ket*; 2 *dis-mar'-ket*, *vt*. To withdraw the privilege or status of being a market from. — *dis-mas'*, 1 *dis-mas'*; 2 *dis-mas'*, *n*. The traditional name of the repentant thief who was crucified beside Jesus Christ. — *dis-mask'*, *vt*. To unmask or uncover; reveal. — *dis-mast'*, 1 *dis-mast'*; 2 *dis-mast'*, *vt*. [*NAUT.*] To unship and take out the masts of a ship; break and carry away the masts from; as, the storm *dis-masted* the ship. — *dis-mast'-ment*, *n*. The act of dismasting; also, the state of being dismasted.  
*dis-may'*, 1 *dis-may'*; 2 *dis-may'*, *v*. 1. *t*. 1. To destroy the strength or courage of, as by danger or surprise; fill with consternation, so as to deprive of judgment or power to act; daunt; appal; affright. 2. To make powerless; trouble; defeat. 3. To be confounded or filled with dismay. [*OF. desmayre* (in *esmayre*, *dis-may*), < *OHG. magan*, *dis-may'*, *v*.] *Syn.*: see *AFRIGHT*; *APPAL*; *FRIGHTEN*. — *dis-mayed'ness*, *n*.  
*dis-may'*, *n*. 1. A state of embarrassment and fright that incapacitates for action; loss of courage or mental resource; consternation; terror. 2. Ruin. *dis-may'ful*, *a*. — *dis-may'ful-ly*, *adv*. — *dis-may'ment*, *n*. [Rare.]

*dis-may'd*, *pp*. Dismayed.  
*dis-me*, 1 *dim*; 2 *dim*, *n*. [Archaic.] A tenth part; a tithe. *dimet*.  
*dis-mem'ber*, 1 *dis-mem'ber*; 2 *dis-mem'ber*, *vt*. 1. To separate limb from limb or part from part; cut or pull to pieces, as a carcass; divide into parts and distribute, as an empire.  
Swear not so sinfully, in *dismembering* of Christ, by soul, heart, bones, and body. CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale, De Ira*.  
2. [Rare.] To cut off or separate from membership.  
Roger Williams... was at first a Puritan, but adopting Baptist and Independent views, he was *dismembered*.  
J. F. Hunt *Short Hist. Ch. in U. S.* pt. i, p. 30. [CHART. 1890.]  
[*OF. desmembrer*, < *LL. dismembro*, < *L. dis-* (see *DIS-*) + *membrum*, member.] — *dis-mem'ber-er*, *n*.  
*dis-mem'ber-a-tion*, *n*. Dismemberment.  
*dis-mem'bered*, 1 *dis-mem'bered*; 2 *dis-mem'bered*, *a*. [Rare.]  
*dis-mem'ber'd*, *Her*. Divided into several pieces, which are separated from one another a little, as a lion represented in a bearing; or having some principal part cut off and wanting. *dis-mem'ber'd*; *dis-mem'ber'd*; *dis-mem'ber'd*.  
*dis-mem'ber-ment*, 1 *dis-mem'ber-ment* or *-ment*; 2 *dis-mem'ber-ment*, *n*. 1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; a cutting up or division into parts, or the cutting off of an important part. 2. [Rare.] A break-ing or cutting off from membership. *Syn.*: see *ANATOMY*.  
*dis-mem'brate*, *vt*. [Rare or Obs.] To break up into parts; dismember; disintegrate.  
*dis-mem'bra-tor*, 1 *dis-mem'bra-ter*; 2 *dis-mem'bra-tor*, *n*. In milling, a machine for removing flour from bran. [*LL. plunderer*, < *dismembro*; see *DISMEMBER*.]  
*dis-miss'*, 1 *dis-mis'*; 2 *dis-mis'*, *vt*. 1. To put out of office or service by an act of authority; usually implying disgrace; as, the clerk was *dismissed*. 2. To cause or allow to depart; send away; as, to *dissmiss* a congregation.  
Lord, *dissmiss* us with thy blessing. W. SHAKESPEARE *Lord, Dismiss Us* st. 1.  
3. To put away or aside; reject; put beyond consideration; set aside; as, *dissmiss* that idea. 4. *Law*. To send out of court; reject without further hearing; as, the case was *dissmissed*. 5. To reject; abandon; especially, to turn away or disclaim (a wife); hence, to divorce, as under ancient Hebrew law or Moslem law. 6. [Rare.] To disregard; pardon. 7. To exclude from; get rid of. [*L. dis-* + *L. missus*, pp. of *mittere*, send; cp. *demit'*, *v*.] *dis-mis't'*. *Syn.*: abandon, adjourn, banish, cashier, discard, discharge, dissolve, reject, remove, send away. See *DISPERSE*; *SEND*. — *Ant.*: accept, assemble, convene, convoke, employ, engage, enlist, receive, take up.  
*dis-mis'sal*, 1 *dis-mis'sal*; 2 *dis-mis'sal*, *n*. 1. The act of dismissing. 2. Displacement by authority from an office or an employment; discharge. 3. Liberty or permission to go away; freedom; as, the youth was kept busy, and impatiently awaited his *dissmissal*. 4. The act of rejecting or discharging. *dis-mis's't'*.  
*dis-mis's-ible*, 1 *dis-mis's-ible*; 2 *dis-mis's-ible*, *a*. Capable of being dismissed.  
*dis-mis's-ing-ly*, 1 *dis-mis's-ing-ly*; 2 *dis-mis's-ing-ly*, *adv*. In a manner of dismissal; in a dismissing manner.  
*dis-mis'sion*, 1 *dis-mis'sion*; 2 *dis-mis'sion*, *n*. 1. The act of permitting or commanding to depart; a sending off or away. 2. The discharge or ejection of a person from office or employment; also, a cutting off from the right to attendance at an institution of learning without the extreme disgrace and penalty of expulsion; as, the *dissmission* of a clerk or of a sophomore. 3. In *dissmission*, the action of the agent is the more prominent thought; in *dissmission*, the effect of that act upon its object.  
*dis-mis'so-ry*, 1 *dis-mis'so-ry*; 2 *dis-mis'so-ry*, *a*. 1. Dismissing or sending away, as from membership in an ecclesiastical or other body; as, letters *dissmissory*. 2. Granting permission to depart. Compare *DISMISSORY*.  
*dis-mis'siv'*, *adv*.  
*dis-mist'*, *pp*. Dismissed.  
*dis-mount'*, 1 *dis-mount'*; 2 *dis-mount'*, *v*. 1. *t*. 1. To throw down, push off, or otherwise remove from a horse or the like; unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary. 2. To displace or remove from a mounting, as a cannon from its carriage, a machine from its frame or support, or a stone from its setting, or to destroy the mounting of and render useless; also, to remove mounted instruments from; strip of appliances. 3. To set afoot. 4. [Rare.] To throw or bring down from any elevation, as from a post of dignity or honor.  
*II. i*. 1. To get off or alight, as a rider from his beast. 2. To come down; descend from an elevation; as, he *dismounted* from the auction-block. [*OF. desmonter*, < *LL. dismontare*, < *L. dis-* (see *DIS-*); and see *MOUNT*, *v*.] — *dis-mount'*, *n*. The act or manner of dismounting. — *dis-mount'a-ble*, *a*.  
*dis-na*, 1 *dis-na*; 2 *dis-na*, *n*. [Scott.] Does not.  
*dis-na-tu'-ral-ize*, *vt*. [Archaic.] To make alien or render unnatural. — *dis-na-tu'-ral-ize-tion*, *n*.  
*dis-na-ture*, 1 *dis-na-ture* or *-ture*; 2 *dis-na-ture* or *-ture*, *vt*. [Archaic.] To render unnatural; change the nature of. 2. To become disordered or unnatural. — *dis-na-tu'-ral-ty*, *n*.  
*dis-nest'*, *vt*. To dislodge or eject, as if from a nest; clear out or free from use as a nest.  
*dis-o-be'd-ience*, 1 *dis-o-be'd-ience*; 2 *dis-o-be'd-ience*, *n*. The act of disobeying, or refusing obedience; the state of being disobedient; a doing of what is forbidden, or the omission to do what is commanded to be done; neglect or refusal to comply with an authoritative injunction, or violation of prohibition or order.  
Of Man's first disobedience, ... Sing, heavenly music. MILTON *P. L. bk. i, l. 1*.  
[*OF. desobedience*, < *desobediens*; see *DISOBEDIENT*.] — *dis-o-be'd-ience-ty*, *n*.  
*dis-o-be'd-ient*, 1 *dis-o-be'd-ient*; 2 *dis-o-be'd-ient*, *a*. 1. Not observant of the commands or prohibitions of authority; neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory; as, a *disobedient* child; citizens *disobedient* to the laws. 2. Not easily acted upon; unyielding; refractory. [*OF. desobediens*, < *des-*, *dis-*; and see *OBEY*.] — *dis-o-be'd-ient-ly*, *adv*.  
*dis-o-be'y*, 1 *dis-o-be'y*; 2 *dis-o-be'y*, *v*. 1. *t*. 1. To neglect or refuse to obey; disregard or ignore the authority or commands of, as of a parent or other person having authority; willfully fail to comply with; as, to *dissobey* the rules of the church.



**II. i.** To be disobedient; fail or refuse to obey; break rules or regulations.

Rules of Etiquette, undone? deep harm to *disobey*,  
 Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.  
 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* ct. 9.  
 [*< F. désobéir, < dés-, dis-, and see OBEY.*] — *dis-ô-be'y'al*, *n.* Disobedience. — *dis-ô-be'y'er*, *n.* One who disobeys.  
*dis-ô-be'y'd*, *pp* Disobeyed. S. S.  
*dis-ob-lig-a'tion*, *n.* 1. The act of disobliging; an act giving offense. 2. The state of being free from obligation.  
*dis-ô-blige*, *1 dis-ô-blói*; 2 *dis-ô-blig*, *ct.* 1. To neglect or refuse to accommodate or oblige; act in a manner contrary to the wishes or convenience of. 2. [Colloq.] To discommodate or inconvenience; displease; as, did my absence *disoblige* you? 3†. To release from obligation. [*< F. débli*, *< dés-, dis-, and see OBLIGE.*] — *dis-ob-lig-a-to-ry*, *a.* Releasing from obligation. — *dis-ô-blige-ment*, *n.* 1. The act of failing to oblige. 2. A release from obligation. — *dis-ô-blig'er*, *n.*  
*dis-ô-bling*, *pp.* 1. Not disposed to oblige; unaccommodating; discourteous. 2†. Offensive; displeasing. — *dis-ô-bling-ing*, *adv.* — *dis-ô-bling-ness*, *n.*  
*dis-oc-cu-p'y*, *ct.* [Rare.] Lack of occupation.  
*dis-oc-cu-p'y*, *ct.* [Rare.] To cease to occupy; vacate, as a house of a position.  
*dis-ô-di-um*, 1 *doi-sô-di-um*; 2 *di-sô-di-um*, *a.* *Chem.* Characterized by the presence of two sodium atoms in one molecule. — *di-sô-dic*, *a.*  
*dis-ô-ma-tous*, 1 *dai-sô-ma-tus*; 2 *di-sô-ma-tús*, *a.* Having two bodies. [*< Gr. dismátos, < di-, di-, + sôma(-)*, body.]  
*dis-ô-mus*, 1 *dai-sô-mus*; 2 *di-sô-mús*, *n.* [*mi*, 1. — *mai*, 2 — *mi*, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having a double body. [*< Gr. disómós, < di-, di-, + sôma*, body.]  
*Dis'son'*, 1 *di-zôn'*; 2 *dî-*, *n.* A manufacturing town in Liège province, Belgium.  
*dis-ô-per-cu-late*, *a.* Same as DEOPERCULATE, *a.*  
*dis-orb'*, *ct.* 1. [Archaic.] To throw out of orbit. 2. To take away the orb from as an emblem of sovereignty.  
*dis-or-den*, *a.* Disorderly; depraved. *dis-or-delnet*, — *dis-or-dene-lyt*, *adv.*  
*dis-or-der*, 1 *ô-r'der*; 2 *dis-ô-r-der*, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To throw out of order; put in confusion; disarrange; disturb. 2. To disturb the natural functions of, as body or mind; render irregular, unnatural, or morbid in operation; unsettle; derange; as, a *disordered* stomach. 3. [Archaic.] To disturb the feelings, composure, or emotions of; agitate. 4†. To degrade from holy orders. II. *t.* 1. To act in a wild or disorderly manner. 2. To become confused; fall into disorder. *Syn.*: see CONFUSE.  
*dis-or-der*, *n.* 1. The state of being out of order or disarranged; lack of arrangement or system; as, the accounts were in *disorder*; to throw an army into *disorder*. 2. Hence, disregard or neglect of orderliness, rule, or conventionality in general; disorderliness.  
 So far as you don't resist the fiend *disorder*, you work *disorder*.  
 RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 33. [w & s. 1866.]  
 3. A disturbance of the peace; an infraction of law or discipline; minor uprising or tumult.  
 Massacres and disorders never pave the way to peace.  
 BULWER-LYTTON *Rienzi* bk. i, p. 107. lt. 18855  
 4. Derangement of the bodily or mental functions; general or specific organic disturbance; disease; as, certain disorders are more prevalent at particular seasons. 5. [Archaic.] Disturbance of feeling; agitation. [*< OF. desordre, < L. dis-, dis-, + order*, order.] *dis-or'd'*, *adv.*  
*Syn.*: anarchy, clutter, confusion, disturbance, irregularity. "Confusion is to disorder as the species to the genus; confusion supposes the absence of all order: disorder, the derangement of order when it exists, or is supposed to exist; but it always disorder in confusion, but not always confusion in disorder." CRABE *English Synonyms*. Disturbance is more active and violent than disorder. See ANARCHY; DISEASE; ILLNESS. — *ANAL.* method, order, regularity, system.  
*dis-or-dered*, 1 *di-sô-r'd'*; 2 *dis-ô-r-der*, *pa.* 1. Out of order or deranged, } of or having no order or arrangement; disarranged; confused. 2. Mentally deranged. *Syn.*: see ILL — *ly*, *adv.* — *-ness*, *n.*  
*dis-or-der-ly*, 1 *di-sô-r-der-ly*; 2 *dis-ô-r-der-ly*, *a.* 1. Being in disorder or confusion; lacking due order or arrangement; without method; as, a *disorderly* room; *disorderly* toilet. 2. Not observing order or amenable to restraint; turbulent; tumultuous; irregular; unruly; as, *disorderly* emotions; *disorderly* cattle. 3. Not observing the requirements of law and public order; especially, constituting a nuisance; disreputable; unruly; as, the keeping of a *disorderly* house.  
 An innkeeper may refuse to receive a *disorderly* guest, or require him to leave his house. PANDORA *Contracts* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 11, § 3, p. 628. lt. 18000  
 4. Not acting in a normal or orderly way, as some diseases do; as, *disorderly* function. *Syn.*: see IRREGULAR.  
*dis-or-der-ly-ness*, *n.*  
*dis-or-der-ly*, *adv.* Without order; in a manner violating law or order.  
*dis-or-di-na-t'*, *a.* 1. [Rare.] Disorderly; irregular. 2†. Inordinate; without moderation. — *dis-or-di-na't'ed*, *a.* Not coordinate. — *-ly*, *adv.* — *dis-or-di-na'tion*, *n.*  
*dis-or-gan-iz'*, *a.* [Rare.] Not organized; wanting organization.  
*dis-or-gan-i-za'tion*, 1 *dis-ô-r'gan-i-zé'shon*; 2 *dis-ô-r'gan-i-zé'shon*, *n.* 1. The act or process of breaking up organization; the destroying of system or order; as, the *disorganization* of a party. 2. The state of being disorganized; lack or loss of system and order or of organic unity; as, the *disorganization* of society.  
*dis-or-gan-ize*, 1 *dis-ô-r'gan-iz*; 2 *dis-ô-r'gan-iz*, *rt.* 1. To deprive of organization; destroy the organic connection of the parts or elements of, as of a government or of an organic substance; throw into disorder or confusion; break up; as, to *disorganize* an army. — *dis-or-gan-i-z'er*, *n.*  
*dis-or-ri-ent*, 1 *dis-ô-r'i-ent*; 2 *dis-ô-r'i-ent*, *ct.* 1. To turn away from the east; especially, to erect (a church) with the altar not at the east end. See ORIENT, *v.*, and ORIENTATE. 2. To render uncertain as to which way east causes to lose one's bearings; hence, to make one confused; lead into error. *dis-ô-r'i-en-tat'*, — *dis-ô-r'i-en-ta'tion*, *n.* [*< L. disorior*, to turn away from the east.]  
*dis-out-line*, *rt.* To destroy the outline of; efface the outline of. 1. *dis-ô-n'*; 2 *di-sô-n'*, *ct.* 1. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own or as connected with oneself; cast off; repudiate; as, to *disown* an heir or a child. 2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to disown a member.)

dis-own'-t, st. 1. To refuse to admit as true; deny; a  
to disown a report. 2. To refuse to recognize; reject.  
Syn.: see ABJURE.—dis-own'a-bl(e), a.—dis-own-  
ment, n.  
dis-own'd, pp. Disowned. S.  
dis-ox'-date, vt. To deoxidize. dis-ox'-dize; dis-ox'-  
dize; dis-ox'-gen-at-e. dis-ox'-l'a-tion, dis-ox'-  
da-tion, dis-ox'-gen-a-tion, n.  
Disp., abbr. Dispensatory.  
dis-pace', v. To wander or cause to wander about.  
dis-pach', v. & n. Dispatch.  
dis-paint', vt. To paint; depict; wrongly used for *depaint*.  
dis-pair', vt. 1. To despair, as a parent. 2. To impair.  
dis-par'a-ge, n. 1. Dis-par-vus; dis-pans'v. S. Dispersive.  
dis-par-a-ge, 1 dis-par'ij; 2 dis-par'ag, v. [AGED]—AG-ING.  
I. 1. To regard or speak of slightly.  
If the Scriptures seem to disparage knowledge, it is the know-  
edge that despises virtue.  
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 285. [A. M. & CO. 1887.]  
2. To affect or injure by unjust comparison, as with  
that which is unworthy, inferior, or of less value or im-  
portance; as, I do not say this to *disparage* your coun-  
try. 3. [Rare.] To degrade in estimation by detrac-  
tive language or by dishonoring treatment; lower;  
dishonor; as, such conduct *disparages* religion. 4†. To  
degrade by marrying below one's rank or station.  
II. 1. To speak slightly or reproachfully. [*O* *dis-*  
*parager*, *< des-, dis-, + parage*, rank, < LL. *par-*  
*tium*, < L. *par*, equal].  
Syn.: belittle, carp at, decry, depreciate, derogate from,  
detract from, discredit, dishonor, lower, underestimate, un-  
derstate, undervalue. To *disparage* is to cry down, in some no-  
ble, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement  
is *discredited*; the currency is *depreciated*; a good name  
is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct. We *underestimate* in our  
own minds; we may *undervalue* or *undervalue* in statement  
others. These words are used, with few exceptions,  
things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. To *dis-*  
*parage* is to belittle by damaging comparison or suggestion.  
It is used only of things. A man's achievements are *disap-*  
*prised*, his motives *disparaged*, his professions *discredited*;  
himself is calumniated, slandered, etc. See CARP. Com-  
pare synonyms for ASPERSE.—ANTI: see synonyms in  
PRAISE.—dis-par-age-a-bl(e), a.—dis-par-age-a-ble, a.  
dis-par-a-ger, n. One who disparages or depreciates.—*dis-*  
*parage-ment*, n. So as to disparage or dishonor.—*dis-*  
*dis-par-a-ge-ment*, n. 1. Dis-par'ij-ment or -ment; 2. *dis-*  
*par'ag-ment*, n. 1. The act of depreciating, slighting  
or undervaluing; derogation. 2. A condition of low  
estimation or valuation, or any element of such a con-  
dition; a reproach; disgrace. 3. An unjust classing  
or comparison with that which is of less worth; degrada-  
tion.  
The English have a morbid habit of netting and praising for  
eigners of any sort, to the unjust *disparagement* of their own  
worthies. COLEBRIDGE *Table Talk* Aug. 6, 1834.  
4†. The marrying of a person to one of lower condition  
or rank; a misalliance. [*< OF. disparagement*, < *disparager*; s.  
DISPARAGE.] dis-par'aget.  
dis'-pa-rate, 1 dis-pa-rét; 2 dis-pa-rát, a. 1. That can-  
not be compared; dissimilar; discordant; also, someone  
things, having nothing in common; entirely different.  
We do not seek to account for the apparent mystery of this  
thing. *disparate* as mind and body being thus united  
one living being.  
SULLY *Teacher's Hand-book of Psychol.* p. 21. [A. 1888.]  
2. Logic. Not coordinate or of the same rank with  
another notion or species under the same genus; having  
no distinct relation in common.  
Any one of given Coordinate Species is called, in relation  
to another genus, *disparate* or *disparatous*. In the  
Summum Genus, *disparatous* is a division, as compared to  
Shetland pony, or bulldog, is *disparatous*.  
L. H. ARWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 69. [L. 1868.]  
[< L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-* (*dis-*  
*dis-*) + *par'*, equal].—dis'-pa-rát, adv.—dis'-pa-rát-  
ness, n.—dis'-pa-ra-tum, n.  
dis'-pa-rates, 1 dis-pa-rét; 2 dis-pa-rát, n. pl. Things  
so unequal or dissimilar that they can not be compared.  
dis-par'ish, v. I. 1. To eject from one's parish. 2. To take  
away the status of a parish. II. 1. To vanish; disappear.  
dis-par'ity, 1 dis-pa-rít; 2 dis-pa-rít-ty, n. [TIES, 1-t-  
2-ty, pl. 1.] The state of being disparate or dissimil-  
different in any respect, as in age, rank, intellect, etc.  
Qualitative dissimilarity; inequality; as, *disparity*  
tastes between husband and wife is unfortunate. Cf.  
*disparité*, < LL. *disparitas* (a)—s, < *dispar*, unequal;  
*dis-* (see *dis*) + *par*, equal]. Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.  
dis-par'k, ct. [Archae.] 1. To take from use as a park  
apply otherwise. 2. To release from enclosure.  
dis-part', 1 dis-púrt; 2 dis-púrt', v. I. 1. To *dis-*  
asunder; divide; separate; sever. 2. Gunnery. To  
allow for the *dispart* in, in aiming ordnance. (2)  
provide with a *dispart*-sight.  
II. 1. To separate into parts; open; part.  
The wreathed green  
Disparted, and far upward could be seen  
Blue heaven. KEATS *Endymion* bk. II, st.  
[< *OF. despartir*, < L. *dispartire* < *dis-, dis-*, + *par-*  
*part.*]—dis-part'ment, n. [Rare].  
dis-part', 1 dis-púrt; 2 dis-púrt', n. Ordnance. 1. The  
difference between the semidiameters of the base-ri-  
and the muzzle of a cannon. 2. A piece upon the  
of a cannon's muzzle to raise the line of sight paral-  
with the axis of the bore; a muzzle-sight. dis-part'sight'  
dis-pas'sion, n. [Archae.] Freedom from passion; apath-  
indifference; tranquillity.  
dis-pas'sion-ate, 1 dis-pas'hon-ét; 2 dis-pas'hon-at,  
1. Free from passion; uninfluenced by feeling or pre-  
judice; impartial; calm; as, a *dispassionate* arbitrator  
or adviser.  
The members of a republic... should be candid and *dispassion-*  
*ate*. [See *Sketch-Book*, ch. IV. *Writings Am.* p. 71. [A. P. 1868.]  
2. Not determined by nor proceeding from passion;  
prejudice; unbiased; fair; applied to judgments or ac-  
tions; as, a *dispassionate* decision. dis-pas'sioned. Syn.:  
see CALM; SOBER.—ly, adv.—ness, n.  
dis-patch', 1 dis-patch'; 2 dis-patch', v. I. 1. To *dis-*  
*despatch*, off to some assigned destination; especially  
*dis-patch'*, to send off with haste, or by some ex-  
pedient method of conveyance, as on pressing business or for  
important purpose; as, to *dispatch* a messenger or an  
envoy; to *dispatch* a fleet to a blockaded port. 2. To  
transact with promptness; dispose of quickly; execute  
accomplish; as, to *dispatch* business. 3. To kill suc-  
cinctly; as, to *dispatch* a prisoner.  
A brief description of a passage of the *Anabasis* (1) used to the word  
of the *dispatch* of fighting and murdering. I proceed to the word  
of the letter. J. W. ALEXANDER *Letters* vol. I, p. 80. [A. 1868.]

4. To deliver; rid; free.  
11. i. To dispose of matters quickly; bring things to a prompt conclusion; also, to make haste. [*It. dis-pacciare*, < *L. dis-* (intensive) + *pacciare*, to make an agreement.] *SYN.*: see ACCELERATE; KILL; SEND.  
**dis-patch'er**, *n.* 1. *dis-pach'er*; 2. *dis-pach'ér*, *n.* 1. One who dispatches. 2. [Slang.] A falsely numbered or loaded die.  
**dis-patch'ér**, *n.* 1. The act of dispatching; a forerunner of *dis-patch'*; 2. warding to some destination; usually with the implication of promptness or celerity; as, the *dis-patch* of a messenger, or of the mails. 3. A message sent by special means and with haste, as by telegraph; especially, a communication on public matters sent by one official to another. 4. Quick transaction, as of business; speedy execution; the prompt performance and completion of work; expedition; speed; as, he shows ability in the *dis-patch* of business; he concluded the negotiations with *dis-patch*.  
In any business in which he was engaged Lord Sandwich was famed for his regularity, *despatch*, and industry.  
ELIZABETH BALCH Old Eng. Homes p. 95. [MACM. 1890.]  
4. A conveyance for the speedy transmission of money, goods, or messages. 5. The act of killing; death by violence. 6. [Archaic.] Dismissal; deliverance; riddance. 7. Care; management. **dis-patch'ment**. *SYN.*: see Celerity.  
**dis-patch'bag'**, *n.* 1. A bag intended to contain dispatches. 2. A pouch with a special lock in which is forwarded the foreign correspondence of the Department of State.—*d.-boat*, *n.* A fast vessel for carrying government dispatches. —*d.-vessel*, —*d.-box*, *n.* A box in which dispatches or official messages are secured while in transit.—*d.-tube*, *n.* A pneumatic tube for dispatches.  
**dis-patch'ful**, 1. *dis-pach'ful*; 2. *dis-pach'ful*, *a.* 1. [Archaic.] Intent on dispatch; marked by or indicating haste. 2. Producing speedy death. **des-patch'ful**.  
**dis-pa'th'y**, 1. *dis-pa'th'y*; 2. *dis-pa'th'y*, *n.* [Archaic.] Lack of sympathy; dislike; antipathy. [*< Gr. dyspathia*, < *dys-*, hard; and *see* —*PATHY*.]  
**dis-pau'per**, *vt.* 1. To free from pauper condition; decide to be no longer a pauper, and debar from public support as such. 2. To debar from bringing suit in *forma pauperis*. [paupers; free from pauperism.]  
**dis-pau'per-ize**, *vt.* To relieve, as a community, from *dis-peace*, *n.* Unrest, mental or social; want or loss of peace; also, dissension; quarrelling.—**dis-peace'ful**, *a.*  
**dis-pear't**, 1. *dis-pér*; 2. *dis-pér*, *vt.* To disappear.  
**dis-pel't**, *vt.* To despatch; dismiss.  
**dis-pel't**, 1. *dis-pél*; 2. *dis-pél*, *vt.* [*DIS-PELLED'*, *DIS-PELLED'*, *DIS-PEL'LING*.] To drive away by or as by scattering in different directions; disperse; dissipate; as, to *dis-pel* darkness, to *dis-pel* a humor by absorption. [*< It. dispello*, < *dis-* (see *dis-*) + *pello*, drive.] *SYN.*: see DISPERSE.—**dis-pel'er**, *n.* One who or that which dispels.  
**dis-pend'**, *vt.* [Rare.] To spend; lay out; expend; squander.  
**dis-pend'it**.  
**dis-pend'ert**, *n.* An expender; an official dispenser.  
**dis-pen'di-ous**, 1. *dis-pen-di-us*; 2. *dis-pen'di-ús*, *a.* Of great cost; extravagant; prodigal.—**dis-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*  
**dis-pen'di-ture**, 1. *dis-pen'di-chur* or *-túr*; 2. *dis-pen'di-chur* or *-túr*, *n.* [Rare.] Disbursement. **dis-pen'di-um**.  
**dis-pen'sa-ble**, 1. *dis-pen'sa-bl*; 2. *dis-pen'sa-bl*, *a.* 1. *dis-pen'sa-bl*, *capable* of being distributed or administered to others. 2. That may be dispensed with. 3. That may be removed by or made the subject of dispensation; pardonable. 4. [Archaic or Obs.] Permissible; excusable. [*< LL. dispensabilis*, < *L. dispenso*; see DISPENSE.] —**dis-pen'sa-bl'i-ty**, *n.* —**dis-pen'sa-bl'i-ness**.  
**dis-pen'sa-ry**, 1. *dis-pen'sa-ry*; 2. *dis-pen'sa-ry*, *n.* [—*RIES*, 1. *dis-pen'sa-ry*, pl.] 1. A place or establishment where medicines are kept and compounded. 2. A public institution where medicines and medical advice are dispensed gratis or at a nominal price. 3. In South Carolina, a store or other place where intoxicating liquors were formerly sold for consumption elsewhere. 4. [Archaic or Obs.] A dispensary.  
**dis-pen'sate**, 1. *dis-pen-sát*; 2. *dis-pen-sát*, *vt.* [—*SAT'ED*; —*SAT'ING*.] 1. To set free; excuse; exempt; with *from*. 2. [Rare.] To distribute or spread abroad; dispense. His imagination kindled with conceptions of widely *dispensated* happiness. *IRVING Bracebridge, Student* p. 180. [a. r. f. 1861.] [*< L. dispensatus*; see DISPENSATION.]  
**dis-pen'sa'tion**, 1. *dis-pen-sé'shon*; 2. *dis-pen'sa'shon*, *n.* 1. The act of dispensing; a dealing out; distribution. The necessity of providing effectually for . . . the steady *dispensation* of justice . . . brought about the new constitution. *BANCROFT United States Vol.* vi, bk. ii, p. 167. [a. 1855.] 2. That which is bestowed on or appointed to one from a higher power; as, blessings and afflictions are alike *dispensations*. 3. The divine arrangement and administration of the affairs of the world; as, the *dispensations* of Providence. 4. A specific plan; as, a special *dispensation* of nature.  
By the all-powerful *dispensations* of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation. *WASHINGTON in Sparks's Writings of Washington Vol.* ii, pt. i, p. 89. [a. c. 1834.]  
5. Special exemption granted from the requirements of a law, rule, or obligation; specif. (*R. C. Ch.*): (1) Exemption by express ecclesiastical authority from an obligation incurred at the free will of the individual; as, a monk may be set free from his monastic vows by a *dispensation*. (2) The document setting forth such release. 6. *Theol.* (1) One of the several systems or bodies of law in which at different periods God has revealed his mind and will to man, or the continued state of things resulting from the operation of one of these systems; as, the *Mosaic dispensation*. (2) The period during which a particular revelation of God's mind and will has been directly operative on mankind; as, during the *Christian dispensation*; during the *patristical dispensation*. 7. Administration; management; stewardship. [*F.*, < *L. dispensatio*(-*n*), < *dispensare*, pp. of *dispensio*; see DISPENSE, *v.*] *SYN.*: see ECONOMY.—**dis-pen'sa'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to dispensation.  
**dis-pen'sa'tive**, 1. *dis-pen'sa-tiv*; 2. *dis-pen'sa-tiv*, *a.* 1. *dis-pen'sa-tiv*, [Archaic.] Granting dispensation. 2. *dis-pen'sa-tiv*, 3. Administrative.—**dis-pen'sa'tive-ly**, *adv.* [Archaic.] By dispensation.  
**dis-pen'sa'tor**, 1. *dis-pen-sé'tor* or *-tor*; 2. *dis-pen'sa'tor*, *n.* One who dispenses or distributes; a dispenser. [*L.*, < *dispensator*; see DISPENSATION.] —**dis-pen'sa'tress**, *n.* [*fem.* of *dis-pen'sa'tor*.] A female dispenser; administrative or executive.  
**dis-pen'sa'to-ry**, 1. *dis-pen'sa-to-ry*; 2. *dis-pen'sa-to-ry*, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, dispensing; granting; or supplying. —*dis-pen'sa'to-ry-ness*, *n.*

powered to grant, dispensations; granted by dispensation. [*L. dispensatorius, < L. dispensator; see DISPENSATOR.*] — *dis-pen-sa-to-ri-ly, adv.*

*dis-pen-sa-to-ry, n.* [*dis-pen-sa, pl.*] 1. A book in which medicinal substances, their origin, nature, preparation, and use, are described; pharmacopoeia. 2†. A dispensary. *dis-pense, 1 dis-pens; 2 dis-pens, r.* [*dis-PENSED; dis-PENSE; dis-PENSING.*] *L. 1.* To deal out or divide in portions; give forth diffusively; distribute; diffuse; as, to *dis-pense* rations; to *dis-pense* warmth and light; to *dis-pense* wisdom.

The executive [department] not only *dis-penses* the honors, but holds the sword of the community.

HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. 78, p. 356.

2. To administer or execute, as laws; carry out; enforce; as, the courts *dis-pense* justice. 3. To grant exemption to; relieve or excuse, as from obligation.

No axioms, though divine and inspired, will *dis-pense* us from looking straight at the facts.

W. BABER in *The Forum* Apr. 1, 1889, p. 170.

4†. To make atonement for.

*dis-pen-sa-tion, n.* 1. To grant dispensation. 2†. To make amends. 3†. To seek or to grant freedom from obligation by bargaining; compound. [*F. dispenser, < L. dispenso, freq. of dispendo, < dis- (see DIS-) + pendo, weigh.*] *dis-pence, v.*

*Syn:* see APPORTION.—*Pred:* to *dis-pense* signifies to give out freely; to *dis-pense* with signifies to do without altogether; to *dis-pense* a person from an obligation, etc., is sanctioned by good usage, but is now rare. We *dis-pense* charity or medicine to those who need it; the service of incompetent persons may be *dis-pensed* with. The truth may be *dis-pensed* (spoken); or it may be *dis-pensed* with (left unuttered, done without).—to *dis-pense* with. 1. To waive the observance of, as customary rules or regulations; suspend; as, to *dis-pense* with formalities; to *dis-pense* with an oath from a witness.

For rhyme with reason may *dis-pense*.

PARSON ALMA CAN. 1. l. 433.

2. To give up or relinquish; forego; as, to *dis-pense* with luxuries. 3. [Archaic.] To excuse and tolerate; condone; as, *dis-pensing* with shameful conduct. 4†. To allow.

*dis-pen-sa-tion, n.* Freedom from obligation; exemption. *dis-pens'er, 1 dis-pens'er; 2 dis-pens'er, n.* 1. One who dispenses, manages, or administers. 2. Wireless Teleg. A transmitter for the conversion of the Morse code into a corresponding series of electric waves. No longer used.

*dis-pens-ing-ly, 1 dis-pens-ing-ly; 2 dis-pens-ing-ly, adv.* In a dispensing manner.

*dis-pen-sive, a.* Same as DISPENSATIVE.

*dis-peo-ple, v.* 1. To depopulate. 2. To take away the character of (a nation or people).—*dis-peo-ple-ment, dis-peo-ple-ment, n.*

*dis-per-min, 1 dis-per-min; 2 dis-per-min, n.* Same as DIPERMIN. [*< DI- + Gr. sperma, seed.*]

*dis-per-mous, 1 dai-spür-mus; 2 dis-per-mus, a. Bot.* Two-seeded. [*< DI- + Gr. sperma, seed.*] *dis-per-matous, a.*

*dis-per-my, 1 dai-spür-my; 2 dis-per-my, n. Biol.* The fecundation of one egg with two spermatozoa. [*< DI- + Gr. sperma, seed.*]—*dis-per-mic, a.*

*dis-per-sal, 1 dis-pür-sal; 2 dis-per-sal, n.* The act or result of dispersing; dispersion; scatterment.

*dis-per-se, 1 dis-pür-se; 2 dis-per-se, r.* [*dis-PERSED; dis-PERSING.*] *L. 1.* To cause to scatter or depart in all or many directions; drive in different directions; as, to *dis-per-se* the multitude; the Jews are widely *dis-per-se*d.

*Cramer* with one hand . . . *dis-per-se*d Bibles . . . among the people; with the other he laid yokes on their necks. HANNAH CONSTANT *Hist. Trans. of Scriptures* p. 186. [i. e. v. & co.] 2. To cause to disappear; dissipate; as, the sun *dis-per-se*s the mists. 3. To spread abroad; diffuse; as, to *dis-per-se* contagion. 4. *Optics.* To separate (light) into its component spectral colors. 5†. To publish.

*dis-per-se, 1 dis-pür-se; 2 dis-per-se, r.* [*dis-PERSED; dis-PERSING.*] *L. 1.* To cause to scatter or depart in all or many directions; drive in different directions; as, to *dis-per-se* the multitude; the Jews are widely *dis-per-se*d.

*Syn:* break up, diffuse, dis-miss, dis-pel, dis-pate, scatter, separate. Compare CIRCULATE; SPREAD.—*Ant:* see synonyms for CONCENTRATE.—*dis-per-se, a.*—*ness, n.*

*dis-per-sed, 1 dis-pür-sed; 2 dis-per-sed, n.* Scattered; *dis-per-sed, a.* [driven apart; diffused; dissipated. 2. Entom. Placed near together but irregularly, as spots. —*dis-per-sed-ly, adv.*—*dis-per-sed-ness, n.*

*dis-per-s'er, 1 dis-pür-s'er; 2 dis-per-s'er, n.* 1. One who or that which disperses. 2. A contact device for dispersing electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy.

*dis-per-sion, 1 dis-pür-shon; 2 dis-per-shon, n.* 1. The act of scattering or dispersing; or the state of being dispersed. 2. *Optics.* (1) The separation of rays of light of different colors by the action of a prism or lens, in consequence of their different degrees of refrangibility. It is measured by the difference of the refractive indexes of two fixed points in the spectrum produced by a given prism, generally in the red and violet. (2) For any point in a diffraction spectrum, the ratio of the angular distance between two neighboring rays to the corresponding increment of wave-length. 3. *Med.* The removal of inflammation from a part, as by scattering or absorption. [*< L. dispersio, < L. dispersus; see DISPERS.*]—*anomalous dispersion, dispersion of light in which the refractive index does not increase as the wave-length decreases.*—*atmospheric d., dispersion* caused by the atmosphere as a refractive medium.—*d. of the optic axes (Crystal), the variation in the value of the axial angle for rays of different wave-lengths.*—the *d. Ch. Hist.* 1. Those Jews who remained in foreign countries after the return of their countrymen from the Babylonian captivity. 2. The scattered Jewish communities in Egypt, Asia Minor, and elsewhere in the later times, or, especially, the Christians among them. *dis-as-po-ra, a.*

*dis-per-sive, 1 dis-pür-siv; 2 dis-per-siv, a.* Of or pertaining to, tending to dispersion; dispersing.—*dispersive power (Optics), power of separating colors so as to form a spectrum or to produce chromatic aberration.*—*dis-per-sive-ly, adv.*—*dis-per-sive-ness, n.*

*dis-per-son-al-ize, vt.* [Rare.] To take away or change the personality of *dis-per-son-at-e*.

*dis-per-son-t'y, vt.* [Rare.] To divest of personal character; especially to free from figurative personality.—*dis-per-son-t'i-ca-tion, n.*

*dis-speh-nold, 1 dai-sf-nöld, 2 dis-sf-nöld, n. Crystal.* A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles. [*< DI- + SPHEINOID.*]

*dis-pl-clon, n.* Discussion or disputation.

*dis-place, 1 dis-plä; 2 dis-plä, r.* [Rare.] To tear into bits. *dis-plä-rem, 1 dis-plä-rem; 2 dis-plä-rem, n. Biol.* That stage of mitosis in which each daughter-nucleus has given rise to a spireme. See *ILLUS.* under KARYOKINESIS. [*< DI- + L. spirä, coll.*] *dis-plä-remet, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* 1. To render cheerless or hopeless; depress in spirits; cast down; dishearten. 2†. To instill the spirit of, as a book; followed by *into*. 3†. To deprive of force; take away the character of a spirit. *Syn:* see DISHEARTEN.

*dis-plä-rit-ed, 1 dis-plä-rit-ed; 2 dis-plä-rit-ed, pa.* 1. Showing depression of spirits; dejected; as, a *dis-plä-rit-ed* manner. 2. Lacking in spirit; tame; as, a *dis-plä-rit-ed* style of expression.—*ly, adv.*—*ness, n.*—*dis-plä-rit-ing-ly, adv.*—*dis-plä-rit-ment, n.* 1. The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; dejection. 2. That which displaces, as a sorrow.

*dis-plä-rit-ous, 1 dai-spür-üs; 2 dis-plä-rit-ous, a.* Possessing duplex *dis-plä-rit-ous, a.* [Rare.] Pitiless; cruel.—*dis-plä-rit-ous-ly, adv.*—*dis-plä-rit-ous-ness, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* 1. To put out of the proper or accustomed place; remove from its place; as, a mass of rock *dis-plä-rit* by earthquake-shocks; the books in the library were *dis-plä-rit*.

Her gravest mood could scarce *dis-plä-rit*

The dimples of her nut-brown face.

WHITTIER *The Sinner* st. 2.

2. To remove from a position of emolument or dignity; discharge; as, to *dis-plä-rit* a government official. 3. To take the place of, especially by pushing or crowding. 4. *Chem.* To release from combination by displacing. *Pharisaism . . . set itself, as the Gospel expresses it, in the chair of Moses, displacing the great lawgiver.*

GERKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, p. 206. [A. 1880.]

5†. To banish; spoil. [*< OF. desplacer, < des-, dis-, + place, PLACE.*]

*Syn:* confuse, crowd out, derange, disarrange, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, remove, unsettle. Objects are *dis-plä-rit* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *dis-plä-rit* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *dis-plä-rit*; what he has *dis-plä-rit* he can not locate.—*Ant:* see synonyms for ARRANGE.—*dis-plä-rit-a-bl-ty, n.*—*dis-plä-rit-a-bl-ty, a.*

*dis-plä-rit-ment, 1 dis-plä-rit-ment or -ment; 2 dis-plä-rit-ment, n.* 1. The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; removal of an object by the pushing of something else into the place which it has been occupying; also, an apparent change of position, as of a star.

This star [Rigel] shows no sign of displacement as the earth circuits on her wide orbit around the sun. R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven, Orders of Stars* p. 253. [A. 1874.]

2. The weight of water displaced by a body floating in it, as a vessel, this weight being equal to the weight of the body. 3. *Chem. & Pharm.* Percolation. 4. The geometrical relation between the position of a moving object at any time and its original position, as shown by the line or curve of its path. 5. *Elec.* Same as ELECTRIC DISPLACEMENT. 6. *Geol.* A fault. 7. *Mech.* In a cylinder, the volume of space passed through by the piston in one stroke; as, the *dis-plä-rit* was 100 cubic inches. 8. *Bot.* The situation of an organ out of its normal position; derangement.—*angle of displacement, in physiological optics, the direction of the sight as compared with the primary position, center of d., the center of buoyancy.*—*d. tonnage (Ship-building), the volume of water a vessel displaces measured by weight in tons.*—*electric d., the theoretical movement of the electricity in a dielectric as a result of changes in the electric field where the latter is located.*

*dis-plä-rit-cy, n.* Displeasure; non-satisfaction. *dis-plä-rit-ency, n.* [Rare.] The state of being displaced or dissatisfied; that which displaces or dissatisfies; incivility.

*dis-plä-rit'er, 1 dis-plä-rit'er; 2 dis-plä-rit'er, n.* 1. One who or that which displaces. 2. *Chem.* Same as PERCOLATOR. 3. *Mech.* A piston sometimes added to gas-engines for forcing out the burnt gases from the main cylinder.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* 1. To uproot; pluck from place or state of settlement; displace; as, to *dis-plä-rit* peoples or towns. 2. To strip of what is planted or fixed; as, to *dis-plä-rit* a colony of its inhabitants.—*dis-plä-rit-a-tion, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* *L. 1.* To spread before or present to the view; exhibit or make manifest in any way; make conspicuous; especially, to expose ostentatiously; parade; as, his feat *dis-plä-rit* during. 2. To spread, open, or unfold, as wings; hence, to expose to the eye or to the mind by opening or unfolding, as in anatomical dissecting, or as in written explanations. 3. In printing, to make prominent or give special prominence to (a word, line, etc.), as by large type, or by length of line. 4†. To discover; descry. 5†. To deploy.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* *L. 1.* To make a display; make a great show of oneself in words or manners. 2. To expose anything by opening or unfolding, as in dissecting, or in explaining. [*< OF. desplier, < L. displico, < L. dis- (see DIS-) + plä, fold.*] *Syn:* evince, exhibit, expose, flaunt, manifest, parade, show, vaunt. See FLAUNT.—*Ant:* see synonyms for HIDE.—*dis-plä-rit'er, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, n.* 1. The act of spreading out, unfolding, or bringing to the view or to the mind; exhibition; show; especially, ostentatious show. 2. *Print.* The displaying of words, lines, etc. *Syn:* see ORIENTATION; SPECTACLE.—*dis-plä-rit-man, n.* [U. S.] A person employed by the Weather Bureau to raise the various flags or signals.—*d.-stand, n.* A shelf, frame, or the like, for the display of goods in a store or in a shop-window.—*d.-type, n.* *Print.* Any style of type bolder or more attractive in cut than ordinary type. *d.-letter, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, n.* Double-headed *dis-plä-rit, n.* 1. *Her.* (1) Having the wings and legs extended; noting especially birds of prey represented in a bearing, the epithet *dis-plä-rit* being applied to tame birds. (2) Gardant and exten-

dant; said of a beast represented in a bearing. 2. *Print.* Printed in more prominent type than the rest of the matter.

*dis-plä-rit, r.* To correct; discipline. *dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* *L. 1.* To excite a sense of dislike or annoyance in; provoke to aversion or disgust; vex; annoy; offend; as, the man's persistency *dis-plä-rit* me. 2†. To prove insufficient for; fail of satisfying. *II. i.* To provoke displeasure; give offense. [*< OF. desplier, < L. displico, < dis-, dis-, + place, please.*] *Syn:* see DISPLEASE.

*Syn:* see AFFRONT; FIGURE.—*Pred:* *dis-plä-rit* with a person: *at* (rarely *with*) a thing. *dis-plä-rit-ant, n.*—*dis-plä-rit-ant, a.*—*dis-plä-rit-ant-ly, adv.* So as to displease. —*dis-plä-rit-ed-ly, adv.*—*dis-plä-rit-ed-ness, n.* Displeasure. —*dis-plä-rit'er, n.*—*dis-plä-rit-ing, pa.* Offensive.—*dis-plä-rit-ing-ly, adv.*—*dis-plä-rit-ing-ness, n.* The quality of being displeasing or disagreeable; unpleasantness. *dis-plä-rit-ure, 1 dis-plä-rit-ure; 2 dis-plä-rit-ure, r.* To *dis-plä-rit-ure, v.* please; annoy.

*dis-plä-rit-ure, n.* 1. The state of being displeased; *dis-plä-rit-ure, n.* satisfaction or vexation caused by the conduct or action of others; a feeling of anger and annoyance; dislike; indignant disapproval. 2. A cause of displeasure; an annoyance; offense; as, the boy's conduct was a constant *dis-plä-rit-ure* to him. 3. [Archaic.] Discomfort, pain, or unhappiness; opposed to *pleasure*. 4†. A state of disfavor or disgrace; a quarrel or disagreement.

*Syn:* see ANGER; DISSATISFACTION; OFFENSE; FIGURE.—*dis-plä-rit-sur-a-bl-ty, a.*—*dis-plä-rit-sur-ment, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Scott. & North. Eng.] To unfurlish; strip.—*dis-plä-rit-ment, n.*

*dis-plä-rit-ency, n.* [Rare.] Displeasure; disapproval; sometimes, self-dissatisfaction. *dis-plä-rit-ency, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, r.* To explode.—*dis-plä-rit-sion, n.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

He made the robe of crowned and emazoned beasts fasten themselves on their displaced plumage.

RICHARDSON in *Hawley's Wit and Wisdom* p. 181. [v. & w. 1885.]

*dis-plä-rit-a-te, a.* 1. *Rom. Arch.* Built without the usual compluvium. See ATRIUM. 2. Equipped with adequate means for draining off the rain; sheltered from rain. [*< L. displuviatus, < dis-, apart, + pluvia, rain.*]

*dis-plä-rit, r.* [Rare.] To take off the point of. 2†. To deprive of; dismiss; disappoint.—*dis-plä-rit-ed, a.*

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

*dis-plä-rit, 1 dis-plä-rit; 2 dis-plä-rit, r.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.





GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 363. [w.w.1890.]

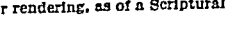
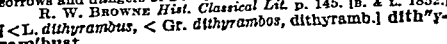








passage.



**L**

possession of his property. [*< L. divestitus, < L. de vestito (pp. divestitus)*; see **DIVEST.**] *di-ves'titūret.*